UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
LIBRARY


BOOK NUMBER
50009 H22 17
Uct. 1, 1893Sept. 15,1 es 94



## 250,800 COPIES.

## 250,875 COPIES EACH ISSUE

No accommodate advertisers, two editions
are printed. The Fastern edition belng
125,400 conies, the Wcstern edition 125,400 copies, the Westernn editio
being 125,400 copies this issue.
Farm and Fireside has More Actual Sub
scribers than any other Agricultural
Journal in the World. OFFICES: 927 Chestnut St,, Philadelphia, Pa.
and Springfield, Ohio.

## urrent omment.

$\Phi$E of the inost important publications by the department of agriculture is bulletin No. 13-"Foods and Adulterants." This bulletin is a series mphlets issued from time to time as reports of the investigations, which are made under the direction of the ehief leted. The eight parts already published contain nearly 1,200 pages. The other parts in preparation, together with special reports on food and food adulterations,
will extend the department literature on this subject to nearly, if not quite, 2,000 pages. The extensive investigations made and the publieation of sueh voluminous reports are amply justified by the facts given. The evidence examined conclusively in alarming extent, and that its charaeter is generally fraudulent, and sometimes langerous. Fraudulent adulterations cost the consumers of the country an enormous
sum. It is conservatively estimated that sum. It is conservatively estimated that
fifteen per cent of the ontire food product is adulterated in one form or another, making the ann
about $\$ 700,000,000$.
The appropriations of the present Congress will exceed one billion dollars; those one billion dollars. It requires a billion dollars to defray the expenses of the goverument for two years. By wise eeonomy these expenses could be reduced someWhat. During the same period, through
fraudulentadulterations of food the consuners lose one billion four hundred million dollars. By the enactment and enforcement of wise pure-food laws, every
dollar of this vast sum eould be saved. is long as consumers eontinue to waste this enornous sum of money on adulterated food, their talk about the extravagance of
at a gnat.
The publication and distribution of these reports place before the people reliable information on the extent and character of food adulterations. These reports
give the text of the laws on this subjeet give the text of the laws on this subjeet
now on the statute-books of the several states, and indicate the lines on which more effeetive legislation ean be made. They are awakening publie opiaion not but to the necessity of better legislation, protection, of the election or appointment of officials who will honestly and faithfully enforce the laws.

Part VIIL, of Bulletin 13, treats of the
methods of preserving, the pieservatives methods of preserving, the pieservatives
employed, the character of the vessels
used, and the food value and digestibility of eanned vegetables. In addition to showing up the objeetionable use of such preservatives as salicylie and sulphurous acids, and the dangerous greening by copper and zince saits, this report gives some startling information in regard to the aetual food value of some canned goods. For illustration, it is shown that the food inaterial in eanned string-beans costs the eonsumer about $\$ 5$ per pound. On this subject the chief chemist remarks:
"A careful perusal of the data in the body of theo report will not fail to convince every unbiased person that the convince every unbiased person that the
use of canned vegetables is, upon the whole, au expensive luxury. It is not the whole, all expensive luxury. It is not the the use of sueh bodies, but only to secure to the consumer as pure an article as possible. Nevertheless, these praetial conclusions may prove of some help to the laboring man and the head of a family, when he finds himself in straightened ing his money in a wiser and more economic way than in the purehase of cauned vegetables. An expenditure of ten canned vegetables. An expenditure of ten
or fifteen eents for a good article of flour or meal will procure as much nutriment for a family as the investment of $\$ 3$ or $\$ 4$ in canned goods would."
The report can be obtained by addressing the Secretary of Agrieulture, Washington,

$\xrightarrow{\sim}$te Columbian congress of religions in progress at Chicago marks an era same platform and to the same audience speak wise representatives of all the prineipal religions. And they speak to a much larger audience than that assembled in the art palaee on the lake front; through the press they speak to the world. Christian, Jew, Mohammedan, Zoroastrian, Brahman, Buddhist and Confucian, each gives an answer to every man that asketh him a reason of the hope that is in him.
"Religions are many. reason is one; we are brothers, why should we quarrel ?" ' is an adage from the ancient Chinese whieh has at last reeeived universal reeognition. Toleration in religion has triumphed over bigotry. For the first time in the history of the human race all religions meet on the common
Their representatives show marked spect for the opinions of each other, and, spect for the opinions of each other, and,
with few exceptions, accord to each other sincerity of belief and purpose. In doing this, however, each one holds fast to his own faith, conceding only that the others may be as honest as himself.
This unique parliament is one of the most interesting events of the nincteenth eentury. In itself it is an object lesson of toleration in religion, and evidenee that wonderful changes have taken place. It could not have been held a quarter of a century ago.
It is not the purpose of the parliament to make a new universal religion out of all the old ones, but it does give to all people the best opportunity ever afforded to make a comparative study of all religions, as the cardinal points of each are set forth fully and fairly by its own wisest representatives.
Verily, is the kingdom of man at hand when all men shall know that they are brothers? "Oh, man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God.'

I"Plain Talks on Timely Topies" in this issue our readers will find many inmigration question. Last year public attention was forcibly directed to this subattention was forcibly directed to this subject by the danger of an invasion of Asiatie
cholera. This year the same impending cholera. This year the same impending
danger holds publie attention to the subject, and the condition of financial affairs and the depression in business emphasize the nccessity of prompt aetion on the part of the government against unrestricted and undesirable immigration. Witl business and manufacturing reduced, and little hope of their being restored soon to their former prosperous eonditions, the million of wage-earners now out of employment, and those dependent on them, have reason to be alarmed at the thousands of immigrants coming here to find employment. Aceustomed to a lower plane of living, these rivals can underbid them for employment. The charity that should begin at home, for which the unemployed Americans ask, is the opportunity to work and earn fair wages. Better for the eountry that immigration. should be prohibited than that they be deprived of that oppormnity. A large part of the present immi gration is composed of classes dangerous
to society and hostile to American institutions. This makes undesirable immigration more serious than ever before. Anarchy finds a fortile field in the soeiety of the unemployed. The gates of Castle Garden should swing inward only to those who are at to decome, and who
become, true American eitizens.

$\stackrel{T}{5}$He New York Sun brilliantly illuminates the new tariff doctrine in the following:
The protectionists have claimed the right to study the various features of domestic inlation according to their judgment. They have been accustomed to compare the condition of any trade at home with what it was abroad, and to deal with it with a caroful
regard to its necessities, ment where it necessities, giving encouragecriminating was deemed desirable, and disbenefit of the native. But the Democratic party, the people approving, have conderaned this system as a system of robbery. They
have described the most carefully-studied and skilfully-adjusted exemplification of it ity of class legislation"" "ulminating atrocity of class legislation." This new doctrine
ctoses the door forever against the practice of cliserimination in the regulation of the tariff,
dita and prescribes revenue as the only and everruling principle. No other idea or design can be entertained by the comamittee on ways and means; and therefore, the constitutional lay its impost upon every article in the schedule of importation equally and without discrimination. Steel, wool, tea, coffce or nugar, no matter what, must all pay their just under the Democratic platform as a protcctive duty. It is but another form of the unprotection. It cannot be

IHe daily press have given graphic aecounts of the exciting scenes at-
tending the opening of the Cherokee rampant. Doubtless many who tock part are settlers in good faith, and intend to make for themselves a farm home in the new country or engage in legitimate bussiness in the new towns. But the great majority seem to have been animated have no further intent speeulation. They of a quarter section of land or a town lot
to be sold at the earliest opportunity for a good advance on first cost. In a few months bona fide settlers will, in all probability, have an opportunity to go in and buy some of the best lands; in the new eoutry for mueh less, considering the trouble, the time lost and $t$ ie hardships endured, than they eost the suecessful ones who filed the first elains. The trials and hardships endured by the "boomers" reppresent a vast muount of was sed energy. Rightly direeted, this energy would have achieved mue̊h toward securing a goodhome in any one of the older settled ssates of the Union. Just as soon as the wild, mad rush mence country was over, there eommenced an exodus of thousands oi the unsuccessful, the disappointed or the prudent, as the case may be. In the wild rusi not a few were killed or injured. There will be not a few eontests over claims between the legal settlers and the "sooners." A.n Indian chief who witnessed the race froin a hill at one of the town sites sagely remarked: "White man heap fool. Train no good; horse beat train; mânn on foot who comes smeal beat horse. Uniph! White man heap big fool."

I$\checkmark$ an article in this issue on agricultural maehinery at the Columabian exposi-- tion attention is ealled to the revoluindustry. The dairy apparatus on exhibition are contrasted with those shown at the Centennial exposition, and this comparison enables us to realize more fully the great changes that have been made sinee 1876. Close observers of the progress of invention in dairy apparatus will not be surprised if another great advance is soon made. Recentimprovementsseem to assure the suceess of the butter accumulator. The centrifugal separator skims the eream perfectly from fresh milk. The new machine earries the process further, and separates the butter from the cream. Consumers may soon find on the market, butter made almost instantaneously from sweet, fresh milk. In keeping qualities it surpasses butter made from ripened eream. As it has a pleasant, agreeable flavor of its own, the taste of consumers for the distinetive flavor of butter from aeid cream will not keep it from winning its way to general favor in time. Although there is no disputing about tastes, and produeers will continue to cater to the demands of the onsumers, the butter aceumulator has an open field before it. Its product is one of the highest merit. Itsimplifies the process
of good butter-making and shortens the time betwreen the pail and the package. Labor and care of handling the milk are reduced to the ininimum. These are strong points in favor of this new addition to dairy machinery.

Q
For the agsiculural experimont eontain twl improved home-grown seed eontain twenty-five per eent more sugar
than beets raised from imported seed Considering that the imported seed is the best soed. from foreign countries, where the lioct-sngay industry has been a long-
established suceess, this is a remarkable
 sults from ten to twenty per cent better this year thon last. Such rapid improveduced in long years of patient work indieates advantages of soil and climate surpass foreign countries in the production of beet sugar.

FIRMI AND FIRESIDE.
 MAST, CROWELL \& KIRKPATRICK.

##  <br> FARM AND FIRESIDE,

Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Ohio.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:





##    The date on the "reid foy thal") <br> When moner 1. repererved the date will boolanged, <br> 

The Advortisers in this Paper.


## (Gur farur.

P

## tes on rural affairs

 UiTRY-KEEPING.-Poultry as rdinarily kept on the farm and other rural homes (in limitednumbers mainly) does pay, and numbers mainly) does pay, and
usually pays better than any usually pays better than any
other kind of farm stock. There cannot be a particle of doubt about it. The anxious question, "Does poultry-keeping pay?" can only have reference to extensiva
operations. When I hear of any one keepiug (or trying to keep) a thousand hens for egg production, or raising (or trying to)
spring chickens by moans of incubators spring chickens by means of incubators
and brooders, then I begin to feel considand brooders, then $I$ begin to feel consid-
erable compassiou for the venturesome fellow, and would like to raise my warning voiee. There may be some successes in poultry-keeping and poultry-raising on tween, counting searcely one to ninety and nine failures.
But as I said before, poultry in the usual numbers on the farm are a paying stock. thau they really do now. The ordinary management is abominable. The scru stoek so generally met with until only a and signs of mixture of blooded stock, espeeially of Plymouth Rock, Leghorns, etc., may be seen every where. This is at
least one great step in advance, but it is peast one great step in advance, but it is agement are ueeded. Onc of them is in
the matter of feeding. Corn is yet fed by the matter of feeding. Corn is yet fed by
far too extensively and exclusively. It is not a fit grain to be used in this manner.
Wheat is choap, and considering its value Wheat is cheap, and considering its value
as a flesh and egg producer, much cheaper as a flosh and egg producer, much cheaper
than corn. It ean and should be made use of for poultry feed much more exteusively thau it now is.
Then there is this matter of keeping sume a large share of the food that might be made to produce eggs, aud meat that of old roosters. I keep oue male bird for thirty to fifty hens, and the chieks I raise are strong and healthy, apparently of feeding three or four old roosters when one will do as well or better? They do more harm than good. Where hens are kept to lay eggs for table use, not for
hatching, we can go much further, even, and dispense with males entirely. The York experiment in Geneva, as seportec
in bulletin No. 57 (June, Is93), has made some trials in this direction, and gives the following general observations
"A pen of pullets kept without a male produced eggs at about thirty per cent less
cost than an exactly similar pen with cost than an exactly sim.
which a cockerel was kepi.
"Another pen without a male gave
during the first three months about the same proportionate excess of product over an exactly similar pen with which a cockerel was kept. After the development of dimiuished, but during eight mouths the total egg yields for each pen were very ncarly alike.
"In each of the two pens without malc birds some pullets had begun to lay from oue to two months earlier than any in the correspond
A saving of thirty per cent in the cost of egg production seems to be a pretty big
one, and well worth looking after. It is one, and well worth looking atter. It is
in itselt large enongh to turn loss to profit, in itselt large enongh to turn loss to pront,
or to double or treble the profits. At the or to double or trcble the profits. At the
same time these experiments remind us of the losses that may result of eveu so small a matter as feather-eating. Bad
habits of this kind should not be allowed habits of this kind should not be allower
iu a llock of fowls, and whenever the first signs of it appear, they shonld be stamped out by the prompt removal, by killing, o the offenders. Don't let such a habit in-
fect your whole floek, or the profits will

## soon go. I have

I have to say something more about koeping males. About one half the num-
ber of chicks in any flock are males. ber of chicks in any flock are males.
If they are early, so to be fit for "roasters" If they are early, so to be fit for "roasters" in June or July, you should always
dispose of them at that time at the high prices then obtainable. You will make more money selling your two-twenty-five or thirty cents a pound than by selling five or six pound roosters at ten cents a peund in late fall or winter. Don't roosters. The question only is what to do with the late young cockerels. When they are of "spring chicken" size, early or late autumn has come, when the demand
for "spring chickens" is past and the call is for old hens. To keep the young cockerols over means to raise a lot oi old cocks of little value. I cannotafford te raise that kind of stock. They are a nuisance on the place, always mischievous, harassing laying hens and reducing the profits, and a best they will bring only eight or ten cents a pound that has cost you more than that
amount to producc. My way now is to turn them into capons, and thus double the value of their flesh. I am not prepared to say that capons grow faster or lay on
more flesh from a given amount of fond more flesh from a given amount of fond
than uualtered males do, but I believe it than uualtered males do, but I believe it. The energy which in the male goes into the reproductive organs, and his spirit and actions, must surely have some effect on flesh production, if saved for this purpose as in the capon. Be that as it may, however, there is the fact of the difference in priee. A pound of old rooster is worth from eighteen to twenty-five cents. This alone shows the folly of keeping males when it is so easy to double or treble their value by caponiziug. The operation, after you have once undertaken it and suc causes but little pain and incouvenience to the fowl, if you do it right aud with proper tools. We had to learn it from books and yond expectation, although I think that hese instructions might have been made much 'plainer than now found even in Dow's book. With my little practical ex-
perieuce I think nothing of caponizing wenty chicks before dinner; and I see no reason why a single one of them should be lost iu cousequence of the operation. I I do uot say that any one-man, woman or
child-should undertake it or is capable of doing it. You should have at least an average amount of mechanical skill. Clumsy fingers have no business to opernervous at first, it will do no hurt. You nerrousness will wear off after you operate the job is and how little pain it apparently causcs to the bird. An excessively nervous person, however, should not undertake it. You inust have full confideuce in your ahead without fear and trembling. And When you are at it once it is far better to ation in one day than fuss along with two or' three every few days. The beginuer is pt to be a little nervous when he goes for the first bird; but after he gets his hand in nicely. His thing moves off smoothly and nicely. His hand becomes steady, and the Work passes off rapidly. Of course, it is an
adrantage if you can see some one peradrantage if you can see some one per
form the operation, even on a single bird
vo more is 1 eeded to teach you the whole
peratipn. But the average person does Hot often have a chance to see it done. believc I cau describe the process in such a manuer that a skilful persou will not ive fowl, and if this informatiou is desired I will give it in the next issue. T. Greiver.

## PLAIN TALKS ON TIMELY TOPICS

Whatever may be the result of the present attempt by Congress to regulate the currency of the country, or the extent of the feeling pro and con the tariff question, the iuterests question which vitally affects must have the early attention of our legis hars.
The immigrant question has long had the earnest thought of stndents of political economy, and it deserves closer attention by our great political parties. But, like all questions of moment which onr legislators are called upon to handle, it must people. It is therefore assuredly time that onr people better understand the monstrous wrongs done them by the laws which permit a wholesale dumping upon our shores of the worst elements of foreign
nations. The present laws, ostensibly nations. The present laws, ostensibly framed to prevent the landing of paupers,
are farcical in the extreme. Statistics are farcical in the extreme. Statistics show us that the average sum possessed by each immigrant landing on our shores for the six months ending June, 1892, was \$20.09. There are hundreds of native-born A mericans, familiar with the language and customs of this country who have had more than this sum, and yet have been reduced by one circumstance and another to poverty. Yet our statesmen would have us believe that so small a sum is a sufficient guarantee that the new arrival will not become an object of public charity.

Statistics are dry and oftentimes unintelligible,'so let us rather view this question from the standpoint of present erents than fiud its basis on figures. The depression through which we are passing has brought to the light more facts than could be gleaned from a pyramid of figures, and they give unmistakable evidence of the necessity for a broad handling of this representatives in Congress. Like the question of a national currency, it is broad enough and important enough to be lifted above the plane of partisanship; it ought to be and must be handled as a question involving patriotism, not politics.
Duriug the recent gatheriugs in New Duriug the recent gatheriugs in New
York City of supposed laboring people who assembled for the purpose of inciting eaeh other to riot, it was supposed that their desperate language was based on their needs, which bordered on starvation. As an offset to this position, the captaiu of the policeprecinet in which these meetings were held makes the following decided statement through the press in reply to the charge that he is breaking up peaceable public gatherings permitted by the law. He says:
"This is a molb; an unorganized body of men. They are not eitizens; they don't speak our language; they make and listeu o specches whieh are inciting to riot; that I have seen. Look for yourself. They are mostly young fellows with good clothes, seme of them with watches and ehains. There was one yonng fellow
down at -'s soup-house yesterday, whlo dropped a bauk-book ou the floor after eating a free meal."

After reading this speecl froun a man who is in a position to kuow whereof he speaks, I visited the districts where destitution was the greatest, and iu every case fommed that the desperatiou, the iuciting to riot, the speeches whose words if acted upon meant murdcr, were from people udgc auyht by citizens, but, if one may face, men and women outcasts from their native countries, daring, reckless, and in who cases criminal, while the people main like themselves, devoid of the material which makes up even ordinary morality; or they were of the lowest order of
intelligence, easily swayed by words which excited their greed and iu total ig. norance of the laws of the country. On the other hand, while it is true that many of these people are in want of food, there is great destitntion among all the poor of
the great city; but it will be found that

Where this want exists among native-bo Americans, be they of French, Trish peaceable, and make their couditic nown in a manner which brings relief. These two instauces tell the story bettel than statistics. God forbid that any man slonld begrudge another food to sustain life, no matter what his degree, but can we this class of foreign criminals and weakminded meu avid women, onr own poor and the better class of the foreign-born pood.

The worst and most decided efferis of onr illogical laws governing iumugration those which are seaports; but the effects are slowly yet surely eating thcir poisonous way through the entire comntry. The undcsirable foreign element is fast working physical strength the occupations where ligeuce are the desideratums. Italians are taking the places of the Irish and the Germans in our shops and on our railroads: in the cities they occupy, besides the wellkuowu ficlds of labor, the positions of street venders of fruits, notions, etc. positious which ten years ago were mainly fans.
To point out still further the utter futility of our laws which are supposed to
improve the class of iminigrants landing here, statistics show us that in 1892, Frauce, who sent us the richest and most desirable class of immigrants, sent only 10,000 , while the countries of Poland, Italy and Hungary, which send us only their undesizable people, and who snpply us with element, sent in the same year nearly 132,000 people. Further, over 8,000 Russian Jews were sent on tickets furnished by were destitute. IIoreover, this was done in direct violation of the law which forbids the landiug of foreigners if their passage is paid for by another, or if they law.

Whatever may be the feeling of the white population iu the southern states regard-
ing the negro, it must be confessed that they view this questiou of foreign immigration with much more common sense than do we in the North. Two years ago, as the acceredited representative of a New York agricultural journal, I had an extended interview with Governor Tillman, of South Carolina. During my talk with him the question of the betterment of the agricultural industry of his
state came up, and I naturally asked the governor if South C'arolina desired immigrants. His reply was certaiuly to the point.
Yes," he said, "we want your northern farmers who are trained in the methods Send them here and we will help them to land, learn of them and do all in our power to make them contented and happy. But negroes."
I have italicized this last sentence in order to give it iu some degree the emphasis with which Governor tillman covered it. Therc is a world of meaning iu this remark, and the reader needs no help iu order to properly apply it to the question at issue.
Space will not permit of the mention of the hundrcds of other points which uight be brought out to show the ntter inad-
equacy of our prescut immigration laws. Nay, more; theselaws as they now exist aro a constant menace to the prosperity of our country aud people. The laws should be based on the ntnlost protectiou to American labor of all grades, and we should dcclare before the world that while we nations wa tha izens and add to our strength, we will not permit the landing of a single person who is likely, even in the slightost degree, to menace the rights, liberties or property of our native-born.
The one extreme is the shutting out, for time at least, of all emigrants. This may not be fcasible, but we should no longer allow the free use of the other extreme. There is a safe aud equitable middle ground, aud it is our duty to find it and even those who take advantage of them
laugh at us for being so lax. In the report Hungarian mechanic is quoted as saying: Hungarian mechanic is quoted as saying:
"I go back to Hungary a rich man. I will live like a baron. I get married and enjoy myself for all mal in America wants protection.
Capital America had bettor protect its native-born
poor workingman. I liave got enough for myself, now I can tell the truth.

Surely, no stronger argument in favor of better laws coverin
needed than the above.
The above facts are placed before your readers as food for reflection, and you are asked to answer for yourself and your countrymen whether it is not your duty
as a ruler in this great land to demand of your congressional representatives that they eract laws to protect you from the which European nations are only too glad to rid themselves of, and whom they are this land of prosperity.
Let us remember that while the power to work this reform is in our own hands,
it wigbe of little avail unless we use it in it wigbe of little avail unless we
the ondy effective way open to us.
barton Hall.

## AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AT THE WORLD'S

 FAIR.
Of the two hundred acres of floor space under roof iu the exposition structures at
the world's fair, about seventy-five acres the world's fair, about seventy-inve acres
are devoted to agrieulture, horticulture, forestry, dairying and livestock. This ignores the exhinsportation department,
wagons in the transper wagons in the transportation department,
where there are in the neighborhood of one luundred and fifty exhibitors. This also ignores the fine exhibit in the gov-
ernment building devoted to agriculture and kindred subjects. This estimate takes no account of the exhibits in the state bnildings, which, in some bnildings, such
as Califoruia and Illinois, form an exhibit as Califoruia an
In one line, the promotion of which this society devotes itself, there is an exhibit Which in its adaptation to the ends soug have heard many things in the exposition criticised by those who make criticism the chief aim of life, but I have yet to hear o one person who criticised the landscape effect of this great exposition eithe
the standpoint of beauty or utility.

What has been classified under the head of agricnl tural machinery by the exposition authorities, occupies about four acres in the agricultural aunex. This annex is 312 x5s
feet, and extends south from the palace of agriculture, which is $800 \times 500$ feet. The wind-mill exhibit, an exhibit of considerable proportion and interest, is in the open air just south of the annex. The exhibit
of dairy implements, including fifteen exhibitors, is in the south gallery of the maiu agricultural bnilding. There is a pump exhibit in the annex to the machinery hall,
which includes six exhibitors. The farmwhich includes six exhibitors. The farmwell exhibit is with the oil exbibit, south of machinery hall. Part of the road
machinery exhibit is in the transportatior buildiug, while a part is in the open air.
The lawn-mower exhibit is in the horticalcural building. Naturally the patent claim some of our attention, inasmnch as it is possible for them to show the development of agricultnral implements This exhibit is very interesting, but it is
I spent a portion of nine days at the world's fair iu June, before all the exhibits were in place. As I wished to see a little
of all the wonders of this two to three hnndred acres under roof, and some things that were not under roof, it does not take much of a mathematician to surmise that
I did not see the fonr acres of agricultural machinery with any degree of complete
On the floor of the agricultural annex
there are about two hnndred there are about two hnndred exhibitors, exhibitors. Of this number Ohio furnishes nineteen exhibitors, or about one tenth the
This display of agricultural implements is the most magnificent the world has ever wisedly. Not content with covering the iron work with nickel and finishing the the calinet maker, silver and gold trimmings have been used on the iron, and the wood has been inlaid in many cases with
pearl, and pen-work and oil painting,
which are real works of art, furnish adornWhich are real works of art, furnish adorn-
ment. This magnificence has been a subject of criticism among foreigners. You joct of criticistm a ang foreigners. You
and I care nothing about seeing how well and I care nothing about seeing how well
the French and German makers of agrithe French and German makers of agri-
cultural implements can finish their work, cultural implements can inish their work,
but we are intensely interested in seeing but we are intensely interested in seeing
how well they do make implements which are calculated to see actually service in the are cal
field.
After all, these works of art are, in some seuses, singnlarly appropriate. There is a great difference between a successful inventor and the successful manufacturer of an agricultural implement. For example, it is claimed that there is nota principle in the McCormick harvester which Mr. McCormick invented, or anyoue in the firm ever invented. Mr. McCormick did, it is claimed, iuvent several things connected with the reaping of grain, and did attempt to put them in practice, but they were fonnd of no value. But no one doubts that Mr. MeCormick wa fnl manufacturer, and that the firm which bears his name continues to staud in the
front rauk of manufacturers. On the other hand, Marsh, Appleby and others, who hand, Marsh, Appleby and others, who
made possible by their inventions the permade possible by their inventions the per-
fect binder of to-day, are not known as fect binder of
manufactureis.
Now, if we look back over the truly wonderful progress which has been made in the manufacture of agricultural implements since the centennial exposition, can anyone point out a single invention that has been made during that time that has had or is likely to have any marked influence on the agriculture of this country. If, however, we look back over the twenty-five years preceding the centennial we can trace the iutroduction of cultivators, seeding machinery, threshing machinery, and above all and beyond all, reaping ruachinery, culminating in 1873 in the self-binder, which was exhibited at the centennial exposition. I am not writing sentimental gush when I say that this machine has not only revolutionized farming, but there is uot a civilized uation in the world that has not, from its ligkest potentate to its humblest citizen, been inore or less affected by the introduction of this truly wonderful machine.
Much advance has been made in agricultural machinery since the eentennial exposition, but this advance has been made largely in the use of materials and the quality of workmanship rather than in the invention of machines of a distinctly new character.
Is there any machine exhibited among the agricultural machines which holds any such place as did the self-binder of 1876 ? I am inclined to think not among what are classified as agricultural implements, but among dairy implements I think are at the beginning of a great change. To be sure this beginning has already been well made, but to the multitude the centrifugal separator and the butter-extractor and the Babcock tester are as much novelThe centrifugal crinder in 1876.
The centrifugal cream-separator is a success beyond all question, whether for the
purpose of skimming two hundred or two thousand pounds of milk ner hour. In the place of leaving butter fat in the skim-milk, as is done by the most approved methods of gravitysetting, for all practical purposes all the fat is taken out of the milk by the creamseparator. The handling of this large amount of milk, and the handling each day about six times the vessels in which it is placed, is wrestled at once from the housewife. Just consider what this means in families in these of several millions of troduction these United States. The inalready greatly lessened the burdens of the already greatly lessened the burdens of the
household on the farm. The introduction of dairy machinery is going to do much of dairy machinery is going to do much
more thau has been done. Nor is it idle for us who are interested in the advancement of agriculture, using the term in its widc sense, to consider these things.
Nothing to-day stands so much in the way Nothing to-day stands so much in the way men, as does the work that is entailed upon the good housewife.
If we look upon the cream-separator as a great invention, what shall we say of the of frine which literally knocks butter out or fresh milk, and does it, so far as human Is this ion is concerned, instantaneously? Is his not revolutionary to those who have or centuries followed the methods of the
Arabs? And this machine is mnch of a success as was the self-binder in 1876.

Heretofore there has not been any rational method by which milk-cows could be selected that was practicable for the average farmer. The Babcock tester has made this practicable. The cream-separator and the Babcock tester are being used every day in the dairy building of the exposition, with many other dairy implements, and they are thus brought forcibly to the attention of every visitor
take the trouble to walk that way
In the Danish exhibit iu the agricnltural building is a stuffed cow, a shorthorn evidently, and ou this cow in its proper position was strapped a Danish uilkingmaehine, which I examined with more than usual interest. This is what tho Farm Implement News says about a trial that has been made with it:
"To all appearances a brighter day has dawned for the cow. The cause is the apparent success of the Danish milkingmachine. The machine itself has becu on exhibition in the Danisll section of the but lastural building for several weeks, its utility, four eows being milked. It is claimed for the machine that it is-a saving of one half of the time, that it is not one tenth as fatiguing as the old way; that it is more cleanly; that the cow can not kick the pail over; that the cow likes it, and that it can never injure her. The trial soems to sustain all these claims, though some of them could not be positively sus tained without a continuous use of the machine. As to the cows, they seem to
enjoy it immensely. Though surrounded by a noisy crowd of people they seemed to understand that the proceeding was all in their interest, and though they opened their eyes and stared around them in a frightened way, they gave down their milk in the most approved fashion."
Do not these dairy implements mark as great an advance in the dairy world as did the self-binder of 1876 in grain farming?
CHANGNG PHASES OF SHEEP HUSBANDRY.
Se malal years ago farmers in Wisconsin and at other points in the West began letting go their fine wool sheep, because the price for wool was unsatisfactory. For a time sheep husbandry sagged great1y, Wisconsin losing about 500,000 between 1885 and 1890. A few years since the industry took a new turn, brought about by comparison with hogs, and for a couple of years past, up to the present season, there has been a genuine boom in the mutton breeds. With the present low prices for wool a good many who have worked up ful of the future. To all such the Gazelte urges patience and a carefnl consideration of the cireumstances under which we are
placed.
It is never safe to predict the fluctuations of trade, for no man can see all of the
factors which enter into the problem, and if he did, he could not measure the relative importance and bearing of each of them. There are certain facts, however, which sel selves. Our American people are becoming not the woolly, paper-shelled carcass of the fine-wooled sheep, but the thick, juicy cuts of the mutton breeds. There are many farms in the West where a flock of mutton paratively small expense, none, scarcely, when their beneficial effects are credited to them. These sheep need special care at lambing-time, good pasture and forage at all times, and grain for growing lambs, the breeding ewes at times, and those that are being fattened. It is claimed that Merinos require but little care and can be bunched into large flocks. Such merits do not hold with the mutton sheep, which from their
English handling must be kept in small flocks, looked after with care and liberally locks.
fed.
It $m$
It matters but little to the owners of a
flock of good mutton shecp whether flock of good mutton sheep whether
Australia can produce wool at fifteeu cents or at twenty-five cents per pound; there are customers in the first town for his prod-
uct, which tinds uct, which tinds a home markct just as
successfully as does fine butter. Should he be forced to go beyond his o town, the larger cities await
ready to pay a good price for it
ment stations are showing us that a pound of mutton can be produced about as cheaply as a pound of pork, giving due of food required Not so many farmers will take up mutton production by choice as pork production, and surely there is os
great a possibility of overproduction with pork as with fine mutton.
A couplo of years since we were coilgratulating an exhibiter of Downs at a fair on his fine animals and the high prices he was getting for them, the boom then being on. He replied that several ycars before, when wool was fifteeu cents per pound, he had declared to his wife that that was the time to go into sheep, that he had done so nd now was reaping his reward. Already here is an increase iu the consunuption of autton, which the Gazette believes will be further greatly augmented. We have a parallel in the dairy business. For years past it has been argued that with the stablishment of so many creameries th prices for butter would fall below that of profit Creameries have sprung up by the hundreds, many of them turning out ton or more of butter each day, and yet there is no surfeit. The truth is, utput; but through the factory system the quality of the goods has been greatly mproved, and any market an stand improvement in quality for a long time vithout breaking.


Hood's suinin Cures consulted several phy sicians. Not one could
clearly clearly diagnose my
case and theirmedicin case and theirmedicine failed to give relief.
After much persuasion I commenced to take Have taken several botles and am much improved. From an all

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

also realize good results by its use." GEORGE
Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Sick Head-
NOW THE BEST TIME to BUY.

 . ,
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,


## (Gixt fuxur

## FIELD AND GARDEN NOTES.

Enemies Unlooked For.-Some-
times we have carried one or times we have carried one or
the other of our garden crops through all right and unharmed by the enemies of that particular crop spoken of by
Then all at once something the books. Then all at once something crop and our high-strung hopes and expectations. The books do not always tell of all the foes which come to deprive us of a to us alone.
My melons were looking fine and the Gem, Tip Ted to be covered with Emeral and other muskmelons, and Long Dixie watermelons. The bugs had been kept off successfully by covering the hills, among the plants, with a mixture of tobacco and bone-dust. Some of the plants had beeu
started in strawberry-baskets in the greenstarted in strawberry-baskets in the greenThe dry and warm season also had beeu favorable, so that there was hardly a sign of the melon-blight, so destructive to
melon, cucumber and squash vines in melon, cucumber and squash vines in
ordinary seasons. We looked forward with fond anticipations to a season of melons in plenty.
Just as the firstspecimeus began to ripen, some enemy came under cover of the night. Melons were found torn off the vines and scattered about, showing marks of sharp teeth. Now and then we came across idently had come from the creek near by and proved to be a family of muskrats. The war then began.
I set a half dozen steel traps in the melonpatch, well disguised, and scattered pieces of luscious melons among and near them. muskrat runs near the water's edge. For muskrat runs near the water's edge. For the traps, but continued this work of dethe traps, but continued in another part of the patch. I watched the patch for hours during several monnlight uights, shot-gun in hand, with out getting sight of the animal
melons were taken, all the same.

## melons were taken, all the same.

But at last I was rewarded, and one
after another of therats wentinto the traps. after another of the rats wentinto the traps.
About this time we had a good rainfall About this time we had a good rainfall,
over four inches in one night. Two of the animals got caught that same uight and both rats were actually drowned. It proves,
too, what a terrible rain we must have had.
Now, after we got the rats we got the
melons, and luscious ones they are, indeed. There is nothing in the patch, however, as yet equals the Emerald Gem, fairly grod others already aamed ar want a real feast I take a thoroughly ripe Emerald Gem, cut it through the middle, remove the seeds and scoop out it a a delightful dish.

## lightful dish. Keepina Ca

Keeping Cabbages.-It will soon be time to think of storing vegetables for winter
use. Cabbages may be left out in the field until there is danger of the ground freez ing up solid. Should the heads show an harrest them, you may pull or push them over sideways in order to loosen some o the roots. This will stop the cracking.
When cold weather is approaching, pu the cabbages out by the roots, wrap the loose, outside leaves tightly around the
hearts, and stand the plants upside down in rows upon a dry spot, or perhaps still better, under a shed. Here thes may be lef time as wanted, or to be gathered and stored
time.
There is no need of making much fuss the early part of the winter. You may simply throw them into a corner of the with straw, hay, or blaukets, etc. Thus wanted, and they will keep fresli and wanted, If they freeze a little it will do no larm.
Another good way of keeping cabbage for use during the winter is to siuk a barrel
into the ground, pack this full of cabbage heads, using dry leaves for covering and
filling, and then put over it some kind of filling, and then put ov snow. Only a very ferv cabbages should find a place in the cellar under the living
beginning to decay is anything but pleasant and healthful.
A subscriber of FARM AND Ftreside, following plau of keeping cabbages: Pull the cabbage, he says, and remove what goods boxes until nearly full, then cover vith four inches of dry clay loam and place the boxes in a dry, cool cellar. When a head is removed, replace the loam as before. The cabbages should be packed in as solidly as possible. If the cellar is not too warm the cabbages will keep as
in the gardeu during the summer.
The ONion Crop.-Owing to the longcontinued drought, my onion crop is only arfraction of what it ought to be. White
Victoria, Yellow Globe, Puget Sound, Danrers and a new red sort sent out by Peter Henderson \& Co. this spring, liave failed to give a single good-sized bulb. Prize
Taker, in the same patch with the others, gives fine-looking onions, real beauties, and of fair market size, a great many of the specimens weighing perhaps half a retails them in Niagara Falls right along at from thirty-five to forty cents a tenquart peach-basket, and wholesal
Hereafter I am going to stick Prize Taker. I usually know a rood this when I see it I have boomed this onion from the very first 5 ear that it was introduced, as the king of all onions, and I have nothing to take back now. I should have followed my own adrice when I knew it
to be good, and planted nothing but Prize Takers, instead of experimenting with Yellow Globes, Ivory Balls, Victorias, etc. all of which have not proved a third as protitable as the Prize Taker.
Next year I shall plant Prize Taker and none other, except Barletta for pickling and perhaps Early American Pearl or
Autumu Wax in August for wintering Autumu Wax in August for wintering
over. My August sowing of these kinds, intended for bunching next spring, is onl coming up nicely just now (Sept. 9th), dry weather having delayed germination of the and if the weather should remain favorable until pretty near December, probably the seedlings. will be large enough to winter well and give me some fine green onions
In the meantime I expect to raise a small crop of bunch-onions in the greenhouse Have sowed seed in flats about August 1st the seedlings will be transplanted in the greenhouse bench in October, and will be put on the market when ready for sale, or I believe this crop can be made quit profitable. The onions will bear close planting. Rows may be three inches apart This gives forty-eight plants to the square oot, and they should bring from twent forty cents. Possibly the cold-frames might be utilized in growing bunch-onion during the winter.

Josepr.
Orehard and Small Fruits.

## RASPEERRY CULTURE.

It is strange that the raspberry is not
more generally cultivated than it is, being asy of culture, excellent for canning, readily prepared for desscrt, and ccrtain of a good crop each year. Every owner of a
home would do well to devote a few rods of his land to so valuable a fruit. If one hundred plants are selecterl of differcut vill provide an abundance of fruit for an ordinary family through a period of several
When only a few plants arc set out they may be placed along a fence, as the plant delights iu partial shadc. When many are should be planted in rows seven feet apart nd four feet apart in the row. Cultivation scason, after which a good mulch of straw clover appears to producc better results, weeds, but keeping the soil moist and cool, a condition best favoring the development the fruit.
After the bearing season is over, the old cancs should be carefully out out and nourishment froni the roots in
ripen the new growth and thus preven winter-killing. The old canes arc burner to destroy any larvæ of injurious insect
which may have been deposited therein.

As four feet, the canes reach a height of three aumerous laterals may be thrown out, and thus form a bushy plaut, which will the more readily stand erect. For this entting of tips I have found no better tool than a pair of sheep-shears, with which one may time.
As to varieties, who can decide when so many valuable ones are offered him, each most of them de pina and object is to object is to gct varieties with firm, large, well-flavored fruit, whose seasons of ripening are not simultaneons. The Souhegan is usually counted the earliest, but I have
an unknown variety, of eqnal quality and fruitfulness, which by a number of years of careful culture, has been ripening from five to ten days earlier than the Souhegan. The Palmer is an excellent variety, early and productive, as is also the Ohio. The Gregg is a favorite, and Shaffer's Colossal is admired for its enormoús fruits, which are produced in abundance. The Golden Queen is one of the most beautiful berrics, large, hardy, finely flavored, but not overly productive here
With raspberries, as with most other fruits, one must contend with fungus diseases and insect foes in many localities. The root and stem borers are liable to attack the plants, and may be detected by the drooping of the canes. The injured calles should be cut out and burned.
Cane-rust, or anthracnose, a fungus disease, is perhaps the worst enemy to the raspberrs, and in some localities has been very troublesome. Three or iour applica-
tions of Bordeaux mixture, in the form of a spray, will prove sufficient if the canes are not badly affected. If seriously diseased, it is best to destroy all the old plants and start a new plantation.
With raspberries to follow strawberries, and continue until the first early blackberries may yield good pickings, who will underestimate their value?

John I. Shawver.

## INQUIRIES ANSWERED

by samuel b. g
Apples Rotting on the Trees.-T. A. J.,
Athens, Tenu. It is probably possible to prevent the apples from rotting by spraylug them with Bordeaux mixture three or four times during the growing season, but varieties ing, uniess of very superior quality; aithough, if you are troubled with the apple-scab, it frould, perhaps, pay you to spray all kinds so effected and those which rot as well. If you would be a good plan to graft them with some healthler kind.
Sowing Rye A mong Renspberries.-J. P.
D., Sioux City, Iowa, writes: good plan to sown
rows in the fall?"
Ret rid of it next season would bother you to winter protection,but for this purpose is no bet ter than oats, which kills out iu winter. The advantage of this work is that the stems of
the grain hold the snow in winter, which would otherwise blow off. It is more desir able for orchards thau for raspberries, which generally hold the snow sufficlently well with-
out this protectlon. Where mice are abunout this protection. Where mice are abun-
dant, the straw makes a harboring-place for them, and the snow must be trodden down them, and the snow must be trodden down Plunh-pits Wanted-Plum Seedlings.-
A. F., Grand Junction, Col., writes: "I wish
 Reply:-I do not know where you can get plum-j)its, as they are rather difficult to ob-
tain. Perhaps you can lnduce the children of your vlcinity or elsewhere to gather them
from the woods. This is the practice of mauy from the woods. This is the practice of mauy
hurscrymen. But you can buy rooted cutting nurscrymen. But you can buy rooted cuttings of Marianna plum, and sometlmes plun
secdlings, very cheap. For Colorado, secdllngs of the northern wild plum are preferable, but are probably what is easlest for you to obtaln You can get themat most of the southeru nurean be depended are no plums or pruncs that though many of them may produce secding of very good quality. Most of the larger nurserymen deal in trec-seeds, though they
seldom have plum-plts other than the Myroseldom have plum-plts other than the Myro-
bolau to sell, and plants of it are not so dcstrable as those of the Marlanna, although they are used in large quantitles in almost
every large nursery, and uutil the introduc-
$\qquad$
pluost the only stock generally used for

Cherry-iree SIug.-W. M., Arcidia, Wash


\section*{TREES | minininin |
| :---: |}



N
EWUNicoln Corelos, Par Triprs




## THE SKIMMING STATION SYSTEM

DLE MEN cant make bit may morking

## (Out faru.

## seen at the fair.

NEAR the eastorn outrance to
horticultural hall at the Ohio state fair, the Ohio food and dairy coumissioner, Mr. F. B. McNeal, had an exhibit and meu in attendance, showing the various forms of adulteration practiced dealcrs' goods. The most noticeable article shown was an imitation coffee-berry
formed like coffee, and made of rye flour formed like coffee, and made of rye four and molasses flavored with chicory. It is coltee, and sold for seven cents a pound. The chemists' report of adulterated articles, aualyzed for the Ohio dairy aud food cles, aualyzed for the Ohio dairy aud food
commission, for the year ending May 1st; 1593 , was handed to all who chose to take it. It contaius forty-three pages, and is amples in almost every kind of grocers' goods. Those who believe that the dairy aud food commissioner is an ornauiental officer who could be dispensed with, had best scud to the secretary of state at Col-
umbus for a copy of this report before they beconie fixed in their belief. Some most startliug revelations are made. For example, samples of cream of tartar were anand but 13 of caincd ${ }^{2}$ per oren samples, largely adulterated with gypsum, contained uo cream of tartar, the sourness phate.
sample of coffee made iu Canton, contained 65 per cent coffee, 20 per cent chicory and 15 per cent coffee-hull, peas, hairs, dirt and
sample of buckwheat flour sold in Akrou, and put up by the American Cereal Company, contaiued 50 per cent buckwheat
and 50 per cent wheat flour. The American and 50 per cent wheat flour. The American
Cereal Company is one of the wealthiest Cereal Company is one of the wealthiest
milling firms in the country, and the president of it is widely known as a philan-
('lose to this exhibit was that of the Ohio cxperimeut station. Among many other
things of interest the station showed a large and vigorous plant of rape, which has always held a prominent place in British agriculture. As this plant is wholly.a pasture plant to be fed off in autumn, and milk, its place in American farming will be a narrow one, especially so long as
One of the showiest and most interesting exhibits in the flower line was that of a collection of flowering cannas of the Crozy One of the cheapest, One of the cheapest, most showy and effective floral ornaments to the lawn can be
made by deeply spading a circular bed of five or six feet in diameter, working in a heaping wheelbarrow load of nuanure and planting it with flowering cannas. After
they ouce get started they take care of theinselves until frost, when they can be lifted and stored in a dry, warm cellar for ase another year.
In the competition between counties for the best one دundred plates of fruit, the a tie, but tho fact that the plates in the latter exhibit were much the fullest and very artistically arranged with reference to premium. This is the second time in the last ten years when taste in arrangement carried off the prize, other points being about equal.
In viewing the gardeners exhibit, I could uot help wondering when the limit in size was going to be reached, and whether 27 -pound Hubbard squashes and 12 -pound luntnicg melons were not too large for I farnily gets tired of squash before the Whole of it can be consumed, and the result is that most of a rery large squash is wasted. One of 5 or 6 pounds is much
more desirable. The same is true of cabbages, and some other vegetables. Watermolons are the only exception, for most of us will set up nights rather than see one waste, be it ever so large.
The dry, hot summer has been particularly favorable to the produstion of melous of both species, and they helped banana to bridge the yawning chasm left when apples and pears failed to materialize. On the heels of the melons came ond, so the public in Ohio cities hare ond, so the public in Ohio cities have
scarcely noticed the almost total absence
of the apple crop except when they wished
for pies. for pies. fair, there being nealy four grapes at the fair, there being neary y our hundred plates, show that there will be no scarcity of this
fruit, and the grapes will be seen in our fruit, and the grapes will be seen in our
uarkets, along.side of the Florida orange, to uarkets, along.side of the Fl.
grace the New Year's feast.

Among the grapes, I noticed a new black grape, originated by the veteran pomol ogist, Geo. W. Campbell. It is of a large
size, both in bunch and berry, and of very size, both in bunch and berry, and of very excellent flayor. One can easily part the sceds from the surrounding pulp without rlctecting the least acrid or pungent taste, and the pulp is meaty like the Muscat Hamburg, which is one of its parents. What is of equal importance with its quality, is its habits of growth and foliage. The foliage is like the Concord, only larger and thicker; more robust in every way. Some samples of leaves shown were wonover this hy. C. is very enthusiastic crowning success of a life devoted to improviug and crossing the grape.
The Murdy plum attracted a great deal of attention. This resembles the Pond's seedling, only it is much larger. It is claimed that the tree is much more vigor ous and productive. The Albaugh Nursery Company have already disseminated sery Company have already dissemina
sixtecn thousand trees of this variety. sixtecn thousand trees of this variety. very large size, and as beautiful as any fruit I have ever seen, was shown by S. R. Moore.
The
The state horticultural society held a session on Thursday evening, August 31st, and devoted considerable time to discussing and censuring the Ohio Columbian exposition commissiouers for refusing to allow the Ohio horticulturists some the state le the $\$ 100,000$ appropriated by June it was supposed that the society was to have $\$ 8,000$, but it was suddenly withdrawn on the plea of scarcity of fruit, and Ohio fruit men were left in the backpassed at the instance of N. H. Albaugh. The annual meeting of the Ohio horticultural society will be held at Columbus, commencing December 13th

## MANURIAL VALUE OF FOODS.

One of the many good signs of the times is the farmer's study of the manurial value of foods given to stock. It is not long ago that generally no attention was paid to this important subject. It was the custom, and is now to a certain extent, to sell hay
in the spring, when the price was high. Indeed, in the summer when the farmer was getting, a good crop of hay, he congratulated himself and his neighbor not only on having a good crop-enough to winter stock on, but also because there would be hay to sell in the spring-in March and April.
It must be admitted, however, that it is hard for a farmer to refuse to sell hay when his taxes are due and he has not enough on hand to pay. If these farmers were they in they were not robbing the fao manure for three or three dollars and a half a cord, to take its place." But if this plan was good they did not, unless near large cities, adopt it; they sold hay, but bought no manure.
It did not occur to these farmers that they could get a larger crop of hay and other products the next year if they added more stock and turned their surplus hay into beef and plant food; and if they did buy manure to take the place of that sold in the hay, that was about all they would
do, that is, exchange one for the other, and losing money, perhaps, if the cost of hauling was counted. And strange as it may be, there are farmers who sell manure. There are no records to refer to, but there can be no doubt that the farmers who are
quarreling with the soil, who declare that quarreling with the soil, who declare that farnuers who sell their manure and their hay. There would be as much reason in complaining if they left their crops in the field to perish. A poverty of manure is equivalent to a poverty of money.
The manurial value of hay alone is $\$ 6.46$; that is, that is the value of the manure in a ton of hay. Rowen, $\$ 9.25$; and with every ton sold goes so much manure. The $\$ 5.26$; corn-stover, $\$ 3.19$; ensilage, $\$ 1.64$, and mowed oats, $\$ 7.50$.
The use of cotton-seed meal as food for milch-cows is likely to be restricted, for there comes a protest from the medical
profession to the effect that milk from
cows fed on cotton-seed meal is iujurious to infants. To what extent this is truc is not apparent, but it is sufficient to cause milk producers
The manurial value in a ton of cotton seed meal is $\$ 24$, the price being about $\$ 26$. But cotton-seed meal used direct, is an excellent fertilizer. Fine, smooth notatoes excellent fertilizer. Fine, smooth potatoes
have been raised by fertilizing with cottonseed meal, applied in the hill like the phosphates. The manurial value in a ton of
brau is $\$ 14$; price of bran, perhaps, $\$ 16$, making the cost to the farmer only $\$ 2$ per ton. Gluten meal costs $\$ 27$ per ton, and the The farmer is $\$ 17.7$
The farmer often complains of the size of his grain bill, andiu estimatiug the cos a quart of milk leaves out of the account the value of the manure, forgetting that with every bushcl of grain added to the hay and added to his bill, adds to the value of his manure and makes less his the case, he buys artificial manure to help out the supply of natural manurc. The question of manures is a vital the more the farmer studies it and make
use of his knowledge of it, the more prospe jous he will be. George Appleton.

## UNPROTECTED FARM MACHINERY

A binder's life is not determined by the number of acres cut. I know of one binder that cutover one thousand acres before it was worn out. It was placed in shelter as The average life of a binder is about five ycars, cutting from thirty to fifty acres yearly. I saw a new binder this ycar taken
from the wheat-field, which was adjoining from the wheat-field, which was adjoining clover-field. Last year the same man placed his binder under a tree after cutting his harvest; and there were twenty-five
head of cattle and this binder under one head of cattle and this binder under one I do not know which suffered the most, the cattle or binder.
If any one will observe he will see mowers, corn-plows, binders and hay-rakes also notice that in almost every instance the farmer who neglects his implements is behind, and says farming does not pay. How long will it take a man to fill a barrel with water if it is leaking between all the staves? How much will a farmer gain if he must buy a new outfit every three or fushel? I know a hard-working man who has been and is yet a renter, who carcely ever puts a tool in shelter, and who keeps a large stock of hogs, cows and colts all together. He has had a chattel mortgage on his horses for many years.
But talk, lectures and papers will never cure such men. Predestination holds good for some farmers; they are destined to be poor. "The poor ye will bave with you so poor. But there is no excuse for being of a tree one day every week and think of some better way, aud follow it, they would be gainers. It appears there is
Now, as wheat is so low in price, the
wheat industry will follow the sheep industry, and theu some other crop will of acres in this township now running wild, with some good grass and many wild, with some good grass and many
weeds and bushes, because there are no sheep. One man has two hundred and eighty acres-more than half hill land-and blue-grass knee-high going to waste. Such conduct in any other business would
bankrupt any man in one year. And yet farming does not pay.

## Ohio.

Michael Jones.
We hope our readers will look over the advertisements in our papers and patronize our advertisers when they buy goods,
as it is ouly through them that we are enabled to give our subscribers so much good reading for so little money. The price we charge for the paper a year does which it is printed, not counting anything for manuscripts, type-setting, printing, peally pays for these things in order to
bring his goods before our readers. We
could not publish the paper without adver
tisements, because so very few people could not publish the paper without adver
tisements, because so very few people
would be williug to pay the price we Would have to ask. The leading manadvertisers; they are the most enterpris-
ing business men in the United States,
and have the latest improvements at as and prices as they can be made, so we
low
think it is to the advantage of our readers
to consult our columns before purchasing
to corsult
anything.

CORRESPONDENCE.
Fromi Ontario, Canada.-The yield of wheat is more satisfactory in mauy cases than was
anticipated. Barley is a poor yield, but oats in many cases is doing fairly. The straw is ough fodder. Fall wheat is over the average Clover seed is a light crop. Fall pasture has made no appearance whatever, and young catoff. The plague of grasshoppers has not abated fall wheat till they see how that does that has fall wheat till they see how that does that has
been sown. From the August report of the are 217,291 andustries just issued, we fiud ther for the silo, 913,954 acres in fall wheat and 356 ,721 acres in spring wheat. Altogether, Ontario
has in ccreals, hay and roots $8,054,612$ acres,


From Oregon.-This country-Rogue rive valley-has been having some warm, dry wet and cold spring. The wheat crop in acreage and yield is not up to the average. The quality of grain is very good. Con is looking ince June 20th, and yet corn promises a good yield. Can any other country do better than this? Hay is abundant. Fruit is more than an average crop in many lines We will have
thousands of bushels of apples, pears and peaches for export. The prune crop of the tatc is very large and fine. Times are pretty aard, owing to the stringency of money else-
where. While things might be in better shape here, we are better off than most localities. Iining is looking up this year owing to the f gold and the future looks very bright for this in-
and dustry. Much attention is being given to
quartz mining, and quite a number of promising leads have been opened up and quartz aills erected. We hear of many big propgrounds, known to be rich in gold, but hitherto unworked on account of the great expense of bringing water to the ground.
Time, capital and labor alone can develop these properties and determine their value as bullion producers. A railroad from the center of the valley over the Cascades to eastern Oregou is proposed, and will probably be built within the next two years. Trrigating canals coducting the water of Rogue river and Mountain lakes to the lower foothills and valleys are in contemplation, with a strong probabil-
ity of construction in the near future. These ity of construction in the near future. These
will open up vast stretches of now semi-arid will open up vast stretches of now semi-arid eached by water. Taken all in all, while we are temporarily pinched, the outlook is hopeare temporarily pinched, the outlook is hop
ful. The future is big with promise. S. M.

From Louisiana.- We have a very healthful country. As we arc only twenty miles
from the gulf we have a gulf breeze that not only makes it healthful, but keeps us from extremes of heat and cold. We have fine vater, both well and cistern. Our land is level, fertile. We have garden vegetables the year
around. Our climate is peculiarly adapted to the growth of vegetation. The list of produc-
tions-of southwest Louisiana is a long and
varied one, including all the crops and ruits
of the northern, maiddle and southern states,
 and in addition thereto a great variety of
semi-tropical fruits and vetgetables. Corn,
cane and rice are considered the money crops.
The cane crop generally gives trom $\$ 75$ to $\$ 100$
per acre, and rice from $\$ 10$ to $\$ 60$. We raise all per acre, and rice from $\$ 30$ to $\$ 60$. We raise all
fruits that are raised in the north, and in addi-
tion many of the semi-tropical fruits. Peaches
ripeu from May to Novenober. The LeConte,
Kieffer and Chinese pears $=\mathrm{Wawav}$
 まv=avavaviz
 まWavavaviw



## (-) fix firm.

## THE POULTRY YARD.

Tdred.hen farm. HERE are but few large poultry farms, and a design of oue iu practical operation naay be of
interest. The illustration is two large buildings, one being $30 \times 110$ feet, and the other 16x200 feet. At present the houses contain six

growiug chicks, with two incubators due to hatch. The owner, Mr. C. H. Hawley, has been engaged in keeping poultry in
large numbers about four years. He uses large numbers about four years. He uses
four large incubatoss, and expects to four large incubators, and expects to
largely increase his operations. The hens are kept in yards, though there is a large area outside of the yards upou which they sometimes have the privilege of elaborate, and the enterprise is a paying one, which is the best evidence of its in large numbers.

## LATE-HATCHED PULLETS.

It is unwise to sell off the old hens and retain only pullets, unless the pullets are of early hatch. There is a great loss every
year on the farms, due to keeping pullets year on the farms, due to keeping pullets
for winter laying without regard to cirfor winter laying without regard to cir-
cumstances which govern the matter. It cumstances which govern the matter.
is unnecessary to wait until the winte begins in order to know if the pullets will lay. Now is the time to know all about
them, and it is not a difficult matter to understand whether the pullets will lay or not. Some of the pullets will be much heavier than others, and will show a greater development of the comb. If the degree it is an indication that the pullets will begin to lay early. The comb always enlarges and becomes of a bright scarlet red just before the first egg is layed by hen or pullet, and as the hen begins to decrease in the number of eggs the comb
gradually becomes pale. If the hen is sick the comb turns dark. If the pullets are small, and yet are of the large breeds,
or crosses thereof, they will not lay this winter, as they have not made sufficient growth in time to lay during the cold
uonths. When the pullets are very thin, wonths. When the pullets are very thin
with long, pointed beaks (knowu as "crow-head"), and do not appear to improve, they should be discarded, as such birds are seldom worthy of being retained. If a pullet is from a small breed she wion will indicate nothing, but she should have that trim, mature appearance denoting a near approach to maturity. It is now too
late in the year to expect any results froun pullets unless they are well on in growth. The best food for pullets is meat and bone Graiu is not required, as it may brin only retard them in laying. The laying hens should now be in full plumage, and over the molting stage. If the hens and pullets have bright combs it is a sure and free from diseasc

MILLET SEED FOR FOWLS
There is not much in a gill of millet seed, lut there is nothing that entices
hoth hens and chicks to industriously work over a pile of litter, sucl as cut millet seed. They will be contcut to find but a seed now and then, aud they will more than pay dearly for each seed by essentials to egg production, and keep
the hens in health, the cost of the seed is anything else. Ducks are soon injured by but a trifle compared with the advantages feed of the seed, but only enough to induce them to seek for them.

## BUYING HENS FOR USE.

At this seasou, when hens are somewhat cheap, many persons buy a large number or winter layers. In fact, it is a cominon large number of hens, to go out aud buy them wherever they can be obtained This is oue of the principal causes of failure. When a lot of hens are procured ther mill be altain from
dampness, and though they prefer a swini in the water when such cau be indulged night.

## dYing in the shélls.

Chicks are often found dead in the shells, and no cause can be assigned unless each egg could be traced to its original source. With operators of incubators one of the losses of chicks in the shells, in all stages of growth, is often due to too much moisture and permitting cold drafts of oration of in, which induces rapid evap

## Late Pullets.-S. T. B., Marengo Il. Writes "Will pullets of a cross of Brahma and common fowls, hatched in Junc ay in winter?" Reply-The probability is that they were latehed too late, and will not lay until liatehed too late, and will not lay until Feb- ruary or March.

## CORRESPONDENCE. <br> OVERFEEDING.-Brahmas are rather indo- lent, will keep themselves quiet, and soon bethis too fiat. It in best, therefore, to keep feed Brahmas too feeding, for for it is easy to to fough the Leg. orns are uot so large, they neverthele corns are not so large, they, nevertheless, are compello to large quantitics in order to produce the number of eggs for which they to so famous. This does not imply that Brahmas and other large breeds must hecome too T1 Hey arc easily kept within bounds by judicgiven, while bulk may be allowed in the shape of vegetables and green food. If grass is not convenient, procure a bale of good

 shape ofis not co
elover ha
mix with each brccd in order to know juthe habits of
There are hundred of complants that foovis
do not las, even when well fed and comfort aby honsed, but this is due to not allowing
theyn the proper kind, or from feeding too
much. Tonics are unnecessary when the thesystem, and preventsdroopiness. Variet,
will cure many of the ills that affict fowls, POULTRY MEN mannt

gather the leaves.
Now that the leaves will begin to fall, a large supply of them should be raked up and stored away for winter use. Leaves on the floor of the poultry-house will
serve to prevent cold drafts, and also give the hens something in which to scratch and work. As leaves cost nothing but the labor of collecting them, they should not be overlooked. Keep thein dry and under shelter, ready for use all times.

## WHITEWASH.

Light is a source of comfort to the hens, and nothing adds more to making the poultry-house cheerful than a thick coating of whitewash. Lime will not only arrest disease to a certain extent, but destroys lice and gives the house a clean appearance. Being cheap it is within the reach of all, aud should be used freely. Apply it hot, and also apply it frequently

## INQUIRIES.

When to Rack Eggs.-A. E. H., Bcatty, racked Wif If they are to be turned how often
hould it be done?"
$\qquad$ be placed on racks, done when they are cheap. Simply place them on a rack, or a shelf, and turn them half over twice or three times a week. Keep
them in a cool place. Loss of tace.
Loss of Younc Turkeys.-Mrs, D. H. M.,
Paxton, Ill., writes: "Plcase give the reason Paxton, Ill., writcs: "Plcase give the reason
why some of my turkess die when the red
bcgins to come on their heads. They arc inl
the fin the fleld all day and roost in the trecs at
uight. What is the cause of chickeus becoming blind in one eye,
weeks, and then die? REPLY.-"Shooting the red" is always a crit-
ieal period with young turkeys. Until that eal period with young turkeys. Until tha
ordeal has passed they should be protected
ind rdeal has passed they should be protectel
rom storms, fed often, and a caroful searcl made for the large lice on the heads. After they pass through the "red" stage they becone
hardy. The hens that beoome blind in one eye are exposed to a draft at night while
on the roost, the draft of air being on that on the roost, the draft of air being
side of the house next the affccted eyc.
Bronze Turkeys.-Mrs. J. J. R., Randall,
Wis., writcs: "I have had black, white Wis., Writcs: "I have had ha. black, Whande, and
gray'turkeys, but nosick ones until I procured gray turkeys, but no sick ones untill procured
the Bronze. Are they more liable to discase than other kinds?"
REPLY. Thc Bronze varicty is as hardy as
any, but readily shows the cffects of inbreeding. If a gobbler is procured from a flock that
is in no manner related to Your own, therc
should be no difficulty with them. Pekins hud. AY Ieshury Ducks.-E. R. S.,
Beatice, Nebr.. Writes: "How canl distinguish the Pelkin from the Aylesbury duck?", While that of the Aslesbury is flesh color.
The legsof the Pekin are also of deep orange,
while those of the Aylesbury are light orange.
ensuing. As a hen is never disturbed when hatching, the same rule appl
an incubator that is filled with eggs.

## ROUP AND ROOSTS.

When the turkeys and guineas are compelled to roost on trees they must select tuch trees as are conrenient, and some thing depends upou the situation of the tree and its protection from winds. Before the season is over the exposure may cau, as the disease is contagious. When protecting one kiud of fowls, therefore, a safeguard is thrown around all. Do no be avoided.


PATENTS


Patents


flock of ducks, provided the floor is of boards and covered with straw. The floo lucks will pack the straw down hard and firm, which is not conducive to a saving of labor when cleaning out the house
cut straw or hay should be used in pref erence to that which is uncut, and if they
available, hence there are as many liabil which the birds come.' A flock from one ard may be healthy and perhaps well pr, while the hens bought of another person may be from a yard in which roup has appeared, or where the stock is confany one buying birds that some diff uity did uot spring up. Lice, roup, appear when it is too late to rectify then There is but one course to pursue, an hat is to raise your pullets, and begi make a profit the first pear, so to get tocked with good, healthy birds.

Grain is cheap, and great iuducements vill thus be held out to feed it liberallypoultry, and will be used for that purpose as long as fowls are kept on farms. But the hens cannot give good results on grain t all times relished, but the demands of th hens are such as to call for a variety. In the shells of the eggs, and also in the com position of the eggs, are several forms of
mineral matter, as well as of nitrogen, which can be but partially obtained fron omposition the several grains vary fu n one kind for a when time they will begin to refuse it, as they may be oversupplied lack the elements of the food partaken and rom some other source. For this reason they will accept a change of food, which of itself an evidence that the best result fom hens can only be obtained from be used as food with advantage, but they nust be given as a portion diet.

## CHEAP GRAINS

Grain may be cheap, but it is costly food it is used exclusively for the laying hen annot be excelled for keeping the hen varm, it will uot supply them with egg orming material, and if fed very liberally causes them to become too fat. It is not neet with disappointment in not pro curing eggs, although they supplied grain iberally, and yet if less grain aud a pro portion of meat had been given the hens
they would perhaps have done better and llowed a pront. We do not condenn grain, but we advise not to feed it exclu

## THE DUCKS AT THIS SEASON

 an be procured, leaves are better than





Home-made Hose.-G. W. S., Fordyce, Ark. Hose for irrigating a garden can be
made out of twelvc-ounce duck. Take a piece thirty feet long and cut it lengthwise into two and onc half inches in dlameter. Bring the edges together, double once over, and wlth a sewing-machine sew twice through the four thickuesses, which makes a hose that will
stand six or cight foot pressure. For making boiled linseed-oil and one half gallon of tar Put the hose in a wash-tub, turn on the mixThen run the bose through a wringer screwed down tlght, and hang it up to dry. To keep it
from sticking together, tie a string around one end, gather the other end around a small
tube and blow the bose up. The pieces are loined together with a tln tube, two and one half inches in diameter and one foot loug,
Inserted into the ends, the hose being tied tightly around the tube.
Straw Mats.-E. R. W., Ccnterville, Mass.,
writes: "Will you kindly inform me how to writes: "Will you kindly inform me how to
make a plaiu loom for making straw mats for REPLY BY JOSEPH:-Make a simple frame of feet wide. Screw hooks or drive nails in the edgc of end pieces, teu or twelve iuches apart,
and tightly stretch parallel, stout, tarred strings from top to bottom. The frame may be set up, slantingly, against the side of a
building or wall. Have as many balls of lighter tarred striug, and fasten one end to each upright string next to the bottom, leav-
iug the balls in front of the frame. Now lay iug the balls in front of the frame. Now lay
a whisk of long rye straw, cut sides out, in the junction of the strings at the bottom, and
fasten it there by twisting each of the smaller fasten it there by twisting each of the smaller
strings ouce around the straw and the upright and continue untll the frame is full and the and continue untll the frame is full and the sharp ax or batchet, cbopping along a straight
cdge.
Fire Hotbeds.-E. S. E., Nokomis, Ill., Writes: "Some of us who are not able to
build greenhouses would like to know how to construct and operate fire hotbeds."
Reply By Joseph:-A fire hotbed wants a
pit and ditch for the fireplace and flue. The former may be constructed of tire-brick, six or eight ordinary grate-bars, and an iron door in frout. The flue must begin six lnches or so
above the grate, so that there will not be much chauce for ashes, etc., to lodge and stop feet of flue; the balance may be constructed of terra-cotta drain-pipe, and must have a slight rise from fireplace to chimney at upper
end of bed. Theu build a strong foundation end of bed. Theu build a strong foundation
for the bed, using 3 by 4 or 4 by 4 timber across, and matched plank lengthwise. A six-inch
layer of damp soil or sand is pretty heavy, and the framework of the bed must necessarily be strong, or it will soon give out. Let it
be ten or cleven feet wide, or just wideenough to accommodate two rows of ordinary hotbed
sashes set together to form a gable-roof. The sashes set together to form a gable-roof. The
sides on which the lower ends of the sashes rest may be ten or twelve inches high from rafters can be made of two-inch scantlings. I would hinge the sashes at the top. The thing is as simple as can be, and the only objection
I have to the whole arrangement is the I have to the whole arrangement is the
amount of attention which keeping the fire

Making Fertilizers.-E. J: M., Oswego N. Y., writes: "Please inform' us whether it superphosphates; and if so, glve us a formula for potato and grain or meadow land, also. Would be pleased if you could also tell us
about what we ought to pay for each ingredient. It does no harm to be posted somewhat When dealing with druggists."
REPLY BY Joseph:-Fertiliz REPLY BY JoSEPH:-Fertilizer men usually
like to make fair (and sometimes pretty like to make fair (and sometimes pretty good)
profits, but they are surely not as bad asdruggists, who only ask an ad vance of 200 to 1,000 per cent on goods sold in retail. No, it is not practical, ordinarily, for farmers to make mean it is not practicable for them to buy
phosphates (bone, etc.) and make them into superphosphates by acid treatment or similar
means. Plain superphosphates means. Plain superphosphates (dissolved
bone, etc.), analyzing 15 or more per cent of
soluble phosphorlc acld, about $\$ 15$ per ton in the East, and the phos phoric acid in this form costs only five cents a pound, or much less than the value concomplete fertilizer is wanted, or needed, it
can be made on the farm by mixing this superphosphate with muriate of potash, or sulphate of potash, and with nitrate of soda
or sulphate of ammonla; or the same effect

| may be bad hy applying thesciugredients sep- | milking is indicated uuder all circumistances, |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| arately. Write to W. S. Powell \& Co., Balti- | and a reduction in the food, and cooling salts, | arately. Write to W. S. Powell \& Co., Balti-

morc, Md., or to any other eastern fertilizer
firm, forprices on chemical fertilizers. Nitrate firm, forprices on chemical fertilizers. Nitrate
of soda costs about $\$ 5$ per ton; muriate of potash, 80 or $\$ 15$; sulphatc of potash, $\$ 50$ or more aud sulphate of ammouia, $\$ 50$ to $\$ 60$.
Horse-radish.-W. R., Toledo, Oregon Horse-radish cau be profitably grown as a second crop, succeeding early cabbages, rad-
ishes or beets. When the roots are prepared for market iu the fall, all the small rootlets arc broken ofr and kept for planting. These
rootlets, whicb are one fourth to one half inch iu diameter, are cut into pieces about five inches long. The bottom of each "set" is cut
slanting, so it will surely he planted out right end up and grow into a handsome root. These sand in a cool cellar, or pitted in the ground. About a month after the early cabbages or tween the rows, about eighteen inches apart and two inches below the surface in holes made with a sharp-pointed stick. If it grows
so rapidly as to interfere with the other crops, so rapidly as to interfere with the other crops, the tops may be cut off witb a sharp hoe.
Good, rich garden loam aud good garden culture will produce large yields of horse-radish. It makes its growth duriug July, August, September and October. Late in the fall, when the plauts have completed their growth, tbey and the small rootlets that are to be kept for the next season's planting, the roots should the next season's planting, the roots should
be pitted in the ground like beets or turnips.

## VETERINARY

*hConducted by Dr. H. J. Detmers.)Fe*
Professor of Veterinary Surgery in Ohio State

##    <br> 

Castrating Calves.-S. R,, Oak Ridge Miss., writes: "I see in a sheep book that lambs can be castrated when a week old, by cutting the scrotum off. Do you know whether it will do with calves?"
ANSWER:-It cau be done, and it is a good
enough method, provided the testicles have descended into the scrotum and are removed, and provided the butcher or dealer, who after-
ward buys the steers when fattened, ward buys the steers when fattene
object to the absence of a scrotum.
Barrenness.--J. L. H., Wolcott,
Barrenness.-J. L. H., Wolcott, Col. Bar-
rennessmay be due to various case the cause, very likely, consists in a according to your statement, seems to be of two years standing, and therefore may be looked upon as incurable. You may try carefully applied injectlons into the uterus with`mild antiseptics; for instance, a one per cent solution of pure carbolic acid (1 of the latter to 100 of water), or a solution of corrosive sublimate,
1 part to 1,000 or 1,500 of water, repeated once a day for several days in succession.
Lame.-C. W. F., Jaqua, Kan. You say
your mare has been lame in the coffin-joint of your mare has been lame in the coffin-joint of failed to describe the lameness. I will not doubt your word, but in the hind foot lameness in the cofin (navicular) joint is very rare,
while ringbone (in the joint above) is quite a is not affected with ringbone, I bave to quest you to give a complete description of all the lamble symptoms, the manner of showing clusion it is rin., and if you come to the conan article on that disease in Farm and FIRESTDE of November 15th.
Either Gluttons, or Affected with
Heaves.-A. J. W., Nocona, Tex. Your mares Hither are gluttons-, Nocona, Tex. Your mares or the same are affected with heaves; that is, a chronic, feverless and incurable difficulty of breathiug. The best you can do is to feed con-
siderably less bulky food, to make up the loss siderably less bulky food, to make up the loss
by giving more grain, or concentrated food of mall bulk, to sec to it that the animals are never costive, and, if kept in the stable, that lation. Costiveness is better removed by giving occasionally a bran mash than by medyou any advlce. Your description is too in complete.
Bloody Milk.-W. E. N., Napoleon, Mich. Bloody milk may have many causes. For incausing the rupture of small blood vessels, in jurles to the mammary glands, an inflamma tory conditlon of the same, rough milking, rich, eating of acrid prom poor to very good ort. It may also constitute a symptom of certain infectiou diseases, and is then usually associated with to the milk if certain plants rich in coloring matter are contained in the food of the cows. The treatment consists, in all cases, in removing the cause or causes, which, of course, must
such as sulphate of soda and saltpeter, in moderate doses, are uscful in many cases.
Even washings of the udder with cold watcr may, in some cases, at least prove to be benefi-
cial. In some cows the mill has a tendene to be a little hloody wbenever the cows are in heat.
Probably Milkstones.-D. A. L., Preston Mo. The lumps in your cows' teats, ahout composed of calcareous precipitates. The very good milch cows is atteuded to at com paratively too long intervals. If the sam ause too large to be pressed through the teat. there is no way to remove them except by
surgical operation, which, however, is not under all circumstances advisable, and requires resence of milkstones in the lactiferous ducts, in the milk systems, or in the teats, cau not possibly bave any injurious influeuc
pon the quality of the meat of the animal. Probably Fed with Brine.-Mrs. M. B., ailed my hass writes: Plase tell nd put them up to fatten. I fed them on ground barlcy soaked in water. After they
had bcen up about ten days I went to feed had bcen up about ten days I went to feed iyc or six sick. I turned them out and they kept going all the time. In four days I lost
four. I have two now that are sick. They four. I have two now that are sick. They Can you tell me wbat to do for them? They
were not shut in a tight pen, they had a yard to run in.
ANSWER:-If you have given a correct de ymptoms, it is ave that been fed (poisoned) with brine, either from wa the salted fishes.
Wants to Know What Caused Death. -two-year-old filly. She was doing well on clover pasture. All at once she got stiff fron
the hind legs. When pressed on the flank it seemed to hurt her. She walked as if she had
kidney trouble. I treated her for inflamma tion of the bladder, but she kept getting wors all the time. Her bind pasterns swelled up legs. She kept her appetite for over a month, her blood; gave ber copperas and sulphur in feed, but without effect. She was hide-boun at first, but in the last stage was not. She had access to my orchard and ate many green a
ples. In the last stage she never laid dov except for the two last days, when she coul not get up any more. She did not have any
cough or discharge. Can you, by this shor description, give me your opinion on what killed her?
ANSWER:-I cannot, unless I should ventur a bold guess, which I do not like to do. If you had made a carefully-conducted post-mortem presented, it would not have been difficult to

## Infections

Infections Abortion.-R. E. M., Coo One aborted last January, and only three ou of the eight will have served their time. The months. I know of no cause except aborting be catching in a herd. Some thought it may have been caused by two going in the stable
door at a time. Two lost tbeirs while in the pasture. I wo. Thil catching in a herd, and will they lose their calves ag
them."
ANSWER:-Epizootic abortlon is infectious, The only thing that can be done is to remove a noninfected place, and if any one of them should already have become infected, and when she calves, and to wash the genitals with a one per mille solution of corrosi vesublimate Afterbirth, etc., is best burned. Meanwhile cleaned and disinfected. Abortion always leaves behind a more or less developed ten
dency to abort again. Where infectious abor tion has made its appearance a prompt
separation and removal of all cows with calf usually stops it at once.
Nymphomauia.-F. C. Z., New Orleans, Lymphomania.-F. C. Writes: "I have a blooded mare six years months, and although put to the stallion any number in harness, however), and bolting, shying and double harness, with mate, she goes all right Is this fractiousness attributable to nearsightedness? If so, what is the cure? Will goggles glasses or slzes for her? If fractiousness is attributable to a specious of nymphomauia
is it curable? If so, how? If it is nympho-
mania can she be made to conceive through mania can she be made to conceive through an impregnator? If so, which is the best to
get, and how should I use it? Is there any
trnth in the sight of horses being affected by 'wolf-teeth?'"
ANSWER:-According to your description
your maresuffers from nymphomanla, caused,
probably, by diseased ovarles. The remedy

Consists in haviug the ovaries removed after Charlier's method. If you have no vetcrinat surgeon iu New Orleans able or competent to the mare only with a mate. Nearsigbtedness ractious. Theorctically, spectacles or toggles would remedy nearsigbtedness in a horse as buy every day or so a new pair of goggles, and you when you are out driving, you may go With your borse to an optician and have gogmarket. So-called "wolf-tecth" are innocent, Ind most assuredly do not affect the eyesight. horse-dentist-I bave striken out that part of your inquiry-is a fraud. The "wolf-teeth"

## LANDS FOR SALE.

prices and on easy terms, in
The best farm country in the world for either large or small farms, gardens, fruits, orchards, dariety of crops, with a greatcr profit, can be grown on a less amount of lands in tbis coun-
try tban cau be raised iu any other portion of this State.
special inducements and facilitics offered by and cxamine these lands. For full description and cxamine these lands. For full description

| upon | E. P. SKENE, |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Land Commissioner I. C. R. R. Co., |
| 78 Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL. |  |

 TheHigh Speed FamilyKnitter


## SANE 3 Y Your FuEL

Mambewivi Muswivizuo まWiviveviviz W゙w =avis rder from each neighborhood will be

NEWTON'S HEAVE, COUGH and DISTEMPER CURE.



Seeing Is Believing.

+

Derma-Rojale




## (1) ur fireside.

## THE PINEAPPLE CAKE.

When next sou eee this spiks fruit
Fresh in the market, buy to suit;
Fresh in the market, buy to
And heres s recipe to make
A filliug for pineapple cake: One cap of sugar, and one cup of the pineapple grated up; A heaped teaspoon of corn-etarch; on
Good pinct of salt $;$ this being done Good pinch of aalt ; this being do
Stir all together well, and then Stir all together well, and then
Add one e ecant cup of water when The kettle boils. Set on the etteve
And boil until quite thick. Remore $\Delta$ nd set aside to cool. Then make,
From any recipe

## A MARRIHGE UICENSE

1was a clear, mild winter
morning, after a fresh fall of snow. Mr. Amos Brownlow stepped into his sleigh and took the
relns from his man-of-all-work. "I am going over to Candia to ge "I am going over to Candia to get body comes for me, tell them I will be back about four o'clock this afternoon."
The llttle Lambert mare gave an impatient
bound, as the reins tightened over hcr neek bound, as the reins tightened over her neck;
the slelgh-bells burst into a sudden clear cbime, and the damp snow, thrown by the mare's hoofs, flew to right and left of the
eutter, as Mr. Brownlow drove down the long, eutter, as Mr. Brownlow drove down the long,
level village street and out into the open
and country beyond. For three or four miles he
sped on at a dashing pace. Then became to a long hill, up which he eompelled the little mare to walk. At the top of the hlll there
was a piece of woodland. Brownlow could hear the steady blows of an ax echoing among the trees, and presently he came ln sight
of the chopper, a grizzly-bearded man of the chopper, a grizzly-bearded man
of about sixty or sixty-five. At the sound of the sleigh-bells the man looked up, then struck his ax deep into the tree he was chop-
ping, left lt stlcking there and came toward ping, left
the road.
"Good-morning, Pattison," said Brownlow,
the rean reining up. "Did you waut to speak to me?",
"Yes, If you aln't in too much of a hurry," replled the other, stepping out into the road replied the other, stepping out into the road
and layiug his hand on the dashboard of the
sleigh. "Going to Candia" sleigh. "Going to Candia. for you there ?"
"Wal-I guess
"
"Wal-I guess so," responded Pattison, "if it it
ain't askln' too much of a favor. You see, I cal'late to get married again next Wednesday, and I thought if you would jest step into the town clerk's office at candia and get me a
license, ttwould save a trip for me. Oh, lt'11 be all rlght. You see, three fourths of my
plaee lies in Candia limits, and I've always plaee lies in Candia limits, and I've always
got my marriage licenses there. Here's the money. The clerk 'll understand."
Brownlow looked at the old m
Brownlow looked at the old man with
whimsical smile. "Supposing I hadn't come along," he asked, "What would you have done for a llcense?"
Somebody else would 'a' b'en goin' over,
most llkely,", replied Pattison, dryly; 'and it Wust come to wust, I mlght 'a' gone myself.",
Brownlow leaned back in the sleigh and laughed
"Well," sald he, tucking the bill whlch Pat-
tison had given him into his overcoat pocket, tison had given him into his overcoat pocket,
"Inll go in and see what the town clerk has to say about getting a marriage license by proxy
If he says all right, why, Ill get you one, of course. Good-morning.'
There was sllvery langhter in the slelghbells for Brownlow all the way to candia. He He
wondered what made him so light-hearted, so wondered what made him so light-hearted, so
unwontedly eheerful.
Surely, It could uot be
altogether ampsement at the idiosvncrasies altogether amusement at the idiosyncrasies of poor old Pattison, whose fifth Sahara o
widowerhood was now about to be brightened by another oasis of matrimony. Could it be
beeause he was golng to meet the schoolteacher again? At this rather starting self-
suggestion Mr. Brownlow's heart gave such a
jump that he could folrly hear it, feel it, 1mplnge upon his epiglottis. Amos Brownlow was a bachelor of thirtythree, whose timaldity in matters concernlng.
the fair sex had become so proverbial that the most sanguine and successful match-maker in the country had long slnce given hlm up
as a bopeless case. Iudeed, he had given himsclf up, with a certaln self-pity mingled with
indlgnation; for he knew perfectly well that if he could only muster courage enough to woo and min a woman, he would be positively
tbe happlest man under a canopy of stars two thousand mlllion milles square. But he hadn't was an end of tit.
How, then, happened it that this bashful bachelor, apparently foreordalned to celibacy, was gliding along in a trim, mouse-colored
sleigh, behlnd a mare which was the envy of the country, for the sole purpose (exclusive
of Mr. Pattison's unexpected and commonplace errand) of bringing Miss Hungerford,
the vllage school-teacher, back to her board-ing-plaee after a t two weekse visit at Candia? puzzled and disturbed Amos Brownlow, as he evolved Itself. naturally enough. The Widow Murchison, at whose house Miss Hungerion'
boarded, was an aunt of Amos Brownlow's.
quently was a frequent caller at the house. He had met Miss Hungerford perhaps thirty
or forty times during tbe selool year, thu or forty times during tbe seliool year,
far. Very often he had found her assisting
3rs. 3rrs. Murchison with tbe latter's aecounts,
and his customary embarrassment in the and his customary embarrassmence woman fluenee of a elear, businesslike way in which she helped him straighten out the widow's rather erratic memoranda of "paid out" and
"recelved." Once, to the wild wonder and in terminable gossip of the whole village, he had escorted the pretty teacher to chureb
during a rain-storm which required some thlng morc expansive in the way of an umbrella than either of the feminine articles in
the Widow Murchisou's raek. That experithe Widow Murchisou's raek. That experi-
ence had been to Amos Brownlow like a ence had been gall. Never in his life had he felt so terribly
uncomfortable and at the same time so exquisitely happy. It was silke the experience splendid Persian garden with peas $\ln$ hl hoes.
Only this onee hiad Amos Brownlow and
Iyrtle Hungerford been together withou he presence of some third party. And that they had not was all Amos' fault, of eourse. He felt as if the delicious agouy of that unique experience were enough to last him for a long
time. Nevertheless, a remarkable complexit lime. Nevertheless, a remarkable complexity
seemed to have somenow gotten itself into he Widow Murch ison's finaueial affairs, for scareely a day elapeed (previous to Miss Hun serford's vacation) When Mrs. Murchison
nephew did not drop in (after school hours) to look at the accounts. So lt was perfectly natural that when the time came for Miss Funalmost simultaneously to Mrs. Murchison and her nephew that it would be more agreeable for the young lady to ride behind Brownlow's tage, with its boxes and bales and often uncongenial company. So Mrs. Murchison dropped a line to Miss Hungerford, saying that her nephew had business in Candia on
Saturclas, and would be happy to call for her and bring her home in the sleigh. This was the was it caue about.
By the time Amos Brownlow drove into Candia he had clean forgotten Mr. Pattison' at once to the hotel and procured dinuer for himself aud the mare. Then he had a cigar in the waiting-room, hlowing wreaths of
meditative sinoke ceilingward, in which diaphanous framework constantly floated and dissolved and resbaped itself, the swect,
oral face of Myrtle Hungerford. Before he inished smoking, Mfr. Brownlow's courag had nearly forsaken him, in view of tha
long, lonely ride with the young lady, and had it not been for the note seut by his aunt, be certainly would have turned tail and as could go. But there was nothing for
now but to faee the music-music, truly, form, feature, glance and tone, embodied in the person of pretty Myrtle Hungerford. IIr. Amos Brownlow again stepped into his sleigh. Setting his teeth firmly together, he
drove at a slashing pace to the house where drove at a slashing pace to the house where
Miss Hungerford was stopping, hitehed his Miss Hungerford was stopping, hiteled his
mare and rang thc door-bell. Miss Myrtle mare and rang the door-bell. Miss Miyrtle
herself met him at the door, with a smile and a blush which eaused a sensation to pas plunged through a combing breaker of spiced
"Why didn't you come to dinuer?" cried the
sirl. "We were all expecting you, and wcre
Brownow stammered something about
lateuess of arrival and hasty refreshwent Which, in view of the fact that he had dined Ceisurely for forty miuutes upon one square
inch of fried steak and cup of tea, was wholly irrelevant and misleading
riss Hungerford. "We want to rate," crie Iiss Hungerfora.
visit with us for a litle while.
Brownlow caught sight of other young femniue faces in the hall, and quailed. Ab,
happy thought-Mr. Pattison's marrias license!
"I am sorry," be said, "plut I have an important engagement yet to attend to, and hav
promised to be back home at four o'clock. promised to be back home at four o'lock.
realls thinl we shall have to be starting, Miss Hungerford.
Tbe young lady"s traveling-bag stood in the hall by the door. Brownlow picked it up
without further ceremons and carrled it out to the slclgb. Then he unhitclued the mare and walted while Myrtle was putting on he
wraps, conscious all the time that the famlly were looking at him curiously from the
Presently Miss Hungerford came tripping
ut. She looked fairly bewitcbing in her
 rimmed cap. Brownlow helped her lnto
rhe sleigh, tucked in the rohe ou, her side of the seat, got in hinself and gathered up the
reins. In an instant they were whirllng reins. In an instant they were
away toward the town clerk's office.
"Will you be afrald to hold.the mare for a
ewt minutes?" Brownlow asked, as they drew up in front of the little town hall.
"Oh, not at all," cried the girl.
Brownlow handed her the relns and plunge
into the building. The town clerk was very
busy and up to his ears in papers; but brown-
low wat low was cxcited and in a hurry.
"". I. Pattison wanted me to call for a marriage licensc,", he said rapidly, throwing the
will which the old man had vill which the old man had gi
desk. "Is it all righto" desk. "Is it all right?
"all right, Mr: B
elerk, absent-mindedly:
He was eridently searching with some iety for a missing paper among the heap his desk. "W111 attend to you presentls," Brownlow glanced nervously out of the
window. Was the mare gettlng a bit restless, or did he only imagine it? Yes; Mliss Hungerford tightened her grasp on the reins and ooked appealingly toward the window.
"I'll wait for it outslde," cried Brownlow
and dashed out of the building.
In about flve mlnutes the town clerk found the missing paper and filed it. In the meanWhile
dinuer.
"Let's see," mused the clerk. Who was it called for a marriage lleense? Ob, yes, Brown ow, of Weybosset. Well, who's
vonder, and where does she reside
The clerk rose and went to the window ogether in aniss Hungerford were chatting osw's Impatience seemed to have evaporated "Martin, do you know who thls young lad

## The young man looked out.

"It's a Miss Myrtle Hungerford. She is teaching school at W
"Oh, well," said the
"Oh, well," said the clerk, returning to his give them a marriage license, I suppose.,
Hc hastily made out the document inclu it in a big brown envelope, and sent his sistant out with it. Two minutes later the little Lambert mare had struck into the main road between Candia and Weybosset, and the sleigh-bells were jingling merrily homeward On the way Brownlow told Miss Hunger ford about Mr. Pattlson's marriage lleense dànt between young people whose mlnds are preoccupled by the most engrossing of pos sible subjeets, which, however, must not fet be mentloned. Besides, thls story was too heartily.
ulated the young lad
Brownlow almost unconsciously d big brown en velope from his overeoat pocke It was unsealed, and as he held it up tantallz ingly, the precious paper slipped out and half unfolded itself in his companion's lap. Belng
a woman, how eould she help glancing furtively at lt? suddenly, a furious blush overspread the girl's face, followed by an ashen whiteness.

## my name

pened it and read the two names engrossed therein.
"Stop the sleigh thls minute, Amos Brown "ow, and let me get out!"
The clear, young voice rang like an alarm bell; the brown eyes fiashed fire. At the girl's startled cry, the little mare ouly bounded forward the faster. Amos Brownlow was simply paralsza. Aniti oress to the feminion abnormal sensitiveness to the feminine, ell-
tirely without his own fault, should be thus tirely without his own fautt,
addressed by a young woman.
Myytle Hungerford read his complete bewilderment and exquisite suffering in his 'Perhaps it isn't his doing.'
"Read that!" shc said, thrusting the paper uto his band. It rattled and filttered in the wiud as the mare sped on, but Brownlow read. It was a marriage license, duly made
out to himself and Miss Myrtle Hungerford, and eertified hy the town clerts of Candla. "In a mistake, a dreadful mistake! fercely, "Confound old Pattisou!"
The girl's face softened. A virid blush spre "dreadful mistake" had occurred. "Oh, say it was not intentional on your part, Amos! she crled appealiugly. say you dld not mean to do me a wrong.
"I swear before heaven," he crled, "that thought toward you, Myritle!"
thought towara you, Myrtle
ounde: his llss. The sil the name sounded on his lips. Nhe girl looked up and the man at her side. There was no mistaking What those cyes sald. Slomly Myrtle's head sank down untll her Jaunty, fur-trimmed cap nestled against Brownlow's shaggy overcoat.
The marriage liceuse dropped from Brown The marriage liceuse dropped from Brown-
low's left hand and fell into the bottom of the slelgh.
"Shall $\pi e$ keep lt, darling, or tear it up " he asked, a minute
flutterlng paper.
flutterlng papcr.
"Keep it," whispered the girl. And the
"Keep it," whispered the girl. And ligh from her upturned face that was llke the floodiug forth of a soul's unspeake
James Buckhan, in Domestic Monthly.

The biggest cash commissions ever given by any japer are now giten to cub raisers for this
journal. ITrite a once for "Sppecial Cash Terms
to Cub Raisers."

## SHE WAS BEAUTIFUL

How could sle help knowing she was beauhiful? If she had nerre looked into a mirror, seen it in her muther's proud face, and in the softening of her father's glance when his eyes hested oul her; she would have heard it from for her beauty; would have learned it from
the admiring yaze of boys, young men, old men.
Well, she did know it. She was beautiful, and she enjoyed her own beauty as the lily enjoys its whiteness; the violet, its perfunne, ive
sun, its splendor. There was something glorious ahout 1 t; it surrounded her with an atmosphere of warmth and sunshine. I have seen her hold up her small, shapely, shelas admiringly as I would at a La Marque rosebud. It seemed an impersonal homage that she paid to her own beauty, when, drawling of her hair, and looking with pleased eyes on its "golden fleece," she would say
am a very Portia, you see, cousin mine." What a contrast "cousin mine" was to her, a so everything that the other was not There they sat that evening by the fire, as I lay half asleep on the lounge. It was the roice of "cousin mine" to whlch I frst gave beed.
"Let me tell you something strange," she
was saying, "I always feel that I am beau-
tiful. Do not start so. I 'insultingly start so. I know that I am ugly, say of me. I have kuown it ever sincc $I$ was a little ehild, for $I$ overheard one of the negro
aunties, who still linger on the dear old home place, say of me: 'Fore Gord, dat pore chlle 18 ugly calle. I dunno huceome pretty owman got face like little hatchet, she is, mum! 'Fore my Lord an' Jarster, she ugly !
"Then I began studying my face, and whenever $I$ was before my mirror, I knew that 1 was dower as I turned my back upon the mirror thls depressing consciousness disappeared. It seemed as In the early dramas an actor sonetimes put on that piece of stage properts labclea, a roob halluclnation seizes me the moment I turn from the mirror. Dld you ever have a delusion and belle
"No, no; not even for one swift, passing moment;
"Yes, 1 am sure that it would; an ever-present consciousness of ugliness must be terribly dcnot thus depressed; but really, it is but rarely that the thought of my ugliness obtrude itselt apon me. Ais beling organically incapto nie unless I try to voiee my songs unsung In my every-day life I seem to be singing my yoiee as sad as earth, as susic as an unused music-box whose key is lost.
Then I opened my eyes, for, with the nex cousin miue
"Don't laugb at me, please; I wanted to tell you all this because it is truc, and because I Sou looked at me. You love nue, I know, but my usliness rasps against your beauty-loving ing it to do $s$, blaming yourself forer to $m$ through pits. Do not repeat this experience, my dear. 'A weed,' sou know, 'is onls a flower in disguise,' aud I ani conscious all the time of The wr, not of the weed.
"cousin ninie," and bending to her brow with a kiss, said:
Your lige beautiful withiu, cousin mine Your light sinues clear in your lamp of clay, help me t
alabaster.
There were tears in two palrs of eyes, not to say three. The ugly girl went on :
"There is still authother side on which to surves my uglinesse. 1 know that beauty at raets, there is danger tbat no wooer will and that, ever ahunger, she whll hear $\ln$ the dim recesses of her soul, the question: 'What wait we for, oh, heart of mine?

## Perhaps, like other ware fairs, $I$ might hold


But a true woman is ever content to walt for her soul's mate, and when the wooer comes to
an ugly woman who is not wealths, she knows tbat she is loved with a love that the angels in hearen might well enry, and that, she need not
hesltate to unsenl her hcart's sacred fountaln to pure and passionate tenderness. But suppose he never comes? Tben somewhere-as
Alice Cary once said-somewhere, all living nstincts will be fed Berond the stors she "When be loved.
beauty keeps fucarest, the triflers that your beauty keeps futtering a bout you, I feel that
yours is a dangerous gift, and I am content to be only a little, plain, dark woman, even whlle $I$ soy in sour beauty as I do in the elory out, and foreerer out, and forever and forever the blossomy
feellug of the fiower thrills through the heart
of the weed. Do not langh at me, please; but I know you will not. I have never before
talked these thoughts out. Indeed, they seomed to be close locked in one of those 'nooks that do not open to the keys of speech.' Once, and for you alone, the nook was opeued -'the rest is silence.'"
Five years after this, in tbe fitfnl firelight, some one was beuding over to kiss "cousin
mine"-a bearded lip this tlme. As helaid his strong haud tenderly ou that of the baby glri asleep on her bosom, I heard him whisper: "I hope our baby will be like you-exactly ike you, little wife.
He saw her

## THE ART OF BREATHING.

Major-Gen. Drayson, of the English army, ag, and is now free from coughs, colds, sore throats and other ailments from which he suffered as a young man. He declares food and liquid insignificant in comparison with air in the support of life. A man may live for days without food, but he dles in a few minutes without air. Rapid breathing in pure alr, making forty or fifty deep inhalatious per min) is his panacea for the immediate recovery from headache, toothache, pains in the
heart, restlessuess and sleeplessness. He recommends for the two latter, walking about the room to make sure of not breathing the same air a second time. He conslders it an advantage $\ln$ some cases to place a handkerchief over the nostrils and filter the air as it passes iuto the lungs, then forcing it out through the mouth. By continued lack of nently bad, and tissue of the same character is formed from it with the result of impairing the health.

## SUNBEAM SOUNDS.

Now it is the rays of the rainbow that are accrcdited with hitherto unsuspected qual
ities. A recent scientific discovery shows that colors emit sounds under certain conditions, varylug in degree according to the material of which they are composed. A plece of blue cloth and a fragment of red worsted when analyzed recently, proved to be exceptioually uoisy; whilst some subdued browns and graps behaved themselves in an admirable mancer,
being seen but not heard. The expcriments being seen but not heard. The expcriments
were made with a prism, the colors belng allowed to pass through it into a glass vessel
filled with water; and with the ear placed to the vessel the manifestations were distinctly audible. It was found that green and red produced more discordance than any other combination, either when the green was above the red or below it; but red and blue were quite harmonlous. With due development of the color sound perhaps Mr. Keely may be able to simplify his perpetual motion machlne and find the effect of the rainbow sufficient to pro

## FACTS ABOUT GLYCERINE.

Glycerine is one of the most useful and misunderstood of every-day assistants. It must
not be applied to the skin undiluted or it will not be applied to the skin undiluted or it will
cause it to become red and hard, bat if rubbed well into the skin while wet, it has a softeniug and whitening effect. It will prevent and often stop the baby's stomach ache. It will allay the thirst of a fever patient and soothe an lritable cough by moistening the dryness of the throat. Equal parts of bay-rum and glycerine applied to the face after shaving, makes a man rise up and call the woman who provlded it blessed. Applied to the shoes, and effectually keeps out water and prevent wet feet. A few drops of glycerine put in the fruit-jars the last thing before sealing them, top. For flatulency there is no better remedy than a teaspoonful of glycerine after each meal.

## THE ANT PEST

Having had years of torment with ants, both black and red, we lighted upon the fol-
lowing remedy, which, wlth us, has worked lowing remedy, which, whlth us, has worked one spoonful of sugar, mixed into a thin syrup. As it evaporates or ls carried off, add would be hard to find. Whether they impart the results to the home firm or whether all are killed, I trow uot. Certaiu it is they do not pay us a second visit.
For ants on the lawn, a spoouful of paris with sugar and water, can be placed on pieces of glass or crockery-cover from domesti
pets-and the slaughter will be satisfactory.

## DIVIDING CALIFORNIA.

The desire for a local self-government in no autagonisms to uorthern California, and least of all, to political place-bunting. It is the
result of economic and political necessities We need a state government of our own. In federal affairs we have our own separate just as Oregon has; we have our own financia and industrial independence as much as nite has, and we have a uew population ifornia as is that of the state of Washington -The Californian

A REBUS ON AN ENVELOPE. through the post-office at Madrid, which was deciphered and correctly delivered, notwithstauding all difficulties.
The address was a perfect rebus. At the clear, therefore, to which sex the recipient should belong. Over the lady's head the sun was rising, hence her name was inferred to be
Aurora. For her surname stood a hill with a castle at its foot, which gives us, "Montes y Castello."
Next comes the town, for which a plan of a city was drawn, on which the Alhambra was legible. This indicated Granada, but in order to leave no doubt possible, a pomegranate wa dress, a number was indicated in one of the strects of the city plan.
The postal authorities took three days study this curlosity, and then triumphantly dilivered the letter to "Senorlta Aurora and so far from censuring the sender, they had the envelope photographed, and a copy printed in the Madrld papers as a proof of the iutelligence of the department.

## THE VANISHING DOMESTIC

Women-servants, like men-servants, prefer only one master. It is practically imposslble, vant long. First one girl tells her to do something, then another wants something else done, another another thlng, and so on, until the poor girl
does not really know whom she is to obey. She goes to the mistress and complains. She is immedlately looked upon as a discontented creature, and is given a month's notice, or the
place is made so hot for her she is pleased to place is made so hot for her she
Another reason why glrls prefer factories is they have their evenings to themselves; that is a great temptation to many, especially those
who have swains. I do not mean to argue that these girls spend their evenings wiselyfar from it; but they certainly enjoy themselves, in their own manner, which is more than one in a thousand is able to do in service. Again, the factory girl is able to purchase her vantage over the poor domestlc, who is very frequently ill-fed and overworked.

## MISAPPLIED SERVICE.

"Whenever I try to do anybody a service," said a good-natured young man, "something seems to go wrong, and I make up my mind that in ner the again. In a street-car the fant by what seemed a very simple expedient She pointed her finger at the llttle one and said, with increasing rapidity of utterance, 'Cutcher, cutcher, cutcher-cutcher-cutcher,' at the same time advancing her finger rapidly toward the child with a sort of corkscrew movement. The child appeared to be greatly amused by this; it stopped crying and began to laugh. In a street-car thls morning I saw a mother with a crying child; the mother appeared too tired to make even an effort to quiet the infant. Catching the child's eye I cutcher,' at the same time advancing my fincutcher,' at the same time advancing my no the
ger spirally. But the charm didn't work; the child looked at me for a moment with a was postively alarming, and then it began to scream louder than ever."-New York Sun.

## INTERESTED IN BEARDS.

Captain H. Bower, of the Seventeenth Bengal Cavalry, is one of the most recent travelers in that secluded country of Tibet, which in all its barrenness, is gradually being made known to the West by the explorations of the gallant captain gave of his experiences in the gallant captain gave of his experiences in
the country, at the Royal Geographlcal Society lately, it would seem that if ever Tibet should be opened up to trade, remedies for promoting ge growth of the beard are likely to find Bower, "anything like a decent beard is alpressed great admiration for the beards of the travelers, and wauted to kuow if they could supply them with any medicine that
make theirs grow."-American Druggist.

## LĖW WALLACE'S ROYALTIES.

The presence of Gen. Lew Wallace in the the royalties he received from "Beu-Hur," Oue of those connected with the Harpers' house said recently that at the last settlement 140,000 in royalties for have received nearly $t$ is the largest sum erer earned by a romancer at least by au American.- Philodelphia Press.

## AQuick Way for getting

 adder or fortune is to send for our special terms to agents. We want a representative at have hustling qualifications we will mate the most liberal terms. We believe the "laborer is worthy of his hire," and we will not have anybody working for us unless we can pay them well for their services. Wrlte at onceand learn how a little work will bring you Big Money. Address Farm and Fireside, Philadelphia, Pa., and spriugfield, Ohio.


What about highly perfumed soaps? Just one word. Distrust them! And the same applies to colored soaps.

The color of Ivory Soap is simply Nature. It is the natural result of using an improved method of manufacture and the finest materials.


RURAL DELIGHTS.
Strange and horrible creatures seen by Miss Highroller on her first visit to the country The lamp that limhts
your room will heat it if
you use FALLS HEATER.
Simple, cheap and clean. In simple, cheap and clean. In
successful use 3years. High-
est awards by Expositions. successful use 3 years. High-
est awards by Expositions.
Testimonials from all sec. tions of the country. Very
proñtable to Agents. Send
for descriptiong. EVERCRISE MAMVFG. Co, Box 41 ,
17 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.
Beeman's Pepsin Gum.









A PIANO FREE



## 




## (9)w foumshold.

## FATHER'S LICKINGS

Come, Harvey, let us sit awhile and talk abou the times
Before you went to selling clothes and I to peddling rhymes-
The days when we were little boys, as naughty little boys
As ever tworried h
lasting noise
lasting noise
! and were we so disposed, r'll venture we conld show
years ago: specify-
Mother's whipping didnt but, bot oh, my!
The way that we played hookey those many years ago-
years agochildren know
The thonsand nanghty things we did, the thousand fibs we told-
Why, thinking of them makes my Presbyte rian blood run cold!
How often Deacon Sabine Morse remarked if we were his
He'd $\tan$ onr "pesky little hides until the blisters riz!
many a hearty thrashing to that Deacon ther's whippings didn't count-father's did, though!
We used to sneals off swimmin' in those carcless, boyish days,
and come back home of evenings with our necks and backs ablaze;
mother nsed to wonder why our clothes were fnll of sand,
uuderstand. the shed,
Where he'd proceed to tinge our backs a deeper, darker red;
Say what we will of mothers, there is none will eontrovert
The proposition that our father's lickings al ways hurt!
For mother was by natnre so forgiving and so mild,
That she inclined to spare the rod although she spoiled the ehild
when at last in self-defense she had to eared to feel th
eared to feel those whippings a great deal more than we!
like to die-
mother really thought she hurt, and that's what made her ery.
en how we youngsters snickered as ont the door we slid,
or mother's whipplings never hurt, thougb father's always did.
fer years poor father shriveled down to five feet four,
But in our yonth he seemed to us in height eight feet or more.
, how we shivered when he quoth in cold, suggestive toue:
"ll see yon in the woodshed after supper all alone!"
Oh, how legs and arms and dust and trouserbuttons flew-
What florid vocalisms marked that vesper in-
Yes, after all this lapse of years, I feelingly With all respect to mother, it was father's whippings hurt!
The little boy experiencing that tingliug Is often loth to realize that all is for the best
Yet, wheu the boy gets older, he pictures with delight
The buffetings of childhood-as we do here to-night.
The years, the
The years, the gracions years, have smoothed
and beantified the ways and benutined the ways
That to onr little fect seemed all too rngged in the days
Before you we
Before you went to selling clothes and I to
peddlng rhymespeddllng rhymes-
So, Harver, let ns sit aw
those tlmes. those tlmes.

## HOME TOPICS

Cleaning Fluid.-In repairing, making over and fixing up last wiutcr's dresses, to nake them serve another scason for either he original owner or some younger memng fluid is inveluable, and it is equally helpful in removing spots from coats and rests and cleaning coat-collars. For many years I bought this cleaning fluid of au old colored man who made it, but when I was about to leave the city where he lived he kindly gave me the recipe:
Melt four ounces of white castile soap in one quart of water, over a slow fire. Re-
more it from the fire and add one gallon more it from the fre and add one gallon and when it is nearly cold add four ounces of ammonia and two onnces eacl of alcohol, glycerine and ether. Put it into a
stone jug or glass demijohn at once and cork it tightly. It will keep for any length of time. Keep asmall bottle filled for daily of tip
use.
To remove spots from clothing, pour a little of the flid on a damp cloth and rub the spots, or if the article is much soiled add a gill of the fluid to a pint of water apply with a clean sponge or cloth, and rnb well with a second cloth. For dark goods se a dark cloth.
Care of the Stof.-In many neighborhoods, if a person is sick all the neighbors consider it their duty to call at the house daily, and feel that they are not wel reated if they are not invited into the sick-room. Sometimes two or three wil be there at the same time, and each inquiring of the patient how she feels and what the doctor thinks, and then volunteer the information that "she looks dreadful," and "why don't she have Doctor A instead o Doctor B," or that "she seems just as brother Johu's wife did who died last spring;" all of which is very edifying and encouraging to the patient. Often two or three will whisper or talk in a low tone with each other, occasionally glancing toward the patient.
If those who have the care of the sick would watch, they would sec that the face flushes and the fever is increased by each of these risits. It is all meant in kindness, but is a sad mistake. It is well to call and but is a sad mistake. It is well to call an inquire about the sick one, and if there is
nothing one can do to relieve either the nothing one can do to relieve either the
patient or the nurse, to go away imnediately
Even in the best regulated families sickness adds much to the work, and it is especially so in the country, where help is ofteu difficult to procure. There is extra washing, ironing, etc., and the members o the family are less able to do this work on ccount of anxiety and loss of sleep. Sup pose the husband or a child is sick, go in some day carrying a loaf of bread, a pie or some other dish ready for the table, then don your big apron and do the churning ironing or whatever you see that needs to be done. If there is need of help in the ick-room, learn just what is needed concerning the giving of medicine, etc, and then quietly take the plare of the nurse hen que puestions of the pationt Nure listurb $q$ ution of isturb then and to her wants quid e done, then att ond to hork and quietly. If the patient is convalescing and conversation is permitted, be very
careful to introduce no exciting or depresscareful to introduce no exciting or depressing subject.
I remember a young girl who was thrown

$$
\infty
$$

all Wrap.
her room, by the risit of two well-meaning ladies, who entertaincd her for an hour by people who secmed to be almost well and suddenly died, and of those whose minds had been injnred permanently by the dis-
ease. The poor child, in her weak state, felt certain that one of these catastrophes hung over her, and her fears came near causing her death.
Another memory is of a dear aunt whose face was a benediction in ${ }^{\circ} \cdot /$ latever home of sickness it appeared. 1.: gentle voice and cheerful manner were - ure to have a yood effect on the patient, and she cheered the whole household by her kindly helpuluess and cheery, encouraging words. It seemed as if she always had known of just such cases before that recovered rapidly, and she iblbued everyone with her own hopefnlness.
Another kindly woman that I think of now, always said that she knew nothing abont taking care of the sick, and yet she was invaluable when there was sickness in the neighborhood, for she knew just how to help the household. I have known her to appear at the door, saying: "Now, pick upall the clothes that need washing; I am going And she would do it , too, bringing them back nicely ironed Sometimes, if a mother was ill and there were ittle children in the family, she would take them home with her, and the mother's mind was relieved of all uneasiness on their account, for she knew they would be taken care of in the best manner. These, were neigh borly kindnesses which were helps in the true sense of the word. In time of sickness, as in time of health, the teaching of the Golden Rule is a safe guide to follow in our attempts to help others.

Maida McL.

## FALL WRAPS.

The style of wraps for the coming season vill be much fuller in the skirt, and some

| ag girl who was thrown | with the trimming carried aronnd it. Wide |
| :--- | :--- |
| being able to sit up in |  |

have the cape effect of sleeve, to accommo-
date the large sleeves. Also the seams of the back of the skirts will be left open, trimming. The sleeves of all coats will be quite large.
L. L. C. L. L. C. here and there. Now that the autumn days are coming close upon us, we must begin to look about and make preparations for the winter. While we "do not live to eat," yet we must eat to live; and while pickles are not essential to soul together, it is well to have a few put away witl the winter's store Winter's store.
such rapid growers such rapid growers that it is sometimes necessary to gather
then twice a day then twice a day
for canning (larger oncs may be used for salt pickles). They should be wiped carefully, and put into astone jar filled with a rather strong salt-
water. Those Water. Those piekend in the morning should remain until evening in tho salt-water. Those pieked at night should soak until morning.
tle you want green pickles, line your ketof powdered alum to adallon of vinegar. To a quart of good cider rinegar add a teacupful of sugar (this makes them a little sweet) and a little horse-radish. Let this
ternuts and hickory-nuts will all be appreciated. If you want to make some city riend an appropriate present or remembrance at Chirstmas-time, then pick ont some nut meats, put them into a pretty box and send them on. They will be sure to be very acceptable, and more appropriate than something bought from "the store."
Of course there unust be a few jars of butter put away-it helps so much through the winter. If you tire of the old-fashioncd apple butter, try these:
Stew a kettle of grapes or elderberries, or both, together. Strain the juice as for jelly. Cook apples, and mash them fine; thicken the juice with thesc, and when almost done, sweeten to taste and flavor with cinnamon. Quinces and pears, mixed, make a delicious butter. Grape butter is better if a few apples are added.
"Let cach of us try a glass of jelly, and please don't you come into the kitchen while we a ${ }^{\text {w }}$. pathy with the plea, for I well wemember how much I enjoyed doing a thing if Idid it all myself. So a ready consent was given, and two amatenr cooks went away happy The result was some beautiful giape jelly -neither too thick nor too thin. 'To make jelly too stinl, like liver, is a mistake wlth jelly too stinl, like
some jelly-makers.
some jelly-makers.
Give the girls something to do except Girc the girds something to do except dish-washing. Let them lathe some new at their ability. If the responsibility is left entirely with them, they will take a great pride in their work

## RENOVATING PILLOWS.

It is said that home rellovation of feather pillows is nota rery diflicult task. Proceeri as follows: Choose a hright, winds day; have the wash-tubs filled with hot suds and plunge the pillows into it; put them throngh several suds, ruhbing the soiled spots on the tickis where nccessary, and rinse through half a dozci1 waters. Pin them securely on the line where the wind will have the best chance at them. It may be necessary to lang them out for several dass, but when perfectly dry they will be fresll, sweet, and filled to bursting with live feathers
.

## Mary D. Stbley.

 $\longrightarrow-$simmer, but not boil; then add the cucumeers, and let the mixture simmer (boiling (this hardens the two or threo (hemove them in a short time. Place the pickles in glass cans and pour the vinegar over them. eal at once.
Don't forget to add \& few nuts to the winter store. The walnuts, hazelnuts, but-


T

## CHAPTER ABOUT CHAIRS.

 HE very word,"chair"indicates When orlental civilization. gress beyond the customs of their ancestors, the adoption of chairs is one of the most marked outward sigus of their change. For and prosperous of India's Inhabitants, it is said, "Trey are gettiug to take their meals sitting in chairs, instead of, as formerly, upon the floor."Originally, the word referred to the seat of an official. In the French language "chaire" means a pulpit. It was derived from the Latin "cathedra," which means
the same, and "cathedral," which conveys the same, and "cathedral," which conveys
to us the idea of magnificent architecture, moant originally the seat of the bishop of a diocese.
Chairs for domestic comfort followed chicfly conecrn ourselves at present. There is no rrticle of furniture that has more individuality. Baby's high chair is a volume of poetry. The little chair suitable for the short legs of three-year-olds has a new library of association. Father's chair, What shall we give for a birthday present? What for a wedding present? A chair. What for a wedding present? A chair.
Nothing else is nore durable, less subject to change of fashion.

Fashion, however, has a great deal to do with chairs, and fashion is governed by the characters of the nen aud women high in society. Kings and queens of dignified manners and austerc principles sat in stiff, wooden chairs, rich with earving, perhaps,
but guiltless of effeminate cushions. In but guiltless of effeminate cusliions. In the times of Mme. Pompadour and Marie Antoinette the art of upholstery had
resched its climax. The wooden part of their chairs was refined almost to a point of weakness, while cushions of dainty bro arms.

The history of our own country may be read in its chairs. Look at the chair of Governor Carver, the first governor of composed of a few strong spindles and a "split-bottom" seat. It compromises with
no thought of luxury.
The chairs of the early Dutch settlers of Mauhattan are of massive carved oak, with leather cushions.
At the time of Endicott the chairs were mostly low-seated, with tall, straight back, having four flat rungs. About the same
time the three-legged stool was a common time the three-legged stool was a common article of discomfort.
Our generation is not content with one design of anything. It may be called the often in a single chair. We bave, and stift spiadled chairs of the colonial timo dainty upholstery of the Louls Quinze period, solid chairs of state fit for warrior kings, and the new afternoon tea, is a cross between a stool afternoon tea, is a cross between a stool
and a table. If we look np its real signifand a table. If we look np its real signifrepentance


Among historic chairs one of great interest is that wherein Voltaire died. It was his writing-chair, and has all the accompaniments which render courenience to the craft of anthorship On the left is a desk in the shape of a covered box, which answers also for an arn-rest. At the right is the adjustable writing-place, and on the
outside, below is a pocket which is nandy to receive waste-paper. The chair is on casters, and has ample cushions.
so earnest in his doings, the world's stage is entertaining even in the least significant by-play. Ah! by the time you are forty you will appreciate all this. You will have acquired theories and principles of philosophyr, and as "things turn out" to iar to Monday bronght a load of care, and at noon, when she was nervons with overwork, the devil crept into Hattie's heart. At the dinner-table her hungry father, with inuocent haste and apparent eajoyment, which it secmed too bad to destroy, shoveled (yes, "shoveled," it was Hattie's word, and very appropriate) his food in his mouth by means of his knife. I noticed it, but at my age alittle thing like that does not upset ny equanimity. The most cultured Germans cat with their knives, so when I see an honest American do it I imagine that I am dining with some distinguished inhapitant of the Fatherland. But not so with Hattic. She fell back in her chair and cast npon her parent such looks as from the Gorgon would have petrified every object within their range. She turned red, she gulped down great lumps of indignation. Bnt Mr. Morse continued "shoveling."
"Father!" cried Hattie, with an explosive force that could not be represented by less than threc exclanation marks.
"Humph?" returncd her offending parent, pausing with his mouth full and his knife lleavily loaded as it halted in its ascension.
"If you can't cat like a civilized being, I'll leave the table?"
Gracious! I never was more surprised in
my life. That ladylike my life. That ladylike Hattie shonld make such a scenc as this! And my goodness, if $I$ am an old maid, I understand men too well to suppose that you can scold
them into anything! Mr. Morse had his them into anything! Mr. Mor
back up instantiy, and he said:
"Very well; go."
And Hattie went.
You may imagine how the rest of us felt. At first there was an awful silence, during which we ate industrionsly, and then somebody ventured to say something which fell rather flat, butencouraged us to talik a little.
It is terrible to see a child impudent to its parents. But they will be sometimes. its parents. Bnt they will be sometimes,
Now, oll the stage we see the finished performance. We can only surmise by the performance. We can only surmise by the perfection of the acting how many re-
hearsals have been gone through. So in hearsals have been gone through. So in
life we behold our neighbors' good behavlife we behold our neighbors' good behav-
ior, but do not know of the prayers which made such good behavior possible.
Hattie kcpt to herself all afternoon, and $I$ think she was rehearsing, for at suppe she played a glorious part. We were the same persons who had been at the dinner table. Mr. Morse was a trifle sulky, till suddenly Hattie said in hersweetest voice: "Father, I'm sorry I was sassy to you to-day."
It struck me as a good sign that she said "sassy" instead of the correct "saucy."
"I think I was tired and nervous," she continued, "aud I am making snch plans to entertain the girl who was my best



Presidential Chatr.
friend at boarding-school, and I thought I'd be so ashamed when she ecame if every-
thing isn't nice, but I know to see anybody eat with his knife wouldn't be half-no, not ono thousandth part-as disgraceful as
the temper I showed, so, if you'll forgive ine "Why, certainly, little girl," interrupted
her father, "and," he added with a moist her father, "and," he added with a moist
twinkle in his eye. "I will try to-what was
 while I pulled her dress and whispered,
AUNTGRISELDA.

A chair intonded for the chief officer of a
club or any kind of an organization should express qualities peculiar to its purpose An illustration is given yon of a presiden tial chair designed by Mr. Ashbee, a proin inent English artist. The heavy wood an the large nails which fasten the upholstery xpress dignity. On the embosssed leathe of the back is this sentiment: "Here sit I Flrmness, justice. gravity speed me; likewise, as I sit, patience, brevity and wit. In Boston last winter there was exhibited massive chair made of old rails. It was fashioned into rude beauty, and decorated with two brass eagles at the top. "Ah lat chair has a listory!" was the first thought of each obscrver. Yes, it was the thought of each obscrver. Yes, 1 was the roperty of a certain G. A. R. company, rail fence, behind which the soldiers had fought and won a desperate charge fought and won a desperate charge as bnilding is a chair which sas building, is a chair which
came over in the Mayflower. It came over in the May
"England was my birthplace the Mayflower my cradle, Ply mouth Rock my refuge, New buryport, Mass., the hcyday o my youth, Boscowen, N. H. my attic prison-house, and Kansas my last hope and redemption My early friends were Miles Standish, the stalwart, and John Allen, the scholar. My latest riend, whose honsehold god I now am, lives on the boundles prairies. Her name is Mrs. L. Miltonoris, and her add, KanMilton
sas."
Bnt

But although historic and official chairs may claim our uriosity for a moment, the home chairs will hold our en during affection. One woman thonsands of women have felt
love it; I love it, and who shall dare To chide me for loving that old arm-chair ve treasured it long as a sainted prize,

## with sighs.

Tis bound by a thousand bands to my hear Not a tie will break, not a link will start;

## there!

acred thing is that old arm-chai
These good old chairs have \& vigor constitution and a sensible simplicity of form which make them ornaments long after more pretentious pieces of furniture have passed their days of nsefulness. The "home rocking-chair" illustrated gives you hints of how you can give modern touches with tassels, cushions and fringe Neither is it wise to wait till the dear old hair reminds you of a dead father mother Theliving can be cheered by the delicate attention of a pretty, cozy rockingchair, and it is infinitely better to decorate the chair and prize it while it has an ocen pant, than when its emptiness prcaches a sermon on the sad text, "One generation passcth away, and another generation
cometh." Kate KaUFFMAN.

## an observation.

Yes, it is true! If I had been told at sixteen that at forty I should be an old maid the prospect would have seemed dreadful But, believe me, it is not so bad. I still feel young! Laugh as you will! Why should I not, when I never have the neuralgia and am so healthy in all my organs that I don't even know them by name? 'Then, too, many dropped away from me. The snbject of marriage, for instance, causes no anxiety. It is an event which I dou't expect, and al thongh I know that I am liable by some fine man of fifty, aud by some fine man of fifty, aud
the thought is pleasing (there, you are laughing again!), still, if this never happens, it is not disappointment.
A long time ago when I never
dreamed that my destiny would dreamed that my destiny would
lue the same, I heard an elderly lo the same, I heard an elderly maiden say that her chief en joyment in life was to see how things tnrned out. When she said it, her remark was scarcely intelligible, but now it is plain.
All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players Each person's "world" is his circle o acquaintances, or his aeqnaintances are his "stock company." We like to watch these actors play their parts (we who
scarcely have a part to play and can there fore be the audience), and because each is
" ungrammatical!"
"Well, don't let on that yon notice it," aid I.
"Oh, it does so annoy me to hear 'knowed' "No 'throwed,'" sho complained
"No matter," I answered, in a soothing tone. "You are not schoolma'am to all
your neighbors, and yon would much better make thein think you a charming girl anspoiled by boarding-school, and keep sour criticisms to yonrself, than to turn
np your nose at them and lose all your np your nose at them and lose all youl
influence by showing off your superior education.'
Hattio paid me the compliment to receiv my little sermon in good part., Next day was a trying one. Washing, baking and
all the other household ocenpations pecn-

home Rocking-chair. strengthen them, you will experience the expression, is embodied in that saying, "I told you so," or events may bring confnsion to your preconceived ideas in a way that will modify your theories.
In the "stock company" no characters are more interesting than the young girls. How sweet they are with the bloom on their cheeks, and in their eyes "the light that never was on laud or sea." But what troubles they have! How restless they are with their ambitions! They wish to be pretty and tasteful, but what mistakes they make in dress and toilet! They wish to be charming, but how long it takes to learn rood manners!
I love Hattie Morse. She is eighteen, pretty, vivacious, and everything she does but whatever her part, she throws her whole soul into it. Fate has not given her serious characters as yet. She has been the charming child and aspiring young girl with a touch of dignity, but thus far fun has predominated in her sayings and doings. She has lately passed through a crisis; namely, a year at boarding-school When lier father, who is a farmer, gave his consent for her to go, he anticipated a prosperons year, but his wheat crop wa not so good as he expected, and political complications brought about such a state its isnal price. Consequently, there was considerable sacrifice at lome in order to pay Hattie's expenses, but Mr. Morse was too good a managor to be seriously emwill all be made up in a slort time, bnt, as I said before, Hattie's school year cost her parents enough self-denial to make her feel under deep obligations. And she does. Then, too, she has brightcued up things so much with her new accomplishments, ment. But one seems a paying invest I have been visiting the Morse's-Hattie said:

Annt 'Selda, if' the people weren't -

## (1)iti fouschatal.

## A HARD-WORKING WOMAN.

 All day she hurried to get through Sometimes at night her husban' "Ma, au't you goin' to come to bed?" And then she'd kinder give a hitch, And pause half way betwecu a stitch, And sorter sigh, and say that she Was ready as she'd ever be, She reckoned.And so the years weut one by one,
And somehow she was never doue And when the angel said as how. "Miss Smith, it's time you rested now She sorter raised her eresto loo A second, as a stitch she took 'All right, I'm comin' now," says she 'I'm ready as I'll ever be,

## -Albert B. Paine, in Kunsas City Journal.

## CO.OPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING

Coperative housekeeping is ns ually considered impractieable not very pleasant, and from the nature of things, entirely un-
adapted to country tife. But the co-operative housekeeping we have in mind is practicable, pleasant, aud just as much adapted to life on the farm as elsewhere. It is the co-operation of all the family in the housekeepiug.
Why should not the boys as well know how to sweep a floor or make a bed as the girls to drive a horse or milk a cow? I the latter are no less womanly because iu the rush of work they can go into the field and drive a corn-planter, reaper or hay rake, why should a boy consider it less manly to be able to sew on a button, darn a sock or wash dishes?

In a large acquaintance with farmers and farm life, I know of but few families where, in cases of emergency, the women of the family would not or do not help with the outdoor work. But, alas! In but few families indeed do the boys help about the house work, and in many cases even the milking is expected of the "women folks."
I do not believe in such one-sided arraugement and teaching. It is my good fortune to know some men and boys who are almost as handy about the house as women, and they are manly, noble men, geutle in all their ways and the best of fathers and brothers.
Many mothers regret that their boys grow up rude and rough. If they would be so. And how better ean they do this than by teaehing them house work? Along with it they can teach them many other valnable lessons, aud have opportnnities for to manage.
Usnally it is easier to procure help out of doors thau indoors, and why should not one of the boys be detailed to "help mother?" They might take turns in help ing, so that each one might have a chance
to profit by the mother's teachiugs and companionship. Then when eunergencies come, as come they do to all, the boys are ready for them, and are not helpless if mother is suddenly taken ill, or unexpectedly ealled away.
When farm work is not pressing, it should be the rule iu every family for the boys to make thcir owu beds and eare for their own
rooms; get certain meals and clean up rooms; get certain meals and clean up
afterward, including the putting of the room to rights, and sweeping, or scrubbing the floor if it is uncarpeted; help with the washing, learn to iron, darn, patch, sew on buttons, run the sewing-machiue, bake all plain dishes.
In no other way can men learn to rightly appreciate woman's work-which seems so easy-but by knowing how to do it themselves. Aud unless they have this that independence of which Jonng men and boys particularly are so proud.
If boys are trained to household tasks, so that family co-operative housekeeping is possible, many a "reign of terror" oceasioned by the rulc of careless, slovenly
"girl" may be avoided, mueh to the peace and comfort of tho household, and the faunily pocket-book not become depleted by the wages, waste and breakage of one not interested. If wages are paid to whoever does the work (and it would seem only fair and proper to do so), the money
yet remains in the family, and while injet remains in the family, and while inof those who earn them, they by no means cause a shortage in the family exehequer

Clara Senshbaygh Evirts.

Make this of heavy linen duek, embroidering the flowers in the filo silk. The eyelets at the corners are worked in white
When done, was hand starch rery stiff then iron the sides so they will stand up at the dotted lines. Have the embroider come inside the tray when finished. up the sides with colored bebe ribbon. Trim the edge with lace or work it in small scallops. $\qquad$
L. L

## POOR FOLKS HAVE POOR WAYS. <br> Now, just why it is said that "poor folks

 lave poor ways," is a mystery to me. That many poor people have remarkably good ways is an acknowledged fact. It is said the most wealthy are the greatest economists but I confess I an not so certain of that.People who are in abject poverty do not possess enough of this world's goods with whieh to economize. But there is a vast
difference between poverty and poor.

ExCuSEs.
cries wh
breast,
But serve to show the cat where lies the uest Just so excuses, be they short or long,
-Annette Rittenhouse.

## A SEWING CLASS.

Sowing by hand has become an almost forgotten art, yet the work is beautiful if neatly done. A lady who learned the art in the "good old days," and who is noted for her exquisite handwork, was lately induced to take a class in sewing. An hour on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons was set apart for the work, and to the home of this lady the little maidens of the village, provided with thimbles, needles and thread, betook their way for the useful instructiou. They were taught to fell seams, to baste and to hem, and to put togetlier undergarmeuts. Ten cents


Pin-trat.

The highly respectable poor ("one of whom I am whieh") surely exercise a great deal of ingennity in one way and auother not merely to make "both ends meet," bu day; also, that the children, when grown may be given the best of educational advantages. Hence, the necessity of practicing economy while those same little ones are small; and how better ean we do this than in the matter of dress.
It is never economy to purchase cheap materials; thus, in order that the little vaists and dresses be not outgrown before hey are worn ont, provision must be made for the growing propensity of the vee ones. It is always a laborions task to lengthen dresses and aprons that have
"been turned in at the top;" taking out "been turned in at the top;" taking out
plaits and gathers and putting them in plaits and gathers and putting them in
again is tedious. Letting ont a hem aud acing the garment instead, is also attended with more or less labor; besides, the stitching often shows. The best way that I have found is to cut the skirt long enough to hem, plus the amount desired to lengtheu This extra length to be ruu by haud ua tuck on the under side of hem. The tuck can be run on the wrong side of the goods, so that only the seam ean be noticed on the nuder side of hem. With what ease and rapidity can this tuck be removed and the dress be leugthened.
If the little boys outgrow their pants pantaloous, I suppose I should say), they cau be hemmed at both bottom and top, and be let out as desired. Tho oue at the top will lengthen the seat, while the one on the bottoms of the le
them of suffieient length.
Blouse waists are better made with an elastic run in around the bottom than on a belt; and at first more than is necessary for this elastic can be turned under, whiel, being let out aud facing put on, will lluzilhen the waist.
Slceves can be tur
Sleeves can be turned in around the arm hole one or two inches, or if they are pufferl over a lining, this can extend into armholes and let out at will. Deep enfis ean also be added, with good etleet. Thero is
really little need to subjeet a ehild to the grown toth attendant upon wearing out grown clothes Ella Bartlett Simmons.
> D. Jaync's Expectorant. When racked by
serere Cold, and tbe hany Lung
affections serere Cold, and tbe many Lung or Throat
affections which sometmimes follow This old
renedy has met the approval of $i$ Tro gener
ations, and is to-day as popular, safc, and ations, and is to-day approval of two gener safc, and cf-
fective as ever.
per hour was charged each pupil. Many a woman in a small place might add to her pocket-book in this way if her fingers be left, and many a mother will be glad indeed to have her daughters schooled in such valuable iustruction.

Mary D. Sibley.

## A CASE FOR RINGS AND THINGS.

There are old things we like to keep when they are past their prime-our first party gloves, the ribbon on an especially becoming bonnet. A little trifle made as such a ouvenir cau be used as a traveling-case for such jewelry as we do not care to wear traveling.
Make the bottom of pasteboard, the size of a small saucer; cover one side with silk the other with kid. Around this sew a wide ribbon lined with the kid, into which make a shirr in the edge for a drawing-
cord. To one side attaeh a little round cord. To one side attaeh a little r pastcboard, eovered, with a bu
sewed to the top to aet as a lid. sewed to the top to aet as a lid.
Put this on top of your thing pull the strings, and when it is full, the jewelry caunot get out and about in among your other things. The kid inside makes it soft so nothing will seratch.
S. A. R.

## EDUCATIONAL FUND.

All things considered, the optimisic outlook is much more helpulul which the pessimist indulges his: faney. That "money is the root of all evil"'should be an idea outrooted, and supplanted by "money inay be the source of all good." It is a good he sore, with boot for the best side hange, with boot for the best side Money and brains are envialle posses hons, and oue does not always accompany the other. Brains, I shppose, is the pref erable pre-requisite, for brains may loring noney, while the wealth of all the na
conldn't buy a thimbleful of brains. But to waver a little, we readily con that inoney is a very handy article to educate the brain, which nature may have given frecly, yet in a state requiring mueh eultivation. Many an earnest boy and many an ambitious girl, both eager and hungry alike for the chance that a more favored neighbor has for educational adrantages, wouder why it is that one should have so much more of this world's roorls than another, aud almost grow desperate when they realize that sneh opportunities are not within their grasp.

That "poverty is a blessing," and that the poor boy holds an enviable position over the child of wealth is not without trnth, bnt at the same time money is very convenient.
It seems to me that a family edncational fund is one of the finest endowments that can enxich a family. In this way the snm Hale's ide of one may (to take E. E. Hale's idea or ten times oue is ton) be made to educate as many as the honor and integrity of the family will allow. For instance, when John is a baby, his parents begin to save a certain sum, yearly, which shall be set aside for John's education. As the years go by the sum increases, and wheu John is old enough to become a "Freshy," the money is all ready for him. John is to be plainly told that this money is not his except as a loan, which he must make good to some younger member of the family, who takes it with the same understanding. This plan, although it must in many respects be a visionary one (because John might turn out "bad"), aerertheless has splendid advantages. John's ehildren, who shall in turn carry on the good work. Each time the money changes hands, it plaees a most helpful changation upon the new possescor It makes him realize the possessor. It has done for him, he in turn must do for another. It is nndeniably trne that if an another. It is nndeniably trne that if an
aim, an object, is in view, then there is just so mnch more purpose to aecomplish the goal. More earnestness, more aim, more purpose is what is needed to charac-
terize the coming generation of young Americans.
Theu, to "summerize," if you want to be a philanthropist, if yon would confer farors of high degree, then begin ereu in this panic-stricken time an educational
fund, that your boyor girl may enjoy what has been denied to you, in order that your child may become a helpful member of society.

Mary D. Stbley.

## WEARING MOURNING

There are some very good people who are waging war against this time-honored custom of wearing black for our departed loved ones. There is no custom so rigidly adhered to that has so little to recommenci it as this.
Why those who are left should swatle themselves in repulsice black, for the punishment of those who remain behind, is a problem to many. There is something repellaut in black clothes to little children, and to many it is so unbecoming as to eutirely chauge the appearance
Added to this is its great expense. Nothing in black to be durable can be bought cheap. People going into black for the first time are amazed to find that a "good mourning-veil costs from fifteen to twe ty-five dollars; a good black shawl the same all good grades of dress material in mourning goods, two dollars and upward a yard. Very frequently one's wardrobe is sufficient without laying those articles aside to replenish with an entire wardrobe just

ou account of color. If oue feels some change is uecessary, just a quiet suit of ordinary black might be woru for a time but uot swathed in erape from head to foo Some people's attempts at mourning ar udicrous as in one ady who wore the decpest erape mournin! for her husbands mother, becanse she cave veil reached the betton of her dress behind, while in the front of her bonne he liad puta baud of scarlet velvet to live she liad puta
Another lady, a widow, wore deep black for her husband, in everything except the rery dressiest kind of a black lace bonnet entirely out of keeping with the eutirc suit.
Fashion intrudes just at a time when rrief is orerwhelming, and it seems hard to have to turn ome's attention and time
noum the beloved dead to the demands of


That it is an unlealthy dress many coucede, as the odor from crape and
kiuds of black lace is very sickeuing. After all, a quict dressing at all times is best. Then no startling changes need bc made in it for any reason. Chmetie Irving.

## USEFUL RECIPES

Fruit Glace.-Boil one pint of gran ulated sugar and one cupful of water until brittle. Have oranges peeled and divided into quarters. Carefully dip each piecc in a portion
of the syrup and set in a cool place to dry. Do not stir the syrup. Pineapples, bananas or Pineapples, bananas or
other fruits can be prepared in the same way, aud mixed with the oranges in a gass bown dish his is a lisur. seems to be known to omparatively fer housekeepers. Have leg of mutton in a nice s he mutton in the pickle for you, just about a week. Theu boil it thoroughly and serve with drawn butter and caper auce.
"little Pigs in Blankets."-They make a delicious dish for entertainments and are made as follows: Take nice breakfast bacon, trim off the rind aud ragged careful to keep the lean streaks whole, as they represent the borders on the blankets. Vext, take large oysters and lay one on the borderless end of each blanket; fold the border ends over the oysters, making both edges of the blaukets meet, and pin in butter and serve hot.
Th Ladies' Home Journal gives the following recipe for a luncheou delicacy Two eggs beaten separately and very light tir in sifted flour until it can be rolled ou sible, and cut in strips au inch wide and an inch and a half or two inches long. Fry delicate brown in very hot fat. Sprinkle either with powdered sugar or salt as you after frying


For Invatids.-A tempting dish for an invalid is made by taking one large tablespnonful of arrowroot mixed with half a teacupful of cold water. Put one pound of
sugar, the juice of four Iemons and the sugar, the juice of four lemons and the rind of one lemon into a bowl and pour over it one quart of boiling water and the arrowroot. Stir until all dissolves, strain, To and freeze.
To keep the bright, green color of summer cabbage and some other vegetables, been diss plenty of water in which has size of boils and take off the lid. If the steam is shut in, the cabbage, will be yellow and unsightly
There is an immense eake and pastry
baking concern in New York City, is using cotton-seed oil and ground nut

I am assured that mauy private housekeepers are doing the same. Should any of my readers care to try it, they can get Union salad-oil, of any good drugegist and it ought not to cost more than seventy cents per gallou, as at wholesale seventy cents per gallou, as at wholesale an excelcents. The quantity used is less in bulk than . The Thus, where your rs in bulls than lard. Thus, where your recipo calls for "half a cupful of lard" use a tablespoonful of the oil. The result is a perfect marvel of flakiness-at least in the samples which I have had the pleasure of interviewing. Peach Gelatin. - Press half a can of peaches or apricots through a colander; whip a pint of cream stiff; take a quarter of a box of gelatin, soak iu two tablespooonfuls of cold water, and stir it over boiling water uutil it is dissolved; strain
it iuto the purge of fruits, mix well, and
stand the uold-which should be a tin one
frill around the edge made of muslin and lace. At the head is a little muslin cover shirred up on reeds, trimnied all around with a plaited frill, and made to fold back or to covor the baby's face. It is a comfort able little-nest for a tiny baby, much preferable to holding in one's lap, and for traveling they are said to be most conve nient, for the child can sleep comfortably wherever the basket is placed, and the basket has no weight of itself.

BLACKBERRY PUDDING
Butter a pudding-dish, aud fill with ber ries to the depth of one inch; then puton a layer of dough propared exactly the same as for soda biscuit or short-cake (it does not scem necessary to give a recipe for that); then another inch or so of berries and cover with a layer of the dough. A little sugar and a small piece of butter should be scattered over the berrics. A

WALL PAPERS

55,000 Terriffa Perfect Washers



## (HyATISORNY S suxicivies . Heizubymiz (9)HARTSHORIV


 OVER 25 YEARS PRACTICE.
An editor writes: "Tozolocy should be in the hands scientific womivian. Io women unequaled it author its one of of the
most capabl and respetable physicians in the world.
mosmaried wam Sample pages free. Best the work to agents. Prepaid, \$2.75.

## Initials for Marking Household Articles.

-on the ice or in the snow, or stir from the bottom aud sidcs uutil it begins to
set and thicken, then add half the whipped set and thicken, then add half the whipped cream, mix thoroughly and set away to harden. Turn out on a pretty dish and pour the remainder of the whipped cream, which you have kept in a cool place, around the base.
Two apples kept in a cake-box will keep nodcrately rich cake moist a great leugth of time, if the apples are renewed when withered.

## HELPS.

Washing Ginghams.-Four ounces of white castile soap, four ounces of ammonia, two ounces of alcohol, two ounces of glycerine. Shave the soap in one quart of water over the fire. When dissolved, add four quarts of rain-water, aud when nearly cold, the other ingredients. Bottle and keep in a cool place. One cup of this mixture in two quarts of water will be sufficient for ordinary use. Now lay the goods on an old sheet, and iron rapidly and lightly on the wrong side, and then roll tightly on curtain-pole or any rouud piece of wood. If this is carefully done, you do away with the creases made by folding. For black silk or cloth, dissolve one tablespoonful of borax and one tablespoonful of indigo in one pint of warm water. Sponge the pieces well and lay smoothly, one above the other, and if possible, put in the sun to dry.
If you want to make the children's last summer lawns and ginghams look bright and new enough to warrant the letting down of the skirts, and the making of new waists, boil a quart of bran, inclosed in a bag, in a gallon of water for an hour. Take out the bran and divide the water in which it was boiled, putting one half to ne gallon of warm water in which the ress is to be washed, and the other hall gain. Dry in in which it is to bo was the grone side. Use no soap and no stare. The extract of bran cleans sufficiently The extract of bran cleans su
stiffens and preserves the colors.
Fancy Table.-A pretty Duchess table can be made of a wooden frame, cut in kidney shape, curving in at the center. It hould be ample and low enough to enable he possessor to dress her hair sitting before it, if she desires. The frame should be padded on top and covered, and the sides draped with white, yellow or pale pink silesia, over which can be put Swiss muslin, mull or any transparent material, decorated with flowing bows of ribbon, the color of the silesia used. A good-sized mirror is hung above it and draped with the sheer material, tied with bunches of ribbons.
Traveling-basket for Small Infant. -Very pretty and convenient for other purposes are the christening-baskets which are now so popular. They are shaped like the basket in which Pharaoh's daughter discovered little Moses. They are lined inside with fluted muslin, and have a deep
quart of berries and the dough from one cup of wetting will make enough for six or seven persons, so fill your measures ac
cordingly. The pudding should be put in cordingly. The pudding should be put in a steamer and placed over a kettle of boiling water and steamed for one hour. Serve with cream and sugar.
Any other berries are just as good as blackberries. Many peoplo are so fond of elderberrics. Try a pudding, putting in a little vinegar with them, or a few slices of sour apples with the sugar. Apples alone sure to steam olle hour, that it may be thoroughly cooked.

## USEFUL THINGS TO KNOW.

The question, "What does a man buy when he purchases the title to a farm?" has been often asked, but not so satisfactorily determined. From the latest decisions on the subject it is plain that he buys the ground, of course, and all the buildings erected on it, whether these are mentioned or not. He also buys all the fences, but not material once used, then taken down and laid aside, nor material purchased for a new fence, unless these are specifically mentioned. He also buys all adjuncts necessary to the farm, except implements and machinery. For instance, if there is a pile of bcan-poles cut and once used for the purpose, these go with the
farm; but if cut and never used, they are the seller's property, unless specified as the seller's propery, Standing trees and trees which have
solden fallen or blown down go with the ground;
but if cut down and made into cordwood, they become personal property, and to go
with the land must be specified in the sole with the land must be specified in the sale.


## Perfect Baby Health

mean glowing health throughout childhood, and robust health in the

come. When we see in children tendencies to weakness. we know they are missing the life of food taken. This loss is overcome by

## Scoit's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosio phites, a fat-food that builds up appetite and produces flesh at a rate that appears magical.
Almost as palatable as milk.

(9)ur Simatay giterupon.

CHRIST IS OURS. Christ is ours
We must tell it for his glory,
He has saved us from all sin,
He has made us pure within,
And his blood now keeps us clean.
Christ is ours.
Yes, our heart with joy is singing, Christ is ours;
ur thoughts to him are winging He has claimed us for his own, And our heart is now his throne. Where he reigns and reigns alone. hrough life's cha

## Christ is ours

He will needed grace hestow,
He will all our steps attend,
Keep us even to the end,
Blessed Saviour, truest friend

I

## WANTED-SUNSHINE.

 is a curious fact that the world hasn't the slightest use for us whenwe are sad or in trouble. Our best is all that it cares for, and our worst it will not have under any circum who had met with more mishaps and rererses than often fall to the lot of mortals, invited an acquaintance, whom she had not met for some time, to call upon her. fame, and one who had some reputation s a writer of helpful and comfortable ar ticles. He stood for a moment in a thoughtul attitude, and then said slowly: "Oh ell, I whe come fairs all straightened t oives me the blnes to see jou so full mishaps and troubles. When it's all ailing again let me know and will n just as I used to." It was a sort of brutal and cold-blooded answer, but it actly
The world doesn't want us when we are in trouble, and it doesn't want to come near us. It has no special sympathy to give us, but is an insatiate monster and is heart's blood if we will give it, and some limes take it whether we will or no. Unpleasant as the fact is, there seems to be no gainsaying it, and the only thing left to us all know people whom we instinctively shun becanse their entire conversation is a lepressing and trying to the nerves; and fter all, we cannot blame the world so mnch, for as individnals we are quite large there are two classes of people who are comfortable and comforting to have about-those who are too easy-going and indifferent to take or hold trouble, and others who have self-control and philos-
ophy sufficient to keep their misfortunes to themselves.

## A GOOD CREED

Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead, but show it in acts of erations. Speaking approving and cheering words while their ears can hear them, and while their hearts can be kind acts you mean to do when they ar gone, do before they go. The flowers you
mean to send for their coffins, send to brighten their homes before they leave

If
If my friends have alahaster boxes laid way full of fragrant perfumes of sym break over my dead body, I would rathe tronbled hours, that I may be refreshed and charmed and checred by them; one
would rather have a plain coffin without a single flower, a funeral without a eulogy ympathy and lore. Let us learn to anoint ur friends beforehand. Post-mortem kind Flowers on the coffin soon wither and cas no fragrance backward.


Greatuess is not usefnlness. There are many things too great to be useful. What would a crowbar be worth in repairing a watch? Persons sometimes belittle themselves, and seem to regard themselves of no account.
Says Mari
Says Marion Lawrence to Sunday-school teachers: "Don't allow yourselves to get discouraged in your work. One of my teachers came to me one day and said, ' cannot teach this class, I am ouly a stick.' I replied, 'Do you know what the Lord did with a stick? He opened the Red sea with a stick.: He bronght the water out of the rock with a stick. You go back to the class the Lord wants of you.' 'The trouble is that we want to be something that we are not. If we are crooked sticks, the
No man should be discouraged abrut his place, his opportunities or his calling, but place, his opportunities or his calling, but guidance, for help, for wisdom that cometh guidance, for help, for wisdom that cometh
from above; and those who look to God with loving, joyous trust, will find that he will never forget them or forsake them, but will guide their efforts to his glory and the good of other men. And the work of the small may be as useful as the work of the great, for it is not by might nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts.-Sufeguard.

## WOMAN EVERYWHERE.

I have found among all nations, says Ledyard, that the women adorn themselves more than the men; that wherever found, they are the same kind, civil, obliging, humane, tender beings; that they are inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest. They do not hesitate, like man, to perform a hospitable, generous action; nor are they haughty, arrogant or supercilious; but full of courtesy and fond of society; industrious, economical, ingenious; more liable in general to err than mau, but in general more rirtuous and performing more good actions than he. I never addressed myself in the language of decency and friendship to a woman, ceiving a decent and friendly answer. ceiving a decent and friendly ans
With man it has often been otherwise.
In wandering over the barren plains of In wandering over the barren plains of Sweden, frozen Lapland and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia and the widespread regions of the wandering Tartar-if hungry, dry, cold, wet or sick, woman has ever been friendly to me, uniformly so;
and to add to this virtue, so worthy of the and to add to this virtue, so worthy of the appellation of benerolence, these actions manner that if I was dry I drank the sweet draught, and if hnngry, ate the coarse morsel, with double relish.

## AM ON YOUR SIDE.

A Bible colporteur was not long since distrihuting Bibles in one of the departments of France, when, being weary, he sat down under the shade of some large filled with Bibles and Testaments, at his feet, he had taken up one of the books, and was refreshing his soul by reading it. sooner had he begnn than he heard a roice saying to him from the other side of the around, he saw, through a gap of the hedge, the facc of a woman, expressing the great aid the aid the woman, making her way through and sitting near the colporteur. "I sav by your bag and by the holy book in your
hand that you were one of that small band of Christians who endeavor to diffuse the
knowledge of the Savior by the circnlation of his word. It is throngh those good brought to Jesns Christ, believing all that he teaches, and rejecting all that he does
not teach."-Bible So. Rec.
THE SIN OF FRETTING.
There is one sin which, it seems to me is everywhere and by evcrybody underesvalnation of quite too much orerlook
varacter. It is the fretting. It is as common as air, as speech: so common that unless it rises above its Watch any ordinary coming together of people, and see how many minntes it wil!
be hefore somebody frets-that is, mates be hefore somebody frets-that is, makes more or less complaining statement of
something or other, which most probably everyone in the room, or in the car, or the street corner, it may be, knew before, and which probably nobody can help. Wh
say anything ahout it? It is cold, it is hot
it is wet, it is dry; somebody has broken an appointment, ill-cooked a meal; stnpidity or bad faith somewhere has resulted in fret abont. It is simply astonishing how fret abont. It is simply astonishing how
much annoyance may be found in the much annoyance may be found in the conrse of every day's living, even at the
simplest, if one ouly keeps a sharp eye out simplest, if one ouly k
on that side of things.

## THE GOOD.NIGHT STORY.

"Erery night when I watch my little daughter working off the big thoughts that sweep orer her brain as her tired body begins to relax, while her mentality seem. to be briefly and proportionately stinn-
ulated, I tremble to think of the harm ulated, I tremble to think of the harn that could be done to her or any child-for -by an ignorant nurse or thoughtless parent.
"The fact that every normal child cries out for a bedtime story shows that its mental nature needs it just as its physical nature craves sweets. You want to give your child pure candy, so give him the unadulterated story. Leave out the fearful personalities, the grim and gigantic figures -these, even if they are properly ranquished by the gallant hero, are too distinct for the crib-side tale.
"Sit down by your !ittle one's bed and speak low and evenly. Weave a fanciful and birds, and that sells rf pretty fairies and birds, and flowers, and droning bees, and loving little boys aud girls-these woo sleep to the weary but still active brain, not with the suffocating pressure of the gathering storm lit with Lurid flashes, but with the soft clonds of the sunset horizon veloping gray, and gradually deepen into restful gloom."-New Yorli Times.

## HOW MUCH DID YOU TAKE

"Haven't we had a fine sermon!" said one lady to another, while passing ont with the congregation at the close of a sunday service.
"Yes," replied the other, "I think hare. How mnch of it did you take? "Che sermon was really a good one upon kind, envieth not, ranuteth not and is not puffed np, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil." The diction of the sermon was almost unexceptionable. The lady who so warmly praised it was fashionably dressed, accustomed to living quite at her ease, and so far as we could learn, not particnlarly renience for the benefit of anybody else, and was often heard making very uncharitable remarks ahont others; yet she was
captivated by the sermon. It was a fine one, she thought-she had been interested and entertained. While we remained within hearing she had not framed a reply to the question, "How much did you take of it?"
This is the test question as to the true appreciation of a sermon. What avails it that we praise the sermon while never practice? How heart and the home for gized, and the preacher complimented, with no manner of profit to the hearer? So it was in Ezekiel's day, and so it will continue to be. "Lo, thon art unto them as a rery lovely song of one that hath pleasant vole, and ar ar ther her thy words, they do them not." "How mnch of it did toke" is the question that remains after all the pleasant compliments.


is stamped.in the best watch cases made. It is the trade mark of the Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, the oldest, largest and bestknown factory in the world1500 employees, capacity 2000 cases daily. Its products are sold by all jewelers. It makes the celebrated $\mathfrak{F}$ as. Boss Filled Watch Cases, now fitted with the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off the case-the

## horenill out

Ask your jeweler for pamphlet.

## the Owen Elegtric Belt <br> AND APPLIANCES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

| CURE |  | tone |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| many |  | UP THE |
| diseases |  | SYSTEM |
| WHEN |  | AND |
| ALL |  | RESTORE |
| OTHER |  | LOST |
| Remedies |  | VIGOR. |
| Fail. | , | TRY |
| GET ONE. | [Trade Mark.] | ONE. |

A GENUTNE CURRENT OF ELECTRICTTY Is generated in a battery on the belt, and cau
be applied to any part of the body. The cur-
rent can be made mild or strong as the case may require, and is ahsolutry ung as the case
of the wearer at all times.
cure of Acute, Chronic and Nerrous Diseases, Who have been cured, Price List and cuts of Beits and Appliances, and how to order, pub-
lished in English, German, Swedish and Nor-
wegian Language. This catalogue we wil
mailed to any address on receipt of six cents

## THE OWEN

Electric Belt and Appliance Co.
THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT BUILOING,

### 201.211 STATE ST., CHYCAGO, HIL

When visiting the World's Fair do not When visiting the World's Fair do
fail to see Dr. A. Owen's exhibit, El
tricity Building, Section U, Space 1.

$\underset{\substack{\text { Heflited dith } \\ \text { arcecte wise } \\ \text { ure } \\ \text { Dr. Thompson's Eye-Water }}}{ }$

## (1)ut finm.

THE FAMOUS WHEAT BELT OF AMER
INSPECTED BY FOREIGN VISITORS.

Forever memorable in the history of the American wheat
country will be thic recent tour of the foreign commissioners of the World's Columbian Exposition through the famons bonanza wheat farmis of the Northwest ent nations of the globe on that trip were shown a practical wheat harvest on a scale so gigantic as to cause theru the most geluine astonishment. On their valley wheat farms as one of the most vemarkable sights they saw in all America. The party, nnubering over one hundred people, left Chicago Wednesday evening, August $23 d$, in an clegant special train bound for the Northwest, and gnests of
the Great Northern railroad. Included in the cars of the train were dining and sleeping cars, so that the tourists were never compelled to stop at hotels or to pay any
attention to towns along the way in the matter of lodging or meals.
Thursday forenoun was devoted to driving about and viewing the scenery of Kil-
bourn City, Wis., and the famous dalles of the Wisconsin river. Friday and Saturday making and receptions at St. Paul and Minneapolis, and they were busy days, as the twin cities gave them a most royal reccption. Monday the distinguished tourists sped throngh Miunesota and bia boundary line, reaching Grand Forks, North Dakota, on their return trip, Monday noon. Here they were driven about
and shown the sights, including the North Dakota university and the fleets and grain kota university and the fleets and grain tors as demonstrating the practical ability
sels in the Red river of the North. |of the bicycle bearings.
the procession down the long field. At the rate of an acre every forty seconds,
these machines kept on their march in a these machines kept on their march in a
grand, peacefnl warfare against poverty, while the commissioners looked oñ, asked questions of Mr. Larimore and his son, and took copions notes, which will be used as the basis of exhaustive reports made to

After viewing this impressive sight, the commissioners adjourned to one side of the field, where scientific tests of draft were being made under the snpervision of Mayor O. H. Phillips and Mr. C. H. Olmstead. Here a new principle was involved, a principle that may work a revelation in the harvesting machinery of the world ad save the farmers millions every year It was the application of the ball and rollen bearings, such as are used in bicycles and bicycle snlkeys, to harvesting-machincs.
The machine in question was the Deering The machine in question was the Deering low and weighing only 1,035 pounds, or from 400 to 500 pounds less than ordinary binders, and the Deering Idcal mower Six tests were made on each machine with the Ostenheld dEickmeyer dynamometer, each representing the draft involved in eutting a six-foot swath, one hundred feet in length, in twenty-five seconds of time. The Pony binder was tested first. The six tests showed an average of 298 pounds of draft. These were followed by six tests in which the machine was rnn in gear over the tops of the stubble just cut. This test, which is known as "rolling draft," showed an average draft of 207 pounds. The Deering Ideal mower, a new machine which is also filled with the bicycle bearings, was given similar tests in heavy grass. The rolling draft a2 pounds. 126 pounds and the low draft shown by these The remarkably low draft shown by these fignres for both
itors, told of the various resonrces, not alone of this fertile valley, but of the whole statc.
Commissioner Ruano, of Urugnay, made address and, to all appearances, eloquent dress. We had to rely on appearances, ollowed with an interpretation that confirmed this surmisc of eloqnence.
The commissioner of Costa Rica confessed that this tour had divested hinı of cvery atom of conceit. "My little conntry," said he, "is a great farming country; butafter visiting the great valley of the Red river of the North, I find that we are simply 'not in it' with you."
Mr. N. G. Larimore had the rapt attention of the visitors, who listened, notebook in hand, whilo he gave a practical talk on wheat-raising. He said that by the dopthods of he had reduced the cost of raising methods he had reduced the cost of raising
wheat to $\$ 4.50$ or $\$ 5-$ an acre. "In good wheat to $\$ 4.50$ or $\$ 5-$ an acre. "In good
ycars," said he, "when tee raise twenty ycars," said he, "when we raise twenty
bnshels to the acre and get sixty cents bnshel for wheat, the investment pays big dividend. Even this year, which wo
call an off year, with light crops and low call an off year, with light crops and low prices, we still have left a profit of ten per cent on an investment of $\$ 15$ an acre for and." He explained, in a witty vein, that e used mnles in preference to horses, becare of himself and knows enough to kick back when his drivers maltreat him. He astonished his hearers by saying that he plowed in furrows six miles long and made two round trips a day with each Mr. John F. Appleby, the famous in ventor of the Appleby binder, was giceted with warm applause as he arose to speak. He said: "Binder inventing has been to me a lifetime work. Way back in the fifties, when I was a lad of seventeen, I beganmon my self-binder. At the agc of eighteen I put my first knotter onto a har


Part of the line of 43 Deering Binders on the Elik Valiey farm, as Viewed by the Commishioners.

Then they were feasted and toasted at the Hotel Dacotah, and given the freedom of All these events were simply prelim-inary-a sort of preparation for the greater sights that awaited them at Larimore, their tour. Hitherto they had been spinning throngh small one and two was already finished. At Larimore they were to sce the famons Elk valley farm, of which an extont of 12,000 acres, 9,000 acres In other words, nineteen square wheat. fcrtile, almost absolutely level land, fourteen miles of which had waved with No. 1 hard wheat.
A gust 29 th, found the special train on a side-track at Larimore, with early-rising citizens limed along it in an endeavor to
get a glimpse of the distinguished visitors, who still slept sonndly within. In dne
time a clelegation of citizens, headed by time a clelegation of citizens, headed by
Mayor O. H. Phillips, met the guests with a variegated cavalcade of horse-power conveyances, and piloted them three miles over the dead-level wheat-field, most of and some to grain already threshed and stored for future shipment. One square mile ( 640 acres) of wheat had bcen left standing at one side of the big field, in that wonld fotever live in their memories. Forty-five Deering binders, six and seven foot cut, adranced through the grain to phalanx of artillery. On they came, while silent wonder Silence soon gave way to action, and the commissioners, eagerly dismonnting from theiv carriages, followed secret of their perfect action; then climbing into their carriages again, followed

A notable feature of the binder test was the nse on the Pony binder of the Deering "rawhide" twine, made from a wood-fiber Deering \& Co., bids fair to prove a Waterloo to the grasping twine trust, as it is loo to the grasping twine trust, as it is
said that it can be made and sold at prices considerably below those now paid for the hemp and sisal fibers. At the Decring exhemp and sisal fibers. At the Decring ex-
hibit in the machinery, annex to ths agricultural building of the world's fair, where it is being manufactured, this twine is cansing a decided stir, thousands of people requesting samples every day.

From these tests the company of sight seers, now amonnting to fully three hundred people, adjourned to a hnge tent, where Mrs. Larimore and her neighbors, with trne western hospitality, spread before them a delicious prairie-chicken dinner. Speeches and toasts followed, the Hon. Wm. E. Curtis acting as toastnıaster. An address of welcome was made by Mayor Phillips, of Larimore, in which he told something of the marvelous development of the Red river valley, "the bread-basket of the world, the home of the famous No. 1 hard." The Rev. J. H. Keeley delivered an said, had and witty addressh Europe, he the world's foremost scientist. Agassiz had discovered and given his name to a wondrous lake, now the great valley of the Red river of the North; and now, as a great reward, this Red river valley, this Lake Agassiz, was sending to Europe Commissioner Harry fousand souls.
ommissioner Harry Vincent, of the island of Trinidad, said: "In my youth I thonght that the greatest thing in the across the plains to victorions war. Bnt I have seen to-day a better and a nobler sight-a mighty phalaux of perfected
binders marching across the plain to a binders marching across the plain to ?
grand victory of peace."
Gov. Shortridge, in welcoming the vis.
Gov. Shortridge, in welcoming the vis
vester, and those of you who go to the world's fair will see, in the exhibit of William Deering \& Co., in the agricultural bnilding, the identical little device that tied the first bnndle ever bound with wine in all the history of the world. [Applause.] Soon after I completed, my inven ion the war came. I went to the front nd in my active campaign invented an improvement to the repeating rifle, which the close of the war gave me enough apital to begin pushing my invention Then followed years of struggle, and was not until 1879, when William Deering had the enterprise to adopt my invention that I began to receive my reward for
years of struggle. A great deal of honer is due to Mr. Deering, the pioneer in the work of bnilding twine-binders. In 1879 , when he built seventy-five of these machines, the world langhed at him. In 1880, when, with nnbounded determination, he built threc thonsand of them, the mannfactnrers of the old reapers and of the im bractical wire-binders declared that the man was crazy. If Mr. Decring was crazy, then mannfacturers of harvesting machin his who have since been forced to follow [Langhter], and the millions of farmers who use the twine-binder, Mr. Larimore prominently among them, are fit candi dates for a lunatic asylum." [Laughter and applause.]
Commissioner Grinevsky, of Russia thanked the American people, and especnoble way in which they had come to the assistance of his starving countrymen during the recent famine. He caused considerable merriment by saying: 'I vant vere you don't drink very mnch, I feel I Judge Latimer end
giving a witty and the speech-making the ladies."

At 4 P. M. the company embarked on the pecial train for Cassclton and the Dalrymple farms, where they witnessed threshing-machines working at a crop of wheat raised on 54,000 acres and ent with 190 Deering hinders, a make that is usod exclusively by the Dalrymples.
From Casselton the special train moved southward to Fargo, where part of Wednesday was spent in driving about and viewing the sad wreck left by the fearfnl fire of June 7th. Wonder at what the fire had destroyed was completely disconnted by astonishment at what man had rebnilt in less than ninety days. Long rows of imposing, solidly-bnilt brick blocks were already receiving their finishing interion touches, while hundreds of others equally premising were in all stages of construcgreeted them, the commissioners expressed greeted their , the corssed their astonishment at what they said soemed to them to bo a modern miracle.
"be line" for the world"s "bee line" for the world's fair city, where they arrived Thursday, Angust 31st, enthnsiastic over the wonders of American "bonanza" wheat culture.
The tonr will be of incalcnlable benefit to America, as the exhaustive reports which each of these commissioners will make npon returning to their homes cannot fail to attract widespread attention and vast sums of capital to this country.

## TO DISCOVER BAD LEGS.

In examining the legs of a horse, the purchaser should first stand with his face to the broadside of the horse, as he stands on the level ground, and observe whether ne rests perpendicularly on all his legs, having the natnral proportion of his weight on each straightly, squarely and directly, or whether he stands with all his legs straddled ont, or with all drawn together under the center of his belly, as if he were trying to stick them all $i$ it a hat; of histly, whether he favors one or more or by pacing it in any position in which or by pacing ith a perg small stress of no weigh thown weight is thrown npon it.

## INSECTS HARD TO FREEZE

Insects that spend most of their lives in a torpid or semi-torpid condition are not always killed by being frozen. Instances are numerons of travelers in the Rocky mountains finding butterflies above the snow line frozen stiff. When carried to a warmer climate or into a cabin, they often completely revive. Their normal vital
power is so low that a degree of cold that power is so low that a degree of cold that
would prove fatal to other creatures does not kill them.-St. Louis Exchange.

A unquc way of calling attention to
the alsence of a tool from the tool-room is recommended by Mr. W. I. Chamberlain. As soon as the tools are hung in the hest
order in a new room, he marks the outline of each on the wall back of it with a heavy mer or saw is gone, its picture is there to
call for its retnrn. Another advantage is that when one is working in the shop and
using several tools, their outline on the wall helps greatly in hanging them up
rapidly in the proper place.

## 



 GRIEA'T CHINA TEA CO.,

## WORK and MONE



FREE FREE

## ONE DOLLAR.

A Souvenir Coin of the World's Fai will be given Free to any one sending three
yearly subscribers to Farm and Fireside Millions have been sold at one dollar each, and they will probably be worth two dol were made by the United States govern ment, and they are becoming scarcer every
day. Price of one Silver Coin and one year's subscription $\$ 1.25$. Order at once as

FARM AND FIRESIDE
Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Ohio.


In an adrertisement by a railway company
of some uncalled-for goods, the letter $l$ was read: "People to whom tbese packages are directed are requested to come forward and Mr. Thomas Pierce, of Lilly Chapel, Ohio, was restored to sight, from total blindness, by Bliss' Eye Hospital in this city (Springfield, Ohio), last week. The operation was entire-
ly painless and he made a quick recovery, ly 80 years old and had bcen blind a long tim

MISSISSIPPI'S LIQUOR LAW
There is a good deal of inquiry in different of the Mississippi laws for the abridgement and suppression of the liquor traffic. On tbat than Bishop Galloway. As one of the fore most citizens of that commonwealth, and as following letter is of such interest heard. The following letter is of such interest that we give suppression of the liquor traffic to know that progress in this commonwealth. Our step bas
been steady, if not as quick as all have desired and some have lamented. Every year has amendment to our liquor law has tightened hibitory
"So drastic is our present measure and so make this almost an ahsolute prohihitio
state. Of the seventy-five counties in Mis sissippi, intoxicating liquors are sold only in
ten. And the indications are that in the next few months the number will be reduced to
five. And in the ten counties still in the small wet column, liquor is sola in possibly ly large to have police protection. The large
county of Hinds, with the state capital and are in the city of Jackson. One of these will doomed. The villages and country places are centers of crime and rice.
"Under our new constitution, with its educational qualifications upon the suffrage, we
have not lost a single local option election.
Every contest has been a victory. One county after another is swinging iuto line for the Over in the delta, where prohibition senti-
ment was formerly too weak for organization,
and had no heart or hope for hattle, we have out of that 'cornucopia of the South' will soon So much for the growing prohibition sen-
timent of our statc and the effectiveness of our prohibitory law. I helieve in the prohibition
that prohibits. Whether our state proved or not by some ardent friends who
study it afar off, if it closes the saloon and
drives the the state, I shall sustain it, aid in its rigorous
enforcement and resist any emasculation of in the union with a more wholesome sen-
timent on this suhject than Mississippi.-


When I get time-
I know what I shall do
Ill cut the leaves of all my books,
When I get time-
That I have owed for weeks and weeks To mans, many men.
When I get time-
I'll pay those calls I owe,
And with those bills, those countless bills
I will not be so sl
When I get time-
I'll regulate my life
In such a way that I may get
When I get time-
O glorious dream of bliss
O glorious dream of bliss!
A month, a year, teu years from now-
But I can't finish this-

## THE MIDWAY PLAISANCE

If that English poet who wrote those oft man," could bave visited the Columbian ex positiou, straightway he would have made fo he Midwas Plaisance. Pope, alas, died a century and a half too soon to see the glories of the world's fair, hut to know that
monition is being followed hy a host of people Who are determined to see man in all his
diversified forms as exemplified in the four diversified forms as exemplified in the fou visit Jackson Park. Here it will be discor the throngs of visitors are those which deal with mankiud. Even in the department of
fine arts it is the rule that the genre painting always calls forth the admaration of the largest number who stop hefore the picture Which depicts some story of human sorrow or superior landscape is neglected save by th comparatively few whose taste has been
developed to a higher degree. If the chief man, surely the Midway Plaisance is a university. Here the throngs of seen daily. The thoroughfare is crowded
from morning until night, pictures and machines, flowers, fish and sculpture become, from tbeir very interest and
abundance, tiresome, "flat, stale and unprof abundance, tiresome, "flat, stale and unprof
itable," then tired sight-seers have ye Plaisance.
Leaving the exposition grounds properthough the Midway Plaisace is within the required to reach it-the visitor sees hefore required to reach it-the visitor sees hefore
him on either side a mile of buildings o all conceivahle schools of architecture, and o to the Moorish palace and the minaret-
crowned structures of Cairo street, and filled with wares of the East and West, from the rude ornaments of the American Indians to the most raluahle curios of the Orient. The
visitor is first of all impressed with the different nationalities he meets upon this boule-
vard of the natious. Like as not he will first spy a quartet of young girls from the Irish village, and, gazing at them, he is pushed
aside by two Turks calling, "Look oud, look oud!" whose foreheads, beaded with per
spiration, tell the number of pounds avoirduspiration, tell the numher of pounds avoirdu-
pois of American humanity within their
sedan chair. There he spies an Arab, with his sedan chair. There he spies an Arab, with his
fowing rohe, an Egyptian following him, While a little farther on is one of the quain White front of a fruit-stand is a little, hare-
foot Sioux Indian hoy, dressed in red, and not far distant in the arms of his father is
"real, llve" Chinese hahy, looking for all the
world like a Chinese wax doll in a toy-sho world like a Chinese wax doll in a toy-shop
Natives of the Fiji islands, Dahomey, Johore or Natives of the Soudauese glide through the crowd. There stalks a proud halherdier from the
street in old Vienna, and fast after him trips arm. These arc some of the queer people the sight-seer may diseover, but beside all these on the continent, the people of our own land,
from almost every state and of every station
in in life. "All sorts and conditions of men,"
indeed, are on the Plaisance.
At night tlic scene changes. The same At night the scene changes. The sam
classes of peoplc may he seen, but there ar
more of them. The theaters, shops, "vil-
lages," and the different exhihitions of one sort and a uother are crowded, and the place is
as lively as Paris in carnival time, While the
diversification of races is even more marked than in the dastime. Perched high up in the
cars of the brilliantly-illuminated Ferri before the gaze of the enthusiastic onlooke
The buildings loom up iu the night like tb palaces of Aladdin, resplendent with the
jewels of electric lights. On the north thi
search-light from the manufacturers' building bathes the minarets of Cairo with a flood
of light.. On the south, the roof over pan-
orama huilding shows its circle of light.

| THE ROADS DETERRED HIM. |
| :--- |
| A gentleman who had enjoyed a suburban |
| home where the roads were kept in excellent |
| condition, was offered a big price if he would |
| part with his ground, the purchaser wishing |
| to plat an addition to the city. The offer was |
| accepted, and the former owner of the "Home |
| on the Brookside" became a prospector for |
| new hut larger premises. He visited sereral |
| farms offered for sale, finding it difficult to |
| select one that suited him in every respect. |
| First, the farm must be well improved, good |
| houses and barns, must have fruit-he was |
| too old to think of growing apples, pears, |
| peaches, etc.; at his time of life; true, he had |
| many years prospectively, but he wanted to |
| enjoy the fruit uow. |
| Second, the farm must he well under- |
| drained. He could not think of spending four |
| or five sears to get rid of tbc excess of water |
| hefore he could grow the best crops. |
| Third, the land must he in a good state of |
| cultivation, proportionately divided as to |
| crops and pasture, aud fences in good con- |
| dition. |

dition.
An agent showed him where almost every seemed to be met drained, had an abundance of fruit, with farm buildings, a good farm-house; everything in order-lovely. The agent thought prospect of a sale. The prospector shook his
head. The agent was astounded. Would the
$\qquad$ "It is certainly all that you have described, and has the reputation of being very health The trees waved their leafy branches in fragrance of a thousand flowers. What could be the objection? The answer was sharp
short and decisive: "I could not
Miserahle, unkept highwass are worse than a plague to investors in rural homes-The

## . COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The genial Cbauncey M. Depew, just returned from Cbicago, has been giving his riews of the
fair to a New York Tribune reporter, and fair to a New York Tribune reporter, an
ainong other things Mr. Depew comments a
"Yes, the world's fair is doing superb bus rould be as great a financial as it is an indus mills and factories closed, we were negotiating in every towu for excursion parties, composed their families, to the fair. The closing of the
mills stopped the whole of this husiness. I have no douht that from this source alone the
fair has lost many millions of visitors. These
millious being compelled to husband in the millious being compelled to husband in the the expense. The cheap excursion train which wc have been ruuning since the first of July carried about two hundred during the one thousaud."
f the fair thect of the suggestel continuance of the fair
"There is some talk at Chicago of ruuning the fair for another year, but it will not ma erialize in ansthing practical. It will cos ides the difficulty of inducing the exhibitor to restore their exhihits and reappear anothe have heen prevented from going hecause of might seem like a quixotic suggestion, hut it certainly would be an admirable and patrioti
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ une, to rcopen its doors under the favoring
auspices of a prosperous year, as the next one
ill undoubt DHE HONEST DOLLAR

## A fifty-cent dollar won't do

## The country needs one-hundred ent dollar

nd pleuty of them.
aud-a-half dollar chents creditors; a dolla
In dollar is fair to both.
used for money, and all the generations
used both metals for money
these metals and to do away with the other,
and as a consequence the whole busines
And in conscquence, we are in danger
coming to a dollar-and-a-half dollar or a fifty
cent dollar, when what we need is a good, old
da
da
da

## CONVINCING Proof.

cant seanl- "r reck fon some
nemers cominm then

| AGENTS |
| :--- |
| CARO |
| ALBUM. |ounameournameAGENTS

A A PRESENTHTH.

 FREE
and


FREE RIMGS.



```
that I have a p.ase remedy for the above
``` named disease. By its timely use thousand of hopeless cases have been permanentl my remedy free to any of your readers wh express and post office address. Respeetfully




DPOPSY
=- \(=\)


\footnotetext{
CANCER AND ITS CURE.
Rat
}

\section*{Siniles.}

\section*{o statues are put up of women great; And this the reason is (pras do not smilic): In two short vears the brass would aggrava
Her reiativus and iriends, compassionate, Because the costume would be out of style.}
A NEW VERSION.
Oh, for the wings of a dove,
Just for a wee littie week:
Id go and exhibit myself,
And make a big plle as a freak.

POSTIVELY HER LAST.
The good-night kiss he gives her at the door He'd fain repeat, encorc and still cncore, Till she assures him, very firmly, that he's
Mistaken lf he thinks all farewells are like

Patti's.

\section*{- Dorothea Lummis, in Puck.}

TIREDINE.
I seen an advertisement in a city magazine tircdlnc.
n' said a quart-ten doses-was the surest kind o' cure
them whose Inclinations for to work wa rather poor.
It seems to me that that's the stuff for me to go an' buy
that young son \(o^{\prime}\) mine to take and sort \(o^{\prime}\) make him spry.
He needs a thurer bracin' up when hay time Ulthough when fish is runnin' good he's purty slick an' sound.
I dunno why it is that boy can take a heary gun, he's havin' fun to twenty miles, an'think he's havin' fun,
But when there's suthln' for to do that's in the piowin'line,
He doesn't even seem to have the symptom of
a spine.

He'll take in all the pienles, an' he'll work 11 te all possessed has no chest
gen't comes to tossin
gatherln' in the wheat-
The very idea of that seems to knock him off
'so I thlnk I'll go to town an' sample that there stuff,
' mebbe buy a iot for Tom-one bottle ain't enough;

\section*{in trim,}

\section*{Bu: Tom-I think I'H hafter get a dozen quarts}


\section*{-Harper's Bazar.}

\section*{SHE SAID A HARP.} glrls, and he had told the same story of loyalty and devotion to each one. At first it was accepted as true, and a few tender young hearts were strained almost to tbe breaking ects of his adoration caught on, and he was

Last winter a young Detroit woman crossed his path. She was beautiful, rich and respon-
sive, and he threw himself at her feet. She rather liked the idea of hls heing there, though she knew hlm hetter than he knew himself, and she did not dlsillusionize him. One day she sat idly listening to his tale of , and she was gettling tired.
"I would," she said," "I had a harp; whose
trings I might touch and find a chord responsive to my own heart's yearnlng."
He caught her hands in his fervently
"Dear one," he murmured, "take me." She drew her hand away lciiy, and looked "I said a barp," and the words came as the blows of a heavy hammer-"I said a harp, not lyre."

\section*{And then he smote his mouth with a club, and went forth and kicked himself.}

\section*{A BOY'S MEMORY}

Mr. Suburb-"I told you to go to the store this morning and get a rake, and spend the Why didn't you do it?"
\(\square\)
"I-I forgot to get a rake."-Street \& Smith's
Gcod News.

\section*{CONSUMPTION CURED}

Counsel (to Taiesman)-"Have you any
knowledge of anything in this worid or the knowledge of an
world to come?"
Taiesman-"I have not
Taiesman-"I have not."
Counsel-"Do you know enough to come in out of the rain?"
Taiesmau-"I do not."
Counsel- If you were standing on a railroad track and an express train approached at a speed of ninety miles an hour, wouid you step out of the way?"
Talesman-"I would not."
Chorus of lawyers-"Step right into the
jury-box." jury-box."

\section*{HOW HE L.VED}
"Tlme I was out in Colorado," said thó man with the ginger beard, "I was chased by the Injuns into a cave, and had to stay there
three months without anything to eat." Here the man with the ginger beard look ked arouud defiantly, expecting some one to doubt his as sertion, but as no one spoke he continued: s'pose I would ha' starved if it hadn't been fo rey wife and family hack East. Whenever would git to thinkin' of them a blg iump
would rise in my throat; and by swallerin would rise in my throat; and by swallerin hat I kep' myscle from starvin

\section*{WHICH?}

A lady leading a St. Bernard dog passed the window of a club at which some of the memhers were slttlng, when one of them exciaimed, loud enough to he overheard, "What a beautiFeigning res
Feigning resen "Dent she turned to a policeman and said, "Did you hear that insolent "I thlnk you're mistaken, mum," replled the policeman; "he referred to the dog."

\section*{DISINTERESTED ADVICE.}

Jack (to his filancee)-"I think of getting musical instrument, Maud. Say, perhaps, cornet."
Maud
Maud (in dismay)-"Oh, no! Not that horrid
Jack (in surprise)-"."And why not, dearest?" Maud (blushing violently)-"It makes the lips so hard."-Puck.

\section*{he was right.}

She-"How d
He-"She looked charming-a real angcl.
She (jealous)-"Didn't you see how she wa painted?"
He-"Certainly. Did you ever see an ange
IT TOOK HER LONGER THAN THAT
Rowne de Bout-"Wbat did your wife sa when you got home last night, Cross?" Chris. Cross-"First tell me how much time
ou have to spare." ou have to spare.
Rowne de Bout-"About ten minute
Chris. Cross-"Then I can't tell you."

\section*{A CONDITION.}

She (on the piazza)-"Thanks, I don't care fo the steamer rug, but I shơuld like somethin oput around my neck."
She-"What shell I fetch, a shawl?" Review.

\section*{LITTLE BITS.}

An exclusive and
Honesty is doubtiess the best policy, but it seems to have expired long ago.
Can a mare eat oats? is English, you know but it sounds more like Choctaw.
It is easy for the small boy to "makc a clean breast of it," but the rub
hlm to wash hls neck.
"Did the fishman have frogs' fegs, Bridget?"
"Sure I couldn't see, mum; he had his pants
."-Life's Catendar.
A Tennessee preacher once divided his dis course into three parts: First, wili-abili
second, do-abllity; third, stick-ability.
Felix-"Doan yo' know, Miss Caprin, ill ruin yo' teeth eatin' dat candy?" Miss Caprin-"Is dat so? Den I will take m out."-Judge.
"This speiling reform movement is a good thing," said Hawkins. "We use too many letters. For instance, what is more absurd than
the ' \(d\) ' in 'lodgic?'"
"What is a lake?" asked the teacher. bright littie Irish boy raised his hand. "Well, Mikey, what is it?
"Sure, it is a hole in the kittle, mum."
Mistress-"Do you cail this sponge-cake Why, it's as hard as can be.
sponge is befores, mum; that's the way mum."- New York Weekly.
"Is this a fast train?" asked the travellng
man of the conductor.
"Of course it is," was the repiy.
"I thought so. Would you mind my gettlng ut to see what it is fast to?"-New York Sun. Hicks-"I felt a tug at my hook, the line played out like a streak, and after
struggle I ianded this six-pounder
struggle I landed this six-pounder"
Mrs. Hicks-"But it is all dressed, and the
Mrs.nHicks-"But it is
head and tail are cut off"
"Hicks-"Didn't I tell you it was a terrible

Customer-"Dud-dud-does that
parrot tut-tut-talk?" parrot tut-tut-talk?" Sorekeeper-"-"If he couldn't talk better than Watts-"Are you going to make any garden this year?
Potts-"I think I shall. I had a garden last ear that kept me supplied with chickens clea
up till frost." "Oh, I have a splendid story to tell y on't think lever told it to you before,
he young man to his fair companion. "Is it realiy a good story?"
"Indced it is"
"Then you haven't told it to me before,"
Little boy-"Isn't papas queer?"
Aunty-"In what way?"
Littie boy-"W'n a little boy does anythin for his papa, he doesn't get auything; but i
nother man's littie boy does it he gets five cents." Teacher-"What letter in the alphabet comes Schoiar-"I don't know, ma'am.
Teacher-"What have I each side of my nose?"
Scholar-"Freckles, ma'am."
Mrs. Naggsby (impatientiy)-"Nora, drop Mrs. Naggsby (impatientiy)
verything and come to me." Nora-"Yes, ma'am."
Mrs. Naggsby-"Now,
Nora-" 'Cause I dropped him, mum."-Puck
A uegro famillariy known as "Tim" White, on one occasion found it necessary to record hat "Tim" stood for Timothy was met with flat denial.
No, sal! My rigat name is, What-timorous alls-we-poor-mortals-be White. Dey jes alls me Tim fo' sho't, sah !"
"How does your father seem to regard my coming here?" anxiously asked Adolphus of getting ready to priss Maud was up-stairs care nothin' about it," replied Bobby, careles id he say, my littie obsection, eh? But what id he say, my little man?" "He said if Mau had a mind to make a fool of herseif, why le

480 Ningux



FREESamplo book of NEw oABDs
CARDS
BALLOONS. How to make nad dend up with fire

LADESS: = = = = =
FACTORY PRICES \begin{tabular}{c} 
Seming Manines \\
58.25 to \\
\(\$ 19.858 .8\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{NOVELTIES ACEENTS}

GENTS WANTED ON SALARY



\section*{IF YOU WANT WORK … idytud}
 you nothing. Write today Meition this paper
E.C.ALLEN CO., Box 1013, Angasta, Me





Pinless Clothes Line



\section*{Fountain Ink Eraser}






\section*{A DOLLAR RING . 12 Cis ! \\ The Pictrina}

"SCENES FROM EVERY LAND," THE BOOK OF THE CENTURY;







LADIES



AFTER

\section*{LaDY WANTED}
 gravings, sent rree to any person. Thi
is achanceof lifetime. Write an once.
Lynu dECO.48Bond St. New Yorls
\(A G T H D T S\) ARE MAKTNG BIG MONEY - STEEL FIRE PROOF SECULING BUR BEXES SIDWAY MFU. CO., 32.40 SU0. JEFERESON ST., CHCAGO.
Dr. Chase's Nom anated Recesipt Book




\section*{ant man women . CAN MAKE GOOD WAGES
Bor or orate}

By getting subscribers for our Journals and this Grand Premium No. 2, consisting of

\section*{4 ROYAL PICTURES}




It is impossible conveyin words anad equate impression of
the grande ur and
beauty of the picture. The Royal Court Spain, with King Fer-
dinand and Queen Is abella robed in the gorgeous apparel suit-
able to their high station, and surroundel Ladies attendantupo the court, all attired in the picturesque dress
of that day, listening and breathless interes to the impassioned ap peal by Columbus, for complish the one con trolling passion of his
life. Columbus. of course, is the principa
figure of the painting In your own mind thy to imagine what thi moment was to him after long and fruitles
efforts to obtain the necessaryaid, to finally fand himsself in the favor of kings and queens, with the desire
of his life just withiu reach. The picture contains 27 figure
This masterpiece wa purchased by in Maurice K. Jessup, of
Now York City, who
presented it to the presented it to the
Metropolitan Art
Mruseum.

A Fifteen Dollar Picture. COLUMBUS AT THE ROYAL COURT OF SPAIN. Size, 20 by \(29 \frac{1}{2}\) inches.
The supreme moment in the life of Christopher Columbus as he stands before King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, in the Royal Court of Spain, has been made the subject of this wonderfully beautiful and expressive picture, by the Great Artist, M. Brozik.

 is truth and power, limpidity and transparency. This celebrated landscape Was painted by
CLAUDE IORRAINE, tbe mo

This picture is an ideal creation This picture is an ideal creation
of one of the best and most skill
ul artists. It is in the form of a ul artists. 1 t is in the form of a
folding seren, Which, by bing
lightly folded between each subslightly folded between each sub-
ject, may beset upon the mantel,
piano or table, and without frampiano or table, and without fram-
ing or any other preparation,
makesone of the most novel and striking decorations to be had.
The whole creenis bordered,and the subjectsentwined about with
the delleate rines and blossoms
of the Morning Glory, and each on the Morning Glory, and each
sub the loring face of one or more of those little tots who are the real "Morning Glories" of every home, the ligh

\section*{WITH THIS GRAND COLLECTION, AGENTS ARE SURE OF BIG WAGES.}

Remember, Premium No. 2 does not consist of one only of these beautiful pictures, but of ALL FOUR, naking an offer which far exceeds in beauty and value any that has ever been made. The wonderful offer is only made possible by the production of hundreds of thousumds of copics, Each picture is a poem of artistie beauty appealing with irresistible power to the better nature of every human being, and when intelligently shown the impulse to secure them is strong and overpowering, and as a result subscribers drop into your hands as easily as water "runs down hill."

Price of FARM AND FIRESIDE and Premium No. 2 (the above
4 pictures), only 75 cents.

\section*{A BIG CASH COMMISSION}
agents; or better still, send 30 cents now for this grand Outfit, and go to work at once.

AGENT'S OUTFIT. Wre will send by mail, post-paid, the above collection of
4 GRAND PICTURES FOR ONLY 30 CENTS,
To any one agrecing to show them to others, and who will endeavor to secure subscriptions for ou Aotmals. Only one set of the pictures will be sent to any one person for 30 cents. te Club Raisers and Canvassers, giring our wonderfully LIBERAL CASH COMMISSION TO AGENTS. Also sample copies of our journals, with blanks, instructions, etc., for successfully carrying on the work.
For only si Premiums Nos. \(1,2,3\) aud 4 are included in tie Outfit; or any 3 of them for 75 cents; or any 2 of them for 55 cents. Premium No. 4 is the Peerless Atlas of the World, equal to \(\$ 5.00\) and \(\$ 10.00\) atlases

\section*{YOU CAN MAKE MANY DOLLARS EVERY DAY}

Easily and Surely, by Offering this Charming Volume, which is Simply Irresistible as an Inducement for People to Subseribe to Our Periodicals.

Premium No. 1.
PORTFOLIO OF 100 SUPERB PHOTOGRAPHS



Size of each page, 11 by 14 inches.
The above small cut gives only a faint idea of the general appearance of the Portfolio when open.

\section*{Magnificent Photographic Vieuls}

To here describe the beauty of the views is impossible. Foreign lands in almost every traveled over in the work of securing the photographs which were used in producing this superb and valuable Portfolio, which includes
Grand Views of Natural Scenery,
Historieal Ruins in the Old Countries,
Architectural Wonders from Many Lands, Celebrated Buildings, Grand Monuments, Memorial Arches, Great Cathedrals,

Photographs of Costly Paintings,
Noted Pieces by Famous Sculptors, and Portraits of Great and Illustrious Men. To the large majority of people a personal visit to the famous places and scenes of the latest achievements in photography, electricity and printing, the pleasure and latest achievements in photography, enivetravel may be enjoyed in your own hone and shared with the other members of your family circle. The wealth of the nations of the world in all that makes them of interest to the
student, traveler or artlst, has been captured with a camera-which makes no mistakes -and trausferred to the pages of this book, and its views are as precise, exact and natural as the photographs themselves, showing all details of light and shade just as nature presents them.


Graphic and Entertaining Descriptions. A most pleasing and ent tetraining deseription is isiven
of every y sene, writteu by persons chosen for their

 visits to the sceues described. These descriptions add greatly to the value of the book. They give the standing of all that is interesting about thent. A most fascinating form of education that will be greatly enjoyed by every nuember of the family circle.

It is a Wonderful Achievement.
A combining of splendid photographic views with the most graphic yet concise descriptions, that can be truthfully termed a pleasure tour, both in this and
foreign lauds. A tour that carries the reader away among the grandest natural scenery of this country, then throngh the wonders of foreign lands, admitting him to the and students from every country; showing him the masterpieces of great artists, the results of years of labor by celebrated sculptors. Placing side by side the architectural wouders of the past and present and pussing as in review before him, ancient castles, historic ruins, great cathedrals, memorial monuments, celebrated buildings, renowned statues, and portraits of great and illustrious men, in most fascinating array. To see these pictures and to
read these descriptions is almost as good as' to visit the scenes themselves.

With this Wonderful Book as an Inducement to Subscribe, the Work of the Agent is More than Half Done.

Price of FARM AND FIRESIDE and Premium No. 1 (the above book), only 75 conts.
Price of Ladies home companion and Premium No. 1 (the above book), only \(\$ 1\).

\section*{A BIG CASH COMMISSION}

Given to Agents and Club Raisers. Write for special terms to Agents; or save time by sending 30 cents now for this valuable Outfit, and go to work at once.

ACENT'S OUTFIT. We will send by mail, post-paid, the above
PORTFOLIO OF PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ONLY 30 CENTS,
To any one who will agree to show it to their friends and neighbors and endeavor to secure subscriptions for our journals. At this price only one copy will be sent to any one person.
This Outfit also includes our Special Confidential Terms to Club Raisers and Canvassers, giving our LIBERAL CASH COMMISSION TO AGENTS. Also sample copies of our papers, blanks, instructions, etc., for successfully pushing the work and Making Big Profits.
For only \(\$ 1\) Premiums
For only \(\$ 1\) Premiums Nos. \(1,2,3\) and 4 are included in the Outfit; or any 3 of them for 75 rents;
or any 2 of them for 55 cents. Premium No. 4 is the Peerless Atlas of the World, the cheapest GOOD or any 2 of them
A tlas published.

Some people, who do not care to buy books or pictures,
can and will spare the money for a year's subscription to
obtain this FULL SET OF btain this FULL SET OF

\section*{6 Elegant Teaspoons}

\section*{yiawis in For Only 30 cents}


\section*{THESE SPOONS}

Are of the handsome pattern shown in the above cut. They
are the latest shape, full size in the marlket. The base is a and as perfectly miade and finished alloy metal, which is first plated with nickel, then silver-plated. This is recog"lized as the best process in the manufacture of silverware. Each spoon is stamped
"Sterling Plate." The quality of this ware is fully equal to sets sold in the stores for 75 "Sterling Plate." The quality of this ware is fully equal to sets so

Price of FARM AND FIRESIDE and Premium No. 3 (the set of Price of LADIES HOME COMPANION and Premium No. 3 (the set of spoons), \(\$ 1\).

\section*{A BIG CASH COMIMISSION}

Write for special terms to Agents; or save time by sending delay. or any 2 of then
home.

PREMIUM NO. 3.

STERLING SILVER-PLATE。

In every home in the land where this supcrb premium is intelligently shown the sponwith this honest expression of appreciation therc will be created a rlesire to possess them; and when they can be had at the astonishingly low price at which you can offer them in connection with a ycar's subscription to either of our journals, you'll have a busy time of it taking orders. It is a winner, and will put BIG MONEY in your pocket. A contract with the largest manufacturer in the country enables us to offer a special
bargain in these spoons.

\section*{AGENT'S OUTFIT. We will send by mail, post-paid, the above}

\section*{SET OF 6 TEASPOONS FOR ONLY 30 CENTS,}

To any one who will agree to show them to their friends and neighbors and endeavor to secure subscrip-
tions for our journals. At this price only one set will be sent to any one person. This Outfit also inclucles our Special Confidential Terms to Club Raisers and Canvassers, giving our This Outfit also inclucles our Special Confidential Terms to Club Raisers and Canvassers, giving our pushing the work and MAKING A BIG SALARY.
For only \(\$ 1\) Premiums Nos. \(1,2,3\) and 4 are included in the Outfit; or any 3 of them for 75 cents;
or any 2 of them for 55 cents. Premium No. 4 is the Peerless Atlas of the World, invaluable to every
FARM AND FIRESIDE, Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Ohio.

MIXED PAINTS

 Mention this paper when you write



 Mention this paper when you wr Wgent it Ty SYLPH CYCLES RUNY



 with STEEL BOILERS (N) N
Speciallyadaptedandiargely
nsed for drying Grinding
 JAMES TEEEEL \& CO:
SPRLNGFIELD, OHIO, or 110 Liberty St, N.Y.Ci

 STEELWEB PICKET FENCE


\section*{Burr-Stone Grinding Mills}
 Best Fences and Gates for all
purposes. Free catalogue giving particulas and prices. Write THE SEDGWICK BROS, CO, RIGHMONO, IND,



AFTER TRYING SOME HUMAN LUXURIES. THE CHIMPANGEE, -"I guess I don't want to be a man!"

Estab'd] JACKSON BROS. [1852


IDEALFEED MILL
 You can work all the time, or work part of the time.


Why Not
Advertise Prices?
Many inuurrers ask. Well there is so much to
aboyl
about this fence that we can tatemp to tel it
 paper, deroted wholly to Page Fence. This is bent
Trre with deecriptive price list to all inquirers,
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich

THE CURTIS STEEL ROOFING COMPANY

\section*{ROOFING}

\author{
BOX 1385 , - NILES, OHIO.
}

WWELL DRILLING MACHINERY. WILLIAMS BROTHERS. ITHACA.N.Y. MOUNTED OR ON SILLS, FOR DEEP OR SHALLOW WELLS, WITH
STEAM OR HORSE POWER STEAM OR HORSE POWER
SEND FOR CATALOGUE SEND FOA CATALOGUE
ADORESS WILUMS BROSITHACAIN.M Mention this paper.


Can be made by energetic Men, Women, Boys or Girls, working for us.

\section*{THE PAY IS BIG.}

 To accommodate advertisers, two editions
are printed. The EEastern elition beting
12D,300 copies, the Western edition


\section*{Farm and Fireside has More Aetual Sub-
scribers than any other Agrieultural} OFFICES: 9 27n Chestnut St.. Philadelphia, Pa.

\section*{urrent omment.}

THE last general assembly of Ohio adopted a joint resolution that a proposition shall be submitted to 1893, to ameud section 2 , article XII, of the constitutiou of the state of Ohio, so that it shall :cad ns foll
as proposed.
Laws may be pass
which shall tax by uni form rule all mon-
eys, credits, investments in bonds,stocks, joint-stock compauie. real and perconal property, according to in money
In addition \(t\) \(\qquad\)
Laws shall be passed taxing by a uniform
rule all moneys, creding rights, prizantas a franelises, other subject matters as direct: bas ping may direct; but burying. chool-hon, phise sed exclusively for public worship, instiutions of purely pubproperty used excluively for any public purpose, and other
property, may, hy general laws, be exempted rom taxation; and the alue of all property so ime to time ained and published as mat.
law.
The first paragraph provides that taxation shall be by a uniform rule, the same
as under the section as it now stands. The italics call attention to the important changes proposed.
First, the legislature will be empowered to pass laws laxing franchises and priv ileges, thus adding unillions to the grand huplicate and making great corporations bear their equitable share of the burdens of state government.
Secoud, under the exemption clause frame laws that will aroid double taxation of property.
In the present constitution the exercise of the power of taxation is limited. Under thr iron-clad restrictions imposed it seem to give to ohio a just and for the legislature to give to ohio a just and equitable system
of taxation. No thorough reform can be effected until the constitution is amended. The proposed amendment gives our law-
makers full discretionary power over the subject of taxation.
The adoption of the amendment is opposed by some on this very ground. Their objections are based on a lack of confidence iu the law-makers elected by the people. As ior the members of the legsslature,
they are ncither better nor worse than the people who elect them. The objections imply that there is something radically wrong with the voters. If her own cit-
izens cannot be trusted, it is high time for Ohio to import its legislative timber from those states whicl by their coustitutions give to their legislators full discretion in the cxercise of the power of taxation. Assuming that one legislature enacted tax laws more uujust and inequitable than we now of the state would be thoroughly aroused to the uecessity of selecting only capable and honest meu for law-makers, and there would be a decided improvement in the character of the following legislature
In our opiniou, the people have little to fear and much to hope for by the adoption of the proposed ameudment.
In order for the amcuducent to carry, it must have a majority of all the ballots cast. If you are in favor of its adoption, be sure to make the \(\mathbf{X}\) mark at the left of "Amendment taxing franchises-Yes," and get your neighbors to do the same.

WHEN an oriental priest arose in th Chicago Parliament of Religions and stated that the Golden Rule was more closely followed by his own people than by the people of this country, he caused no little astonishment. That he may be nearer the truth than we are willng to admit, however, is strongly confirmed by what we find in current literature. In a recent number of the Fortnightly Review is an article by an English Christian minister, on the poor of India, Japan and the United Statcs. "In India," says the traveler, "we had been depressed by the hopelessness, in China by the ugliness, and in America we were to be depressed by the wickedness which accompanies poverty; in Japan we found the poor touched by friendship into hope, and real sharers in the national life." Concerning the comparatively happy condition cerning the comparatively hap
of the poor in Japan, he says:
What is the reason that Japan has no
poverty problem? One reason is probably to peverty problem? One reason is probably to de found in the land system, which has given him to supply his wants by his own labor.
Effort has thus beeu developed and wants are imited. Another reason lies iu the national taste for country beauty. Nowhere else are
parties formed to visit the blossom-trees, and nowhere else are pilgrimages simply for the
sake of natural beauty. A country life has sake of natural beauty. A country life has,
therefore, its own interest, and men do not crowd the cities for the sake of excitement.
There is, too, in Japan a curious absence of ostentatious luxury. The habits of living are
in all classes are much the same, and the rich do not outshine the poor by carriages, palaces
and jevelry. The rich spend their money on and jetwelry. The rich spend their money on
curios, which, if costly, are limited; and the most popular agitation is that against the big Eropean houses which ministers build for
themselves. Wealth is thus not absorbed, and is more ready for investment in remunerative
labor. The last reason which occurs to the mind of a traveler with coinparatively few opportunities for forming opinions, is the poor are alike courteous. It is uot possible to behavior; all are clean; all are easy; all are the common school and sit next to the child o the casual laborer, certain that his child will ination in thought or in person. This equality gifts can pass without degradation. The rich
men whom we met in Tokio, are thus able to
give to those whom they know to be in weed, and friendship becomes the channelof charity, The question is, will this survive the introduction of the industrial system? It is possible
that some may and that Japan may teact the that some may, and that Japan
West how to deal with the poor.
The lesson taught by the example of a people who have no poverty problem is the lesson of obedience to the Golden

AGrorgia subscriber writes: "What will Congress do for the people? is I will give you an idea. When I was a small boy, a dollar had hardly half the purchasing power that it has now. The trouble is, farm products are too cheap and money is too high. Whatever would make money cheap and produce high would greatly benefit the farmer. The southern farmer is in debt, and if he could get 15 cents a pound for his cotton he could pay off his old debts. Some argue that it would make clothing and everything It would only force the southcrn farmer to be more careful about what he bought, and compel him to raise his meat at home, I will give you my word for it, there are three things that have crushed the farmers of this section aud put mortgages on their
farms; namely, the constantly decreasing farms; namely, the constantly decreasing price of cotton and the constantly increas-
ing purchasing power of money, bringing meat and corn from the Northwest that should have becn raised at home, and, last but not least, the infornal credit sys-
Undoubtedly, more cash dealing, more home-grown hog and hominy, and a higher price for cotton would greatly benfit the southcrn farmers, and we sincerely hope that they may have them all. But how can they expect a higher price for cotton when the production is far in ex 1890 and 1891 they produced about yexs million bales of cotton. The world's mand for American cotton during the same time was about fifteen million bales. For years the world's annual production of cotton has tended to exceed the world's demand, and the price has becn decreasing, as a matter of course. A cheap dollar would make it easier for the debtor to pay his debts, if he had other things than his labor o exchange for the cheap dollar.
With cheap money, farm products would bring nominally higher prices; so would all other products. But unless the rate of daily wages was also chauged to correfind that their labor would buy much less of the necessaries of life. A cheap dollar scales down an old debt, but at the same rate it scales down the exchange value of a day's labor, aud the accumulated savings

\section*{the}

The dechine in price since you were a boy has not applied to all commodities. If the and iron is due alone to ton, wheat, woo purchasiug power of the dollar, then everything else for sale, or exchangeable in price.
Labor, more than any one other thing, is exchanged for money. If the dollar is higher than it was when you were a boy it would buy more labor; wages would be lower. But wages have been rising. Just before the "lack of confidence" panic of 1893 commenced to darken our sun of prosperity, real wages had reached their highest You must look elsewhere than at a change
in the dollar for the preseut low price of farm products, and elsewhere than to cheap money for relief
"What will Congress do?" It is uncertain. That is the question all over the country. Business men, manufacturers and idle wage-earners, as well as farmers, are asking it. Everybody is asking it. Columbia says to her young (Congress) man "What are your intentions, sir?" Is he

Fron Commissioner F. B. McNeal, Columbus, Ohio, we have received a copy of the chemists' report of adulterated articles analyzed for the Ohio dairy and food commission. This report contains some very valuable information for Ohio consumers of food products. Alated goods, it is full of pure food for reflection and action.
During the year ending May 1, 1893, the chief chemist of the commission and his assistants examined and analyzed 545 samples of various articles offered for sale to Ohio consumers. Three hundred and forty-one of them were found to be adultrated more or less-principally more The aualysis of each article is published, together with the name and address of the dealer from whom purchased, and the name and address of the producer. The dealers are, of course, all Ohio dealers, but the producers are located in various parts of the country.
Whether enough copies of this report to go around have been printed or not we do not know, but every family in the state ought to have one. For Ohio consumers it is a valuable guide-book of what not to buy. It is not to be inferred from this that the report is anything in the nature of a boycott publication. The report records simply facts. But when consumers read analyses of samples-for example, of coffee containing seventy-five per cent of roasted bread, bran pellets, peas and pea shells, or of black pepper consisting of buckwheat flour, roasted cocoanut shells and a little cayenne pcpper-they will know bette than to pay a big price for any more of the same brand, and will wisely look with suspicion on all other brands from the same producers, who have been systemat ically robbing them for years.
Commissioncr McNeal has made a most efficient officer, faithfully, intelligently and fairly enforcing the laws on our statutc-books. He has broadened his field of action and placed Ohio in the van of
the great battle against adulteration of the great battle against adulteration of foods that will ultimately triumply in every state in the Union. He is a candidate for re-election. One good term deserves. another. His principal opponent is a wholesale dealer nominated through the influence of mauufacturers and dealers. In such a contest there are no party liues. It is a square fight between the consumer. Who want purc goods on one side, and the products on the other sidc.
Most of the producers of adulterated ginter they sent money into state. Last winter they scat money into Ohio to help amended to death, but failed; then they amended to death, but failed; then they
tried to help defcat the renomiuation of tried to help defcat the renomiuation of
the commissioner, but failed. It is said that they are now assisting in an organized cffort, that ignores party lines, to de-
feat his re-elcetion, but if consumers stand feat their guard, also ignoring party lines,
on the they will fail ignominiously and deserved-
ly, sure as fate. , sure as fate

\section*{FARM AND FIRESIDE. \\ ISSUED 1st AND 15th OF EAOH MONTH BY}

\section*{MAST, CROWELL \& K1RKPATR1CK.}

FARM AND FIRESIDE
Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Ohio.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIOX: One Year, - \(\quad(24\) Numbers \(), \quad 50\) Cents.
Six Months,
- \((12\) Numbers \(), \quad 30\) Cents.

 ㄹ․․․․․․․





The Advertisers in this Paper.



\section*{(Gur firm.}

MALS ON TIMELY TOPICS. \(y\) "talk" in the issue of this
paper dated August 1, has stirred up some feeling on the part of some who read
it. Several commnnications have been received, and the tenor of oach was to the effiect that there was no dearth of farm-hands among
those "to the manner born," providing certain agreements were entered into. Onc communication, signed "Young America," interests me solely because baek of the
flippant tone in which it is eouched, \(I\) diseover the strong feeling which is evidence of sincerity. Otherwise I should hesitate beforc asking the editors toallow me space in wh
tiou.
"Young America" says in substance that he understands farming, and would
like to "hire out" for that purpose. He like to "hire out" for that purpose. He
stipulates, however, that an ironclad agreement must be entered into between
limself and employer, covering, on the himself and employer, covering, on the
part of the latter, the following conditions:
1. Wages to be twenty dollars per month, board and washing; the cash to be pai
promptly at the eud of each month. promptly at the eud of each month.
2. Hours of labor not to exceed ten each the extra time of labor to be paid for at double rates.
3. Ho must board with the family, at-
tend church with them on the Sabbath, and have the privilege of the parlor and association with the young people of the fam ily and their friends.
4. He demands an opportunity to become ployer, and to have an equal chance iu courting her with the lawyer or minister, if he so desires.
Tho courmunication ends with these words: I can do good work at farming, and mnst have good prospects and
pay; otherwise, no farming for me."
As stated, only the fact that there is a honest feeling of "rights" between the
lines of the communication before that I believe these same thoughts, modthat or eularged, are to a greater or less dcgree current among our native-born farm-
ers' sons induces me to reply, hoping thus to throw a clearer light on the subject.

The reply to the first question or demand of "Young Alluerica" is, can he carn
the equivalent of twenty dollars per the equivalent of twenty dollars per
month, board and washing, at any occupa-
tion out of farming, for ten hours per day for twelve months in the jear?
The point of ten hours per day is upell
taken, for stated hours are deumaudcd by mechanics and houred to by employers, and extra time is usually paid at double rates. On the other hand, hours unemdoes a stated period of hbor and extra par for additional hours, our jonng farmer ought not object to a corresponding reduction in both board and money stipend
for the hours from Nowember to Wrarch for the hours from Nownhber to March
which are necessarily unemployed from lack of work. I say he ought not to object, but would lie not?

In answer to the third term of his proposed contract, let me ask the young farmer if he has any idca he could take
any position in an olice, store or factory any position in an ollice, store or factory
withiu his ability and enter the lome of his empioyer on terms of sucial equality
with the family? If shall au idea exists in his mind, let him rial himself of it ats not in keeping with the age in which wo live.
The fourtl tern of the contraw is hardly worth a reply, for that question, in the majority of cases, wonld and conld be set-
thed only lyy the lady moxt interested.

Ifreely admit that the line is often too sharply drairu between employer and employed, aud that oftentimes the hired man is better fitted to grace the parlor than is be admitted that there is a distinet harrier between employer and employe which eannot and should not be passed except three men in my emplos, one of whom I would gladly admit to my close family
circle but in fairness to the ot circle, but in fairness to the others, and as a
matter of business poliey, I cannot do so matter of business poliey, I can
without creating dissatisfaction.
without creating dissatisfaction.:
This question of the social relation of the hired man to the family of his employer cannot be settled by general rule. Circumstanees and eonditions existing in each special case must govern the action for
that ease. I hare had men in my employ that ease. I have bad mell in my employ my family, but I have had still others who had no thought in common with me or
mine, and who would feel as uncomfortable in my parlor as I would having them there.

The question of the loours of labor on the farm is also one whieh must be settled between employer and employe, as the cry farmer knows that there are times when more than ten hours of labor per day are absolutcly necessary, and he knows also that if he engages a man by the year that he will have leisure time more than enough to equalize the hours over worked. I insist, therefore, as a matter of business
and equity, that if a farm-hand demand an agreement which shall speeify a certain an agreement which shall speeify a certain
number of hours for a day's work, and extra pay for over-time, he should be as willing as is the mechanic, who labors under the same conditions, to accept a corresponding reduction for unemployed time. If affairs eannot be arranged on this basis, then only
employment at a specified day-rate will be satisfactory.

Generally speaking, I believe as I tried to make plain in nny first article, that under all existing conditions, nine out \({ }^{5}\) of farm will make better success as farmers than in any other occupatiou. Of course, I fully realize the fact that there are boys who have no aptitude for farming, but show decided talents for mechanics, the
law, medicinc, etc. Such boys ought to law, medicinc, etc. Such boys ought to have an opportunity to work out their
own salration on the lines in which they own salration on the lines in which they help their parcnts' can give them. I again contend that there are betteropportunities for the young man of avcrage ability and fair education, obliged to earn his living by his own exertions, in some branch of soil-eulture than in auy other occupation
for which his talents and education would for wh
fit him.
Familiarity with both eity and country life fully warrants this conclusion. I have great faith in the judgment which actuated the following statement, once made to me
by the late Joseph Harris. It was to the
to loan, and it was applied for ly two
young men, one of whom wanted it in young men, one of whom wanted it in
order to purchase and stock a farm, the other a clerk or meehanie, to buy a home, all other things being equal, he should consider the young farmer the best risk, and feel that the sum would be repaid to him in less time thau by the elerk or mechanic.

I endeavored to show in my first article, and wish to emphasize here, the fact that the parents of the boy born and bred on a farn were largely the arbiters of his destiny. Solong as our boys are led to believo by precept and exanmple that farming is but another name for slavery and poverts, just so long must we bewail the loss of our duction of the dozen aud one little things which please young people, and the earnest Which please young people, and the earnest
effort to show them the usefulness and rank of agriculthreamong the industries of make the fatal as youare a man, do not make, the fatal mistake of believing and acting upou the inlea that the less education you give your children, the better farmers and farmers' wives they will make. If by reason of the edncation fou give your
children they discover at buried talent children they discover a buried talent more valuable than that whin formas them the advancement of your offispring. On the other hand, by educating them jou teach them how to use their brains more and their muscles less, and if you give them what opportunities you inay, they will be better contented on the farm, aud command and receive the social attentions "Voung America" asks for-to the proper egree, however.

It seems to me that the present financial condition of the country emphasizes the points I make more strongly than call additional words of mine. I need only ask the young farmers of the country, How many of you are in need of food or shelter, or the money to purchase them? I point to the daily records of the press to answer this same question for the employee of the city, be he clerk, mechanie or laborer. There are times when the question of one's daily bread inust take rank over position in the business or soeial world, and at all such times, at least, the farmer employee and employer has the advantage.

Barton Hall.

\section*{NOTES ON RURAL AFFAIRS.}

Fertilizer Valuation.-Before me is bulletin 23 (July, 1893) of the Rhode Island experiment station. It begins by stating the observation of the station people, the obse

\section*{namely:}
ur There is a tendency among many or our farmers to buy a low-grade fertilizer because it is cheap, without regard to
whether it is really good economy or not. '2. In general, the higher grades of fertilizers are really more economical than the lower ones.
"3. With but ferv exceptions the farmers of the state do not pay enough attention to the form of the nitrogen, phosphorie aeid and potash in their fertilizers. The tendency is to buy this or that fertilizer because it gave, at some time, remarkable results, regardless of all eonditions of soil and climate.
4. Our farmers are notsufficiently awake to the fact that large quantities of slowacting organic nitrogen in form of leather, hair, horn, etc., find their way into some of the mixed fertilizers, and that the chemist finds it diffieult or impossible to detect them.
5. Our farmers are beginning to see terials more economical to buy their mathat thereby they mar be sure of the quality of the material they are getting.
The great trouble is that the great majority of our farmers have not the least idea of the needs of plants and the requirements of the soil. In order to be able to buy fertilizers to advantage, the farmer should first know what his soil and crops need; and next, what the ingredients he does need are worth in the open market. Without this knowledge he is groping in the dark, and a helpless victim to sharp fertilizer dealers. What helps one crop or van piece of land may not be of much advantage to another crop or piece of land, and what shows good results one season may not give any results auother season.
The first need of the manure-buying
farmer, I think, is to study the subject o manures by reading some good books like Harris' "Talk's on Manures," Semper's "Manures, How to Make Thein and How to Use Them," "Greiner's Practical Farm Chemistry," and perhaps others. Sne feading will put the farmer in the way finding out what substances he peeds.
Then comes the buying. The buyer should know what the article he is bargaining for is worth, and he should alwars bear in mind that the cheapest fertilize for him to buy is the one which serves his purpose best. If his land needs phos phorie aeid, the best thing to do, usually is to buy some good superphosphate, such as dissolved bone, which can he had from first hand for froul \(\$ 12\) to \(\$ 15\) per ton; or for ome crops, like fruits, etc., finc bone-meal which costs abont \(\$ 2 S\) or \(\$ 30\) per ton. These are plain, unmixed chemicals, and somecomplete (nixed) fertilizer
Dissolved boue, as also Thomas slag, are cheap fertilizers, lont don't inagine that they are the low-grade fertilizers against which the station warns. Quite the rebances Low-grade mixtures-complete eut of mitrogen, six or eight of phosphori acid, and one or two of potash, and which can be had for less than \(\$ 20\) or \(\$ 25\) per ton, are the oues you do not want. They ar poor in actual plaut-foods. Who wants to pay the heary freight charges on sand imilar material? Better buy your plan bods in a more concentrated form and If youpense in trausportation
If you prefer to buy mixed or complete fertilizers, those which sell at or near st per ton, and which contain four or fire per cent of nitrogen, tell to twelre of phosphoric accid and six to eight of potash (or the equivalent of these percentages), are usual ly the cheapest to buy.
Of course the price of plant-foods is sub ject toslightchanges. Nitrogen and potash hare remained almost at the same figur for years; phosphoric acid, how save owin pernaps to the greater
nally become cheaper.
The commercial value of fertilizers fo this season, says the bulletin, is nothing wore nor less than a statemeut of the price Whieh the same amount of potash, phos froric aeid and nitrogen in the best form of chemieals and fertilizer stock could hare been bought at retail in our larger market during the six months preceding March 1, 1893. The following schedule of prices for use in estimating the commercial valuc of fertilizers is that adopted by the Conneeticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Rhode Island stations for the year 1s93, the schedules of otheristatious being practically the same, differing only in one or the other instance, and that rery slightly

Nitrogen in ammonia salts......... \(\begin{gathered}\text { cer pounts } \\ \text { ". } \\ 17\end{gathered}\) " " nitratcs................
Organic nitrogen ill dry and
fine ground fish meat fine ground fish, meat, blood, fertilizers ............................ meal and castor pomace...... Organic nitrogen in fine bone
and tankage............... Organic nitrogen in fine me-
dium bone and tankagc....... Organic nitrogen in mediuni
bone aud tankage.......... Organie nitrogen in coarse boue and tankage.
Organie nitrogen in hair, horin-
shavings and shavings and eoarse fish Phosphoric acid soluble in water Phosphoric acid soluble in am monium citrate
Insoluble.............. mixed fertilizers.................. and tank age.........................
Phosphoric acid in fine mediun
bone and tan Phosphorie acid in medium bone Phosphorie acid in coarse boue and tankage..................... fish, castor pomace, cotton
Potash as high-grade sulphate, and in mixtures free fron
nuriates or chlorides, ashes, ete ......................................
ens Potash as muriate or in forms
containing muriates or chlo rides................................. Orgauic uitrogen in feed-stuff:
Phosphoric acid in feel-stuffis..
Potash in feed-stufs The difference between the commercial raluation and the cost of the fertilizer goes to cover grinding and mixing, interest on
investment, freight, rebagging, agents' investment, freight, rebagging, agents'
commissions, bad bills, etc., and finally, commissions, bad bills, etc., and finally, profits. It remains for the farmer to decide
whether he will pay the differenee (which whether he will pay the difference (which
is often considerable- \(\$ 6\) to \(\$ 8\) ), or buy his
chemicals and mix his own fertilizers. chemicals and mix his own fertilizers
The eost of nixing, as estimated by Rhode
Islund farmers who bave tried it, varics Island farmers who have tried it, varics itable.

\section*{Just at present I ann usiug Buffalo stock-} ard mauure and eow manure from a dairy near by, quite largely; but what eoucentrated fertilizers I now use I prefer to buy ground bone, slag, muriate and sulphate of ground bone, slag, muriate dried fish, dried blood, nitrate of soda and sulphate of anmonia. I can mix these to suit my speeial purposes, aud thu ave the difference already spokeu of.
Cost of Mile Production.-The Comell University experiment station has made some careful reeords of a herd of cows for a yeur, aud finds that with a fairly good herd, earefully fed and kept, uilk efu be produced for sixty-five cents per hundred weight, and fat for sixteen eents per pound lividuals of the same breed vary more widely in milk and butter produetiou than (lu the breeds themselves. In general, the cows consuming the most food produeed the production of milk and fat there is no food so cheap as good pasture grass. All his goes to show that the laivitual ry to find and keep the individual cow wo consume the most food and prodne out the unprofitable eows.

\author{
T. Ghiminer.
}

\section*{DAIRY NOTES FROM A MISSISSIPPI CORRESPONDENT.}

1 gentleman iu the northern portion of the state wishes to know how to determine he relative value of Jersey and other milk The relative value, so far as quantity of
butter is coneerned, is easily and correctly butter is coneerned, is easily
determined by chnrm-test.
If the milk of a scrub herd gives only ten per cent of cream, and that from a Jersey
herd thirty per cent, them the milk of the latter is worth three times that of the former. But there is as wide a differeuce in quality as there is in quantity. Convert into butter and test the commercial valu of each in the Memphis market, which is near you. If the scrub butter sells for fifhirty ceuts, theu the difference in quality added to the difference iu quantity of butter will make one hundred pounds of Jersey milk worth six hundred pounds of scrub milk. This is the only basis upon whieh any Jersey breeder eau afford to eompete the the breed or breeds t places the Jersey cow where she properly from a given quantity of feed to produce more butter and of a better quality than any other breed

We saw a small boy ou a suall black pony, driving two milchcows from pasture he other day at breakneck speed. Wateh the boy that drives the eows for you to and from the pasture. It is a miserably bad practice to run a milchcow. The eow will give
less milk-the milk will decrease wonderfully in cream riehness, aud the milk may be poisoned by ferer from the eow, brought on by uudue excrcise and nervous excitement. It is a risk to feed such milk to little children; ana the death of many a ittle one has no doubt been brought about by feeding on just such milk.

The milk of fresh and farrow eows, whe ing, as the butter in the fresh cow's milk will come in the churn so much quicker than the other. See that the cream is well stirred and ripened together before placiug butter at the one churning, remove what you have and re-churn the buttermilk. The butter from the second churning may rinay not pay you for the secoud churnThe second bateh of butter will not be of as good quality as the first.

As long as good butter brings as good prices in the South as it does to-day, the After the butter production of the wait. After the butter production of the South reaehes a point where the entire home
market is supplied by home dairies, maket is supplied by home dairies, making. But first let the Dutter braneh
of clairying be fully developed, as
is the most inuportant and the most prof

Cows that are milked right up to calving ime, or within two or three weeks, will not give as large a yield of milk as they would if dried off carlier, but the loss in quantity is more than miade up in richness. A cow is a maehine, and we ought to get all the work out of the machine that is practieable, heuee we advocate milking almost ! 1 to calving. If the machine (cow) is properly cared for, aud as all good machiucs should be, the greater work required to be performed will not result injuriously period of usefulness. A very large num ber of southern dairymen dry up their eows early enough to lose one dry up their cows early enough to lose one fourth or one third of their natural yearly productiveness in milk and butter. To lose so much of one's profits from the milk and butter sales, per cow, per year, is throwing away more money than most of the orvners ean well afford. Can they afford this oxtravagance and loss just to satisfy a foolish prejudico?

Especially for dairy cows is it important to eut their hay. You caunot feed a combination ration of hay and grain-feed properly, and with the assuranee of seeuring
the best possible results, without first runthe best possible results, without first run-
ning the hay through a cutting-machine. If you cannot cut the hay, then you are in no coudition to feed as you should feed. A entter will pay for itself in a very short time. You will save feed by using it;
there will not be near so much hay wasted.

If you dou't want your calves to scour, don't overfeed with milk; don't feed eold milk nor sour milk; and don't neglect to keep the ealves dry under foot. A damp Hoor will not only eause the calves to scour, but is a fruitful source of diseases. This is in faet a very important matter.

Edwin Montgomery.

\section*{what the season has taught.}

There are lessons to be learned by the farmer from each year's experiences. Some may be new; others may be old ones emphasized. The better we learn them the better enabled we are to increase our incomes in future years. In this drouthy the nof 1893,1 am chiefly impressed with ing the moisture in our soils. The remark is often made that the seasons are chauging, tending more and more to extremes in the amount of rainfall. Unfavorable seasons are credited with all our failures to get good yields, while I think that the records will show that there has been little change on an average, granting, of drouth is extraordinary, although not undrouth is extraordiuary
The ordinary drouths of summer seem more severe than formerly, and do far more damage in ehecking vegetable growth, but this is due less to any increased tendeney toward drouths than to change in soils. Constant tillage has tended to rob the soil of vegetable matter, and to eompact it. The ehange in mechanical condition and the reduction of fertility have rendered plants an easier pray to adverse forees.
Thorough preparation of the seed-bed is one safeguard against drouth. A wellrotted sod, thoroughly fined and firmed, affords the best ehance for a crop in a dry season. Formerly there was less plowthan is now usually the case, and wherm tilled erop was planned, the field was a sod that mauy years' crowths had filled with plant-roots and decayed vegetable matter. There were fertility and fine mechanieal condition at the same time. The decayed roots left passa ges both for uatural drainage and the free passage of air. Drouths came and went, and erops were less checked by them than now, and there-
fore the average season was admittedly good rather than unfavorable, as it is now popularly supposed to be.
An abundance of plant-food in the soil nsually carries a erop through some adverse ennditions, although it is possible to ruin a crop by heary mauuring in a dry
season. The plant-food inust be in the right form, and aid by affeetiug the me-
chanical condition of the soil favorably. am ready to affirm that more fields fail to fitted, mechavically, thau beeause of lack of a store of fertility. While giving due attention to the maintenance of fertility, we must also pay greater attention to the coutrol of the moisture in the soil, as without moisture in the soil plant-life is an impossibility.
In seeking to control the moisture in the soil, after starting right by having the soil supplied with humus and perfectly comminuted by a mass of fibrous roots, the mulch is the chief agent. The value of the mulch is imperfectly understood by many people. Some suppose that a mulch means ouly a covering of the earth with a heavy body of straw or leaves, and dismiss the idea with the remark that such ways arc iuapplicable to practical farming. While believing that sueh mulching should have a larger place in farm methods, yet the orevery farmer, no matter how extensive his operations.
The earth muleh-a blanket of fine soitis the agent whose importance is iupressed upou us by this drouthy season. What matters it whether we use straw, or leaves, that contains the plant roots. ghat contains the plant roots. In in one hidde of the street in the heat go in to the middle of the street in the heat
of an August sur and serape away the inch or two of fine dust, he will find moisture on the surface of the eompaet soi below. The dust is a mulch that ehecks field we need the saue protection of the soil from drying winds aud the sun's rays, and this is afforded by frequent and perfeet surface cultivatiou.
Had I the pencil of a draftsman I would present to all farm readers a perfect pieture of a plant with its mass of roots
feeding in the soil, running in every direc tiou and fiuding plant-food soluble in the moisture that eaunot escape because a two inch blanket of fine earth is lying over it sheltering it from winds and heat. The tendeney of the earth mulch is to solidify and thus permit the moisture to rise
through it by capillary attraction, but our work is to loosen this surfaee every few days until the tops of the plauts shade the ground perfectly and thus help to protect their roots.
No one will understand that it is here affirmed that a good crop ean be raised when it fails to rain for nine successive
weeks in midsummer, as was the ease in weeks in midsummer, as was the ease in muleh moisture phen the ished. But frequent surface cultivation of soil that has much vegetable matter in drouths land exposes a greater area of surface for evaporation. If the laud be kept level windse surface be loose, weeks of drying a soil is compact and ridged. Not only experience but reason teaches this. The two are in perfect aceord.
In small plats the straw mulch does won ders. At the Ohio state fair Prof. Lazenby who is doing such good service to hortieul ture, showed me a pile of potatoes raised
from a plat that had been slightity mulched with straw, the quantity not being suff cient to prevent regular cultivation. By its side was a pile of potatoes raised ou Each plat had the same natural fertility I cannot give the number of pounds in eaeh pile, but the unmanured ground with mulch gave a better yield of tiner tubers mulched. The object lessou taught plainly was, that the muleh in a dry season is worth more than an applieation of plantmoisture to permit the plants to take up the food in the soil. The other eould not avail itself of the natural fertility of the soil, uor the applied plant-food in such degree as it should have done.
We want a fertile soil. It is a requisite to a good yield. But it is just as impor cient moisture to permit the plant-roots to feed upon the elements needed. be done in a way practical to all, only by emphasizing the principle
mulch. Frequent surface and level cultivation gives us a blanket of earth that
helps to retain the moisture. If the soil be reasonably full of hnmus, and the cultivation such as indieated, there are few
seasons so dry that a fair yield cannot be seasons so dry that a fair yield cannot be
obtained. David.

SOME STUNNING FACTS ON CORN-STALKS Much improvennent has been made in the last few years in getting what there is been mainly in ensilaginu crop. This has or the green fodder and the ears all together. Where canning factories are found the ears are pulled off and sold to the can-
uers, and only the fodder gocs into the
silo. Some farmers, especially in the silo. Some farmers, especially in the south, and happily being less and less practiced,
and the blades from the stalks up to and includi
when properly saved, it is very fane feed, as compared with other favored erops.
It is the It is the custonn anmong such farmers to
go over the corn-tield after the blades are pulled, cured, Nound in bundles and carat once to the "stable-loft" or to be stacked ground, or a sapling from whiced in the the oved, and tops the plant realhes them These "tops," corn-tops as they are called,
are placed in bunches to be bound with
eorn-llades, grass, orn-blades, grass, or whatever may be
onvenient. These bundles are put int sinall slockis, carefully tied, and after the corn has been gathered, hanuled to the
barn, shed, or stacked out of doors for eatbarteed.
With tl
Wint
With this sort of faruers the corn is not mers, but the ears are jerked off and storec
shuck and all, to bo shucked as it is fed It will be seen that there is not much of the eorn-plant left after all this. tedious
work has been done, but the value of thi stubble or butts contains food constituent we find it. F due the condition in which food percentages of the whole plant and the several parts by the aid of the chemist aud by meehanical means reduce the whole Maryland experiment station made elab orate experiments with the corn-plant, and
arrived at the following conelusions:

\section*{THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF CORN DFFERENT PARTS OF
FODDER, (STOVER).}

Feeding experiments eonducted, 1891-92
by H. J. Patterson, B. S., chenist. Sum nary of results:
1. All parts of the corn-plant contain aluable food materials, the dry matt 2. The eorn-stubble and husks contain 60 per ceut of the total digestible matter produced by the plant, and the blades only
11 per cent of the total digentible nnatter.
3. Corn-husks or sliucks contain 22 per cent of digestible matter.
4. Corn-stubble or butts contain 66.5 per
ent of digestible matter. ent of digestible matter.
5. Corn-blades or leaver
ent of digestible matter. 5 per cent of digestible matter
7. There is more digestible uatter conthan iu the eorn (grain) from one ace acr 8. The coru-fodder or sto one acre. 8. The coru-fodder, or stover, from one
cre yiclds as much digestible ulatter as There is enough digestible matter produced by the corn-fodder grown in the existiug in these states, if it was properly prese
form.
10 . 10. By eutting and erushing the eorn-
talks, eattle will eat and utilize nearly all 11. Corn-fodder (stover) furnishes a food eh in digestible ea
12. Corn-fodder, when fed alone, will mearly maintain cat but should be supplemented with sonie food rich in nitrogen
when feeding for the production of growth fesh or milk.-Maj. Alvord on "corq-stalk."
When these facts are studied by the cornraisers, it win be seen that a frightiul loss
has been incurred and is still being en-
dured. The grain has been highly ralued, while the very smallest part of the plantthe fodder-has becn eounted upon as stock
feed. Corn raising in the light of science,
can become highly profitable in conneetion with eeonomieal stock-raising. There
is food for thonglit along this line; there
are possibilities for the corn-raisers and the are possibilities for the cor \(u\)-raisers and the
stockmen that have not yct been widely
developed, but will be in the near. future developed, but will be in the near future

Hood's sumin Cures "There is no mistakc
about Hood's Sarsapa-
rilla. I want to tell
how quickly it cured me
of sour stomach, which
had troubled me for
over a year. I could not
cven take a swallow of
water but what I suf-
fered from distress
thal acility. When I
hegan to take Hood's

grod effects from the first three doses. I con\(=\)

\section*{}

\section*{GARDEN NOTES.}

More About Mushroons Growiva.-In answer to my
request for information relating to the experience of others with the new inush
room, Agaricnssubrufesceus I have received the following communication:
"I am one of those who always grasp at novelties. Consequently, I planted three five-pound baskets of spawn of this new mnshroom in May. Part of the spawn, in
the course of time, filled a bed three feet wide and eighteen inches deep, in mannre full of mycelium, but never a mushroom came up. Have waited more than six loss to tell why the bed does not fruit. Am different conditions, and it apper quite progressing more farorably than before.
"I think each grower will have to experiment for himself and find out the exac conditions that it thrives in, and then
follow them exactly. From present indications, I do not think that it is a lover of much heat, but will thrive under the same conditions that the A. campestris does.
"Now about the price. I have read so "Now about the price. I have read so
often that growers were getting \(\$ 1\) per pound wholesale for their mushrooms. I am inclined to think that fifty cents is much nearer the market price. I tried to
engage them this year at far less than a engage them this year at far less than a
dollar, but could not effect a sale. The most I was ever offered was seveurty-five build underground vaults, so that they might be made a continuous crop. It
would also pay to raise them in coolsheds, and throw away that part of the crol, that would inevitably become maggoty
"There is just this about it, people have got it into their heads that there is an im mense fortune in the growing of mush-
rooms, and are going into it pell-mell, overstocking the markets and redncing the price, until those who were making
some money have to increase their output to bring the same amount of money that they used to get for one half the number of pounds. Another thing is, the con-
sumers have notincreasedin the same ratio that mushroom growers have.
"The cooking and eating of fungi is very little understood in this country, and the demand will have to be bnilt up by grad-
ually educating the masses of people how ually educating the masses of people how
to cook and use them; then the demand will increase, just as it has for tomatoes, celery, bananas and other lruits and veg-
etables that were quite a while iu coming into popular faver

As to spawn, I will agree with you that a ast majority of it is absolntely worthless. good, bad or indifferent. Aiter yon have planted sooner or later you will find lost quite a lot of time and possibly money in preparing the beds and iu spawn, to say nothing of the disappointment of not
getting a crop.
"The way to remedy this is to buy Amer-ican-prepared spawn that is known to be
fresh. aud test it by placing a brick or so down upon a bed of prepared manure that capable of having water squeezed out of it. In about fifty to one hundred hours it will show ample evidence of growth if it is
fresl and potent. There will be a mass of blnish-white filaments radiating in every good. I have tested American-made spawn than I havo mentioned. Whenever you come across such spawn, do not hesitate
moment to order your fnll requirement for tho season, and store it in a cool, yet nothing will become moldy, or it will sloil very soon. W. R. L. DwYer."
Ohio.
There are a number of good points in
this letter. In regard to the requirements this letter. In regard to the requirement.
of the new mushroom, however, I hare to eontradict Mr. Dwjer. I an elated over
my success with it, and find that \(A\). subrufescens needs plenty of heat and moisture. erate temperature which suits A.campestris. A temperature of \(80^{\circ}\) is the very lowest roons, while \(90^{\circ}\) bring better and quicker results. Even \(100^{\circ}\) would be better than
\(70^{\circ}\) or \(75^{\circ}\). At a high temperature water
should be given freely, but none when bed
and atmosphere are cool.
The best results thus f
The best results thus far I liave obtained whitewashed sashes, and frerguently whatered. Dou't overshade. freruently sider the new mushroom fit for raising sider the new inushroom ht for raising
under the benches in the greenhouse, unless you can keep the atmospliere very high. Usually that portion is ton conl. It takes too long for the mushrooms to develop, and maggots will eat them up, or they will wither away before they get their full growth. On top of the benches, however,
I have good success. In the hottest weather I have had beds yield a few mushrooms in about a month from spawning. Usually it takes uearly two months before yon can expect a good crop.
Yes, there used to be money in mushrooms, so much, indeed, that for a long time the growers tried to keep their way. profound secret, and some of them uttery refused admittance to their mushroom can learn, etc. At present, however, anyloody large prices obtained have attracted rowers and resulted in increased produc tion. A dollar a pound is now an outside figure, and obtained only for superior stock or at certain seasons of the year. Minshroom ghowing, theref still a "royal road prices, it must continue to pay the skilful ommercial prower.
My chief purpose is to advocate the home production and home consumption of mushrooms. They aro a delicions dish and the new mushroom, I think, make production easy enough. Mylittle hotbed, with a load of spent hops in the bottom and a trifle of horse manure spread orer it, and once spawned (in May), has given me a lull home supply, and more, all during July August and part of september. We have had mushrooms on the table in some form almost every day during that time-as lavoring for steak and gravies, in milk there is hardly any dish to beat it The first preparation of the bed is meithe laborious nor expensive, and little atten tion is required afterward. I think a bed will pay the home grower well for his will pay
trouble.
Spawn? Probably all the spawn of the new mushroom now oflered for sale is good. I take it right out of a new bed, and it never fails to start into new growth
promptly. If you buy it once, you ean keep it along as you need it for all time I believe that this can alsu be done with the other (old) mushroom, and that Amerrcans have altogther been payiug out om which in many cases has been absolutely lifeless and worthless.
In Robinson's "The Parks and Gaudens f Paris," I find the following paragraph:
"The mushroom growers in the Paris quarries of ten take their fresh spawn from beds already in work. When the bed ha eached the proper temperature, the mush room grower chooses from among the beds in the healthiest eondition. The best time for taking the spawn from a young, bear ing bed is just when the young mushrooms are first appearing. This kind of spawn is in the best conditiou for yielding an early
and abundant crop of mushroons, which and abuudant crop of mushrooms, which sooner than if dry spawn liad been used." Further comment on this is unnecessary The Melon. Chop.-At this writing, only a few melons remaining in the patch During the hot September days they have ripened fast. The little Emerald Gem is et the favorite with us. Though small ripens early, and makes up in number licions thing in the patch.
 den. name den; namely, Netted Gem and Jersey Belle oth green-fleshed. The latter is flat, ribbed somewhat like Greel Nutmeg, and deli-
ciously sweet and high-flavored. It wonld take well in market when its merits are known. It is of fair size. Netted Gem is
large, long, quite regnlar in shape, netted, flavor almost equal to Jersey Belle. Botl melons are later than the Emerald Gem,
much larger, and good for market as well as home nse. For thickness and rich, salmon color of flesh, and high quality Emerald Gem still takes the lead.

JOSEPH.

Orehard and Small Fruits.

\section*{WASHING.}

For those who have time to do it nothing pays better thau annual washing of the tree of trut-trees. It helps to keep thantage, and tends to destroy mosses and the spores of fungi. By this time insects have generally gone into winter quarters or deposited their eggs and made preparation or perpetuating their kind. Washing at
this season will destroy mans that have found lodgnient abont the trunks of the trees. The old-fashioned lime wash, with the addition of sulphur and a little soot to quiet down the glare of the lime, is very pood. A wash of soft soap, weak lye or potash has been found to be not injurious favorite wash for this season of the jear is a bucketful of common whitewash in which is dissolved one ponnd of copperas (sulphate of iron) and one half ounce of carbolic acid. We are satisfied that it is a help agaiust sun-scald and a partial protection against guawing of rabbits or mice. Moderate pruning may be done toward the last of the month, provided the wounds made are covered with white paint or graft-ing-wax to prevent evaporation and injury from the weather.

\section*{IN THE ORCHARD}

In a dry season, like the one just past, verything has ripened up in good time, and on well-managed places the heavier work is finished up so there will be no rush to save late crops that usually must be left as long as possible to mature. Grass, weeds and brush should at once lee cleaned up and removed from about the trees, as
they are unsightly, afford hiding-places for vermin and breed disease. It is seldom, if ever, that trees are injured by tor, much manuring, provided it is applied on the
surface of the ground, while thousands of surface of the ground, while thousands of trees and whole orchards prove minsatisfom tory or come to an untimell fed to give them vigor to resist insects and disease and mature a first-class fruit. Just as soon as growth has entirely ceased mannre the whole ground. The rains of fall and spring will carry their fertilizing elements where they are most needed, besides the the roots against the frosts of winter.

\section*{SIMPLE RAT-GUARD.}

\section*{To keep rats afray from auything that is
hung up, such as seed-corn, hags, etce, the fol- \\ hung up, such as seed-corn, hags, ete., the fol-}

sired position. When
a rat or mouse at-
tempts to pass upon the wire by climblng over
these tin whecls, they turil and throw the

\section*{CORRESPONDENCE.}

Restrictring the Work of the Codinggcarlin restrictlng the codling-moth and the apple curculio to a corner of the orchard. In the course of the rather extensive flutterings preparatory to oviposition, insects are lnclined to loiter where there is an agreeable aroma. I providcd the aroma hy touching a rag, from
time to time, wlth oil of anise. I dìd not con ume fire cents' worth of material.
J. T. Moulton.
[NOTE.-The above experiment is of muc bating the codling-moth, hut it will requlre overal seasons to establish the valne of the methods for trapping the codling-moth hare been suggested, hut they liave been preferred certaln food materials. The lmpos
ibility of this Is apparant when it is know that the moth does not eat durlng its ilfetlme. So far as knowu, the eggs are laid In one vaFlety of apples as readly as in another. Apple sects, does not attract the codling-moth, hut oil Thls oil is very attractlve to pigeons, rabbits Thls oil is very attractlve to pigeons, rabbit
and many other anlmals. It is said, by good authority, that one may fill his pigeon-house with his nelghbor's bir
oil of anise in lt.-ED.]
season, hut some years, especially molst sea-
sons, the fungns grows and spreads more rali-



 means, also, they are protected from dirt and
insects and birds, ancl also frome early frosts,
and the frnit is much inproved in quality.
The labor and expence inupe ollow, by one having only a few vines, than
\(t\) is

GRAPE VINES GRAPE


PRESEIRVATIVE

\section*{(O)! fiumu.}

\section*{MOHAIR PRODUCTION IN CALIFORNIA.}

M"The Augora King," has de-
"Thatial voted twenty-five years of
his life to tho acclimatiou, his life to tho acclimation,
rearing and profitable utiliation of Angora goats in the western states of America. Born in Wis-
consin in 1841, and odncated at the univerconsin in 1841 , and odncated at the univer-
sity of that state, he in early life pushed sity of that state, he in early life pushed
westward to Calitornia, where for four years he was principal of the Santa Cruz public school. Attracted to pastoral pursnits, he determined to go in for the production of mohair; and using shcop as a
temporary means of making both ends temporary uleans of making both ends number of choice Angora goats from Asiatic Turkey, the original home of the nimal. He importer in time to secure good stock, as for many years past the export of Angora goats has been rigidy proshow Mr. Bailey's calculations and confidence in his venture, it may be mentioned that he paid \(\$ 1,000\) for his first pair of goats delivered in Californ he al once com menced crossing the thoronghbred bucks with the ordinary native does of Spanish
descent, keeping also a pure-bred flock. descent, keeping also a pure-bred flock. The crosses he then bred back to the thoroughbred, with the resnlt that he fonnd the fonrth cross to be practically undistingnishable from the pure-bred Angora. In this way Mr. Bailey has got together flocks aggregating 10,000 , of which 1,000 are pure-
bred. While retaining these, he has also disposed of nearly \(\$ 125,000\) worth of goats for breeding purposes to other goat raisers in the United States.
The following jottings summarize Mr. Bailey's experiences in the rearing of the animals: Actual results have proven, ho profitably raised in any locality where sheep thrive; but the most sncecss has been obtained in the dryer, more elevated Sierras of California for winter, and the high momntain ranges in summer, cannot excelled in any part of the world for ability to the goat. All these territories are raising goats, and grown goats do well in all of them, but larger perceutages of kids are raised in the sonthern sections on acconnt
When coufined in small, brushy pastures, the amimals have been profitable in clearing the lands. Some of the finest vineyard lands in California have been cleared by
goats. A farmer in eastern Oregon, who has for several years rnn a small flock of goats in a pasture with dairy cows, says the pasture now produces double the grass it did before he purchased the goats. Lands formerly producing nothing but brush and ferns are i
The young wethers make the best of inutton. The meat is rich and jnicy, and free from the strong taste so common to scarcely shear enough to pay for shearing three-qnarters-bred goats shear one to ond and a half ponnds, worth twenty to twentyfive cents; seven-eighths-bred goats shear cents; fifteen-sixteenths-bred goats shear three to fire pounds, worth goats shear three to fire pounds, worth forty to sixty cents. The average fleecc of pure-bred frequently eight and ten pounds have been obtained from choice, well-kept animals. Goats are longer-lived, more hardy, live on poorer land and less range, are freer from all kinds of diseases, and are less trouble o take care of than sheep.
Shearing must be done as soon in the spring as the hair commences to shed. If left longer the oil in the hair goes into the body of the animal, and the hair loses its life, weight and luster. In countries sub-
ject to cold, snow and sleet storms, it is not safe to be withou and sleet storms, it is not and kidding seasons. The fourth cross, or fiftcen sixteenths, is the lowest grade that should be kept exclusively for mohair. Fids should not be allowed to come in spring till grass is good and the weather warm. Eighty to-one hundred per cent of kids should be raised from all does two years old and over. Goats do not interfere with the pasture of cattle, horses, sheep, etc: Abont 1,000 to 1,500 head is the best should bo used, and one is sufficient for
from fifty to seventy-five does. Mr. Bailey
has flocks of goats in California, Nevada has flocks of goats in California, Nevarta
and New Mexico. He keeps his pure-bred flock in Monterey county, California, but liock in Monterey county, Catstornia, but pasturage on a large seale. In Nevada, 5,000 goats are run upon 25,000 acres of poor ountry. They are sheep-herded in flocks of 1,500 , and driven into corrals at nighttime. The animals feed on ordinary grass,
oak brush, hazel brush, and the natnral oak brush, hazel brush, an
bunch-grass of the conntry.
The value of the Angora goat chiefly lies
The the in its long, lustrons fleece, which, as a textile fabric, is second as regards price only to silk. Eugland is the world's great depot for the goat's wool, or mohair, as it
is generally termed. For twenty years is generally termed. For twenty years mohair sold in England for from 75 cents to \(\$ 1\) per ponnd. Within the past few years, change in fashion and tariff agitation caused a serious depression, and two years ago the bottom was reached at 22 and . cents a pound. Last year it improved a little, and within the past few months it has jnmped up 30 to 40 per cent and is still advancing \({ }^{2}\) with short supply in stock and good demand from mauufacturers. There are at present factories enongh in operation in the United States to consume ten times as much mohair as is prodnced, and several of these, it is said, have expressed
their preference for Cape Colony and American mohair over the Turkish. noted spinner in one of the New England factories says of the American mohair: "It is better than auy brought from Turkey; it is smoother, makes a
sinoother thread, and runs the spindles snoother thread, and runs the spindles
faster. It is silkier and softer, and I can pick out the cloth made of it withont looking."
whole, the outlook was never more enconraging for Anerican goat breeders, and those who have persevered and kept improving their flocks will be well paid for their pains. At forty cents a pound, expenses of flock and a fair interest an expenses of flock and a increase being clear profit. It has to be remembered, however, that fashion largely rules the mohair market. If soft, lustrous goods for dress material are iu demand, np gocs the price of the staple with a bound, as was the case in England a few months ago, when mohair advanced fifty per cent in value. The growing use of mohair, however, for
plushes for railway drawing-room cars in America will help to steady the market.
While the goat is mainly raised for its leece, the utilization of by-products becounes an important factor in contributing to commercial success. In securing a permanent market for these, Mr. Bailey has shown rare enterprise. As there was no
sale for goatskins in the West, he started at San Jose, California, his own tannery and mannfactory for gloves, robes, mats and whiplashes. The gloves made are for rough purposes, snch as gardening, driving and ontdoor work in winter-time. So great has grown to be the demand that deerskins are now mostly used in the fonnd a market as shoe leather. The very finest skins are saved with the wool on for mats and carriage rugs, the latter made of four skins each, fetching as high as \(\$ 25\). Iour skins each, fetching as high as \(\$ 25\).
In breeding up to his present standard, Mr. Bailey had to utilize his lower grades and wethers for mutton. The market showed a strong prejudice against the article at first, but now goat mutton fetches in San Francisco eight to ten cents
per ponnd wholesale, or only a fraction less than mutton from the shen. Kids, indeed, being rich and juicy, bring top prices in the market; namely, eighteen to twenty cents, and are eagerly bought for the tables of epicures.-American Sheep Breeder.

\section*{LIME FOR THE SHELLS.}

All foods contain lime, but it is more abundant in some foods than in others. The best way to feed lime to the hens is to give them ground bone, or bone in any form. Lime is also abundant in clover, and if clover is a portion of the ration the hens will secnre all the lime from that source, and from bones, that they need. Grain contains very little lime, and when the hens lay eggs with soft shells it is a sure indication that they are receiving too much grain.

CALIFORNIA


\section*{brining cream.}
"Brining or salting cream is for two purposes, to hold the formation of lactic acid in check until the different masses of cream can be ripened together uniformly, and the other is to add specific gravity to the elements in the cream, not fats, so that the separation will be more perfect," says Joln Gould, in the Ohio Fcrmer. To brine
cream, a pint of fair strength brine is added cream, a pint of fair strength brine is added well mixed np, and the cream kept cool. When enough cream has been obtained, it is ripened by employing heat at least \(10^{\circ}\) above the churning temperatnre. Devel-
oping lactic acid, according to Dr. W. W. Cook, is not to sour cream int the sense we employ the word sonr. The brine has held
fermentation in tho cream from forming, and when warmed up to about \(72^{\circ}\) or \(75^{\circ}\)
there is a sudden breaking up of the milk there is a sudden breaking up of the milk sugar into lactic acid by the quick infusion and the fine, aromatic flavor so desirable in bntter is secured, and the cream, by the action of the brine, has not takcu on age, and when ripened, the whole mass is made Then tho water added acts both as a solvent of the casein and albuminons matter. The salt adds density to them, and increases "breaks," if more brine is added at this point, a cleaner and more perfect separation takes place. In the wintcr it is abont imcream; and if any agent is nsed that will act as a sol vent of the sugar, albumen and casein, it aids in more perfect churning and secures better results.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE. braska fit for agricultural purposes are fast being occupied, aud to-day very little good and is subject to entry under the public cand
laws. Many farmers in the middle and eastern states are contemplatiug a settlement in some western state in the near future. Do not put in value, and the longer you put it off the more xpee cost to settle here. To all of you who to address minyself. I left Knox county, Illinois, seven years ago, to make a home for
myself and family, and while I received myself and family, and while I received a
salary as teacher in the public schools of salary as teacher in the pubnic sehols of
\(\$ 60\) to \(\$ 75\) per month, I have never regretted my removal to this state, for I have to-day a under good cultivation, which I won iu a be With Uncle Sam. In the spring of 1885 I made
a bet with him- 14 to oue hundred and sixty acres of land-that I could live on it for five years, and improve it. Uucle Sanm lost his
bet, and deeded me the land, and it would take 82,000 to buy it now. So much for mayself,
and the following for the country in whicl I and the following for the country in which
settled. Lincoln is a very large county, being fifty-four miles east and west, and forty-eight
mites north and south. Wallace is situated in miles north and south. Wallace is situated in
the southwestern portion, and is surrounded the south western portion, and is surrounded
by as fine agricultural land as. even Knox, Warren or Fulton counties in Illinois cal boast of. The couutry consists principally o
rolling prairie, with the Red Willow creet running from northwest to southeast. It has good living water and heavy timber in its well adapted to the production of cereals and mixed crops; potatoes, beets and turuirs are
grown to erfection. Haviug seen eight crops grown to eerfection. Haviug seen eight crops
sown and harvested iu this part of Nebraska I can, from personal knowledge, assure my eastern friends that the raiufall has been sufficieut here each year to mature all crops,
with the exception of one year, when a partial failure of eorn took place; wheat, however, produciug in this particular section a fair crop. The finestopportanities are here ecially would I eall the attention of cattlemen to this regiou. Most excellent chances exist here to
those who desire to engage iu the raising of cattle; unlimited pasture, plenty of good water, and good opportunities for putting un
hay for the winter are to be found bere. Land can be bought along the Willow creek for from \(\$ 5\) to \(\$ 10\) per acre. The classes of meu
who cau especially better themselves are the renters of the middle and eastern1 states,
With the amount of capital with which they operate other men's farms they can become make homes for themselves and fanilies, and generally improve their financial condition
Thiuk not that this is the home of the buffio and the red man; this is the home of men Who have come from your own state; men
who have brought with them all the arts of civilized men, their religion and their desire
to educate their children, and who act upon these incentives the same as the people of other states. School-houses dot the prairie
and the song of praise and thanksgiving to the Father above is heard on the western prairie as fervently as among the hills and
valleys of New England. Wallace has two fine churches, wiich would be a credit to any place
of its size iu any state of the Uniou. Hesitate not, therefore, but come to Nebrasira, where
nin your posterity, surronnded by nearly al the luxuries and comforts of civilized and
cultured men. In concluding these few lines ict me say, come to Nebraska while yet it is a pay as much for land here as further ave ome, and come at once. J. G. B.

From Oregon.-Perhaps a few lines from ar-off Oregon will interest the many readers of the staple industries of this country. The Iss trecs were planted about tourteen years.
go, but no particular attention was given their culture until within the last few years. But uow almost everyone is plauting prunes
as the safest investment they can make, and in view of the vast and almost unlimited denaud for them, it would scem the selection is
a wise one. The southern part of the state is particularly adapted to their profitable culprune does not produce a paying crop until fifth year, when it will pay a net profit of imum price of five cents per pound for the
dricd fruit. When drying commences, the rees arc lightly sh drying commences, the red in boxes shaken and the fruit gath then graded and washed before placing on the trays. The trays vary in size, but perhaps an average one would measure three by
four feet. A great many fruit growers dip the prines in a weak solution of boiling lye efore placing on the trays, which is said to ent styles of driers are very numerous, almost very orehardist having one a little different year, but owing to a heavy rain, such as has never been kuown before at this time of year, cause them to drip iu drying more than they vould otherwise. There will be about twenty car-loads of dried fruit shipped from here this season. The yield steadily increases after the fifth year, a few trees here having and before the trees are planted is worth from \(\$ 50\) to \(\$ \$ 100\) per acre. The trees cost about 86 an acre, and when the trces are five years id the land brings \(\$ 200\). One prune orchard iu this state recently sold for \(\$ 1,200\) per acre.
From Virginta.- - Louisa county, Virginia, is reached from Washingtou, D. C., by a few
hours' ride on the railroad. This conuty is parsely settled Farms are still held in tracts of 200 to 1,600 or more acres. Many owners vould sell parts of their farms at prices ranging from \(\$ 3\) per acre upward, according to location and improvements. Much land hrown out of cultivatiou after the war is
rown up now with old field-pines. This laud is mostly remote from the house and stables, and has not been cropped so continually as land near stables. Land responds quickly to manure. Some farmers here have a queex manure pile, by selling in fall a. good deal of tock, siuce they do not make enough feed to work eommgh the commercial fertilizers. That's the manure auds around here. Health is very good. Water is cxcellent and the climate is fine; but great lack or new setliers keeps this county jogging along in a happy, go-easy style,
which means no great progress. II. E. B.

From Mrssouri.-In schuyler county we have a favorable climate, good soll, hill,
prairie and river-bottom lands. Our hill land produces from twenty-five to forty bushels of orn per acre, all other grains in proportion. and produces from forty to sixty bushels orn per acre; other grain in proportion. It ells from \(\$ 20\) to \(\$ 50\) per acre. Our river-bottom land produces from eighty to one hundred
bushels per acre. It sells from \(\$ 20\) to \(\$ 10\) per cre. Any of our land prodnces excelar due-grass, in quality and quantity equaling stock this country is not excelled. We have been scourged with hot winds, grasshoppers or and-estate agents. We have excellent schools
ande, intelligent people, who welcome

Nearly Four Dollars a Day Made by
Oarly Four Dollars a Day Made by
SEPT. \({ }^{23,1893 .}\)
I took thirty subscribers in three days.
will send you another order in a week.

\section*{ROOFING}

BIGCER CASH COMMISSION
than is offered by any other paper

\section*{(1) fx funt.}

\section*{THE POULTRY YARD.}

\section*{Conducted by P. H. Jacobs, Hammonton
THE WINTER LAYERS}

Wunch is the breed for wiu-
ter?" is one of the in ter?" is one of the in
quiries. While all desire
the best wiuter the best winter layers,
they are not satistied to they are not satisnied to
stop there, for their wish extends further, as the flock that gives
good resultsin winter is expected to do the same in summer.
- If all who keep poultry would consider the value of each brecd for the \(y^{\text {u }}\) urposes to which it is adapted, there would be more satisfaction iu keeping hnown as the "best all-around breed," it will be difficult to advocate the advantages of special
ureeds. The fact is, however, that auy breed will lay in wiuter if it is kept under proper conditions for so doing. When one can give summer treatment iu winter the hens will lay. It is true that eggs are high in winter, and a goodly supply of them
will add largely to the receipts, but if hens laid as many eggs in winter as they do in summer, the prices would be lower.
It is plain that as the winter layers require It is plain that as the winter layers require
nore care and atteution, and all the food more care and atteution, and all the food
must be supplied, the cost of eggs is greater in the cold season.
The Light Brahma is an excellent winter layer if not overfed, but it cannot compete with the Leghorn in summer, and it may be mentioned that even the Leghoru will give good results in winter in ke
proper conditions. Warm quarters, grain, animal food and a complish the result, provided that judgment is exercised in the mode of feeding and managing. No one can safel y advise another as the daily observation of the flock will enable one to know more iu regard to their wantsthan others can inform.
to do in order to have winter layers is to cull out all the inferior stock. No hen will be able to en-
dure a severe winter unless she is in full health and vigor. The flock must have room for exercise.
They will not thrive if too large a number is kept on a small area The scratching-place is of more
consequence than the food, and consequence than the food, and
warm quarters must be provided, or the food will be wasted so far as proauring eggs is concerned.

\section*{FEED-BIN}

Mr. E. C. Crossman sends us a description of a feed-bin, the construction of which is fully ex-
plained by the accompanying cut. \(\xrightarrow[\text { STOP UP THE CRACKS. }]{\text { PR }}\)

STOP UP THE CRACKS. If the poultry-house is open and
tho walls have cracks or knotthe walls have cracks or knot-
holes, tack pieces of tin over the opeuings, so as to kcep the drafts of air out. It is the small holes
that cause the roup in a flock. While it is not desirable to lave
au overhead or full draft, yet it is
worse for the fock wheu a tiny hole permits a small stream of air to flow
in constautly on the hens. It the walls are made secure with heary paper-even old newspapers or ordinary brown wrapthey will be warmer in cold weather and secure from damp drafts. Wo not be
afraid that the hens will not have enongh fresh air. The great difficulty in winter is keep it out if your best chdeavors were made in that direction, for the wind will creep in somewhicre. A pot of paste, a
lot of paper and a dry, clear day for the lot of paper and a dry, clear day for the
work will make a great difference in the poultry-house.

\section*{RULES FOR HATCHING.} 1. Hatching chicks with iucubator is a 2. The heu seldom sits in winter, henc
2. she and the incubator do not conflict 3. liggs in winter should not latch as -ell as cggs under hens in April. duce as fortile eggs at that time as in the duce as icrtile eggs at that time as in the cise, the hens become fat, and the pullets
are not as fully matured, while the male if he has a frosted comb, suffers from cold, \(r\) becomes too fat, is unserviceable
5. Eggs are sometimes chilled in winter.
When you buy them you take many When y
chances.
6. Do not use extra large eggs or small eggs. Have all eggs of uormal size, and of perfect slape.
7. Iu winter the heu will not hatch one half of her eggs nor raise one third of her chicks.
8. Do

Do not be afraid to watch your incubator. It pays as well to keep awake all night to watch a hundred chicks hatch out as it does to keep awake to save a \(\$ 5\) calf from loss when it is dropped, and the chicks are worth more than the calf.
9. No incubator has brains. It will regulate, but cannot think.
10. When chicks die in the shell the chances are that too mueh draft of air came orer them. When a hen is hatching she will fight if even a feather is lifted from her. She will not allow the slightest change of temperature, and she will hatch as well in a dry place as in a moist location
11. Dry, warm nests in winter, and moist ests in summer, is an old proverb, hence the moistule depends on the season, hence is moisture depends on the season. Less required in the incubator in winter. 12. Thermometers change. A thermom the may be correct one week and wrong the next
13. As the chicks progress in the eggs hey give off heat, hence be careful of the amp, hot water, or whatever the source of heat may be.
14. Joo much moisture covers the egg and excludes the air from the chicks within the ergs

15. No currents of air can pass through an incubator without a plentiful supply of moisture, hut in incubators that have
currents but little moisture is needed.
l6. Do not labor muder the delusion that
soung ehick is always dying in the shell young chick is always dying in the shell
or lack of fresh air, and that it must have as much as a young animal.
17. Ho not take ont the chickes until yon
believe allare hatched. Leave the chicks in the incubator: If you take them out the hoat will suddenly drop, and you will also let in the cold air on the eggs.
15 . Test your incinbator with moisture, no moisture, plenty of air, and air shut off, as each incubator may differ from the
other.
19. Eges will be aired sufficiently when the egess are tumed. It is of no consequence to coul them, but this depends ou 20. If the chicks do not hatch out by the twenty-first day your heat is too low.
21. If the chicks begin to hatch out ou the eighteenth day your heat is rather ligh. ods during the hatch, and do not hatch ducklings and chicks together.
23. The same rules apply to
hens, ducks, turkeys and guineas as re gards heat and moisture.
2t. Never sprinkle eggs. It lowers the heat instantly, and sometimes kills the chicks in the shells.
25. If the incubator shows moisture on the glass, do not open the egg-draweruntil it is dry. Cold air and dampness kills the chicks, the heat being lowered by rapid
evaporation. 26. The reasou why the hen that steuls her nest hatches so well is because you do not give her all sorts of eggs, such as large eggs, small eggs, and eggs from old hens and immature pullets, such as you put in your incubator.
27. Kick away the curiouls visitor just when your eggs are hatching.
28. Keep the incubator in a place of modrate temperature. A window on oue side will make that side cooler than the other 29. Don't expect to hatch without work The man who expects to get chicks by trusting to the regulator to keep the heat regular does not deserve success. Work is required for other stock that need winter care, and the artificial hen is no exception 30. Begin with a \(100-\mathrm{egg}\) incubator, and learn, before you try a larger one.
31. No matter now much you read, experience will be the best teacher.
32. Have your incubator
rou put in the eggs.
lut in the eggs.
33. A child cannot manage an incubator all claims to the contrary. Incubators are not loy
34. Let the bulb of the thermometer touch a fertile egg.

\section*{TURKEYS IN THE FALL}

It is but a matter of calculation to learn how long the turkeys are to be fed before they reach the market at Thanksgiving. It is a waste of time to raise turkeys and then forfeit the profit by sending them to market poor. A turkey that weighs only ten pounds, if poor, may be made to weigh two or three pounds more, if made fat. This extra weight means at least fifty cents added to the value of the turkey, and if it is fat and in good condition, it will bring at least two cents per pound more, or 25 cents additional. A saving of 75 cents is thus secured by feeding each turkey so as to have it fat and attractive when marketed. Too many farmers are prone to allow their turkers to do all the work of securing food, simply because the turkeys are good foragers and are disposed to do their best to find as much food as possible; but an extra feed of corn, morning and night, will show a wonderful improvement in the flock, and the turkeys will more than repay for the extra food when they are sent to market.

HATCHING EARLY BROILERS.
Although we have called attention to this matter before, it is now the time of year when those who contemplate the use of incubators should make preparations for so doing. In fact, incubators should all be in full operation lefore the year is out, and experieuced operators have their first hatches out now.
Why uot use hens? we are asked. Simply because there are 110 hons to use at this season of tho year. It is truo that one or two sitting hens may be found, after diligeut search among tho neighbors, but nnless they ean be procured insutficient number to hatch a few hundred chicks they cannot be relied upon. Only the incubator, which can ho used at any time, is withiu the reach of him who desires to hatch early broilers.
What is a good hatch? Wo have just hatched 117 chicks from 160 eggs, which leaves 43 eggs that did not hatch. It seems like a large number of eggs to lose, but it would require teu hens, each hen covering 16 eggs, and each hateh 11 chicks (some 1:2) to equal it, and it is safe to assert that it is seldom that ter hens will do so well especially at this season of the year.
The raising of the chicks in cold weather by hens is sure to resnlt in the loss of at least one half of tho chicks, for they cannot keep them warm during cold weather, as they do in spling, and thero is the food of the ten heus to be considered also, as well as the labor, for it will bo almost as much a necessity to eare for the hens and broods in the winter scason as to uanage the chicks in a brooder.
The main difficulty is to get eggs that are suitable for tho purpose. No doubt eggs can be procured, but they must be eggs that will hatch, or they will answer the purpose no better than so many stoues.
It is necessary that the eggs be not exposed until frozen or severely chilled, and the hens from which the eggs were procured
must be in good condition, the malc bird to must be in good conditiou, the malc bird to
we healthy, active and vigorous. There are many conditions upon which the eggs depend, and tho success of the hatch depends on the eggs more than upon the Prices for broilers are high at any time months whens, the demand is lay being the there is a there is a good demand for light weights about one pound each) during all of the cold months. It is seldom that they sell for less than twenty-nive cents per pound, and may reach as much as sixty cents per pound. They are sent to the commission merchants of the large cities, who have no difficulty in disposing of them.
It is better to begin with a small incubator at first, and experiment the first year, so as to avoid makiug any costly mistakes, as there is much to learn which can ouly be acquired by practice.

\section*{THE COST OF EGGS IN WINTER.}

If a large amount of feed is given the hens, and they do not lay, each egg will be costly, hence the feeding is not so much a matter of economy in price as ecouomy in lessening expeuses by securing greater production. If a pound of meat costing ten cents will promote the laying of two or three eggs, it is cheaper thau grain at any price if no eggs are oltained. It is very plain, therefore, that the cheapest food to use is that which will make the hens Iay, and this is also regulated by the warmth of the poultry-house.

\section*{OLD ROOSTERS AS HEN FOOD}

It is seldom that an old rooster will bring over five cents pet pound in the market, and ithas been suggested that the best use and feed them to the hens. After the cost and feed them to the hens. After the cost of shipping to market and the commis-
sions are deducted, but little is left for the sions are deducted, but little is icft for the
farmer from the sale of an old rooster, and as he is not as tender for the table of the farmer as may be desired, it is economieal to dispose of him as a source from which to obtain a supply of animal food for the hens in winter.

\section*{WHEN TO FEED GRAIN.}

Grain is essential during very cold weather, and it may be used with adrantago when the heus are low in flesh. It is when nothing but a regular ration of grain is given that it fails to produce eggs. There is uothing like corn and wheat for poultry, but the hens cannot thrive on such fourl alone. They may do well on nothing but grain for awhile, but there will come a tince when the hens will cease laying because of a lack of other foods.

\section*{INQUIRIES ANSWERED.}

Swelled IIeads on Turkeys.-Mrs. A. J.
B., Renton, Wash., writes: "I hare a fine flock
of turkeys. Abour two inonths ago they menced having swelled heads. Their eyes had froth in them and puffed up like watery blisters. Most of them got well, but a few derl. Is it contagious, and will it cause dlsease 1

Reply:-The canse is due to exposure winds during damp weather, especlally night. If not taken in time the result will be roup, whieh is contaglons. Place them und" shelter and anoint faces and heads once : day with sweet-oll. There is no danger for next
year: Laying Pullets.-I. S. T., Newport, Ky., gin to lay after she is hatehed, and how soon Brihma pullet?"
REphy:-Leghorn pullets have been known to lay when four and one bulf months old, but they usually begin when six montlis old.
Brahma pullets begin when about eight months old, though some indiridnal pullets begin earlier.

\section*{OTPOULTRY MEN Ereaist ceg, producing tood in the worler
Mann's Bone Cutter
 F. F.W. Ma ann Co., MILFOROD, Mass.}


\section*{B
}闒

HCUBATORS\& BROOOERS

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{13}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Queriss. \\
Re READ THIS NOTLCE. द्री \\
Questions from regular sinhscribers of Fanm ann \\
 Querists desiring inmeriate replico. or inting infor \\
 post-office address of the imetirer shonht a-company \\
 WEEKS before the date of the iwsim it which the answer containing matters of binsuess, alud should he written on one side of the paner onir. \\
Soap Iteripess,-J. \&. l3., Tomlinson, Ill. Send 25 cents to this oflice for "200 Recipes for Making Soap." \\
Ohions from sets.-J. C., Martinsville, , writes: "Latst spring I sowed onion dry weatise onions for market. Owing to the very small-not larger than common-sized onion sets. If I put them out mext spring will they raise onions or seed?" \\
Reply bx Josery:-A great many of the common onion sets, if left long enough, would produce sced. Ouly the smaller oncs will make dry onions. But as they all are usually pulled up for bunching when only partly grown, it doesn't make so much differcnce after all. Your small ouions, if only small enough, will do well enough for sets. \\
Rose Propagration.-Mrs. H. S. C., Thomasville, Ga., writes: "Please tell how to grow roses from seed; also how to bud roses." \\
Reply by Joseph:-Prof. L. H. Bailey, in his "Nursery Book," says: "New varlieties, and sometimes stocks, are grown from sceds which are sowu as soon as ripe, or kept in the hips until spring. The hardy kinds are usually sown in well-prepared beds outdoors. Roses are sometimes grown from layers, and often from root cuttings, after the manner of blackberries. The common way of propagating roses, however, is by meaus of short cuttings of firm or uearly mature wood, haudled uñder glass, with a mild bottom heat. They are commonly made in February or March from forced plants. * * * Most growers feel that the hest plants are obtained from euttings but most varieties do well wheu budded upon congenial and strong stocks. Buddiug by the common shield method is considerably employed." I would say, if it is your intention to raise new varieties, plant the fresh seed at once in well-prepared, clean grouud out doors, iu rows a foot apart, and scatteriug seed thinly in rows, au iuch deep, then covering and firmiug well. It is important that the grouud be reasonably free from weeds, so you will have no trouble to find the young rose-plants. If you desire to bud an improved variety ou à wild or inferior stock, cut the eye, and insert it in the same way as you would bud a peach.
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{VETERINARY}
* 㶽Conducted by Dr. H. J. Detmers.)\%*





\section*{Serotal Hemma.-J. W. M., Salineville,
Obio, writes: "I have a "horse colt" a little}
over tro months oll, that is ruptured on one
side of the testicles; I think he was a little ruptured
should be done
will be perfeetly eured if your colt can and eastrated with "covered testicle" by a compe-
tent veterinarian. Your inquirs reached me just fifteen days too late for the issue of Octo-
ber Ist and barely in time for October 15 th. semi-mouthly paper which has a circulation
of over 250,000 copies camnot be made up and printed and mailed iu a day or
A. M., Emerson, Neb., writes: "I have a mare, eight ycars old, which has a shrunken shoulcords are badly shrunken. What can I do for restore the muscles to their former size?-I have have something the matter with them. lost their appetite. As tle disease advaneed
they had scvere pains in their heads, with Avsmer:-The shrinking of the muscles is
caused by the launeuess, and uot vice versa. If the lameness is renooved, the shrunken muscles, unless the same have become degen-
erated into mere fibrous bands, will take care of themselves. Bnt as you do not give any of the lameness, except that the same is of very long standing-the shrinking of the
muscles proves this-and mistake the effect for the eause, I cannot adrise you what to do. swine-plague, and if so, the discasc of course is very infectious. Stlli, your description is

Mossibly duberculosis.-T. E. T., Corlnth,
Ky., writes: "I have a Jersey calf, about two ing in the throat. The mother of the calf died When it was about thirty days old. She had about thirty miles in very warm weather, and hard The calf ght have been driven to hrinks, and secms to be all right. There is a hardness iu the skin of the throat. I cannot
detect roaring only when it runs, or is cxcited in some manner. It has run a little at the nose at times since the uother died.
ANSWER:-The ease you describe possibly
may be tubcreulosis, a disease which in cattle may be tubcrculosis, a disease which in cattle
frequently produces the first morbid changes frequently produces the first morbid changes
in the throat, and then roaring or hard breathing constitutes the first symptom. At any rate, the cause of th
oush examination
Iujured inallow.-J. S., Jr., Grand Vietw rud., writes: "I have a threce that ran away and cut her heel on a plow, two swelled bady and got proud flesh in it. I have got the proud flesh all out of it, and could tell me how to heal it up without lear ing an cnlargement.
ANSWER:-You cannot bring such an oly scar and considcrable permanent enlargement. There was no occasion for sewing or stitching. Strict antiseptic treatment and and protecting the same by judicious bandaging, would have constituted the proper treatment. If the wound is yet open, you may try protect the same by means of absorbent cotton and bandages.
So-ealled Wind-galls.-T. R. D., Napa, that has a soft hamp, or swellinge years old between the pastern-bones. He is not lame His leg is swelled to the knec. The lump is as large as a duck's egg. It sla
from the joint of the front leg."
ANSWER:-What yon describe seems to be a so-called wind-gall. You may possibly succeed in reducing it by judicious bandaging
with bandages of woolen flannel. The banWith bandages of woolen flannel. The ban-
dages, of course, must be renewed twice a day, and the bandaging be commenced at the hoof. If this is too much trouble, you may use some iodine preparation-tincture o day. Still, as such a wind-gall hardly ever causes any lameness, it is often just as wel to leave it alone. Attempts to remove it by an operation should
petent veteriuarian.
Obstructed 'Teat.-B. G., Skamokawa, eight months old, which has a teat that is clogged by something at the lower eud. What do you think is the matter?
Answer:-As long as the cow can yet be milked, or as long as the obstruction is no complete, it is probably best to endeavor to however, the obstruction is nearly complete a perfectly clean, or still better, a sterilized end of catgut may be carefully inserted after cach milking. One end of the catgut (the one that is sticking out of the teat) should have a which prevents the catgut slipping in altogether. If this does not improve the case, there is nothiug left but amputation, au oper-
ation which, in order to be successful, must ation which, in order to be successful, must under strict antiscptic precautions. In some and then, of course, incurable.
Periodical ophthalmia-Chrouic Brouchitis-S. D., Venice Center, N. Y.
Your three-year-old mare, it seems, suffers from periodical ophthalmia, or so-called work, and if the pupil shows signs of morbid contraction, occasional applications of an eye-water-a drop or two at a time-composed of parts of distilled wate part to five humber sight of the animal for sonie time, but will not effect a permanent cure. The diseasc al-
most invariably termiuates in blindness. Your other mare has chronic bronchitis, and in her case, too, the prognosis is far from
being a good one. If you desire to subject her to treatment, it will be best to have hc nosis is correct, and so, I suppose, he wil At any rate, he has the advantage of being able to examine the animal from time to to the result of his examination.
stumbles.-J. G. B., Central Square, N.
writes: "I have a horse six years old. Whe going on a slow trot or walk he stumbles or goes over on his knees. While standing after other. His hoofs grow long on the toes, but feet are seem to grow on the heel. The for weak in his knees,"
ANSWER:-That your horse stumbles and unsuitable shoeing, and. partly to bein knee-sprung and probably haviug contracted tendons. While the latter eannot very well
be remedied, the former can, at least to a cer-

 student's liome. Lew rates. Cut und Trial lesson Gc.
Bryant \& Stration, No. 449 Muin St., Bufalo, N. Y.
 A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR'S
WORK IS PLEASANT,


 \(=\mathrm{wawaw}\) Wavavewaiaw
PATENTS \(=w=2 .=\)




x
WALL PAPERS
\%=utimerEETM:
CHAS. M. N. KILIEN, \(614 \& 616\) So. 20th St., Phila.





The Best-Fitting, Most Durable Half-Hose


N THE TOE.
There is a Great Variety of Styles in Coton, Merino, and Wool.



A POWERFUL SUBSTITUTE

\section*{(9) It firtsill.}

\section*{GOLDENROD.}

Gemo of the suu-kissed Wist, to give
uf color rivaliug her gotlen grailu; Four glowing clusters thine for high and low, Our glowing clusters thine for high and
O'er bonndess prairie or by cottage gal". A goldea hartinger of happy fate. 'Till every westeru heart to you is bound.
Hearts true us gold fron which youl Mas surely find their native flower iu soun the Mas surely find their native llower in you.
Brilliant aud perfect flower, son stand confess'd A glowing oyinbol uf the greit, free Wi:st;
Each gleaming, golden cluster seems to say,

\author{
Weatward the couraf empire take its way
}

\section*{LYDDY.}

電kow mebbe you think my husband gimme that black eve conldn't of doue it if he'd
wanted ty: he atin't able, poon fellow: It'll be eight weeks Monday since he left the
house, an'some day's he dou't house, an'some day's he, dou't
even git out o' bed. But he
don't lack for nothin' don't lack for nothiu' he
needs, all the same, uer be needs, all the same, uer he ain't goin' to long as I'se got my health
an'stren'th an' there's aus caue chair-seat in' to be done in this city. I earn \(m y\) two but Sunday, an'them as has me once has me twice if they need anything in my line. Oh but about my blaek eye! I got it by stoopin over in the dark an' strikin' my face on door of my kitchen siuk that happened to be open, an'that's the God'struth! But 1 know
from the way folks look at me that they think my husband done it. Humph! I'd like to see my husband give me a black ese!
"What is the matter with your husband?" "Cousumptiou. I might just as well own up to it an' look the matter right in the face.
It's consumption, an' it ain't anything else, Ilthough he, poor man, is just like all consumptives, he thinks it's sonts to but I know better. He's got consumption if ever a man had it on thls earth. His mother an' siste au' a brother dled of it 'fore we was married an' some folks thought I was a fool to marry into such a consumpty fam'ly. But Lord a'mighty ! yon know just how it is when a girl's bent on marryiu' a fellow; she'd marry 'im if she knew that there was leprosy in his fam'ly, an' tha Joe. I jest laughed at folks whe they looks. I was bound I would marry 'im, an' did marry 'im, an' I'd dolt ag'in, alt hough I've had to take rlght hold an' help make the livin' nearly ev'ry slnce we been married; but thank the Lord, I've been able an' willin' to do it. Joe's done the best he could, an' he's been a good husband, an' I ain't neve throwed it up to 'im that I're had to help make the livin'. I won't have that on my "Where do you llve?"
"Orer in South Boston. Reuts are cheaper over there. I get me a real comfortable ten-
ement of four rooms for twelve dollars a ement of four rooms for twelve dollars a even that mueh, but the agent never has to eome twiee for bls money, an' this is my fifth year in that one tenement. But I tell you that Joe's so finleks 'bout h1s eatin', an' he has a ninety-cent bottle o' cod-liver emulsion ever' fire days. Au' he don't want to eat the
same thing twice, but he has what he wants right along. He'd as nice a lambehop for his breakfast this mornin' as auy milliouaire in Bostou had, an' he's goin' to have lamb chops
an' cod-llver emulsion whenever he wants 'em as long as I know how to eame-seat
"You get plenty to do, theu?"
"Plenty. I do good work an' I use only the common ehair, an' I call it a dull day when I don't git three to do, au' I hare doue my six in get over a dollar for, yes, indeed. Oh, Lord I get so sick o' these people who set 'rouud
with their hands folded an' whine 'eause they With their hands folded an' whine 'eause they can't git anythiug to do! I git work 'cause I
go an' hunt it, an'I ain't over-pertickler what it is if it's honest work an' I eau earn any thing at it. I've always had to work, an' knows l'd rather wear out than rust out." "Have you any children?"
The swift and not ungraceful movement momeut and the slender strands of eaue were held lightly between her thumb and fuger as
she threw up her head and said with moth she threw up her pris tenderness and pride: "Childreu? One, thank God! An"
with God. Oh, I tell you that havin with God. Oh, I tell you that bavin' to
nigger an' skimp for one's fanu'ly ain' nothin' compared to bavin' to give one of 'em
np. When that happens youl know what trouble reely is. My good Lord, I thought
shonld fust die when my little twin boys took diphtheria'an' both died withiu four hours of
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|} 
cith other when they was just at the eunuiu' & Had given utterance to my inmost thought \\
agc-dear little soul what was all the & I wan
\end{tabular} slavin' an' hardship an'self-sacrifice I'd put ap with all my life-what did it all amount to When I stoon by that coftin with them two little boys in it:" Why, it with't nothin' hotmin at an compared to the mis'ry o'giriu The rumtt comfortin' thing about it was that hatl ixecu cullomerl to slave for'em. I lored to think o' the times I'd gouealmost barefooted :in' without astitch o' underclothes an' been cold an' hungry to feed 'em an' dress 'em But I ve got Lyildy left."

\section*{"How otd is Lyddy?"}
"She'll be eighteen if she live until the twentieth of next May, an' she-I'll show you her picture. ['we got it here in any pocket, an'
it's real good of her, all but the eyes; they're brighter'n they seem in the picture." Mrighternt
Milly y drew from her pocket a small fintype in a yellowish-brown luat with Haudiug me the tintype she said with little langh :
"I'm there, too, you see. Fm natehrel as life an'twlce as ugly, ain't I? I'll tell you how we happened to be taken, together. We was goin' by a photograph khop on Hanover
street, Lyddy an' me, only last Monday, an' all of a sudden it come across me like a flash My good laud, you ain't got no picture o, eight years old, an' she may be dead to-morfould have sald: Poor and ehisitely beautiful."
Poor and cheap and iunperfect as the picture wat, it revealed the girl's graceful, teuder beauty. She had an innocent, childish face, and a figure that was all graceful curves. I glanced from the picture tumard Mrs. Kilby,
and noticed for the first time that she was quite a pretty woman, with particularly pretty eyes, large and darls and of the color that movelists call violet blue. She must have been quite handsolue when she was a young girl, but she generously ascribed Lyddy's pronounced beauty to ber father.
"She favors her father tuore'n she does me. counted 'bout the best lookin' young feller there was in our town when I married 'im, an'some said I uarried him for his good looks, an' if 'd married 'im for auything else I Wouldn't be willin' to go traipsin' 'round seatin' chairs to buy 'im cod-liver ound lamb chops now. It's my Joy that neituer Joe nor Lyddy lack anything that I know they eally need.
"Ls'ddy is old enough to be helpful to you now," I sald. "Yes, an' she's real willin', too. I aiu't "aised her hn no fool way 'cause she happeued to be so pretty. She'll have to work for her been, adrere aised herup to that idea. I've we're expectiu' them to send for her any time


1
His eyes mere fixed on Lyddy
row!' It give me the eold shivers to think of
it, an' I grabbed Lyddy right by the arm so it, an' I grabbed Lyddy right by the arm so
sudden it scared her an' says, says I: "'You come rlght iu here, Lyddy Kilby, an have your likeness taken this minult!" best things.'
"I ' don't want a likeness of your 'best hings,' says I. 'I want a likeness of you. I she says as we was climbin' up the stairs:
"،'Hill I "'Well, I ain't got any picture at all of you, Ina, wu' you're as llkely to die as I am. "'That's the liviu' truth, ehild,' sars I, 'an' ou sh:1l have a 11 keness of your ma if I live
iong cinough to get up these stairs au' iuto the ohotographer man's room. I don't see why ain't thought of it before. I'm
got your pa's picture, anyliow,
"Well, when we went to set for the likeness nothin' would do Lyddy but we must set ogether just :is you see us there, with Lyddy
standin' by uy chalr an' onc arm around my neck an' shoulders an' me with the very duds ive got on thls mimit. I dmn't care. I ain't. got much better at. home, an' I felt real pleased
to think that Ly'dy wa'n't 'shamed to have her pieture taken witli me, an' me with my workin' things on. I only hope that the 'shamed to look at the likeness an' be reminded by it that her mother was a workin
"Lyddy's a right pretty girl!"
now. She writes a real neat hand an' sle knows enough about figgers to make a very good clerk. The otly thing is, she's kind \(n^{\prime}\)
shy." "If you mean by that that sho is qulet and modest, Mrs. Kilby, I would urge her to tions. It is the most pleasiug trait in a young girl's character."
"Oh, mercy me! I never want to see ber o' glris, an' she couldn't be that, Ly ddy couldn't. But you know when a girl has her own llvin' to make she's got to be kind o'selfrelyin' an' look ont that she ain't imposed upon. A glrl who has to work for a livin'
nowadays has to look out for some nowadays has to look out for some hard
knoeks." I dre:ided to think of the "hard knocks" iu store for this dainty, modest, pretty little
Lyddy, who seerued so ill-fitted to defend herself against ill-usage aud all the harmful things a young and lunorent and pretty girl things
must
livin'."
I was

I was down town one day threc weeks later, aud had gone into one of the large general ary-goods stores to buy a pair of gloves. In... of hariug the gloves fitted when a bit of con-
versation betwreu two women near we came versat tonlse
to uny.
"Do look at that perfect little benuty over

Jou:" I heard one of the womensay. "The
girl with the navy blue dress, aud the pale blue silk hantlierchief tied loosely arouud
she is pretty, isu't she?
"Pretty" She's a born beauty! I wish I had half hur colon. Look at her long eyegraceful attitude as she stands there with her elbows on the show-ease and her chiu resting on her iuterlaced fingers! Do jou thints that the little uinx is posiug?
Probably; there's a glass nome place near in I dare she probably sees a reflection of herself. "Ware say that she is as railu as she is pretty. Hell should think she'd make the neck ticular locality. These merchants are pretty shrewd. They know where to put their prettiest clerks to draw trade. People who buy a thought to the looks of the clerks; but whru any youns mon want a nerktie the beguty of the 'saleslady' has a corumercial value. I've heard, and I belicve it, that iu this store they simply will not have a homely clerk at cer-
taln counters." talu counters." certainly have a beanty at that uecktie counter." I turned ons stool for a slimpse of this I knew that I was not mistaken. There was the pretty, childish face with the big, appeal-
ing eyes that had made such a narked impresing eyes that had made such a marked when Ind sen theum iu the
sion ou me win
cheap little tintype three weeks before that alked over to the necktie counter "Are you Lyddy Kilby
Sbe gave utterance to a little aspirated
sound of affright, and the color left hercheeks as she said:
"Yes, mam, I am. Oh, it ism’t anything
about father, is it? fou haveu't come from about ather,
our house, have you a"
"Oh, no, uo," I made haste to say. "Your ulother did some chair seating for me a few
weeks ago and she chauced to show me a pic
ture of you, and so I knew sou the moment ture of you, and so I knew you the moment 1
saw yon, and took the libety of speakiug to saw "on, and took the liberty of speakiug to
you. How is your father",
"He hasn't heen as well" as usual of late; hls congh is dreadful, When you first spoke to
me I thought sure father bad had a bad time, and you was some oure coming forme, and it
gave me an awful start. I hope you'll excuse "Oh, certainly, and I am sorry I frightened
you. How loug have you beeu here?" "Thls 1s my second week
"Do you like the work?"
"Oh, yes : Ilike it
"Oh, yes; I like it rery well. It isn't very
h"ard at this counter. We never have the rush hard at this counter. We never have the rush
here that they have at some of the other
eounters, and I ean sit downa good deallif I Want to Some of the other good deal If
warls say
awfully iucky to get this counter, and I s'pose awfully lucky to get this counter, and I s'pose
I am. It's real light and pleasant here, too."
Her voiee was in harmony with her hainty, flower-like beauty. She spoke in soft, low
tones, and her bearing Was in every way
modest and ladylike. She had not Jet
learned the ways of the average "saleslady,"
 some of her She blnshed prettily when I,
associates. Shat
assuming the privilege of noman of three times Lyddy's pears, said to her:
"T are so ready
and wiad to know that you are and will
told me "She's been a good mother, too," replied
Lyddy, "and I'm, sure I ought to be willing to
do my part noww," A dapper young man in search of something new in "Ascots" or "pnffs" here stepped up to
the counter, and Lyddy "as obliged to give
him her attention, but before she did so she him her attention, but before she did so she
thanked me modestly for the little attention
I had shown her, and asked me to eall at her I had shown her, and asked me to call at her A badly-sprained ankle kept mee at home
for several weeksafter that, and I still needed the assistance of a cane in walking about,
when one morning I heard the rear doorbell rlng, and a nomeut later my housemaid
bemenp to my room and said:
cathe "That came np to my room and said:
"That wouau who was here eaue-seating
ehairs a few weeks aqo is down at thie door
and wants to know if you've authing joll
want done. She says you told her to call and wants to know if you've auything youl
want done. She says you told her to call
again."." I replied, "and rou may tell her to again." I did," replied, "and you may tell her to
come up here, and then you may briug that
old ehair from your room and Illi have a uew.
bottom put inio old ehair from your room and lil have a uew
bottom put into it. You can hring a large
rug or an old sleet or something for her to
work on, and I'll have her do the work right rug or an oid shill have her do the work right
work on, and In In room. I want to talk to her while she
in my works."
I ought to have said that I wanted her to
talk to nie, for I lad found Mrs. Kilby to be so entertaining on the oceasion of her former
tisit, aind her pretty daughter had so inter-
ested me, that Ilad kent them both in mind ested me, that I liad kept them both in mind,
and had becn thinking of then that very moruing with something more than mere faithfulness to the husband who had been
more of a burden than a help to her, and the
rcadiness and cheerfulnew with readiness and cheerfulness with whieh she
assumed the support of the family, had won assumer my sincere respect, and Ihad resolved
for he lice a visit when I was again able to go
to pay The moment she appeared at my door I
knew that the burden of her poor Joe's support had been taken from her whlling hands port had been laten fromer hersing hands
and henr. Ilcr theap hlack dres and veil
told thestory, but I could have read it in her
 pressed her hand, "he's gone. He dled two aw fully fast the last two weeks, but he nerer
give ui) until the very last day, though I'd give uy until the rery last day, though I'
told inn two days be fore that hed have to go.
I thonght I ought to tell hind, and I dad, but hir

 to canc over hinn, and he sild. 'You've been
true and good to me, Jema, in all the fise years l've beenu such a burden to sou-true
ind wond, Jenuy. call Leddy.' Then he
iklsed us botli aud never spoke again, poor
 that stage of tearless resignation to whlch
one eones through floods of tears aud keenest One call of heart and soul.
"Lyddy takes it teribe hard," said Mrs. Kllby as she remored her bonuet and saw.
"line can't seem to get resigned to it por
girl! She thought the world and all of her pa,
and he did, oh her, and Lyddy has a eryin'

 culvautage over the rich in that respect, for the
poor ant no time to set and nurse their grief. I'd go wild now if I'd nothing to do
but to set and fold nuy hands, but I've Joest rent days to meet, and I Imust eat and earn \(m\) y wwn bread.
otvere of come soune charitaible society or ortered to pay foit Joes cofin,

 Who want to dury their read in in chrity eoofius
can do it. I dount belong to that stripe.
 and anter thing aing gingham apron over her
dress, went to work on thic elair and lay on
a sof and watehed her swift, graceful a sofa and watched
motions as she worked. Alloceasional sigh was the only indication
of grief sile tanilested after sbe began ber
Work, and when I Iakked her how Lyady was suuceectiug in her work at the store, she said



 fellows wor thy their tics of anybody but
Lyday, and that the nelt tie business has
Lat
 This informatiou troubled me and gave rise have put into words in the preseuce of Lyddy's

 counter; but my land. Lyddy aiu't one o' the
firity kind, and she don't care a rap for the fellows When it comes to firiting with, em
fand makin' tmashes, ns Jule Haynes calls it. Jule's always talkin' 'bout her 'latest mash,
but I tell Tyddy that such talk from her, aud no more do I. Any-
how, shess
hot a young, , man of her own over "Why, Mrs Kiby I
 when
whe and me engaged ourselves to each
other
 taken away from her, wouldn't she be a good
deeal bettcr off marricd to some stidy d, deenut
man

 still I don't want her and Jiin, to step off
unlil Lydy is nineteen, any how."
"Who is Jim, Mrs. Kilby?
 wourd. He fe broughti a -beautiful real moon- the
stone ring when he




 the fellow is as nice,
"How old is Jim?
".
"Twenty-four next May, and real stiddy and
industrious, as Well as sarin'. Hels stot and
dred and ninety dollars in that bois savings bank in Temple Place, and he's saved it out of
a salary of ten dollars a week, but he's to

 and he ores almost reg'ar to the sunday
atternoone metinos at rremot Temple. He
enjions the singin there, and he's got a real





 theology on earth can't turn out anything
bettern that if it's lived up to the way Jesus to be good. It covers everyen hing frond Gen-
esis to Revelatiou; don't you think so?",










I saw Lyddy iu the store tivo weeks later,
but there was no moonstone ring on her "engagement Inger. She looked fairer and pretier than ever in her black dress. The color was jhst coming Criee and suffering when her father died, and but this ouly enhanced her beauty her father's
I thougbt it best not to spank of
or deathrand after a tew commonplace words in
Tregard to her work, I left ter to attend to the
reard

 Julc Haynes. volully to a girl by ber side While carelessly tossing orer box ifter box of
gloves, ,ooking for the sbade and number I
wanted

 Plll bet you they had to put up half a week's
salary for, and we went clear out o Roslindale and had an elegant lunch at the hotel, and
coming hame Harry drove, and he was bag-
cind


 and I just know it, aud she don'tobject to it

 connter, making a pretense of selecting a
nucklktie frou among a number spread out on
the sho the ehow-case bcfore him, but his eyes were
fied on LIday, and it was evlent thate the ueckties werc not in his thoughts as he leaned
over the show-case and looked down into Lyddy's pretty face.
IIII componing had wrount a marked ehange
in Lydy
The color in her cheeks had in LyddV The color in her cheeks had
inereased. ud her eyes had brightened won-
derfully. Her face now wore aun auimated
 smile as she lioked up into the hadasome
youn man's face Jule Haynes' tongue ran '"It's a clear case o' masin on both sides, isn't
it? He aiut thinkin' of them neclities he's fooliu' with. It wouldn't surprise me to see
hin1 and Lyd at Nautasket or out at Franklin
 hold a candle to this fellow when it comes to
style and onoks. Who'd think Lyddy was
suyl and ainto sych a firt ?"
I kept my eye on Lyddy and her companion
while Jule taiked, and my mind was speedily made up regarding the young man. I was
sure that his motives were uot those of an honest wan, alld that he had no true regard
for Lydad Kilby He glanced reaueutly to
the right and to the left to see if they were the eright and the the left to se if they were
ouseryd, and when he hecane awae of my
steady gac fixed upon him, it evidently imritated hizc nixed upon him, it eviently irri-
tate when I continued to watel and defiance in his face. at ane Inith Jange in
mind and Lydyy's mother and Lydy hersel mind and Lyddy's mother and Lyddy herself
- innocent, conididing Lyddy-and I looked at the Joung man with a degree of composure
that evidently increased his irritation, for his large, black eyes glittered angrily, aud he bit
the sensual lip under his drooping brown Jule Haynes had not told the truth when
she said that Lyddy was simplyy firtiug with this handsome Young mau. There was none
of the firt or coquette in her nature and her looks and manner now were those of a confidknowledge of the tenderness and the power of
love. There was no guile, no vanity in her heart. She believed all that the man was say
ing and all that he had said to her I knew that that was not the time nor the
place to say to
Lyday the things that were in place to say to thady the things taat were io
my mind, and 1 lett the store resolved to oo
and see her in her own home the next eveand see her in her own home the next eve
niug. Sut the chanceand change that have to
deal with the settled aftairs of men so dealt deal with the settied afrairs of men so dealt
Withe my own that my vit to Mrs. Kiby,
home was made impossibibe of actievemen
 unexpected arrival of severecause dear friend
from the far Thest whom thad not seen for
number of years.
The pleasure and the excitement of their cominn, nd my na than for
their entertainment, caused me to almost for get the existe of them I renewed my deter mination to visit them. I was sayed this
trouble in a way that smote my conscience.

 dressed in black came hurrying around the
corner. It was Mrs. Kilby. She came hurry-


 us, and I thought you could tell me what to to
do tor Idort Know, It's about- Lyddy
she covered her gave a gasping sob or two berore adding;
ut dont know how to ever tell you, I m so
 the faiutest suspicion she'd any beau or any
thougt of any beau but Jims Poor Jimb itll
nearly kill hine for he just worship the neary khe walks on. hent hure worsticed that
 nor anything of that kind to either hinh or
me. Rut sfor her runin orf with another
feilow thing! oh, I shall go wild!", and the poor
We were in the house now, clair, with her







TAKE THE HINT.
Whene'er an anxious group is seen But while they smile or praise bestow

Around some monthly magazine Or paper that is daily whirled To every quarter of the world, And merry peals of laughter rise As this or that attracts the eyes, The smiling crowd, you may depend, Above some illustrations bend That advertise the strength and scope And purity of Ivory Soap.

And wonder whence ideas flow, The fact should still be kept in mind That people of the knowing kind Will heed the hints or lessons laid In rhymes and pictures thus displayed, And let no precious moments fly Until the Ivory Soap they try,
nd prove on garments coarse and fine,
The truth of every sketch and line.

 in was written on halt a sheet on




iight
"All right ", eried Mrs. 'Mrilby passionately,
as
handed her back the tear-stained littie

 if he don't mean her fair and honest? And act
cant think that he doss or he wold not act
like this. He's made poor Lyddy tlink it, but he'd uever make me believe that there's, any
reason why 1 , her own mother shor shouldn't sec her married. There is some thing wrong; 1 ,
tell youthere is But if she oomes to harm,
that scoundrel whotve he is, will tuswer fo That scoundrel, Whocver he is, will answer for
it "o mpe nd to Jim!
"Tim Does about it?",
"Jim? Does he kuow about it t?
"He does. He happened to come a

 fair and honest by Lyddy he says: lay eyes on him? had I say the same for my-
self. Kill him h Why I d think iotbing of it, and I don't think any jury with daughters,

 "Merciful heaven! Have I, got to go and set the police on my onn ohther way to find her,"
and can think of no
and Mrs. Kiby said, brokenly:
 and listened patiently to Mrs. Kilhy's story,
told in in garrulus. detail and mingled with threats and tears. He promised us all the
tassistanee in his power in tracing tioe run-
and

 Jim's successful ri val
Haring there was nothing
mose




 A robust, extremely clean-looking young
man with face that instanty irenoxeessed
me in his favar, tame forwarl

lected to warn hiu aud Mrs. Kilby of Lyddy's
danter. There would have been no elopement
dith
 minutes when there was a sudden banging of
thie de. dor and the sound of some one rush
ing swiftly up the stairs. Mrs. Kilby opened "Lyday! Lydy! Lyd
"oh, mat mad! matydand Lyddy fell into her
nother's arms, crying out hystericalis:
 She began to cry with her head on her moth-
erts shoulder and Mrss. Killy said:
int that y oure home again. Where is he-your-
to Sle chozed as she 'said it, aud Lyddy lifted
her head and said passionately:

 We got to New Yorr, and when I did find it
out Tr tron the thotel right out into the
street screaming untilt Incess folks thought I was crazy. He followed me to the door,
swearing at me, but whin a crowd began to since, and I never, never want to see him.",
 back. About all I can remember is that me
bound myself in a room with three or four
fodid found myself in a room with three or four
ladies, and toll them the whol story, and 1
didnt spare my self one bit. Whe of the ladies

 fie hin her face and added brokenly, "and on
Iim.". Then Jim eame forward with moistened
eyes and laid one rough hand on Lyddy's
hrown head "Don't worry none bout me, Lyddy ", he
said huskivy, sand don't talk none bout ding
unless you reall want to break my heant." unless you really want to break my heart.,
Then hlie stooped and kissed her shining

 one wy my side said eagerly y, m, awful glad to
nWhy, how do you do
 had ever seen her look before. Of course
soon asked about Lyddy, aud Mrs. Kilby said
sor









\section*{(t)ur finitishlotid.}

\section*{the source of light}

If we but keep our hearts
In harmons with the great heart of God, And follow where great ment have trod.
Then to our eyes shall come a keeuer sight As we approach the source of love and
With keener rision we shall look away, And glories burst upon us like the rising day
The heauties that so near us lie
Shall lead our minds to journey to the sky;
to grow,
nd all that nature teaches we shall know.
For nature is the teacher given by God
And if we listeu to her gentle voice,
Our hearts will evermore rejoice.

WHEREWITHAL SHALL WE BE CLOTHED? "If there's a eause,
Beyond other, that draws
My utwost scorn and loathing, Tis the fuss fools make, And the pains they take, Abont their outward clothing."

IAn almost enry my Maltese cat her lovely suit of gray, that seems to suit every season, that needs only keep it in perfect order, althongh she keep it in perfect order, althongh she
will stand still aud purr and waive her tail in extreme satisfaction wheu take ai brush and go over her coat, giving it a thorough brinshing and removo
all the loose liair. 1 look askance at uny own dress, with its frayed-out edges, it: numerons spots, its disorganized collar and general look of dilapidation, and sigh that 1 must hunt up the dressmaker and begin to rejusenate for mother season. What delight it would be to be able to give or throw them all away and write to one's modiste:
My De.ir Madam:--Please semal me four
witable dresses for the peyt seacon suitable dresses for the next season-a home
dress, a business dress, it chureh dress and an We never get tired of the dear little cat, with her one costume. In fact, we are always admiring her. Ol, if I never got tired of mine! If when they did begin to wear out they would only go like the leares on the trees, or go all at once
Hanging iu my closet often is a perfectly good waist to a defunct skirt; or a perfectly good skirt of a pattern gone out aud past the fashion of unaterial. Something perhaps worn so little it seems sacrilege to pull out the sewiug, and yet the vandalism must be committed. The stores set outa tempting array of new and beantiful things, and it is so hard to resist. I believe it was meant, too, that we shonld have as all the birds, and fishes, and animals given such beauty
To cry down the beauty of clothes would stop many of our very important industries. If everyone dressed plain, there people, and none of us wish that. Though men are apt to cry out about women's dress, the maunfacture of it
ployment for a great many
ployment for a great many
We give two beautiful waists for adaptation to the fall materials, and one entire suit for mother and child.
Iu No. I, the combination of black velvet
and white cloth, braided in gold or silver and white cloth, braided in gold or silver braid, gives a very effective trimuning.
The gigot sleeve all in one piece commends itsclf to mauy, as it will be pleuty of matcrial to repair the dress at' some other time.
In No. 2 the waist is confined under the arm aud over the shoulder
The adaptation of the two unaterials shows a good pattern for the combination of two dresses. In this way one good dress Black and white will be a favorite combination this seasou. Already it appears ou hats and bounets in the milliuery displays. White felt hats are trimmed with aigrettes and black jet trimmings.
eral styles are shown in jackets, but all have the shoulder collar. Some in good choice styles are kept at high prices. The plaiu, close-titting jacket can be bought as low as six, in good cloth and good colors. By addiug a collar and new cuffs to
an old coat, if good, a very great change purchase of a new one. The light cloths
with it. No woolen hangings, no carpeting that cannot be taken up at very brief intervals and given 'what Paddy gave the drum'-a good beatiug."
So the carpet departs and the matting comes iu. You pattern after the Japanesc and yield your easy, restful, eushioned jute or plush for willow or bamboo furniture, and your hangiug curtains for paper shades. Taste says, "Never mind. I will recompeuse you for the loss. Here are exquisite tidies, embroidered iu such flowers as never grew! Sce these lovely throws of drawn-work, warranted not to wash without spoiling, aud whose delicate threads will hold the dust of ages. You shall have plush panels on the walls and satin oues in the screens, and the daintiest scarfs of silk aud fringe as a covering for your mantels."
"Faugh!" says the doctor. "Throw them ont, burn them, put them in the rag-bag and sell them to the first tiu-peddler that will take them in exclange. There's death iu them all when the summer holds sway."
And the house-decorator thoughtfully
scratches her eyebrow aud wouders "where

\section*{frame, yet everyone 1
exclaim aud admire.}

Oue aud admire. vivid little sa frend's house, I saw a in the woods, after the frost has touched them, against the trunks of the trees. It was ruuning along the top of a pictureframe, and it looked too uatural to be arthficial. In answer to a question ahout it, my frieud laughed and said, "It is cut out of red holland.
Nothiug is more effective than books, even if you buy them simply for decorative purposes. Now and again among their somber ranks, a touch of color or gilding creates a pleasing point ou which the eye may rest. For after all, it is color aud a haruonious blending of shades that produces the desired eftect iu decoration. Decoration has far less to do with ulaterials thau we are inclined to think. The Veuetians, who love color passionately, are in the secret of beuty. But here, too, is "moderation" repuired. Too much color is to be more studionsly avoided than too little. 'Cleanliness, space and just the requisite amount of color make houses beautiful and homelike.
Bnt in what is the color to be made man-
ifest? Is there uothing ifest? Is there uothing but pictures and books?
I remember one winter when wy walls had hauging npon then bunches and festoons of red and vellow litter-sweet berries. I know they were pretty, for all my friends demanded, "Tcll me where I can get some like thent."
Window-gardens, where people have "luck" with tlowers, are charmiug in wiuter, and I hare a friend who has potted ferns in the house the sear aronnd. and duriug portion of they are prepared by waxiug and irouing to look as if they were still continning to grow. She never gives away the secret when her callers say, "Oll, Mary, what luck you have with ferns!"
I have a bunch of poppies, made of crape tissue-paper, that will almost have the effect on you of those which Pallas strews to bring one slecp, they are so like the real oues in Levautine poppy-fields; aud their rich scarlet brighteus all the place.

Minmie W. Bainess-Millele

\section*{HOME TOPICS.}

Mushrooms. - "Have you had any mushrooms this fall?" asked a neighbor a few Weeks ago. "I do uot know enough about them to dare gather them myself," was my reply. A day or two after this a little maid, my neighbor's daughter, brought me a basket of this delicious edible. I studied them carefully, re-read Jessie Stewart Good's article in the FARM AND Fimeside of April lst, and also the report ou Cnited States department of agriculture, and decided that the variety in hand was the I Iforicks compestris, commoll meador limsh finds me, with basket in hand, searcling the pasture for a supply for the day. After a warn shower I sometimes find enough in the dooryard. This mushroom is rery easily recognized. It grows in open, grasey places in fields and pastures, but never in thick woods.
The cap (1) is fleshy, of a white or tawny, and sometimes brownish color, according

to its age. When it is in the best condition for use, the gills (2) are a beantiful pink, or more nearly the shade called old ose; later this color changes to light and rose; later brow dork. They are good as long then dark they are firm.
When the mushroom first makes its appearance above the ground the gills are corered by a white, filmy membrane, reaching frou the stem to the edge of the cap. As the froun the stem to the edge of the cap. As the and leaves only a white, woolly ring around the stem (3). The nuargin of the cap gen the stem (3). The niargin of the calp gen.
erally extends a little veyond the outer
extremity of the gills. The white tlesh
always changes to dark when cooked. always changes to dark when cooked.
Never use mushrooms that havo an unNever use mushrooms that havo an un-
pleasant odor or taste wefore they are pleasant
cooked.
Mushroon Stew.-1'eel the outer skin from the cap of the mushroom, cut ofi nearly all of the stem and break or cut the eap into small pieces. P'ut a tablespoonful of butter in a stow-pan, and when it is melted put in the mushrooms, cover closely and let them steam for about tell minntes, then add a spoonful of Hour mixed with a with salt and pepper and serve either alono or poured orer slices of tonst.
Mesmioom sour- l'repare a quart of mushrooms, put thems orer tho fire with half a teacupful of water and an mintes, then add a pint of hot milk or crean, mak shason with salt and breper. This soup. RMMN ()N The IIN:N.-"(Oh, dear! what shall l do with my hands?" and Consin Xomie ledd out two very hadly-staned
 ranked the green walnuts. "I gness we "an remedy that," and I handed her a bot the from my wasil-stand contanimg a sat-
wated somtion of oxalice arid, imblold here to put a few drops of it on her hamds, rub it thoronghly over the stained places, and lear water. If the stain is not all gone, repeat the operation
Nellie did as clirected, and soon every vestige of the stain had ranished, but she on her black sateen dress and a red spot was the result. I touched this with a little ammomia, and the color was restored. my Wasl-stand, as twoor thee drops of it will remove
regetable.
If care is taken to removo all traees of the acid from the hands with clear water, soal will bring the stain out again, and then rub the hands well with vaseline
or some other emollient. The acid will not roughen or injure the hands in any
way.
If an oumee of oxalic acid erystals is put into a bottle and just enough water poured in to cover it, a saturated solution will be formed. This is very strong, and must not only bo plainly labeled, but kept out of the reach of eliildren. More water may be added from timo to time, until the acid is all dissolved, when another ounee of erystals should be put in.
Oxalic acid, whieh is sometimes ealled
salts of lemon, will remove ink-stains,


No. 2.-FALL Whist.
iron-rust and other stains from white
Inth, but care must le taken to wash Luth, but care must lae taken to wash
the spot inmediately in elear water, or the fabrie will be injured.
mada mel.
WOMEN
Who want light and easy work, either all
the time or \(\mathbf{s p a r e}\) other publishers pay as big cash commission. The business is genteel, and promotes good health, besides filling your purse. Write to-day for full particulars.
Address FARMI AND FIRESIDE, Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Ohio.

\section*{heart pictures}

An amusing exereise of curiosity is to ask each persou who visited the art palace at Chieago to name his favorite pleture.
These may be called "heart pictures." The artists of a certain school rail against "anecdotal painting," but the emotions of Inmanity will continue to respond to the tender stories told on canvas. "Tone," "teclnique," "values" :ure eniginatical terms to the mass of art observers, but the simplest child knows when a pieture rouses a gentlo or generous feeling.
"Tell me your favorite picture," I asked a lovely, gray-haired woman of sixty. "Il is "Breaking the Home Ties,"" she answered with a sweet smile of motherly s 5 mpatliy.
This was the same answer mate ly a young woman whomust live thought of Ther own home-leaving or her brother's. young man whose home was away half the width of the conlinent. Probably no other painting made a wider impression. It wats simply a young man with a sensitive, refincd face standing in the midst of a homely room; his mother held her boy's land; their faces were tean-stained; you hand; their faces were tear-stained; you could hear the gentle admonitions, "So a
good boy. Don't get into bad company. good boy. Don't get into bad company. Remember, I slall be praying for you.
other members of the family stood near. respectfully silent at the mother's grief respectfully silent at the mother's grief
and solicitude. The preparations for the and solicitude. The preparations for the
journey were seen in the backgromd. journey were seen in the backgrotma. Tho composition and brushwork of the ities did everyone panse with involuntary admiration. It was the hecort in it.
"Tell me your favorite picturo," I asked a young mother who had a lope-brightened face.
"It was 'The Baptism,'" she said. "The christening of the first baby, I imagine. The beautiful, delieate mother reclines in the foreground. Slie is surrounded by her parents and other nembers of the family, and her face wears such a happy smilo as sho looks at the baby held by its godmother before the clergyman who read the baptismal serviee. Oh, it is such a weet picture.'
Tell me your farorite pieture," I asked a young girl.
Perhaps she thought of her own approaching happiness, for she had a blissful dreaminess aljout the eyes as she said:
"I don't know tho name of it, but I conld understand the story. It was a young bride brought for the first timo to her father-in-law's house. It was a pretty, homelike roon. The mother-inlaw, a dear old lady with the sweetest smile, was taking of lier new daughter's cloak. The way she did it would have won auyborly's heart. Thic bricle wore a lavender dress, and looked so happy that I am sure she married for love. from his ehair, where he had been reading. He seemed interested and approving. There was a little girl in a window-scat. She, too, looked curious and pleased.
She must have been the groom's little sister. In the groom's little sister. In the band was smiling with delight while he bent his head to hear something whieh his big sister whispered in his ear. She must have told him that his wifo was 'just lovely.'",
"Well,"
"Well," said a jolly grandfather, "the prettiest pieture in the whole colleetion was "She Ornithologist.' I don't eount myself mueh of a
eritic, but I was taken with that at onee. I looked in the eatalogue, and there I found that I had very good taste was painted by Sir John Millais, who is an 'A. R. A.' and an 'R. A.' (whatever that may mean), and he has oltained at least half a dozen medals and belongs to no end of 'institutes' and 'aeademies.' "
Everybody who saw it will remember this charming pieee. The prineipal figure, the ornithologist, is a fine-looking old gentleman who reclines on a couch and holds in his hand a suall other speeimens of stuffed birds lying about. Around the old gentleman are grouped his grandchildren, six of them, all showing eager interest. At her grandfather's feet sits a young
girl with that exquisite beanty of profile Whieh Millais can give his women. All boy of twelve, with eharming profile, and a sister almost equally beautiful, look over tho old scientist's shoulders. The oldest sister loolds in check two little children of sister holds in check two little child
five or six, who are almost beside themfive or six, who are almost beside
selves with delight. This painting has selves with delight. This painting has its story of family affection, whiel touches the heart. Kate Kaufriman.

\section*{MARY GREW, AGAIN.}

It is ouly a sloort time since one of the leading American periodieals discussed the working-girl questiou under the subjeet of "What society Has to Offer Mary Grew." The thinking part of the world is very much vexing itself with the puzale, but the truth of the matter is that it remains matter is that it remains
unanswered still. Yet there are several simple solutions that might be offered. There are, we know, thousauds of girls engaged in faetories girls engaged ill faetories wages, not enough to biud wages, not enough to bint som and body together, much less afford a girl an
opportunity to keep herown soul.
If girls would ouly be prevailed upon to leave the city, thousands of them could secure good, respectable lomes in the country with farmers, whose wives would consider them a godsend, treat them as equals, give them nice rooms, wholesome more eold meals, of questionable ingredients, eaten in dusty apartments, to the roar of maehinery, the babble ble of city streets, but warmfood in unlimited quantities, eaten in summer to the musie of birds, ou shaded verandas and in winter by the generousblaze of warm fires whose
fuel costs her never a cent. and starving to find enough money ping the rent. It is alrearly paidoney to pay of being without employm. No danger , three to four most exeellent homes, with more clear money at the end of a week than she would have in tho city at the end of a year. If there is a parent to be supported, he or she could live muell more cheaply in a small village or the country than in the city, and the daughter could devote her wages as before to their support. She would find that the money would go three times as far.
The farmer's wife would be delighted to have the leaveu of city life that this would afford her, and would gladly teach the seorets of the kitchen and dairy to the city elerk, faetory girl, seamstress, or other employee of I eare not what capaeity, in return for the bright suggestions that the Country goung person could offer.
country girls who know when they are well off, will stay away from the eity, and city girls who know when they are well off, will steer for the country

> Carrie o'Neal.

\section*{serving vegetables.}

Baked potatoes should be served with eold meats, as well as beefsteak, lamb chop and codfish, fresh fish and oysters. Mashed or plain boiled potatoes with oast meats and stewed chieken.
Sweet potatoes with loast beef, lamb or fowls.
Turnips and cabbage witl mutton and orned beef.
Tomatoes and baked sour apples with at meats and poultry or game
These reeipes have proved so satisfac fory to me that I send them to other oung housekeepers
Biscurr.-To one quart of flour stir in
2 teaspoonfuls of baking-powder,
2 tablespoonfuls of butter,
Sweet milk to make a soft dough
Roll and cut out, bake fifteen minutes in

\section*{Gramay Gems.}

1 pint of sweet milk, cold,
1 pint of water
1 teaspoonful of sugar,
1 teaspoonful of salt,
3 pints of Graham flour
Drop into hot gem-pans and bake quickly

\section*{TRIED RECIPES.}

Jeliy Caite. -
1 heaping teaspoonful of butter, \(11 / 2\) cupfuls of sugar
2 eggs,
A pinch of salt
Beat this to a froth, then add 1 eupful of
sweet milk and creain miwd sweet milk and crean mixed, \(21 / 2\) eupfuls of flour, with 2 teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and one of soda sifted inl the flour; or \({ }^{21 / 2}\)
teaspoonfuls of good baking-powder. Flateaspoonfuls of good baking-powder. Fla
vor with only \(1 / 2\) teaspoonful of preferre essence; bake. mis. s. v. broadmead.
Pennsylvania.
Drying Siveet Potatoes.-Cook done, take off peeling, ent in round slices one quarter inch thiek, dry in stove on large dishes or poplar boards, or in fruit-dryer il you have one. Don't put them on tin

iron, it will make them blaek. Aster they are partly dried they may be put in the sun to finish. When wanted to eat, wash and soak in warm water half an hour and stew them in same water till tender. Season to taste witlı sugar and butter, and bake a few minutes in stove.

\section*{Virginia.}
mRS. G. E. EATON.
Orange Whey. -
1 orange, juice of,
Heat slowly until curds form, strain and eool.

Eac
1 egg, white of,
1 tablespoonful of pulverized sugar,
1 lemon, juice of,

\section*{1 goblet of water}

\section*{Beat together:}

Sago Milk. - Three tablespoonfuls of ago soaked in a cupful of cold water one our'; add three cupfuls of boiling milk; sweeten and flavor to tast
half hour. Eat warm.
Baked Milk.-Put half a gallon of milk in a jar and tie it down with writingpaper. Let it stand in a moderate oven eight or ten hours. It will be like cream, and is very nutritious.
Нот Biscuit.-

\section*{1 quart of flour}

3 teaspoonfuls of baking-powder,
1 teaspoonful of salt,
1 tablespoonful of white sugar. Sift and mix thoroughly; work in one tablespoonful of lard or butter, and make into a smonth dougis with a pint of milk; roll to the thickness of an inch, cut with bis-ail-cutter, and bake in a little nore butter and substitute water. Splendid Gringer-sNAPS. - Seald one
eupful of molasses, stir in one teaspoonful eupfinl of molasses, stir in one teaspoonful one soupful of sugar; add one egg and ont tablespoonful of ginger and beat well together; then add one tablespoonful of vinegar, and flour enough to roll.
GOOD NEWS-WONDERFUL CURES OF
CATARRH AND CONSUMPTION Our readers who suffer from Lung Diseases,
Catarry, Bronchitis and Consumptinn, Will be
glad to hear of the wonderful cures made by Catarrb, Bronchtiss and Consumption, Nill he
glad to hear of the wonderful cures made by
the new treatmentt known in Europe as the
Andral-broca Discovery. WTrte to the New
Hedical Advance, 67 Erist bih Street, Cincin-Andral-Broca Discovery. Write to the New
Medical Advance, 67 East \(6 t h\) street, Cincin-
nati, Obio, and thiey Will send you this new
treatnent free for tral. state age and all
particulars of your disease.

\section*{(1) II dilutsthuld.}

\section*{the delights of "moving}

To move, or never to move, is not
The question norr for we had to The question nor, for we had to move.
Uulike the leopard, we've changel our spot, Uulike the leopara, we we changed our spot, well, here is the house, and there is the van A-rumbling slowly along the road. In eare of Thompkins, a carcful man,
But what a ehaotic, unsigiglty load Of all the objects yet seen or heard. The most ridiculous and absurd

\section*{Are your household goods on a drayman's}

All wrong side out. What a shoek to pride! And fastened aronnd with ropes and peg. With pots and kettles strung on its legs. Unloaded now. The gutar is broke,
The baby carripe has lost a wheel, The baby carrivge has lost a w
With oil the carpet is all a-soals, And the coal-hod's fonud in a tub of meal. shivered to bits are the antique bowls, rour grandmother's portrait is punched wit holes,
nd the

\section*{And the do}

A chair leg punctures the looking-glass, And now, of all things that should come

\section*{The pie}

The rugs are utterly spoiled, I fear The sofn's casters are nowhere found,
But still there is comfort, for just lools The still there is comfort, for just look here,
The old firon is safe and sound. The old fat-iron is safe and sound.
Take all the fragments that still remain, Tack 'em and glue 'em and tie with stringe, And never, oh, nevermore more ngain!

\section*{HOUSEKEEPIMG MADE EASY.}

Yb, it cannot only be made cass, and system are the necessary helpers. Jou shall have, and from her own pen, too, the experience of one whokept house so easily that she was asked by a friend who was risiting her, "Does your house "un itself?" and "How do you keep the wheels in motion?" This was her reply:
"My good mother, by precept aud example, taught me that a place for each thing and that thing kept in that place, when not in actual use, would save a week's time lost in hunting during a rear. So when my housekeeping began, my first thought was in arranging closets and drawers, which was the best place? In the and on the lowest shelf because most con venient, stand dredge-biox, salt and pepper in a row; all can be taken to the table with ne morement. Behind these are tea and tanding beside them-a little glass tum bler for tea and a cup for the coffee. I can uot use space for the full description.
"In the minder closet to the right are paus nd skillets used for break fast, middlle for dinner, and left, soup and corn boilers. In one of the drawers a discarded silver-
\(\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { and cheerfnl a "good-morning" as I can } \\ & \text { give. It is my Iondar salutation. It }\end{aligned}\right.\) give. It is my Innday salutation. It
needs to be more sympathetic and kindly needs to be more srmpathetic and kindly
than any other throngh the week. I rethan any other throngh the week. I re-
mark on the good day for washing if this is mark on the good day for washing if this is
1onsible; if not, a regret for the rain, but an lossible; if not. a regret for the rain, but an
encomraging promise is given thus: 'Nerer enconraging promise is given thus: 'Nerer
mind, Bessie, the rain is needed for something or it would not come, and as soon as the napkins and towels are ready to hang, we will have the clothes-horse in the din-ing-room, and they will all be dried before it is time to set the ciinner-table

I have seen these few words provoke a good-natured reply, lift the drouping brow and wreath it with a smile. After the oatmeal is put on the range, for my help alwars attende to tize fire, aud by this time it burns weil, or will if sou do your part. Insist on owner of the cooking arrangement, be it range or stove, keeping it in order; if he won't, then do it yourself. A poor nire has much of the diseom fort of the world smouldering in it. It is my part
to arrange the table that there may be no missing article, and I am careful to inspect missing article, and I am careful to inspect each place and see that the necessary knife,
fork, napkin, spoon for oatmeal and tumbler are each in their place
bler are each in their place. children, see that ther are mixing the dressing with the fun, and I show them how to combine these, and then attaek the breakfast. This we never allow to be scrappy on Monday morning. A slice of
ham nieely broiled, fried potatoes-and what a difference there can be in tinis dash, sometimes so uninviting, and yet may be always good if simple directions are followed. For Monday's breakfast with ham, Ifry the potatoes, and when just browned, I add two eggs beaten only until whites and yolks are well mixed, let them just set and serve hot. It is really stirred eggs and
potatoes. The children finish, not begin, this meal with a slice of bread and srrup. "Breakfast orer, the larger children at school, the little ones playing in the nursery, I make the beds, have a ten minutes play with my darlings, and promise a second risit soon if ther will play pleasantly. This promise I never, forget-my heart reminds me of it
Now, again to Bessie. We haug napkins and towels in the dining-room, stretch a line or two in the kitchen, being sure to leare a wide opening to reach the range, or you will make a wider opening of discomfort to Bessie, for she will have to move them each time, and grows more and more irritated. Aroid all such eauses of annoyauce. I prepare dimerand dessert, and the washing uears completion. Bessie knows uow that if callers eome, or the children ueed attention, she must stop washing and take up where I left off, for the meals must be punctual.
"If I can afford it I buy dessert for Monday. It is our ice-cream day, and is made a treat for father and the children. But if we cannot do this weekls, we substitute something less expensive cream puffis, eclairs, a good pie, lady-locks, in turn, Sometimes we have fruitand nuts. Apples, walnuts or shell-barks and a little choc ehildren. In every possible way we make ehildren. In every possible way we make
wash-day attractire, just as we plan to
will be to me.' A little praise helps so much aud unvecessary, unfarorable critcisms mnst be a voided.
"I never get snpper nuless my girl is out. To hare the older childern ready to welcome their father, and \(I\) as attractive as possible, something that father likes planned for supper, with the possible interruptions that will come, are quite to look for him, the baby is weing un dresser for him, the baby is boing unmade readr bed, and the next little one sis:ten; this is done regularly. Then father has time for a little play and a good-night


Inittale for marking
word with them, and they are safely laid down before half-past-six-o'clock supper or diuner, as the case may be. This is our children's happy time, and we all enjoy it. Bessie is soon interested in this and enjors our pleasure in it. she soon becomes one of us and I take her into partnership. She is the junior member of the firm of three, for she is the father's and mother's helper in making the home. We keep her birthday, not as we do ours exactly, but she has her cake, which I make myself or buy. It is all her own, and she enjoss treating us and carrying some to her riends. We each give her some little hing, the best we can, even to the king of a baby, who presents it in his dear, chubby fist. "Tu

Tuesclay we iron. On this day I only wash and wipe china and glass in the din-ing-room as usual. Dessie goes on regularly and cloes not expect any aid in the kitchen. We try to make as little washing as possible, with due respect to cleanliness. The every-day clothing is made neatly, but with little trimming, so as to sare time
in the ironing. Snuday dress is the prettiest my cireumstances allow, and is trimmed for beauty's sake and worn for the day's sake. It is His day, and we give to him and do for him the best we ean, or we try to do this, and it is our first lesson in spending Sunday.
"Wednesday we bake bread aud cake, elean silver and windows, the latter as occasion requires. I do not exact that it shall be done if they look bright and clean, but this work belougs to this day. Thursday and Friday are our sweeping days. Satnrday the yard and kitchen have a thorough cleaning. Of course, bread-baking comes in on this day also.

There are some ways in which all this can be made casier. A basket in a fixed place, with soft, clean cloth, a chamois and a newspaper-instead of the soft cloth we use a small sponge. Wheu through, wash all elean, put in the sun or near the fire, and when dry, into the basket and into its place. It takes but a feir minutes and no time lost in hmnting a uewspaper, etc.
The chamois should be eleaned thns: The chamois should be eleaned thns:
Make a moderately strong solution of soda Make a moderately strong solution of soda
and water, wet the chamois and rub the and water, wet the chamois and rnb the
soap on it, then wash thoroughly in the soap on it, then wash thoroughly in the sccond fresh soda-water and rnbbing the solp on the ehamois; rinse in this, stretch well and dry. It will not harden if rinsed in soap-suds. Have a large bottle of this misture for cleaning your lath-tubs, tins,
"W:ashing is made easier by the use of homs. To a boilerful add two or three tablexponfuls of borax. Take part of this, arking enough cold water to make it a right temperature for the hands. For cleaning paint, one ounce of borax and a pound of brown soap, cut small, to three quarts of water. Let it melt, but not boil. Tse with a tlannel. It improres the paint remoring spots readily.

Have warm snds for looking-glasses, and dust a little whiting over them and rnb with chamois. Clean bronze with sweet-oil and polish with chamois. For eleaning marble. pubrevized chalk and ammonia; exeetlent, too, for stationary lasins and china
sinks. Bruises or scratches on fnrniture removed by rubbing with the kernel of a walnut or butternut. Polish furniture with equal parts of linseecl-oil and turpen tine. These and many other simple and practical helps make the housekeeping easy; but this is not all-good housekeeping is nol ahrays good home-keeping." But thus endeth our first lesson.

Hope Holiday

\section*{FACIAL massage.}

The country housewife shonld be able with ordinary care, to preserve a good

isters. She has the adrantage of fresh air, healthful food and regular hours, and her work ean be made wholesome exercise let she should resort to the expedient used by women as beautifiers, and one o the most highly recommeuded just now is facial massage.
In our elimate the ehanges are so fre quent and so sudden that the emmplexion or rather the skin, is difficult to keep in good condition after early womanhood has passed. Facial massage cleanses, soften and puts into normal condition the skin of the face. It is a mistaken idea that only a professional masseuse can do the work, for any woman with a little practice can man ge her own face. The tollet-table should be supplied with good counplexion soap, such as almond-oil, sold soothing lotion, such as almond-oil, cold cream or olire-oil The face must first be gently washed all
orer with warm suds; while damp apply over with warmi suds; while damp apply
an unguent and rub well into the skin. There is a secret iu this part of the worl worth knowing, for unless the rubbing is properly done it will uot be effective. Al Ways rub upward and backward to keep wrinkles away, and to remove them in the opposite direction from the formation of the lines. After giving the face a sufficient rubbing, it should be washed, dried and lotion again applied. This time, besides rubbing, the face should be gently pinched and patted, to call the blood into circula tion. This part of the work should not be overdone, as harm will resnlt. As soon as the skin begins to sulart or burn, it is time with The firy the face bathed ond dried. It will be soft the smoth when it is ready to is ready to apply powder, whe the shiny appearance likely to follow
more the more the shiny al
so mneh washing.
The softening
The softening is produced by the bath iug and riusing, the friction removing all waste matter, leaving new skin uuder it esh and elear.
Rain-water is best for all bathing pnr poses, and only the purest soaps should be used, the common varicties being injurious to the skin on aecount of the large amount of alkali used in making them. Care should be used in selecting creams and oils. Glycerine yellows the skin, vaseliue enconrages the growth of hair. A pure article of olive-oil is ehcap and beneficial, and an excellent creanl ean be made by the ents. To make it, take three ounces of strained hones, three ounces of mutton tallow, two onnces of beeswax and the juice from two large cucumbers. Mix well, put in a saucepan and let simmer slowly for several hours. Pnt in treatment is given the face regularly and systematically, the result will be most sat systemati
isfactory.

Elaza R. Parker.


HOUSE CLEANING in india.
I issure you it would be inn interesting in the mysteries of the semi-annual "puttinse the house to rights." That it ncoded (fuestion for a moment. livery roon in the houso appears to havo and erpual amount of dirt and filth

\section*{md about walls.}

The "Dest room" is not less dirty than he litehen, for a Hindoo woman does not pany comes. The most pleasantly situated berfrom is not kept intact as a gruestrhanber, noither tre the most olegrant finmishings locked
this saut room.
She does not close shutters :nd draw the hlinds lest the upholstery become dull and the carpets faded by tho intense heat of
the tropical sun. The windows and doors lo not remann carefnly elosed lest a particle of dust should enter.
No, indect, the llindoo and Mohammodan honsekeopers are not so foolish as respects. They bclieve in enjoying what they have and allowing their chiddren to to the same. They are not continnously chhno!" Look (or fo carefn!), don't touch that. Ono thing they are particular about, however, their children very seldom piece setweon meals. Should they ever do so, they are tranled to remain in the kitehen visedly they devour, rather than eat.; Their play things are never taken from the nursery and they are put away when playtime is over.
Nertheless, could you visit a Hindoo house you would decide with me that the


Initials for
when once undertaken it is clone thoroughly, a
Perhaps the men are better natured there Who shall say? One thing is certain, they never get out of patieacc putting up stovepipes. And really, coule to think of it, in getting the stovepipe to fit. The men in getting the stovepipe to fit. The men their faces, pinch their thumbs, scold their their faces, pinch their thumbs, scold their wives and utter language-well, lauguage
not befittiug a saint, while doing this work. not befittiug a saint, while doing this work.
No, no, none of these things ever happen in heathen India. More than that, should the wife mildly ask, "Will you please beat the carpet a fow moments this morning, Ram Chandrc?" he doesn't suddenly renember that he has an cngagement down town, that he "should have been there an hour ago," saying which his hat is seized and his poor "bibi" is left to get the work lone as best she can.
The wife, on the other hand, does not set forth a cold lunch at dinner-tiune, saying, "Ercrything is in surch disorder I really
Now, methinks I hear some of you say, "Why, indeed the natires of India are than I had snpposed." Not so fast, imy friend; there is a reason for all these "aforefriend; there is a reason for all these "afore-
saids." In the first place, the "best room" "ould not be less dirty than the kitcheu, as they are one and the same. 'Tlrey never have a spare room of any kind.
Shutters, blinds aud cirtains never enter into the furnishings or belongings of a house. Their widdows are not worthy the uame. "Good reason why" the children remain in the oue room to eat, also why
their playthings are kept there and put away each eve. They hide them to keep The children are not continnously scolded and "dou'ted" because they handle the pic-
tures, fancy work, bric-a-brac, cte., beccunse there are none of these things in the houso. It could not be otherwise than that all voms are equally dirty, because the parlor, dining and sitting roon are all combined iu one room, low, dark and poorly ventilated. The walls are literally garmished with colowebs and soot. 'This canuot be removed test the goddess residing in the spider bring some great calamity mpon the fanily. A stroyed. The soot and smoke are necan sany attendants upon their method of woking-lire is seldon used for any other 1uprose.

Were you in India you would soon perwive that chimmeys are couspicuons for their alsence. Now I hear one exdimim,
"Whero do thoy run their storepipes theu?" Aye, there's the point. They do not have stovepipes at all, and if they hat the men would not "turn their hands over" to help their wives in putting them in place. They nover refuse to beat carpet Decanse there is none to beat.
The stove is fashioned of mud and is moved untloors and iu at pleasure. A depression is made on the top, into which the fuel (dried cow chips) is placed and over which the food is cooked. Shonld the roem become too full of smoke, the women of the higher caste can easily betake themselves to the opeu court, around which all their houses are built; or if they are lowcaste women, directly out of doors.

The Hindoos still retain the old patriarchal style of living. The family houso shelters the entire household-grandparents, parents aud all the sous with their many children, oue room constituting a house. You can readily imagine the discomfort arising from such a system (which subject will be treated of in my next artiele).

matting, a home-made rug of white rags alone is very pretty. Sow the rags as for a ratg carpet and have then woven as such with the white rags. The warp may be eft loug at eitherend and ticd into fringc.
is there a crack under some doer that ets in a plentiful supply of fresh air Fresh air is all right in its place, but we do not relish a continual blast of it make a door-protector. Take a piece of bed-ticking the length of the doorway's width, about eight inches in width; fill it with sand and sew the cuds tight. Make a cover for it of some pretty, dark cretonne ha you will have something which, when placed by the door, will defy the cold. Pro old rag carpet, rolled tight and sewed over and over.
If you have a linen table-cloth that is wearing out, past rederuption for table use take the best parts of it and make it into napkins for the children's lunch-lasket. Bits of cold ham or beef mixed with bread crumbs, soasoned, moistened, baked in baking-powter cans and then sliced cheol lunch.
Did you ever have to stort up a fire in der to get some warm water to make ponge? Do you know that the bread is just as good, wholesome aud sweot if made
minsy strow ticking mok
minsy straw ticking makes the ideal ish-rag. Cut them a good size and hem hem neatly, and don't depend upon the odds and ends of anythiug for a dish-rag Hot water poured into a dish before serv ing a vegetable in it will help to kcep the vegetable warm when on the table.
Have you tried a circulating library, in
your neighborhood? Let each neighbo your neighborhood? Let each neighbor if he will, subseribe for good paper or magazine. See erent one, then exchange Buy some good books now, something that you have been wantiug to read. After you have enjoyed them, give Christmas present.

Mary D. Sibley.

\section*{CHINESE EMBROIDERY.} Chinese embroidery is the most remarkable that ever ame from human fingers Any lady who has ever at tempted embroidery undertands the difficulty of giv ing a neat appearance to her work on only one side

As to the "interesting sight" of house extrome, tis intcresting because so times before some great feast to the gods the house is purified by having tho god scrubbed with water in which a large amount of the same material as that used for fuel is dissolved. This constitutes the entire process of house cleaning.

Ella Bartlett Simions.

\section*{ABOUT THE HOUSE.}

In a few days people will be taking up plants for house decoration during the winter. In an ordinary house, plants for winter use should be as books, "Few and well chosen." I should rather have a few and have them nice, than to have a profusion of stragglcis. Try those that you are sure will repay you, then lavish all the time and care you can spare them. If there is but one pleasant, sunny window in the sitting-room, don't give it up to plants. You will want to sit there to sew and to read, and to look out. Windowbrackets are nice and take but little room, and often a plant shows to so much better advantage if it is not surrounded by others.
Autumu leaves are so bright and cheerful that they ought to be given a place for awhile duriag tho early winter. They are very pretty pressed, but in that way each leaf is generally severed from its bough, and the arrangement of them suggests more of art than of nature. Select some
pretty boughs or clumps, and on bringing them into the house press eaeh leaf with a warm iron, but do not remove them. Then the bough is all ready for a picture or to take a place of its owu on the wall. The leaves do not eurl auy sooncr than those pressed betwcen papers.
Rugs are very serviccable, especially for Wintor use. Remnants of brussels or inmake good rugs at little expense. For a

Beeman's Pepsin Gum.


TOYOROY Mame mer In Health and Disease,
BY ALOEE B. STOCKHAM, M. D., OVER 25 YEARS PRAGTIGE.
 nounced a Godsend." Prepaid, \$2.75. Sumple pages

\section*{Alice B. Stockham \& Co., 277 Madison St., Chicago.}

\section*{Getting Thin}
is often equivalent to getting ill. If loss of flesh can be arrested and disease baffled the "weak spots" in the system are eradicated.

\section*{Scoti's Emulsion}
is an absolute corrective of "weak spots." It is a builder of worn out failing tissue-nature's food that stops waste and creates healthy flesh.

of the article embroidered, but the Chinese embroider both sides, so that dey turning the work it is impossibie to neater, and this, too, on material so thin that it seems impossible to work with it at all. Onc of the peeuliar features of a piece of Chinese fancy work is the hem American ladies fold down a flat hem and fasten it with a whip-stitch; the Chinese is wouderfully a delicate stitch to be done by Chinese women worlking at
what we would consider starvation wages

\section*{Now and Then.}

Now and then I fall to dreaming
Of the good old days again; But the times somehow are seem ing
Better now than they were then.
Daughter tells me, Gold Dust Powder
Cleans and washes with such ease That it lightens household labor, making restful times like

Every day her praise grows louder; Eiven I admit at last, That the

\title{
Gold Dust Washing Powder
}

Has improved upon the past
What the steam car is to the travelcr, and the mowing machine i to the farmer, Gol, DUST is to the housekeeper-a moderu meaus of saving time, strength and urouey. Sold everywhere.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK \& CO., Chicago,
(9)w sumay gfterum.
the coming of the lord. Do you hear the mirhty clashing
Of the thoughtes of men of power? Of the thenghts of men of power
Do you sec the omens thickening Of a crisis every hour?
What is this, tha what the other?
Why this itrange unrest abroid? Ah! the signs forctell the coming-
Yea, the coming of the Lord.
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\) Fror an evolution rast,
Wreught in God and like an anchor In a mighty current cast.
What the outcome of the conflict? What the end, alin who can sas?
We may read in living leters,
We may know, yea, know to-day. More than mortal words proclaim it-
Revelations from our God, All the signs forctell the coming-
Yca, the coming of the Lord.
THE OLD MAN SINGS. There's a wabble in the jingle and a stumble
in the meter,
And the aecent miglit be clearer and the yolunn be completer,
And there might be mucl improvementin the
stress and intonation, nunciation;
But there's music such as onec was played beWhen the old unanil plays the fiddle and goes
fecling for the strings: There is laught ter ehoked with tear-drops when
the old man sings.
And we form a ring around him, sud we place him in the middle,
And he hugss up to his withered cheek the poor old broken fiddle.
And a smile comes on his f
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\) Ind we press around to hear him as he sits
there iu the middtc,
The sound of many widing bells in all the
music surger, music surges,
Then we hear their elamor smothered by the
sound of funeral dirges. 'Tis the story of his lifetime that in the musie
rings.
And every life's a blind man
played on broken strings;
And so we sit in silence while

\section*{sings. - E. M. Slorey. \\ Win india. In is the trustee of
he Hindoo religion worship idnls. If he he
should not worship}

Wive him his meals, nor
eould other members of the famils par-
take of food with him. This compulsory worship of images is the great reason why
idolatry reigns supreme in India: Our women need education; but they custom of ehild marriage is in vogne among agy of twelve. This custom was universall-
age by the Hindoos on aeeonnt of the loose morality of the Mohammedans.
When the Moslems were in power thes instituted a law by which any Mohammedan conld claim an un his wife, and thans save her and her offspring from the eril eonsequences of
a false religion. When the Hindoos found
out that they were losing many of their grown-up married daughters, they resorted to the early marriage system, and thus, such a praetice under the benign English that the people are reluctant to alaardon it.
Connected with the early marriage sysamong high easte, is allowed to marry.
She must eat but one meal a day; no one should see her face the first thing in the
morning; she must do the menial work in the louse; she must also perform extra
penance for her hinsband, whose death, as
is supposed, was caused by her sins. There
are serenty-nine thousand of these widows under nine years of age; six hundredi and
\(\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { sixty-nine thonsand under eighteen years } \\ & \text { of age, and twenty-four million widows } \\ & \text { iu all. What miseryi is this! When I look } \\ & \text { into the beaming faces of young ladies in } \\ & \text { America, my heart aches for my poor, }\end{aligned}\right.\) suffering, widowed sisters in India.
These roeks of idolitry, caste system,
aarly marriaze and widowhoorl must be leveled down. But who is able to do this gigantie work? We are but a handful of workers among so many. Yet, "Who hath
despised the day of small things" These despised the day of sunall things?" These
words eleer ns in our arduous task. We believe that, like the small cloud of Tlijah, we shall within a short time cover the
whole horizon of India. For this work is not ours; it is to be accomplished "not by might, nor by power: but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosis."-Golden Rute.

\section*{after conversion, what?}

That is the time that tests you. Anybody can feel religious when he is singing revival hymms with a great company:
Anybody can resolve to be a Christian Anybody can resolve to be a Christian
when he is all ablaze with feeling. But who will be faithful when he is no longer happy? Who will walk after Christ in the
dusty every-dar road, as well as when the dusty every-day road, as well as when the way and shouting Iosamna before him? Who is the soldier for dress-parade only, and who for the march, for the bivouac and the battle-field
When in the morning the soldier wakes stiffened with cold, with no music to inspire him, no enemy eren in sight to rouse lins fighting ardor, he does not stop to
mourn orer his low spirits, and he does not conclude that he is no soldier beeause his spirits are low. He looks to his captain, takes his orders and obeys them. Do as he loos. First, take a little time in the morn ing in praser with your captain, and ge ou do. Yery simple the command may be: to
be sweet-tempered to those you meet, to be sweet-tempered to those you meet, to
do your daily work faith fully and heartily to resist jour besetting sins, to keep eye and heart open to the wants of those about yon; simple, Jes, but quite enoughenongh to make you earnestly seek yon father's sid, and find in the thought of his love ycur best encouragement and help.
Whoever thus lives, day after daj, seeking not his own pleasnre, but to do the master will, will find a :lessedness compared to which all momentary transports are poor and fleetiug. We eannot al ways dwell on the mount of transfiguration. But on the the needy and sorrowing, we shall find our master, and share his eompanionship, and be led by him until we enter into his glory.

\section*{TRANSIENT TROUBLES.}

Most of ns haye had tronbles all our lives, and each day has brought all the evil asked to recount the sorrows of our lives,
bow many could we remember? How many that are six months old should we tioned? To-day's troubles look large, but a weck hence ther
buried out of sight.
If you would keep a book, and every day put down the things that woryy yon, and see what becomes of them, it wonld be a benefit to you. You allow a thing a annoy fou, just as you allow a fly to settle your temper (or rathes get it; for when
men are surcharged with temper they are said to have lost it), and you justify your-
selves for being thrown ofr your bal selves for being thrown off your balanee by
eauses which you do not traee out. But if sou would see what it was that threw you off your balanee before break fast, and put and ascertain what became of it, 5ou would see what a fool yon were in the matter.
The art of forgeting is a blessed art, but the art of overlooking is quite as impor-
tant. And if we should take to lown the origin, the progress and outcone of a few of our troubles, it would make us that we would be glad to drop such things and bury them at once in eternal forgetfnlpetty life is too shongs petty worries, frettings, hatreds and vex-
ations. Let us think only on whatsoever
things are pure, and lovely, and gentle, aud report

Three Subscribers Without Leaving the House.
Thave taken thre sumperiviner 25, 1893.
ing and dave not been out of the since nous. 1 find Illinion is
Read page 19 and make money.
\(\frac{\text { GOD's STANDARD. }}{\text { What the world wants is a straight-up- }}\) and-lown religion. Mucli of the so-ealled piety of the day bends this way and that
with a low state of sentiment and morals.
We have all heen building a wall of characWer, and it is imperfect and needs reconthe perpendicular? Only by divine measurements. This whole tendeney of the time is to make us acet hy the standard of what others (lo. If they play eards, we phay cards; if they dance, we dance; if they ertain styles of books, we read then The question for me should not be what right. This perimentual reference to the beright. This perintual reference to the be-
harior of others, as though it decided anything but human fallibility, is a mistake as wide as the world.
There is a mighty attempt being made to reconstruct and fix up the Ten Command
ments. To many they seem too rigid. The tower of Pisa leans over about thirteen feet from the perpendicular, and people go
thousands of miles to see its graceful inelithousands of miles to see its graceful inelitectural contrivances it is lept leaning from century to century. Why not have tlie ten granite blocks of Sinai set a little aslant? Why not have the pillar of truth a-leaning? TWhy is not an ellipse as good as a square? Why is not an oblique as
good as a straight-up-and-down? friends, we must have a standard; shall it be God's or man's?-New York Observer.

\section*{THE BLOTTED PAGE.}

The writing-master entered the classroom and passed from one pnpil to another to review the task he had set before them. He paused before the new-comer; the page was blotted, scratched and disfigured "Master," said the boy in
"Master," said the boy in trembling accents, "I hare labored in vain; my hand is crippled; there is no resemblance between these crooked lines and the model I have endearored to imitate; but, master, pity me, for \(I\) have done my very best.
By his side sat his coupanion. "Behold my page!" he exclamed. "It is fair and elean, unsullied by a blot, untouehed by wisdom I forbore to incur your displeasure. Is not a blank page preferable to the tearstained, misshapen attempts of a crippled make a fair copy?
page withont voneh aside the clean, white page without vonchsating to cast a glanee
npon it, but he leaned with infinite conpassion and tenderness toward the pupil
who had done his best; gently he took his hand and guided it over the lines. with humble pupil took courage and rejoiced,
while his idle companion looked pon this fair, white page, and saw its brightness
\(\vec{A}\) NEW CURE FOR ASTHMA
 Faith in its wondcrful curative powers, the
Kola importing Co, 164 Broad way, New Iork,
arr sending out large trial cases of the Kola
Conpound free to all sufferers from asthma.
Send Jour name and address on postal card,
and they will send rou a trial

\section*{A FEW FACTS}
big FOUR ROUTE WORLD'S FAIR
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{27}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
an orator in the course of a stump speech, and a voice in the crowd replied, "Y"es, and a blamed sight better!" \\
Now, it is a good deal the same with the Blg Four Route to Chicago; it is a "blamed sight better" than any other line. Why? In the first place the train service, equipment and road-bed are uncqualed by auy railroad in the country; in the sccond place, the Sleeping Cars, Parlor Cars and Day Coaches are the finest speeimens of the car builder's art that ever ran on wheels; in the third place (now read this carefully), all trains of the Big Four Route enter Chicago along the Lake Front, stopping at Midway Plaisance, the Main Entrance to the World's Fair Grounds; 60th Sit., Hyde Park, 391 h St., 22nd St., 12th St, and land passengers and baggage eonvenient to all the World's Fair Hotcls and Boarding Houses, as well as the down-town Hostelries. Thiuk What this means! You are landed with gour stopping place, aroid the loug, tircsome transfer across the city nceessary via other lines. All ticket agents throughout the country are supplied with Big Four tiekets, and if you cxtent ask for tickets via Big Four Route, For further information address D. B. Jartin, General Passenger Agent, Cinciunati.
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Your Watch Insured Free.}

\section*{Vnchandid BOW}
the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled or wrenched from the case. Can only be
had on cases Containing this trade mark. (0).

Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia.
the oldest, largest, and most complete Watch Case factory in the world- 1500 employees 2000 Watch Cases daily

\section*{Jas. Boss}

\section*{Filled Watch Cases}
which are just as good as solid cases, and Sold by all jewelers, without extra charge for Non-pull-ont bow. Ask for pamphlet, or send to the manufacturers.


The Only Scientific and Practical Electric Belt Tor General Use. Producing a Genuine Current OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE contains fullest information, list of dieeases, cut of
iselts aud Appliances, prices. 8worn teetimouialis and


The Owen Electric Belt and Appliance Co. BLDG 201 to 211 STATEST., CHICAGO, ILL. Call at our ofites, when visiting the World's Fair,
ho at Dr A. Owen's Exhibit in Electricity Building



10 DAYS FREE TRIAL


FACTORY PRICES


\section*{firm etaniuys:}
three hundred and six pounds of bUTTER PER COW.

Jheby Mr. Wihluan, of Wisconsin, enabling hint to averago 306 pounds butter per year for cach
Hocerd's Daïymanz as folcow, a
lows:

During the year 1892 the old cows were dry on an average about six iveeks, and six of nine heifers wero milked continuously,
The largest average daily amount of milk and butter that wo ever obtained ner cow was during October, while they wero feeding. on new scedling of clover churing tho
day and kept in tho barn at night, and fed day and kept in tho barn at night, and fed
twenty pounds of ensilage, three pounds of oil-meal and four of bran
"Our ration last winter was from forty to fifty pounds ensilage, four pounds sheat oats, tive pounds corn fodder and one each of clover, hay and millet, with three pounds of cotton-seed meal, two pounds oil-meal and from six to eight pounds bran, salt being put on the dry meal every day. We endeavor to give each cow iu our herd personal attention and feed them indivi ually, according to the capacity of each. "The cows were let ont in the morning to drink, after feeding, to exercise until ll put in again at 1 e'clock in the afternoon. But in stormy weather they were out only long enough to drink, and if it had rained or snowed while they were out, the snow
or water was carefully brushed off. \(\Lambda\) t present they are turned out to drink both morning and evening; except Sundays when, if the weather is suitable, they are
turued in the yard at about 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and in again at about 4 in the afternoon, in order to allow us to go to
"The first thing douo to the cows mornings is feeding grain, then milked; afte breakfast, whilo the cows are out to drink, and corn fodder fed. The cows are then put in again until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when they are turned out to to keep them quiet, while we distribute the sheaf oats and ensilage and get in straw for bedding. Just before milking they are fed "Land-plaster is used freely
Land-plaster is used freely on the stable of ammonia and makes an almost odorless stable, but is itself a good fertilizer, and "During the coldest weather last winter
"Dure wo were troubled sonewhat with the ensilage freezing in the silo, until we tried
covering it with boards. We found this not only prevented freering, but retaned the ensilage in a fresh and sweet condi-
"We like laving our cows come fresh about the tirst of October, because then we calves, and do mot them and care for the
while wo harvest and thresh ong grain, cht our corn and fill our silos. Besides, the weather is not too cold, and there commence feeding ensilage as soon as the silos are full, we have an abundance of feed
in the inost critical time. "We estimate tho time.
at \(\$ 40\) per ycar ; of this amount, \(\$ 20\) is for grain and \(\$ 11\) for ensilage and other coarse feed in winter, and \(\$ 5\) for grain and §or for \(^{\text {f }}\)
"for the calend
31, 1892, our 24 cows gave us 179036 pound of mill,, giving us a credit at the lactory for 7, , 01 pounds of butter. This was an
arerage yield per cow of \(7,4,52 / 3\) pounds of milk and \(3251 / 2\) pounds of butter. "'rhe largest amount of milk we ever obture cows gave an average of 40 the mamilk per day and the heifors 29 pounds.
The yield of butter that month averaged The yield of butter that month averaged a pomids per day, per cow.
"The first year we filled our silos it took second year eight horses 14 days; the days; tho third we worked \(111 / 2\) days with tho remainder; last year five meu worked
then five 5i) 12 days and four men five days, with eight horses.'

CANCER AND ITS CURE.
 speciality for twenty years Their success is sei
with in a Treatise" malled free to anyone.

\section*{AGRICULTURE AND BUSINESS.}

Among the mumerdus causes assigned for the growing depression in trade, transportation and commerco of recent years, which has reached a climax churing the current financial panic, how many lave given a prominont place to the increasing distress of lato years among farmers? Hardly one. let it is certain that no other single eause, and probably not all other canses combined, have contributed so muc
When agriculture, in which over 30,000 ,000 of our people, or nearly half the population, are engaged, is prosperous, and the farmers get good prices for their products, every other industry thrives, chiefly because farmers havo plenty of money to make extensive purchases and thus give an impetus to all kinds of business. Mills, factories and workshops rin overtime, trade flourishés, purchases are heavy and collcctions casy; rail and water lines are
taxed to their utmost; workmen are in taxed to their utmost; workmen are in
demand at high wages, money is "easy" demand at high wages, money is "easy" and seeks cmployment with confidence, and the wholo country is joyful and
jubilant. jubilant.
At the close of the war farm products brought such prices that every farmer's pocket-book was plethoric, and his purchases of manufactuced goods so many, varied and expensive, that hundreds of factories had to run day and night to supply his demands. Was there ever such an era of prosperity in the history of the country? Did farm products ever before or since bring such high prices?
These soon began to decline, however, and with them fell off the purchasing power of the farmers, and the era of extraordinary national prosperity began to wane. The proportion of tho population engaged in farming also commenced to diminish. In 1870 fifty-two per ceut of all the males engaged iu business were employed in agriculture; in 1880 the proportion had fallen to forty-nine per cent, and it is ouly about forty-five per cent to-day Rural New-Yorker.

TEST OF WHEAT VARIETIES IN CANADA.
The Ontario agricultural experiment station has been making experiments with all the Canadian and American varieties of vinter wheat of any promise, the seod of which they have been able to obtain. The conclusions arrived at are thus summarized:
1. That the aye \(\quad r^{2}\) yields per acre of the fifty-two Canadiau and American varieties
grown in 1893 were, straw, 1.9 tons; grain grown in 1893 were, straw, 1.9 tons; grain,
30 bushels; weight per measured bushel, 30 bushels;
8.2 pounds.
2. The five best-yielding varieties for 1893 were the following: Goldeu Drop, 42.7 bushels per acre; Surprise, 42.6 bushels ciolden Cross, 41.5 bushels; Hybrid Mediterranean, 40.6 bushels; Early Red Clawson, 40.3 bushels.
3. The five varieties which gave the heaviest weights per measured bushel in 1893 were the Coryell; 62.7 pounds; Deitr Longberry, 61.5 pounds; Fulcaster, 61.2 garian, G1.1 pounds
4. That in our experience of the past four years the average yields per acre of the white and red wheats havo been almost exactly the same.
. That in our experience of the past three years we have found that the red wheats average from one and one half to
two pounds more per measured bushel two pounds more per
than the whiter wheats.
6. That in our expcrience the past year in sowing varieties of wheat at different dates, wo have found that in every instance tho earlier sown lots have given the best results.- From Butletin XC, Onterio Agr culheral Chllege Experiment Sialion.

\section*{THE SEED END OF POTATOES}

The question whether tho seed end of potatoes should be removed before the seed is planted has long been mooted among po tato growers. Most of them have decided that the seed end should be removed, or rather that the potato should be so cut as to give each set one to three good eyes, o varieties havie potatoes are planted, many will send out far too many shoots. These will crowd each other like so many weeds, and a great ainount of very small potatoes will be the result.
Varieties of pota
yes, and especially that have but few eyes, and especially those that are very
strong growers, will do better with whol strong growers, will do better with whole
seed. The crowding in this the number of potatoes, and they will
nearly all grow to marketable size. If they had a less number of shoots the potatocs
will be fewer and grow rougl, pronged will be fewer and grow rougl,
and unwieldy in size and shape.
We notice that tho Wisconsin station has been experimenting with potatoes, with
results that do not agree witl the concluresults that do not agree with the conclusions of practical eastern farmers. It finds that the whole potato with the seed end left on gave not only a larger yield of meraltogether than the potato did where the seod end was romoved. The Early Rose and snowllake potatoes were the kinds chosen for experiment. The result might have been more favorable for the cut potato if somo stronger-growing varieties had been chosen to experiment with.-Amer ican Cultivator.

\section*{THE OUTLOOK.}

The outlook is not the brightest from a a financial standpoint. Many business houses of high standing have succumbed duriug the past six months to the stringency of the period, and many more are unoving with unwonted caution lest they lose prestige and begin the downward course. The grand old profession, farming, is always the last to feel the depress-
ing influence of a panic, and we trust the situatiou may not becomo so extreme as to affect our readers, but certainly good business sense camnot be followed too
closely. There is no safer, surer vocation iu wh ther even the good ship "Farming" can be sunk if there be holes permitted in her hull and nobody mans the pumps.
Have good stock and not a head that is unprofitable. Don't winter old nor too many horses. Work into something that will afford a daily income. Study out or write to the experiment statious for rations that will produce your specialty most cheaply. Don't let the wagons, harness, machinery and tools lie or stand wheresun, wind or water will injure them Cultivate whatever tends to extend your business aud to make it more prosperous, and finally, seek constantly for outlets for your produce at prices and in ways better than those now enjoyed. Every-
thing comes to him who works and waits thing comes to him who
for it.-Farming. World.

\section*{SOWING OATS.}

Permit me to make a few suggestions as to sowing oats. It is too late to benefit
any one this season, but it may do them any one this season, but it may do them some good another season. Late oats do
not generally yield well and are liable to be injured by grasshoppers. To raise oats successfully the ground should be plowed in the fall and water furrows opened. If the ground is properly prepared in the fall, it can be prepared in the spring with a spring-steel-toothed harrow or a disk harrow, often before the ground gets dry quickly, often in less time than one fourth quickly, often in less time than one fourth spring. In March it was once dry enough to sow oats where the ground was properly prepared in the fall.
to produce much, which is on the ground to produce much, which is often the case,
it is a good plan to drill oats in tho wheat. By drilling the oats the same way the wheat was drilled, the drilling will not
destroy much of the wheat. This should destroy much of the wheat. This should
be done as early as possible, so as to have the oats' ripen when the wheat ripens. If you cannot separate the oats and wheat,
the two mixed will make excellent feed the two mixed, will make excellent feed. When tho wheat is very thin, what little there is cannot he staved on account of weeds. I have practiced this for years with
very good results.

\section*{HORSESHOEING.}

Allow me to give a word of caution to all those who are having their horses shod, to warn them against the too free use of the of the horse. takes to pare the sole but who begins by taking a liberal slice from the sole of the heel, and winds up by trimming the frog, blood through the thin skin left.
Now, that is entirely wrong. Under the toe of the shoe the substance of the hoof is can readily see when the old shoe is moverl, that by the expansion and traction of the hoof the heel is worn to a
certain degree. Consequently, while the certain degree. Consequently, while the
sole of the foot needs some paring, there is alinost no need of any paring of the heel. My experience for many years is that it
is a very hard matter to keep the smith from paring the heel, and I positively

Iorbiai the frog to be trimmollat all. What
it it does extend belo if it does extend below the rim of tho foot You mnst remiember that tho thickuess of of the groumd, and in thoo tho nuul or the the ace is Eround, and in the mux or the sand horse should come of the weight of the exactly yila come on the nog. That is esults inia a it is for. Trimuning tho heel bciug pared away, tlo whole weight of the horse rests on the crust of the hoof pressing
on the shoo.
A. IT V Dix Dorsux.

\section*{WOOD-FIBER PAILS AND TUBS.}

These very useful articles are made from ground wood-pulp prepared in tho usual manner, that from spruce stock lucing pre ferred. In making a pail, the machine for first molding the pail from the pulp is provided with a hollow perforated form or cast-irou, shaped like the inside of a pail then with fine wire cotherated brassand then with fine wire cloth. This form worked by a hydraulic piston, is pushed up into a large cast-iron "hat," which fits over it very tightly. Within this hat is placed a flexible rubber bag, and between this and the inner form first mentioned is admitted the pulp, still in a liquid state. The pulp being pumped in under pressure the water immediately begins to drain off through the wire cloth and perforations, and the rubber bag swells until it fills the hat. The supply of pulp is then shut off; and water under high pressure is admitted within the hat and outside the rubber bag, thus squeczing much of the water from the pulp. After standing some eight or ten minutes the pressure is shut off, the inner form lowered and tho pulp pail removed.
At this stage the pail is nearly fifty pe cent water, but is sufficiently strong to allow handling. The water is dried out in dry-kilns, and then the pail is turued off
on the outside with a gang of saws. After on the outside with a gang of saws. After sandpapering inside and out, the pail is ready for the treatment-house, where it i charged with a waterproofing compound which permeates thoroughly the material Baking in ovens at a high temperature succeeds each dip or treatment. The pol ish which the goods present is the result of the final treatment. After this the handles are riveted on and the pails are ready for the market.
Wood fiber or pulp is also employed in the manufacture of bath-tubs, the material being subjected to powerful hydraulic pressure. The pores are filled with a hardening material and subjected to a high heat to make the tub impervious to water. As the articles so made are in one piece, there are no joints or cracks in which dirt can collect. Owing to the fact that wood is a non-conductor of heat and cold, tubs made of this material possess advantares ove those made of metal.-Good Housekecping When the Mucous SURFaces of the Bron-
chia are sore and inflamed, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant will afford prompt relief. Fo
breaking up a Cold or subduing a Cough, you
will find in it a certain remedy


INCINNATI,HAMLLTON \&DAYTONR.R
The only line running Pullman Vestibuled
trains with dining-cats.

\section*{Cincinnati, Indianapolis, CHICACO.}

Cincinnati, Dayton, Lima, Toledo, Detroit and THE LAKES.

D. C. EDWARDS,

PINCNEATI, OHIO.
Agents for this paper make money,
and lots of it. Write for terms.

\section*{(1)II J atisctlamy.}

\section*{I FIND the great thing in this world is not so
inuch there westand as in what direction we
are moving.-Holnucs. Isk mas be removed from white goods by applying oxalic acil and then warm water, "BEForra,", said Bridget. as she opened a lottle of champagne for the first time, "the
l,laued fool that filled this quart bottle must \\ CANDY-MAKIN a AND CANDV-EATING.} II am told," satid a crnical gentleman, "that
confectionerr is made, put up and handled entirely by girls and women, but I do not
believe it. From what I linow of women, I were completels in thecir hands, noure of it
vould ever ceach the public. It would all be eaten un." Thise cynical person, like most
crnics in their judgments, ignored ant impor-
ant claracteristic of human nature. It is
and

\section*{In most establishments where confectionery} is manufactured, the female employees, when
they begin their servie, are told to eat as
much candry as they like. Their employers eren show a solicitons interest that they shall
consume as much as possible.
"You are doing rery well," said a snperinhad bcen in his employ for a day or two,
"except in one respect-you don't eat candy
enough. Unless you can eat more we shall Thus encouraged, the girl ate a great

\section*{This is the sccret. of the free permission.}

\section*{nunes too inuch for her palate and digestion;} forward the candy-maker is coutent to let her In Russia, where repression rather than
Ing them. freedom is the order of the day, a different
practice, and apparently a crnel one, prevails
in the confectionery establishments. The girls employed there are never permitted to
taste the caudies; and in order that they shall not do so sec
\(\qquad\)
AMONG THE POOR PEOPLE OF INDIA

\(\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { paring to ensoy a holiday in "singing" and } \\ & \text { "seeing the lights," which on that night, in }\end{aligned}\right.\) honor of the new year, wonld be placed i
every window of the city. His earnings wer is, ont of erery thrce sbillings a week, he would have to support a large family and
save enough to enable him in a few years to return and get
nightly Revico.

\section*{BRAINS AS CAPITAL.}

In all discussions of the relative rights of labor and capital there is a tendeney to talk of the two thiugs as though they were the on
factors involved in the creation of wealth. The labor leader maintaius that to the toil of the worker class alone is duc the producthou of the material wealth of the country;
the capitalist is inclined to lay too mnch the capitalist is inclined to lay too mnch
weighs. on the mere investment of mones: Both are apt to slight the rast influence of direct
A recent writer furnishes some figures
which throw into strong relief the immense value of wise direction, inveution, safe man-agement-in short, hrains.
Comparing the total product of labor in this country now with that in 18 10 , and making allowance for the popnlation at the two men who in 1810 produced wealth to the mount of a thousand million dollars, uow prodnce mo
Similarly, comparing the facts in Great Britain norm and at the beginning of the cenurr, it appears that the labor of a quarter of minion of men then resulted in a total dred million dollars, while now the same number of laborers tum out every year six-
teen hundred millions of dollars' worth of prodnct.
This snrprising increase in efficiency clearly results, not from a gain in strength or skill of the individual laborer, hut from modern in-
dustrial progress, from improred methods, dustrial progress, from improved methods, applying lahor and capital to their workagain, in brief, from brains.
The example of the artist who said that he mixed his paints with brains must he followed by all who hope to succeed iu the great strnggle of commerce.

MUST BE LIKE A RAY OF SUNSHINE:
A woman may be as beautifnl as Helen of Nile, yet if she be not cheerfnl she is alto gether incapable of winning, and keeping
affection after it is won. This old world is the lookout for all that is bright and gas. There is so much of sorrow lurking in eve
corner that we want to turn our backs upou Whenever we can; therefore, a woman to be appreciated in home and social life must be like a ray of sunstine rather than a cloud
matter how beautiful that cloud may be. We women are so apt to he depressed rainy days and other outside inflnences that really should not have the power to dampen is gloomy and we get up feeling certaiu that we are in for a very severe case of the blues. Now, if we have a mind to we can fight off
those cerulean horrors and make ourselves and everyone about us feel better a Many a woman has been heard to say hare the blues dreadfully to-day, and yet gloom settle down over aur spirits when alit tle energy will dispel it. Tbere are many real causes for downheartedness, ill health, that loss of friends, and the numo heart sorrows that are not talked of opeuly. Yet eren these can be lived down, and we can
cultivate a seeming cheerfulness that after a time loses its artificiality and brings with it a tendency to look on the bright rather than the
dark side of life. The optimist is popular; therefore, encourage a spirit of cheerfulness, for with it all ills grow less and every hurden
becomes easier to bear.-Chicago Tribume.

ROVALTY WIELDS THE BRUSH. Princess Louise is not the only artistle
member of her family. Her mother, the menber of her family. Her mot.ber, the
queen, used formerly to be a remarkably suc-
cessful ctcher, und even to this day continnes to wield her brush with much skill in water-
colors. The same may be said of the quen's
youngest daugbter, Princess Beatrice, while her youngest child, the widowed Empress
Frederick of Germany, not only paints in oils and water colors, but also models. She has a
snperb stndio in her palace at Berlin, and also another at her Hamburg residence. Her
talent in this respeet has been inlerited hy both her sons, and the panels of the main "Kaiser Adter," are decorated rith marin
sketches painted by the emperor and Prince

Another queen who is quite an artist in her
way is the consort of King Leopold of Bel gium, and she is iu the hahit of sending sketches, both in water-color aud in oils, to
the varions charitable fairs, where they are invariably, purchased for large sums by for-
eign ministers or native statesmeu desirous of eign ministers or nativestatesmeu desirous of
ingratiating themselves with the royal

\section*{Rhe RIVERS OF INDIA}

The Indian rivers often appear very beanti-
ful, especially where they run, as this one did, tbrough wild conntry, embroidering their path across the sunburned plains with a donble ribbon of verdure. From far off the strips of green trees and bushes; and coming closer the shining channel will be full of re Little or no traffic disturbs th
Little or no traffic disturbs that placid
Waterway, which, indeed, very frequently is but a chain of isolated pools. Arequently may be seen exerywhere hovering the muchihagh, or "fish-tiger," a black-and-white kingfisher, that hangs motionlessly poised over the ripples, and then suddenly plnnges like a stone into them, to seize some gliding fish. In the deep parts the big mahsir sucks and grants. On the shallows will be standing,
knee-dcep, the great gray cranes with scarlct heads, and near to them flocks of the pretty Wuck and teal \(\pi\) histle np and down the chan ncl, and painted grouse settle snddenly on the sandy margin in large coveys to drink. it be near a rillage, the dho washerman of the commnnity will be beating "saris" aud "cholis" upon a flat rock hy the nearest porn; and in some quiet nook a fisherman Will be flingiug his circular net into the water
to eatch the little fry called "havildar and ten," which are afterward dried in the sun and make a good relish
There is no regular ferry at such points. Should you want to go across singly yon mnst natives do. Thes stuff up the month of a chatty-an earthenware water-pot-with grass, and placing it noder the chin embrace the ressel, which supports them well ont of the water, while with their legs aud feet they propel themselves to the farther shore. Or you may hold the chatty under one arm and swim with the other, pntting yonr clothes in a bundle upon yonr head. By this means also the Iudian fishermen spread nets right across the stream and traverse it at all times with Blaok Chatty."

\section*{THE ENDURANCE OF WOMEN.}
mental achievements of recent dictnm that a woman "are abnormal, and involve a ph ysiological cost that the feminine organism cannot bear without injury more or less profound," has aronsed a great deal of merited eriticism. Undoubtedly the executive management of great enterprises or the production of dons expenditure of nervons force if proper rules in regard to rest and sleep are observed and plenty of physical exercise is taken, is neither unnatural nor unwholesome The worm-ont tissue is speedily eliminated and replaced. Natnre, if she has the opportunity, will keep the balance even. The
snperior longevity of beain-workers who lead simple and rational lives is a well-established fact. The records do not show tbat there is this regard. this regard
In discus
durance, as applied to sustained iutellectual effort, Mr. Spencer loses sight of one very imeffort, Mr. Spencer lioses sight of one very imwork of many of the world's greatest women has exceeded, in the nerrons wear and tear it
imposed, the strain involved in the dnties of maternity and the bome. The woman who snccessfnlly rears a large family of her own children, performing, meanthile, the numberless and exacting tasks that inevitahly fall upon her shoulders as the feminine head of the household, madergoes an ordeal Which of nerve force, while her opportunities for rest and recnperation are generally narrowly limited. The brain that rules the household and trains sons and daughters in uprightness is capable of the highest derelopment that
colleges and books can give.-New York Press.

\section*{Sheaves of love.}

Dr. George Shrady, the great pbysician, lef his rich patients and,weat on a vacation in the mountains for absolnte rest. He left orders that he should he called on no account; While rexting in a hammock at the country Louse, a little harefoot, ragged urchin
up to where he was lying, accompanied grandmother. The little fellow looked wist grandmother explained:
"I could not keep him awray, doctor. He he:rrt that sou were here; that yon were the conld cure him and make him llke the other ould not come; that you would not he bothred with him. He said he kuew yon conld

The doctor, moved by his simple faith, by his helplessness, by his porerty and rags, hastencd to prescrive for him. He gare him end of that time he was rompiug in the felds stroug and well, with the other boys. Thanks giving day the doctor received br express rude box, and when opened found in it a larg on which was scrawled.
"DEAR Doctor:-Here is a big, fat turkey for
vou. It's the best I could send, hut I know he
is young and tender, for I raised him from the egg myself." Signed by the hoy's name.
The doctor treasnres this gift abore all the The doctor treasures this gift abore all the gifts from millionaires, ahore all the treasures in the ab
possess.

\section*{MODERN PERFUMES.}

Let the dapper little damsel who soaks her pocket-handkerchiff with strong extracts Just or morning prayer know that it is bad form. Years ago that was the way belles of society finished the toilet, but belles, like everything else, hare changed. Individuality has reached
the scent-bottle, and the same law that forbids the wearing of diamonds and silk gowns at breakfast prevents the abnse of perfumes merely fashionahle girl, hnt a connoisseur would be pnzzled to analyze the breath of sweetness that emanates from the tresses, letter-paper, gloves, go
brella of the swell girl.

\section*{GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS}

The Journal has often pointed out that valnable as a knowledge of German may he, schools. If it were taught properiy it wonld occupy too much time, to the disadrantage o more important stndies. On the other band the smattering a pupil gets now is worth absolntely nothing. Some day these crude their vision, when they will see that hostility to the study of German in onr public scliools is based upon its futility. They will als leave school before they get to the point where the ralne of German as a developer of knowl edge hegins.-Chicago Journal.

\section*{THE PRESERVATION OF FOOD}
bacteriologist has recently discovered dat germs which produce phosphorescence in decaying snbstances are chy low to freez water. This explains the fact that meat and other smbstances, altbough kept in icehambers, acquire after awhie a disagreeable aste and odor, giving evidence that a form of decomposition-has been taking place,
althongh differeut from the ordinary process of putrefaction. The preservation of food for any length of time requires dryness as well as coldness. In a damp atmospbere decomposition will occur in a freezing tem-perature.-Good Health.

\section*{THE AGE OF MATURITY.}

Statistics are said to show that young men do not, on the average, attain full physicai waturity nntil they arrive at the age of
wenty-eight years. Professor Scheiller, of Harvard, asserts, as the result of his observa tions, that yonng men do not attain the full measure of their meutal facuities before
twenty-fire years of age. A shrewd observer has said that "most men are hoys nutil they are thirty, and little boys until ther are twentr-five," and this accords with the stan dard of manhood which was fixed at thirty among the ancient Hebrews and other races.

\section*{GIPSIES AND RELIGION.}

Gipsiés have no religion, and some of them they never pass hy one withont a muttered curse. In Enropean countries they never uffer themselves to be buried in a church yard, but whenever allowed, they bury their dead in ont-of-the-was places. Their antiposed by rom their persecntion by the priesthood in he middle ages, but whatever its origin, it is a fixed fact.

\section*{A MUSICAL VACATION.}
"I saw Blimmins drinking a mint jnlep just ow," remake one yourg man to another "He told me he had
"Always musical, isn
"Well, he starts ont with a few notes, thez bar, then a hrief rest, and then repeat. Hashington star.



\section*{PRINTING OFFICE \(5^{\circ}\)}


RESTORE YOUR EYESIGHT.
 Gundreds convinced. Pamphlet free Address
EYE INFIRMARY, Glens Falls, N.
For temporary or permanent work, our terms to agents eclipse any offe ever heretofore made by us or any other reliable publishing-house. We
are detormined our agents shall be are determined our agents shall be
well paid. Send at once for our "Special Cash Terms to Club Raisers."

\section*{Selectionti.}

\section*{CHINESE MAILS.}

Iv a report just published by the state lepartment, Samuel Gracey, United tells how the mail is carried in the "Flowery Kingdom." China has not yet established govermment post-ofices or a postal system for the
masses of the people, withall heradoption of modern ways, bnt privato euterprise is depended upon to render communication easy between various parts of the cmpire This private transmission of mail is con shops." No stamps are nsed, but the "chop," or sign, of the keeper of the "letter--
shop", is always placed upon the envelope. shop" is always placed upon the envelope.
In china imperial edicts and other oflicial In China imperial edicts and other oflicial communications are card province to province by couriers. Generally they make the trip afoot, but in case of great haste they are provided with horses at convenient relay stations. Officia letters or despatches are thus conveyed, in
dase 250 miles a day. The public is served by the "lettershops," a carrier system organized by private euterprise, transmitting the mail from that at the treaty ports the "letter-shops" are used by natives only, but in the interior or at places not reached by the foreign postal arrangement, they are employed by foreigners
sionarics.
Before a letter is mailed or delivered to the carrier, its contents are displayod, and tho keeper of the "letter-shop" then signs his "chop," or" sign, so that its point of
origin may be determined. Parcels may be transmitted in the same manner, the
mater charge for carrying being a percentage of their declared value. The slopkeeper gives a receipt for the letter or package, and he thus becomes responsible for its safe delivery or its return some parts of the
seal unbroken. In some empire, the consinl says, about two thirds of the expense of transmission is paid by the sender, the remainder being collected
from the receiver: Thus the shop is socured against eutire loss from transieut n-iomers, and the sender has some guarantee that his letter will he conveyed with disj)atch. Native merchants who are reg-
ulbr enstomers keep an open account with he shop, and make their settlements

\section*{hoUse Esthetics.}

Hurbert Sponcer has been writing on
house decorations. He excuses himself fo discussing anything so trivial by classifying it among the ethics of social life. Me protests against fringes on towels, con
cealed bootjacks, and molded jellies cealed bootjacks, and molded jellies
against toast ent iato triangles, over-or'ma mented tar'ts, and eggs cooked in shallon
water for the sake of making them lools water for the sake of making them look pretty. Ornamented coal-scuttles are his particular grievance, and silver butterknives have no reasou d'etre, except to his dislike of these and other objects on the ethical ground that "the less importan ends of life are placed before the more important." Esthetically the condemus overornamentation because, as he says with
truth, "the pursuit of beauty carried to excess defeats itself." A large proportion of things in a house should be simply unobtrusive or inoffensive. In the second which exist exclusively for it as their end and in other permanent objects which may be made beautiful without diminishiug their usefulness, there results an increased totality of esthetic pleasures; for, to b fully appreciated, beautiful things must pretension to beauty. A gracefnl statnette or a fine water-color landscape looks far better amid surroundings that are rel atively plain and inconspicnons than in room crowded with pretty things, or thing: supposed to be pretty.

\section*{PERFUMES FROM POMPEI}

A curions box was recently found amid the rmins of Pompeii. The box was marble or alabaster, about two inches square, and
closely sealed. When opened it was found to be full of a pomatunitened it was found to be full of a pomatunı or grease, hard but very fragrant. The smell resembled some What that of roses, but was much more fragrant. What the perfume was made o caunot be conjectured now, but it is sing ular that men in the nineteeuth centur shonla be able to regale their noses wit perfumes prepared in the first
"I have just secn a most exquisite bedroom for a young girl," said the woman who has a genius for novelties.
"It was a 'pansy bedroom,' devised by an artistic mother for her daughter of sixtcen All the furnishing and decoration of the room was white, lavender, violet and pur ple, with just a dash of gold here and there. The carpet was white and violet and furniture-bed, chairs, tiny table, etc.vory enameled, tonched with gilt Wherever use could justify beauty, bows of violet-colored ribbon were gracefully bestowed.
"The curtains were white, embroidered violet pansies. The bed was dressed in white counterpane and pillows exquisitely mbroidered in pansies, and among the lovely blossoms on the latter was the notto, 'Pansies for thought.' All th ccessories of the toilet-table were white, decorated with pansies-a pansy scarf pansy cushion, pansy pin-trays and pansie delicately painted on the ivory comb, brush and hand-mirror. All the little trifles in bric-a-brac strewed about in the room were of pånsy design, picked np here and there," the fond mother said, "even to pansy stamp-box and paper-cutter on the writing-table in one corner.
"The tete-a-tete set of china on a table ear the bed had pansy cups and sancers, pansy te

\section*{WAShing the face.}

Some complexion specialists say the face hould never be washed. At least one voman in New York affirms that she has ot washed her face in seven years. She has beautiful skin, and when compli mented upon it, she says
Ah! you shoutd have seen my grand mother's skin. When she was seventy, it was like a rose-leaf, and she had not washed her face for tweuty-six years.
Similar stories are told of Mme. Patti and ther persons of remarkably fine complexons, but the truth of these is not vouched for by reliable authorities.
On the other hand, there is a woman hivwg in New York who makes a practice of washing her faco every night with soal her skin is satin smooth, and the coloring es delicate as that of a youne girl. A friend of hers, who is of about the same ago ant has a 'ouplexion rivaling the other's, put as comple ony clear, plo water on her and ear:
The weight of evidence is with the people who use soap, but all agree in saying that only the finest, purest soap must be employen, and that be rinsed off.

\section*{NO WHEELS IN TANGIER}

Among the strangest peculiarities tangier, Morocco, and that at once forces ence upon the new-comer, is the total the entire city, which is a sample of all the thers in the empire, there is not even donkey-cart, for the streets are much too narrow to adnuit of their use, and transpor tation of passengers and merchandise ffected upon the backs of donkeys, horses, frected apd nules and can are the ndo which a loadel camel could enter, nto which a loaded camel could enter, an not more than three in which he of the streets are so narrow that even tine panniers of a donkey wonld scrape upon either side, so that in the city itself th. transportation devolves upon donkeys for the side streets, and upon horses and mules for the main thoroughfarcs.

\section*{A TOUCHING APPEAL.}

Forward, turn forward, oh! time, in your flight, turn me a fortune and set me up right. I am weary of running in debt for my clothes, and owing for grub that down my throat goes; weary of working for what I have not, weary of working for what I have got. Never, no never, turn backward or me, for well I rememver my goo mother's knee; I remember the slipper came down with a slam whenever I got in the blackberry jam. The days, ton, at obliged tostand on the floor; and all in the world that I ever done, was to wink at a girl-pure matter of fun. The days of the past, like the days that we meet, composed a fair mixture of bitter and sweet. So forward, turn forwart, oh! time, in your way, and give me some cash, just enongh for to-day.

Assist
Nature not only the belief, but the practice of that mean? How can we assist nature ?

The simplest and most efficient way is to remove any causes that hinder her operation. Of these causes, one of the most common is the clogging of the organs which carry off the waste of the system, viz., the skin, the kidneys and the bowels. No one who has not made special examination, has any idea how great an amount of waste, impure matter is eliminated from the system every day by these means. To stop this in any way means the retention of that foul matter, and is sure to result in disease, because nature cannot do her normal work.

\section*{Brandreth's Pills \\ are a sure specific for such cases. They purge the system,} purify the blood, leave nature free and thus, in the best and truest way, assist nature.




TALIAN-GUN-ELIXIR

THE
KIDNEYS AND BLEADDEF

 Hamatas unt or, Thompon's Eye-Water \$1.OO FOR 41 CENTS. \(\leftrightarrow\) Ridpath's Blaine
a GREAT BOOK BY GREAT HUTHORS.

\author{
JOHN CLARK RIDPATH, LL.D., \\ GEN. SELDON CONNOR,
}

A. CLOTH STYLE-Finest and strongest Silk Cloth, mag nificent Side and Back Stamps in Gold and Black,
\(\$ 2.50\)
\(\$ 1.10\)
B. HALF MOROCCO STYLE-Combed Edges, elegant designs, Gold Side and Back Stamps,
3.25
1.30
C. FULL MOROCCO STYLE-A superb edition, most elegant and durable of all; full Gold Edges, Side and Back, Silk Headbands,
4.00
1.60

\section*{} accepted.
Aet quickly, before our supply is exhausted. Don't put it offe as we bave but a limited num-
ber of conies. You will neveragain have such anonportunity to secure this great work for a FARM AND FIRESIDE, Philadelphia, \(\mathrm{Pa}_{\mathrm{a}}\), or Springfield, Ohio.

Smiles.

\(\qquad\)

Fur little fellers dou't have much to thiuk of,
'Cept chasin' gophers 'long the corn-field fences,
Or diggin' after moles down in the wood-lot,
Or climbin' after Orfishin'down in Brown's creek an' millpond-
Say, Suudar's lonesome fur a little feller. But Sunday's never lonesome fur a little feller
When he is stayin' dowu to Uncle Ora's
He took his book onct right out in the orchard, Alt truly true, that happenci once fur honest,

 ALL FLESH IS GRASS Entilizer
 youngest child of civilization with the bone-
dust of remotest antiquity.
Angels and ministers of grace defeud us! Why is this thns? Are we to conclude that at
last the mnummy has found its true place
in the econony of nations? Does this strauge fate, reserved for it turough forty
centuries, accentuate still further the Dar
Winiandoctrine of the survirat of the fittest
Did Hamlet ever drean of this when he eried answers anc how? has we mot return??" Who
All tresli is grass, said the He brew phllos-
 When the skults and skeletons of his op-
pressors would fertilize the corn-filds of
Dassachusetts and encourage to anpler
\(\square\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{11}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Dinner was ordered for half-past six. At seveno'clock Trolter reached home and was met at the dom by his wife, all resplendent in erening cress. \\
"(ireat ciesar!: he cricd. "What's the meaning of this?", \\
"I merely wished to be prompt for once," she answered sweetly, "and not leep you waiting to-night before going out. Come, my dear, the soup is on the table." \\
The poor, tired man sat meekly down and took a liasty mouthful. "It's stone cold," he
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{A Wonder-
wuarter is the 25 cents
invested in a box of \\ Beecham's (:"...") Pills}
-a medicine that in
numberless cases, will
give relief promptly.
non










\section*{LADY WANTED}

\section*{LADY WANTED}

S
AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY

 - STEEL FIRE PROOF SECURITY BOXES.


\section*{AWOMAN'S SUCCESS}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Send your name and a adress to Bod which
1692, Boston, Mass., for free hook, whic tells you how to read your own fortune.} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{NOVELTIES ACENTS}


Thirty years ago your father hadn't a dollar
Now I own railroads, steamboats, banks, real
respected by- all; and femember, Rudolph, al
this I accomplished by my terrible will-powe
and bulldog tenacity."
Rudolph-"But you' can't shut mama's
mouth wheu she once gets a-goin,
papa?"
Mr. Young Pop-" 1 Pll be cook myself, my
dear, but d - me ill I , set foot iu an intelli-
gence office again. I picked out the most re
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ste } \\
& \text { po } \\
& \text { figt }
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

WANTED TO MARRY HER.
loung minister-"Mr. Bjoues, I want to
You' Bjoues - "Tave to settle the wedding matter with
Sallie aud her young man." - Puck.

\section*{NOT INTENDED.}

Hicks-"I guess I'm square with Dix. I gave

\section*{WORK AND MONEY}


 400纉 (Tx


 POIHTERSTHATYMMAT DICE ECAROS CARDS






WOUID NOT BITE A CAIF. Whoss that field ?")
Farmer- "Of course it would, sonny. Why Cholly-"They told me that cow was danserous, and would bite.

10
CENTS

 Will \$500 Help You Out?


\section*{WANTED \\ AGENTS To Sell}

SCENES FROM EVERY LAND THE BOOK OF THE CENTURY size 11's by 14/2inclics. Introduction ly
GEN. LEW. WALLACE, Author of "Ben-Hur GEN LEW WALLACE, sothor
Descripions by Edward Everett Ha
Convell D. LL.D., Hon. Wm.
\(\qquad\) \(--=-2=\) \(=-2==\) CROWELL \& KIREPATRICK,
springfield. Ohlo, Sole Publiahera

\section*{MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS ARE MAKING}

\section*{THRE DOLLARS TO FOUR DOLLARS A DAY}

By getting Subscribers for our Journals and
this Grand Premium No. 2, consisting of ROYAL PICTURES.
mil sma gatif outut 4 GRAND PICTURES FOR ONLY 30 CENTS

Or, all Four Pictures and Farm and Fireside one year for only 75 cents.


A Fifteen Dollar Picture. COLUMBUS AT THE ROYAL COURT OF SPAIN. Size, 20 by \(29 \frac{1}{2}\) inches.
The supreme moment in the life of Christopher Columbus as he stands before King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, in the Royal Court of Spain, has been made the subject of this wonderfully beautiful and expressive picture, by the Great Artist, M. Brozik.

\(\qquad\)


CLAUDE LORRAYNE, the most celebrated landscape painter of his century, for Prince Pamfili, and is
over \(\$ 60,000.00\). It is pronounced by the best critics to be the Finest \(I_{/}\)andscape Painting in the World.


\section*{WITH THIS GRAND COLLECTION, AGENTS ARE SURE OF BIG WHGES.}

Remember, Premium No. 2 does not consist of one only of these beautiful pictures, but any one accepting our offer receives ALI FOUR PICTURES, making an offer which far exceeds in beauty and value any that has ever been made. The wonderful offer is only made possible by the production of hundreds of thousands of pulse to secure them is strong and overpowering, and as a result subscribers drop into your hands as casily as water "runs down hill."

Price of Farm and Fireside and the Four
Grand Pictures, only 75 cents.
Price of Ladies Home Companion and the Four Grand

\section*{A BIG CASH COMMISSION \\ Is given to Ageuts and Club Raisers. Write for our Special} Terms, or save time and money by at once sending 30 cents for
Outfit and you will promptly receivc all Four Pictures aud in-
structions by which you cau commence making money

AGENT'S OUTFIT. We will send by mail, post-paid, the above collection of
4 GRAND PICTURES FOR ONLY 30 CENTS,
To any one agreeing to show them to others, and who will endcavor to secure subscriptions for our journals. Only one set of the pictures will be sent to any one person for 30 ceuts.
Any one ordering this Outfit will also receive our Special Confidential Terins to Club Raisers and our journals, with blanks, instructions, etc., for successfully carrying on the worls.
For only \(\$ 1\) Premiums Nos. 1,2,3 and 4 are included in the Outfit; or any 3 of them for 80 cents; or any
2 of them for 55 cents. Premium No 4 is the Perless Atlas of the World, equal to \(\$ 5.00\) nnd \(\$ 10.00\) atlases.

-

\section*{FREE} The famp that lights
yourr roonl will heat it if
fou use a FALLS HEATER.



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
WELL DRILLING MACHINERY LIAMS BROTHERS. ITHACA, N.Y. MOUNTED OR ON SILLS, FOR DEEP OR SHALOW WELS, WITH \\

\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{ ENGINES
 \\ }

BEST FARM FEVCE, made of GALTAN:
 THE SEDGWICK BROS, CO, RICHMOHD, IND,



THE LONG AND SHORT OF IT.
 IDEAL FEED MILL PR Mry




French Burr Mill and Corn Ear Crusher


\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline  \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
That's the mark by which you can always distinguish the good from the bad in Horse Blankets. It's a guarantee of quality, durability-absolute perfection. The \(\delta / 4\) Blankets are made with a view to good looks as well as good serrice. They make a horse feel better, look better and do better. Ask the dealer for the \(5 / \mathrm{A}\) Blankets, and don't accept any of the socalled "just as good" kind. 5/A Blankets are made in 250 styles and you can easily get one to suit you. Always look for this trade mark. \\
Made only by WM, AYRES \& SONS, Phlladelphla.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

GUNS, The Olid Husse,
 Wm, Read \& Sons, \({ }^{\text {107 }}\) Washington Boston, Slass.
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{7}{*}{} \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{SAVE 11 YOUR FUEL}

By using our (stove pipe) RADIATOR.
It has 100. cross tubes where 3300 sq
in. of iron get intensely hot, thus making ONE Stove do the work of TWO
Scientists eay you now burn FOU Scins of cal or FOUR cords of woon
to get the heat of ONE 75 per being lost up the chimney. Th. This in-
vention saves most of this. Send pos tal or proofs rom prominent men
To introduce our Radiator, the first order from each neighathorhood will be
filled at wholesale rate, thus securin an agency. Write at ouce.
ROCHESTER RADATOR CO.
an


Pardonable
Pride.
 with the best dresed wife. or fastest horse must
continalle th to his invertment, while he with his
Page Fence properly put up can safely rest ou his PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

\section*{\(\$ 5.00\)}

\section*{TO}

\section*{\(\$ 10.00\)}

H

\section*{DHY}

Can be made by energetic Men, Women Bors or Girls, working for us. You can
THE PAY IS BIG.
It will pay you to carefully examine our great offer on page 19.

\title{
IrRum MRDNDM \\  \\ 
}

\title{
250,400 COPIES
}

250,891 COPIES EACH ISSUE

\section*{} armand Rirsid has More



\section*{urrent omment.}

Arause tending to enhance the end indirectily to greatly expana ihe gold-winining indurustry. The day that
 derful activity in the gold-mines. The But with a large increase in the production of gold, its purchasing power must decline. The relation existing between the wages of labor paid for the production of linits narrowly any increase in the latter. There cannot be more than a temporary remain extensive gold-fields awaiting development. Concerning such fields the Clicago Tritume says

Recent experimental borings in the reveal the existence of enongh gold in that region alone to supply all the yellow money wants of the world for many cen-
turies to come. The borings were carried down to the dcpth of 2,500 feet, and showed the existence of eight blanket beds of goldbearing ore averaging six feet in thickness each. The basin for which this holds good has a circumference of 400 miles and an arca of 12,580 square milcs. At fifteen feet
to the ton, this is computed to contain ten and a half million tons of ore. At the very low value of \(\$ 7.50\) per ton, the yield of gold
would be \(\$ 79,000,000,000,000\) (seventy-nine would be \(\$ 99,000,000,000,000\) (seventy-nine man, woman and child now living on the face of the earth, when it is all extracted.
"Surely, this is gold enough and to spare. ficiency of dold to furnich the a sufmetal in abundance to everybody, includmetal in abundance to everybody, includbeen civilized, for thousands of years. Without looking at the gold-fields of the United States, Australia and other counlikely to be needed for use and ornament for many ceuturies to come. And there need be no fear it will be furnished as fast or falling with the varying ratio of supply to demand. The question is simply whether or not the rated value of the metal will at any time be much more than the
cost of mining it and extracting the metal cost of mining it and extracting the metal
from the ore. If ever that time should come, gold would soon be a drug in the market, as silver is now.
At present there is little danger of this. pure metal is so nearly equal to one dollar's worth of labor that the value of the metal is thus established at the United

States rate, and it is likely to remain so for many years in the future. But the result of these discoveries and of the continual the cost of production and transportation must be a lessening of the ultimate cost of the yellow metal, which inevitably will ingly.
The very same effect will follow that can be remembered by many yet alive to have occurred as a consequence of the discoverwas a doubling of the wages paid for human labor within fifty years. Of course, this doubling of wages in gold did not occur all at once, but neither did the vast increase in the supply of gold money. The netal became cheaper as it became more plentiful, and that is the reason why me-
chanics in the cities, farm laborers in the rural districts, school-teachers, clerks, professional men, in fact, all classes, are now paid fully twice as much as their ancestors of fifty years ago were paid for the same
amount of exertion. That is the case with free-trade England, as well as among the protected industries of America. It is the rule in other gold-using countries. Their from the operation of various causes, bu for the average of all of them gold is twice as plentiful, and therefore worth only half as much for the purchase of labor as it was in the early ' 40 s of this conntry.
The cheap silver cranks need not worry will not be enough gold to goaround in the future, nor is there any real occasion for thinking that on a gold basis the value of money will enhance, exeept from the effects of further cheapening in production of the goods to be bought with it. Rather the indications are that ere many more years
have elapsed gold will be appreciably eheaper because of increased supplies ac eompanied by lessened cost of producing the metal, and this though silver should be kept closely to its legitimate use for
subsidiary coinage. And while this cheapsubsidiary coinage. And while this cheapening process is going on there will be less
and less need for gold to use as money because of the still more general introduction of paper for exchange of credit, this tending to make gold even more abundant in proportion to the demand for it.

\(Q\)
N the continued dullness of trade and the perversity of the minority of the senate, that conservative business speaks as follows:
"The volume of business is compar atively so light in every branch that it would seem that everyone, whether in official position or not, would be willing and even anxious to do all he can to promote the return of confidence in financial eircles and thus help the commercial situation by bringing credit into a more
acceptable position and establish a disposiacceptable position and establish a disposi-
tion to use it. But the minority of the tion to use it. But the minority of the members of the senate seem to carc little for what all the world agrees in thinking should be done, and they delay legislation day after day and week after week, while
business declines in volume and the eral condition grows worse every day. The movement of crops to market is restricted and currency is prevented from flowing to the rural districts; there is an ample supply of currency in the monetary centers but it is congested there; responsible busi ness men will not borrow it to employ in all foreign nations, as well as to hom
traders, that the credit of the United States slall continue to be in the future, as it has been in the past, firmly established on a gold basis, and our financial system shonld ability to keep all of our
changeable and on a parity witl gild is true that there is some trading, for the country must be fed and clothed, but there is no such free movement as there should be even in the prime necessities of life, lowest proportions. The reletricted to its the financial questions which are engrossing public attention has spoiled the fall trade, and it is now too late for it to recuperate to any large extent; prices of commodities both at wholesale and retail are eut down so as to leave little margin of profit on the cost of current production, and nonc at all on goods made on the old not admit of more than the most econon ical expenditure, and it is the great mass of the laboring element from which comes business point for conmodities. In for expectation of any essential improve ment in the early future."

Iis stated that there are in the United States nearly 6,000 building and loan associations, with about \(1,700,000 \mathrm{~s}\) During the past few months, when bank were going down all around them, the building and loan associations safely weathered the greatest financial storm in fail to attract general attention this cannot ail to attract general attention to the sta bility of the system on which these co-
operative institutions are founded. They are the people's banks. Their funds are in ested in first mortgages on real estate The principal and interest are paid back iu
weekly installments, and immediately reweekly installments, and immediately re-
invested. The power of compound interest is fnlly utilized. They cannot be affected by "runs" dmring a panic
They have no watered stock. Their funds are not loaned for purposes of speculation, or for gambling in a board of trade. Their business is conducted at a minimum cost and the stocknolders share in all the profits. They encourage indnstry, promote and tend to make better citizens. The exmple of successful co-operation iu banklead to co-operation in other lines.

ACONDITION confronting the adininistration is a large deficiency in the tudying ways and means for raising enough revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the government. Donbtless, he snggestion of a new and casy method of entarging the revennes of the governhem. They can find the suggestion in an incident which lias lately received much
attention. In recognition of his little conattention. In recognition of his little coll
tribution of \(\$ 50,000\) to the last presidential ampaign fund an aristocratic Rlode Islander has received the appointment of Why should not the United States sell all the appointments of its ambassadors and ministers to foreign countries to the high est bidders, and put the usufruct in the trcasury? It would be more honorable than what was done in this case, and fairer Italian anbassadorship up at auction the government would not only save the \(\$ 12\), -

000 salary, bnt might be able to realize in
clear money \(\$ 75,000\) or \(\$ 100,000\). A man clear money \(\$ 75,000\) or \(\$ 100,000\). A man
willing to risk \(\$ 50,000\) on the uncertainty political canıpaign, would certainly not hesitate to bid a much larger amount on a sure thing. Would not the recenucs of the goverment be considcrably increased by the adoption of the plan suggested? Wonld it not be a success ful expedient for making the rich bear larger share of the burden of taxation? It is clear that the present method of selling ambassadorships is only an indirect method of taking government money for campaign purposes. As the ambassador to Italy will be partly reimbursed by the salary of \(\$ 12,000\), his own contribution really amounts to \(\$ 3 s, 000\). It would be a very undignified thing, of conrse, for the government to auction off these appoint ments, but it would avoid the scandal connected with the present method of ex changing them for contributions to the political campaign fund.

\(\phi\)E of the recent developments in the lairy system is the skimming station system. At suitable points on railways within a radius of fifty or even a humdred miles around a large creamery ale estabished stations where the creanl is
skimmed from the fresh milk by centrifugal separators. The cream is immediately shipped to the central creamery where the making and marketing of the butter is done on such a large scale that the operating expenses are reduced to the minimum. The skimming station extends the advantages of the creamery system of making butter to many districts that have not sufficient cow population to support a
creamery. It insures success where small creamery. It insures sucoms wack of pat ronage. It increases the profits of the successful creancry. One large, perfectlyequipped, well-mauaged creanery can do mucl other advantages. This system is not a theory. It is in successful use. One of the very largest creancries in the country, at St. Albans, Vermont, handles the cream from several thousand cows which is sent in from skimming stations in different towns. Many others do the same on a smaller scale.

I
HE dressed-meat business has grown to be one of great magnitude. Many for their fresh-mes nup depend largely laughtering cstoblishments located at the priucipal attle markets of the coun the priucipal cattle markets of the country. shipped all over this country and also to Europe. The secretary of agricultme proposes to cxtend meat inspection to inter-
state trade. Heretofore, meat inspection has been for the purpose of building up are to have what advantages may be de-

T the Chicago humane congress the following resolution denouncing
the use of the overhead check-rein vas adopted: "Resolved, that it is the sense of this association that although the inoderate use of the overhead check-rein may be, in some rare instances, justifiable, yet, in view of the fact that it is so easily unequivocably condemns it is prociation of a vast amount of intense and totally properly added, "A merciful man is merci-

FARM AND FIRESIDE. ISSUED 1st AND 15th OF EACH MONTH BY MAST, CROWELL \& KIRKPATRICK.


\section*{FARM AND FIRESIDE.}

Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Ohio.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \begin{tabular}{l} 
One Year, - (24 Numbers), - 50 Cents. \\
Six Months, \\
\hline
\end{tabular}





The date on the "Trellow habol"

\section*{Mlien money it reeired dil}


The Advertisers in this Paper.



\section*{}

\section*{WASTED HEAT-HOW TO UTILIZE IT.}

Ia village near where Ilive is a sewer-
pipe manufactory which has nine large down-draft kilns in constant use. Unless something breaks or the
kilns need repairing, they uever ge kilns need repairing, 'they uever ge While the kiln is still very warm and the pipe is so hot that it must be handled with thick leather mittens, the ware is drawn
aud auother put in. The chimneys are large ones, about twenty feet high, and they staud a few feet from the kilns, one stack answering for two kilus.
At the bottom of the chimney is a flue in the ground which leads to and opens inThe kilns are large, and the fuel is fed in at doors on the outer edges. The fire sucked down into the underground flue and up into the air through the chiuney. The heat in these kilns is iutense, vitrifying clay, and at times perhaps hot enough to melt iron. Of course, there is
much of it that passes off, and the ground at the base of the chimneys and over the flues is constantly heated, and snow melts quickly in the coldest weather. The en-
gine that runs the machinery for this factory is a large one of a good many horsepower, burning a large amount of coal
daily, and according to the best authorities, daily, and according to the best authorities,
more than eigbty per cent of the heat passes up the tall chimuey and is dissipated in the air 120 feet above the grate-bars. Of the heat wasted in the exhaust steam that is let out of a pipe a few rods from the factory, no one knows just how much it
anouts to, but some facts which I am about to relate will go to show that it is considerable, and that it might be utilized so as to do the world considerable good. a factory devoted to mauufacturing beekeepers' supplies, and one of the engines ity. UThderneath the engine is a teupacsewer that crosses the street, and into this was conducted an iron pipe that took the tory had a garden across the road, and it occurred to him that this exhaust steam might be utilized to warm some hotbeds
and a plant-honse. With this in riew he and a plant-honse. With this in riew he
eommenced just across the street and laid a six-inch sewer pipe two feet under
ground, leading from the ten-incb ground, leading from the ten-incb sewer
to where be built the plant-house, a disto where be built the plant-house, a dis-
tance of about 100 feet. A few feet froms where the exhaust-pipe poured its hot steam into the six-inch pipe, he put in an
inch water-pipe in the center of the sewerpipe, and carried it aloug with the sewerpipe to the greenhouse, aud there it was
taken out and carried overlead, under the 190 feet were used, part being enlarged to three or four inches iu diameter. It was then condncted by a diffierent route, in the grouud, back to the starting-point, wher it was joined to the first end. Au expan sion tank, to allow for rariation in tem-
perature, completed the arrangement, and the water, heated by the hot steam in the sewer-pipe, imparted its heat in turn to
the plant-house, and returned to be again heated. It was afterwarll found that by connecting the water-pipe with a hydrant that was fed by a forts-foot head of water, that the expansion tank could be done
away with, and that water could be drawn from the hot-water pipes at cons culience to be used in watering or for other pur-
This discovery by Mr. A. I. Root, the owner of the outfit being described, is, I believe, original with him, and can be put where there are city waterworks or a head of water from an elevated tank. Hotbeds were built over the return pipe as well as over the combined sewer and water pipe, and all the heat utilized.
The sewer-pipe was conducted under some of the beds in the greenhouse and then giveu an outside opening; but most of the heat was utilized, as the steam in it reached the outlet. The warmth accumulated in the earth below, and conserved by the many feet of hot-water pipe, was by the many feet of hot-water pipe, was
not only sufficient to ruu the greenhouse not only sumicient to ruu the greeuhouse
during nine or ten hours of night, but over Sunday, there being in the latter case an interval of thirty-four hours when there was no steam, and the thermoneter in one instance went as low as four degrees below

The construction of the greenhouse

more heat than is now absorbed by the
earth as cooled by frost and snow, then earth as cooled by frost and snow, then turer, and he could aftord to let some one use this heat for a nominal sum, or add winter gardening to his manufacturing hiuself. If, however, the pipes were mul tiplied to such an exteut as to subtract heat that was necessary to give the neces sary strong draft to down-draft kilns, then it would be a damage, and he could not afford to have the heat used for gardening at any price. The same is true of heat wasted in climmeys, and only such heat could be used as would not be needed for the proper draft of the chiruney.
The matter is ret in its infancy, and I do not doubt that the next few years will see a great adrance along this line, and I look for some one in a sear or two to come out and claim that they originated the scheme, had practiced it from early boyhood, and perlaps write a book about it. Some of Mr. Root's original practices have met this fate before, but he is both a philosopher the world is being benefited.
However it comes alout, when gardeners do wake up to the fact that they have a cheap and available fuel in the exhaust steaul of factories, it will revolutionize wiuter gardeniug. and manufacturing owns will revel in early vegetables, not withered and old from a shipmeut of five hundred miles, but new and fresh and crisp. Why, in a small manufacturing city like Akron or Springfield, there is enough heat dissipated iu exhaust steam alone to warm a greenhouse covering forty-acre farm
One iucident more in this counection Before Mr. Root built his greenhouse the waste sterul went up a drain-pipe that led
down a geutle slope, and a vent was given down a geutle slope, and a rent was given it some ten or twelve rods away by setting
two or three sewer-pipe up in the form of a
taken out to market or to bed. Rot, it it sets iu, may necessitate an assortment, a second handling becounes necessary, use the greatest care
(t) The cellar or place of storage should be perfectly dry. Moisture is eouducive
(亏े) Let the temperature range between 50 and 60 degrees Falrenleit, and never lower than 40 . The more uniforun the temperature the better.
(6) Ventilation is of vital importance. Top reutilation should always be given, especially after November; this is secured by a proper construction of the potatostraw or cloth of any kind, for this preveats the escape of moisture and injurious gases, and often causes too high a temperature. The best cover, when cover is used is dry dirt or sawaust. erable.
UNDERGROUND CELLAR-METHODS CESED.
An undergrouud cellar is the easiest and most economical means of keeping a be built whatoes. These should ture can-be secured. An elevated point, with slopes from all sides, and a deep clay soil, is a good location. It is almost impossible to get a dry cellar when it is dug through rock strata or has a rock bottom. A rock wall is not so good; clay, brick or wood is better:
Partition the eellar into bins of from forty to oue hundred barrels capacity each with air space between each bin. Let an aisle of a few feet exteud the length of the cellar, and build the bins on either side of it. Some varieties that are hard to keep require smaller bins, while other varieties can be bulked in larger quantities. If the season is wet and the potatoes sappy, aroid large bulks.
When the potatoes are pan the doo cellar, leave the floor impors or take up the bins and leave up till cold weather necessitate their closing. When closed they do unt need to be for the rest of the season
should be given through hatch ay s-one twough three, as the case may require -which should open above

\section*{} the aisle. These hatchwars
as it was almost entirely underground. Paths were dug out to get head-room, and the earth banked outside nearly to the eaves. The main roof was \(28 \times 32\) feet, with a pitch of less than one foot in five, and the east, west and south sides were formed of six-foot sash, placed at an angle of about quarter pitch. The triangular space at the outheast and southwest angles was ceiled with matched boards, with a larg sash in the middle that reduced the wood
ing ceiling to three small triaugular bits. This method of construction gives maximum of light, and as the stuff grown is lettuce and regetable-plants, the nearness of the beds to the glass is an adran-
tage. I risited the place on March 4th and Mr. Root was selling lettuce of beautiful appearance at thirty cents per pound, and thousands of onions and other plants were just jumping ahead uuder the genial heat and orer a foot or more of maumre that constituted the bottom of the beds. Perhaps I ought to add that the manure was rotten and not of a character to fur-pie-plant. In one of the hotbeds I noticed asparagus big enough to cut. Yerily, the eitizens of Medina ought to look upon Mr Root as a public benefactor when he cust spell over aul idle, runaway genii, aud spell or to trausport a southern au den to their midst iu mid winter.
What he has done, others ean do, and those so situated that they can use exhaust steam or other wasted heat, need be at uo expense for a winter garden save what is necessary to inelose it and conduct the
waste to a place of usefulness. In using waste stean there can be no question of injury to the power supplying it, but dire will be ueed of experiments in other directions before it can be determined how ing from the power furnishing it. In the case of the kiln-flues it would be easy to lay one or more lines of pipes crossing just heat the nlues, and insulated for retaining to contain water, and thus conver the heat where wanted. If these pipes absorbed no
ehimney. In moderate weather this it advanced a crop of strawberries two weeks, aud ripe fruit was had on a narrow strip over this heated drain before those on either side were out of bloom. The warmth of the grouud was sufficient to protect quite a strip from frost beside Summit county, Olvio L. B. Pierce

\section*{HOW TO KEEP THE SWEET POTATO}

What I sball say upon the subject of keeping the sweet potato is based upon my own experience, and upon the careful observation of the methodsused by others. The sweet potato is perhaps the faroito vegetable of the South, and of late jears it is grown to a considerable exteut in many northern states, and it seems strange so few kuow how to keep them through the winter season.
So difhicult indeed it is regarded that only a small per cent of farmers make any effort in that line at all. The idea is prevalent that our most successful potato Sueh men have made nice little fortunes in growing the tuber.
Iu keeping the sweet potato it is adrisable to use that method which is most depeuds upon the size of the crop and the depeuds upon the size of the crop and the little so the following princinles and conlittle so the following
ditions are observed.
(1) A sundy elay loam is best suited to a strong and healthy growth of the potato. A heavy'limestone soil, or one strongly impregnated with alkaline substances, injure the skin of the tuher and makes it susceptible to rot. Awoid soils that are (2) Dir the swed with amoniacal manures. (2) Dig the sweet potato before frost kills the rine. An injury to the stem injures the whole tuber. Select a dry
time, if possible, to dig in. Handle each time, if possible, to dig in. Haudle each potato carefuns, do not bruise uor scratch them. Do not get them sun-blistered
(3) Remove from patch directly to place
of storage, and never handle them till
should serve as the entrance to and the open as much as the weather will admit. Entrance from the outside should be provided by a door or doors entering the space above the cellar. These may be opened or closed as the temperature requires. Avoid always a curreut of air. After the doors above the bins have been closed or the floors replaced for the winter, they may be covered with dirt or sawdust, to protect the potatoes against extreme
cold weather. No artificial heat is necessary by this method.
An underground.cellar so built as not to admit of the abore treatment may be so regulated as to observe as far as possible the above princilles.
topgrouxd cellar.

A topground cellar may be built upon the same plan as the underground cellar just described. Double walis are necessary, heatiug. Pack the walls with dirt or sawdust; also use a heary layer abore and below. The bins in this style house can be made in the center with a passageway arouud them. Pipes can be placed in this is the most economical and satisfaetory means of heating.

A small quantity of potatoes may be kept in a pit dug in some dry and sheltered place, as a larn or some outhouse. cellar. pace tratment as in keeping in cover these planks with dirt when the weather gets cold.

The sweet potatn is sometimes kept in banks like Irish potatoes and turnips. This bank should he sheltered and reutilated. The potatoes should not be covered with dirt until seasoned for a few weeks, and not until the weather is cold enough to rectuire it.

\section*{}

Barrels filled in the patch, removed to
keep well if dug when dry, just hefore frost, carefully handled, kept dry and at may bo kept in this way in a family room to supply the family through the winter. When the weather gets very cold, the barrels should be rolled closo to the fireplace,
and if necessary a fire kept burning all night. This will require little atteution in night. This wins.
Iu kecping the siveet potato, as in doing anything else, good common sense should be excreised. Our actions shonld be coll of the subject, and not so mueh by rules. It is the principtes 1 wish to impress upon the reader rather than any set formma.
In handling the potato, considerations may sometimes arise that this treatise does not anticipate. In such cases good judgment, when experience is wanting, is
your only criterion. Temessee. John C. Budienater.

\section*{notes on rural affairs.}

Tomatoes loiz Profit.-There is profit in growing tomatoes for market. In our markets, for instance, tomatoes have been
selling right along at not less than fifty cents a bushel, aud in the fore part of the season, or in smaller quantities, at a far higher figure. Potato growers always con-
cede that it pays to raise potatoes at fifty cede that it pays to raise potatoes at fifty
cents a bushel. I am sure the crop is one of the best paying ones on the farm at that price, at least in suitable localities. But it seems to me that tomatoes are grown at less than oue half what it costs to raise potatoes. Of course, plantsiate or bought; but it costs \(\$ 10\) to \(\$ 15\) for seed to start an acre potato patch. Then I will rather plant two acres of tomatoes thau one acre of potatoes, anci certainly former to one of the latter. In sloort, the tomato crop offers many advantages to tho wide-a wake farmer over potatoes; at least, to extent of operations.
The American public is uuder great obligations to the ind A . Wer Livingston, the originator and intioducer of so many
choiee varieties, such as Acme, Paragon, Perfection, Favorite, Beauty and many more. It is therefore with considerable interest that any grower and lover of tomatoes will pernse the book receutly pub-
lished by A. W. Liviugston's Sons, Columbus, Ohio, entitled "Livingston and the Tomato." Mr. Livingstou's experieuce iu trying to improve the old wrinkled sorts
which he found in cultivation at the time is highe found in cultivation at the time is highly instructive. For fifteen years he
attempted to evolve a uniformly smooth sort from the rougli ones and failed. Then he took a new course. The following are his own words:
IIn passing over my fields of growing
tomatoes, which werestill of all sizes, sorts and shapes, my attention was attracted to a tomato-plant having distinct characteristics, and bearing heavy foliage. It was uulike any other in the field, or that I had
ever seen. It showed itself very prolific its fruit was uniformly smooth, but too small to be of general market value. It came to me like an inspiration. Why not
select special tomato-plants instead select special tomato-plants instead of
specimen tomatoes? At any rate, I acted at ouce on this idea. The seeds of this plant were saved with painstaking care, and made the basis of future experimeuts.
The next spriug, from these seeds I set The next spriug, from these seeds I set two rows across my garden, and all bore
perfect tomatoes like the parent vine. They were a little larger. The seeds from this crop were again carefnlly harvested, but from the first ripe and best specimens
I selected stock for niy own planting. By good cultivation and wise selection from season to season, uot to exceed five years, ities. I then put tit on the general market. This was in 1870. Although grown and sold extensively all these years to date,
and although cultivated into various strains by different growors, according to their particular fancies, it is to-day the On account of its snperior excellcnce in comparison with all others in the market at that time I called it the 'Paragon.' The Acme, then the Perfection, Golden Royal Red, and more recently the Puckeye State and Aristoryat, were origiliated by a similar process. The start in every case uniformly smooth specimens. The variety caul then easily be bred \(n \mathrm{p}\) in size and in other qualities. Iknow that the Matchless was produced in New Jersey in the same
way, Now, while a great many growers
practice saving their own tomato seeds practice saving their own tomato seeds importance that the principles whicl govorn the improvement of so valuablo a fruit as the tomato should be generally understood by all. Usually people pick for fine, large-sized, early-ripening spec ineus. This plan followed by so keen an observer as Mr. Livingston for fifteen ears, has been absolutely barren of results and solidity in all its specimeus, and depend on good culture and careful selecion afterward to bring the desired medium sizes and the other desirable qualities. I speak of this with a particular object in view. We need a variety of tomatoes, as early as the Early Ruby, of
medium size and the perfect slape of Acme, Favorite or Aristocrat. Such a variety can undoubtedly bo found if growers keep hieir eyes open. Itis not ansontely necessary that the plant should have
extremely heavy foliage, or be extremely extremely heavy foliage, or be extremely
productive. What we need is a real carly productive. What we need is a real early, uniformly smooth tomato. The Ruby is early enough, but not as regular as is needed for a market sort. Earliest Advance is usually smooth. Thus far it
has been too small and soft for market purposes. I think, however, it may be a good foundation upon wheh to build the early market tomato of the futuro. Let us

\section*{keep our eyes open.}

There is a great deal more food for thoughtand talk in this book, "Livingston and the T
present.
Cauliflowers Under Glass.-Professor Bailey, in bulletin No. 55 of the Cornell University experiment station, writes on namely, (1) electro-horticulture, (2) winnamely, (1) electro-horticulture, (2) win-
ter cauliflower, (3) steam and hot-water ear cauliflower, (3) steam and hot-wato Bailey has to confess that the electric light used upon canliflower, lettuce, radishes,
etc., has had very little influence under etc., has had very little influence under
the conditions of the experiment, and certhe conditions of the experiment, and cer-
tainly not enough to add any market value tainly not
In regard to point two, Professor Bailey finds that cauliflowers are easily grown as a winter crop in the greenhouse, if they are kept in vigorous and uniform growth They need a rich soil, careful attention as and a cool temperature like that employed for lettuce. They appear to thriveloye without bottom heat than with it the Early Suowball and Erfurt straing fore Early Snowball and Erfurt stiains force whe from six woels to three month bed when frix weoks o thee months old, according to the season of the year, and
from fonr to five nonths elapse before the from fonr to five months elapse before the
first heads are fit for market. The heads ordinarily require no bleaching, and they re ready for sale when from four to six inches in diameter. On the borders of the beds good crops of mustard may be grown This makes delicious greens in winter. The Chinese mustard is good for this pur pose.
Greenhouse Heating.-The trials made at Cornell University experiment station with steam and hot water (point three) in heating small greenhouses, seem to justify the following conclusions:
(1) Hot water -maintained a slightly greater average difference between the mininum inside and outside night temperature than steam.
(2) There was practically no difference in the coal cousumption under the two ystems.
(3) With a small plant like this, the fluctuations under. both systems are much greater than in larger oncs, aud neither proved very satisfactory
(4) The utility of slight pressure in nabling steam to overcome unfavorable conditions is fully demonstrated.
(5) The addition of crooks and angles is decidedly disadvantageous to the circulaion of hot water and of steam without pressure; but the effec:t is scarcely per
ible with steam under low pressure. (6) In starting anew fire, with cold water, circulation commences with hot water sooner than with steam, but it requires a much longer time for the water to reach a will be materially affected, than for the steanl to do so.
(7) The length of pipe to be traversed is a much more important consideration with water than with steam
(8) A satisfactory fall toward the boiler is of much greater importance with steam than the manner of placing the pipes.
T. Greiner.

PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE WITH THEORETICAL. This is pre-eminently a theoretical age, and theoretical instruction is being imparted to a greater extent than ever before ; so much so as to become noticeable oven in the remote sections of the word. \(\Lambda\) says: "Though we may not equal the British as regards teacling horticulture to the young, we give practical instructions in combination with lectures on tho principles aud science of the business." The writer says further: "Iu Britain the bulk of the toaching is simply technical without the practicall."
May not the same be said to a great extent with regard to tho United States. By means of lectures an effort is made to give instruction and to interest in all these matters that are connected with
farning operations; but boing given from the platform, the instriction must be of a purely theoretical nature. The Austra-
lian writer is correct when he states that lian writer is correct when he states that but little real benent comes from himer practical oxperience, and this being so, great amount of really good teaching is being wasted.
There is very much of valuable technical leaching that fails in the good it ought to by practice in the same liue as the toach ing.
Purely agricultural colleges that fail in
this are deficient in a uoost important natter; the theoretical part must be illustrated practically ini order that the principle involved may be clearly understood by the pupil.
Take the profession of civil engineering give a student the best theoretical instructiou that can be imparted in the classroom and then set him in the field, place the uecessary instrnments in his hands aud direct him to locate a railroad through a broken country, and he will make a complete failure.
The same is truo with regard to agriculture in the case of boys or men who have had no practical experience upon the farm. Teach them, for instance, all the theoretical principles involved in plowing, and then tell them to go out and hitch up the team and go to the field, for the purpose of plowing, and the chances are that they would uever reach the field, to say nothing of being able to plow after getting has enjoyed the boy of the farm who from practice, while he may not understand all the theoretical points, will, when directed, take his team and plow the soil in a skilful manner. Agricultural colleges, then, have two classes to provide for: those who are well acquainted with farm operations and need instruction in the purely theoretical part of farming, and those who not only require theoretical instructions,
but an application in practice. Of course, but an application in practice. Of course,
there are many matters counected with agricultural pursuits that even the boys of agricultural pursuits that even the boys orm and practice, and it is upon these points that they should combine theory and practice, and no agricultural college should be considered to be fully equipped for
instruction unless it can impart practical iustruction
The more practical men-those who are
keen observers and eager learners-we
have upon our farms and in our gardens the higher will the standard of agriculture be raised and the more certain will be the supply of scientific students, expermenters and explorers in the field of agriculture

Wm. H. Yeamans.

\section*{WINTERING BEES IN CELLARS.}

A cellar which will keep vegetables will answer very well for the bees; and the wintering bees if the persons entering are cantioned about jarring them, or needessly disturbing the hives, especially if the lamp does not strike where it will shine into the hives. If the cellar is kept dark during the winter, all that is necessary to the hives to dim the rays from the lamp; but if the cellar is light, a place in one but if the cellar is light, a place in one
corner shonld be partitioned off so as to make the part which is to contain the bees dark. Bees have been wintered well in cellars where the light of day was allowed to enter; but as a rule, becs winter best in ver enters while they are in it. The hives should also be up one or two feet from the cellar bottom, the bench or platform on
which they stand resting on the ground,
instead of being nailed to the sleepers above, otherwiso the jar caused by any
movement ou the floor above would dismovement ou the floor above would dis-
turl the bees, and tend to make them turb the bees, aud tend to make them
uneasy, thus causing their loss. Rats and uneasy, thus causing their loss. Rats and
mice should also be oxcluded from the celmice should also be oxcluded from the cellar where becs are to be wintered; for of the two I would rather clance the jar of children playing over bees than of rats and mice runuing about and through the hives. Many bees are lost each year from rats and mice in cellars during tho winter. The full ontrance to the hive should be given where fast bottom-boards arc used; and with movable bottom-boards the same should be left on the summer stands, and the hives raised two or more inches above Whe bench or hives on which they rest. Whero homey-boards are used, I prefer to remove them, substituting several thicknesses of old carpet, or else a chaff or saw-
duist cushion two or three through which the moisture from the respiratiou of tho bees may escape, but still ikeep then dry and warm. The bees should be set in abont the middle of the soft maples and elms are in time Souse recommend sctting in later bloom. ing out earlier: but my experience has been that the sudden changes, both in the late fall and early spring, are very damaging to the bees, whether wintered in the cellar or out of doors, and it is best to avoid them where we call as well as not, as is the case iu cellar wintering.

A few still recommend taking the bees out during a warm spell in winter, to give them a fly, so they can void their feces; better to leave them undisturbed. Bees
can retain their feces five months in the can retain their feces five months in the
cellar much easier than they cau three and
one half montlis out of doors, providing one half montlis out of doors, providing
the cellar is suitable to winter bees in at
all. The rioht all. The right telnperature of a cellar to
winter bees well is from 42 to 45 degrees;
bnt if fixed as above given, they will do but if fixed as above given, they will do
very well as low as 35 to 40 degrees. If the
cellar is one where the temperature as low ase the freeezing point, and stays
there any length of time, I should there any length of time, I should prefer
to leave the bees on their summer stands, to leave the bees on their summer stands,
unless I had some suitable means of warm-
ing it which was easily controllable; for a ing it which was easily controllable; for a
continued temperature at about the freez-
ing point a a little below ing point or a little below seems to be very
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{35}{*}{} \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


Blood Poisoning

\section*{Oル! fiarm.}

GARDEN AND ORCHARD NOTES

Two Cabbage Crops.-For au
early cabbage we have nothing beter, as yet, than Early Jer-
sey Wakefield. In the home sey Wakefield. In the home
garden wre need only few heads garden we need only few heads
of this. There is so much other stuff at the time when early calbbage is fit for the table-lettuce, raldishes, young beets, cresses, early peas, asparagus, etc.- tor cabbage iu any forin, so that an oceasional "booiled dinner" is aloout all that people who like that sort of thing will desire. Nor is it necessary to start the plants so very early. althongl they are easily grown, to be set out as
soon as the condition of the ground and soon the the conation of single row in the
weather will early hotbed, or a few seeds started in a little box in the kitchen window, or iu the greenlouse, will give fifty or a hundred greenliouse,
good plant \(s\), enoughl for three or four home gardens. Of course, 1 plant more, because \(I\) have some call for them, and besides, 1 like to have everything in almondance. But as
I do not make a business of selling early I do not make a business of selining early
calluages, I have often more than we can make nse of for the table or sale, and consequently they stand until they begin to burst open, and until it may be too late to plant in their place a second, more profit able crop.
For some years I have, with good snccess, practiced the following plan of growing a second, often more prolific, crop of heads on the same old stocks. In harvesting my them (and caulifiowers, too), I cut out the heads only, Ieaving the stumps with a few of the lower leaves still standing. New heads, often to the nnmber of half a dozen If I aim for large heads, I cnt out all but one. But sometimes even the little heads come handy for boiling, aud if a plant is left, with a number of heads, the latter can be used to good advantage in this way. If
the season be favorable (and we usually the season be favorable (and we usually
have plenty of rainfall in the latter part of the suinmer), the single heads of the second crop often grow larger than were those of
the first crop. And the numerous heads on any one plant may give a great quantity of good boiliug material. To sum up, I belicve this plan will serve the. purposes of the home gardener often quite as well as to remove the early cabbages, stumps and all, dig up the ground (always a troublewhere it has to be done by the spade or spading-fork) aud plant a second crop. The close cropping practiced by the market gardencr, one crop
following another in rapid succession, is seldom found in home gardens, althongh it is tiou in any case.
Fall Work.-There are some things that the garclener can attend to
with benefit to himself these fiue autumn daýs Manure is one of the great requisites. With out it gardening must be more or less a failuregenerally more. Someyou, you can find the best of opportunities to plant-foods at far less than they would ars. With me tho task of procuring and applying manures, market garden, has lost profitable i
I have again bought a number of car-load mixed manure froun the stock-yards in East Butfalo. The manure of the last cal
was especially heavs, and steaning hot and there were fully thirty tons in the car Wrom the wagon, in two days' timectly from the wagon, in two days' time.
took twenty-five one-horse loads. weighed one load, which contained 2,82 pounds. Of course, the horse was a large
one and the roads were good. Thus, with comparatively small ontlay in cost, the (ar costing \(\$ 17.50\), delivered, and in a comparatively short time I can give all my I prefer to put this on the land after plow ing, leaving it thus during the winter, and plowiug again in the spriug. Coarso
manure I put ou before plowing. But m
aim is to have every foot of loam plowed in the autumn. In spring I plow again and apply another coat of fine manure-hen ulanure, ashes, or fertilizers of some kind If you would like to see how this manne of manuring and tilling works, come and
call ou me any time next season. I think call ou me any time next season. I think veeds and many insects, and to get the soil in the best inechanical order; uamely, "mellow as an ash heap."
The drainage on the place is fairly good Still, during thaws in winter and after heavy rains in early spring, water will tand on some parts for some time. From ber of young peach-trees. The young hard of all solts of fruit-trees is planter hard of all sorts of fruit-trees is plante be by plowing threo or four furrows age by plowing threo or four furrows
from each side, directly against the tree ws, and back, furrowing the strips be ween the trees. The land then appears a hown in illustration.
This plowing of the orchard in antumn as still another object. The pulverized soil certainly provides a much better protection against the winter's excessive cold than the hard-packed grouud does. My neighbor, Mr. Hopkins, who has such phenomenal success with Bartlett pears, that his two-acre orchard alone gives him the income of an average large farm\(\$ 3,000\) in one year; \(\$ 2,000\) in another; \(\$ 1,600\) in another, and never less than \(\$ 000\) or \(\$ 800\) much of this success to high feeding, perfectly cleau cultivation and plowing in late fall, which latter, he claims, protects the roots fro
weather.

More About grasshoppers.-The col spells of September have put a quietus ou grasshoppers. There are a few specimen. left, and make their appearance in warm, sunshiny days, but their power of locomotion is considerably curtailed, and they fall an easy prey to my big flocks of hens capons and ducks. E. J. McDonald, iṇ re ply to my call for suggestions on the pre vention of injury by grasshoppers, write follows:
I believe that the best way to destroy grasshoppers is to turn loose upon them their natural enemies, chickens and tur keys. I have had no experience with tur keys, but they are geuerally thought to be etter hopper-catchers than chickens. W keep fifty chickens, and this season they hare cleaued the grasshoppers from an rea of about five acres. This space con ained our garden (about one eighth of a cre), a small potato-patch, the balauce be ing in corn aud pasture. Outside of this area where the chickeus roved, the hop

pers were very mumerous, aud ate the leaves from the potato-vines.

Our chickens are Leghorns, an active breed, and are just as active iu digging up corn and peas as they are iu catchiuggrasshoppers, so wo keep thom shit up wheu the corn is planted, until it gets so large that they do not bother it. When I sowed the peas there was nothing else that the chickens could harm, and wishing to give them a few more days of liberty, I placed boards over the peas lengthwise with the rowis until they were ready to come up,
when I removed the boards and shut the when I removed the boards and shat no only kept the chickens from doing damage but have caused them to be of great benefit in catching grasshoppers, bugs and worms. They thoronghly bugged the It is true that, uuder average conditions, a llock of fifty hens or chicks will do away ground. 'This year, however, was an ox-
ception, and eren a hundred fowls did not
seem to make unuch impression seem to make unuch impression on the They deroured thonsands, and thourdul more came from the adjoining lands to ake the places of the slain. If the pes the brau-molasses-arsenic compound.

\section*{Orehard and Small Fruits.}

Conducted by samuel b. areen.

\section*{STRAWBERRY NOTES.}

ATTED Hows VELNU'S HILLS-BEST
It is customary to grow the plants in matted rows becanse this method requires ress attention in cultivation. The berries ecessary, and as there are more plants being the acre, the

Than in tho
Argun entivation. regunts which camy some weight are ystem, and trials are made upon a smal cale by the mars ate pon a sma with sufticient accuracy and attention to determine the relative merits of the two ystens. The recent crops have afforded as results touching upou this question and they will be read with much interest by persous cultivating the strawberry Among 35 varieties, planted side by side and cultivated in the two tways, 24 yielded heavier crops in the mat and 11 in the hills. The total yield from unats was 10 per cent better than the total yield from hills. The weights of the first picking, Juwe 12th, and we last, July fu, were great four in he last, Crescent, Jan Deman and Gov. Hoard vere better in hills than in mat. The heaviest yield
of all varieties tested this year,
Numbering 40 , belongs to the Greenville by the uat system. This variety has borne good report as long as it has been grown good color, comes early and stays late There was a quart of berries for every eigh nches of row, calculated from the total figures of rield. The next in largeness is field was Shuster's Gem, awother new ber of great merit. The roll of honor in yiel and beantr of berry, as made up from the and this season is as follows inning at the top with 1 Greeuvill ginning at the top wis 1 , Greenvile; 2 , ly noted as the largest berry which ripens y noted as the largest berry which ripens Parker Earle, though one week later than the earliest, the yield was heary and of good berries; 5 , Van Deman proved to be

With a medium-sized bery
tantly good wield througl three 6, Crescent, this good old staudard must at ast acknowledge defeat in poiut of yield and suffer greatly from a lack of quality in its berry ; 7, Craw ford stands next in order of yield, and can boast of a good and nedium-sized berry; S, Wilson's Albany The five earliest rarieties were, in the order The five earliest rarieties were, in the order
of the heaviest yields at first picking: I, Nitchell's EarIs; 2, Tan Deman; Crescent; 4 , fivest Lawu, and j 5 , Shuster's
Gem. The five latest varietics were, iu the order of the heaviest yields at last picking 1, Parker Earle ; 2, Townsend; 3, Crawford 4, Eureka, and i, Keutucky.-Gcorge C Butz, in Pemsaylveniu E.rperiment Station Bulletin.
TREATMENT OF ANTHRACNOSE-GOOD VARIETIES OF RASPBERRIES
Raspberries, both red and black, have been a fair crop this season when well cultivated and properly unulched. Early vaieties were effected somewhat by authracnose, a clisease of the bark, producing a scably apparance of the cane, and stopping the How of sap). The disease attacks the base of the cane first and spreads upward. To prevent this disease, clean culture, With plenty of air and light, obtained by has gained a start, cut out and birn the old canes. Spray the new canes at once with Bordanx minture. Also spay in sp
before the new leaves have appeare
For the family garden and near market the Ohio, Palmer, Older, Progress, Souhe gan and Johnson's Sweet, among the
early blackeaps, and Shafler's ('olossal (purple) are among the best. 'The Nemaha aud Gregg, for late, head the list for size
and protit in the general market; these canes are stronger and more hardy
In red, the llarlboro for earl and Cuthbert, for late, is quite satisfactory The Golden Queen, or White Cuthbort, acter, and is not recommended for the geueral market
New plants of the red raspberry and blacklerry are obtained by digging the larger vigorous roots, and cutting in pieces
about four inches long, aud sowing in about four inches long, aud sowing in drills late in the they are ready to set where desired the following rear:

\section*{ROOT-PRUNING FRUIT-TREES}

Root-pruning acts like inagic sometimes in bringing larren trees into bearing stat especially when unfruitfulness is bronght abont by undue luxuriance. When trees are making very strong shoots, they are found on examination to be making roots in proportion, and so long as this goes on t is prospects are very naud the formatious fruit spurs, and in some soils there is differnlty of maintaining a fruitful condition. Iu gardens where the surface is light and open, with a (layey sul) oil, there is great tendency for the roots the aspect is at of moisture, especially soils of this descripion mulching is With iderable value, of no matter what lind, long as it creates and maintains moisture. - Vick's Mayraine.

\section*{CURIOUS GRAFTING.}

The following note was made in France in 582: IIr. WI. Carillet, of Tincennes took up young pear-tree and grafted it with roots in the air on another tree. As the pearnsed as a scion was ou general quince roots, the queer spectacle was presented of quince roots in the air abore two warieties of the pear. Before the end of the first scascin short branches. The next year the quince short branches. a length of thirty inches.
shonts grew to a The next spring four varieties of pear wer budded on the quince shoots. So at present the plant is made up as follows: The base stock is on quince rots. On this in another pear with its roots in the air. them, are four other varieties of the pear INQUIRIES ANSWERED


\section*{he illinols central r. br. Co., at low
places and on fass termis, in} Soctheire illisois.
The best firm country in the world for cither dairyins misins stock or sheep. A greater varicty of crops, with a greater profit, cin be rown on a less amount of lands in thla comntry than
this State
Speeial inducements and facilities offered by he fllinois Central Railroad Company to go and map, and any information, address or call upon


\section*{OIII fiutur.}

\section*{1893 HARVEST.}

Cor bulletin No. 27, for the mnouncing the close of the season, has just been received I am rather glad of \(i t\), becauso from week to week, all
through the season, since April 1st, I have read these dismal reports
from every county in Ohio. First, too wet from every county in Ohio. First, too wet, killing, wool-blight from tarifl-tinkering scare, botton out of banks and business, ruin staring manufacturers in the face, and want, suflering and even vice at labor's loors. Whell all was going to the dogs, turned to his business of tending baby aud saving tho country. Aud he don't save it very fast, eithcr. Ifc may, however, pull us through
I desire to iuform readers of Farm and Fireside there is one heaven upon earth, at least, and it is located iu Ashtabula abundance and to spare of this year's crop, and it briugs good money and lots of it nst as fast as we can get it into market We had aluple time to do our plowing last pring, frow March 2the to April 14th. I Theu the cold rains and suow came, and old waves kept back fruit and saved i for us. And such immense car-loads of
grapes and peaches as we have been shipping from this county for many weeks hows the folly of goiug to Califoruia to raise fruit. Better by far stay at home upon Ohio presidential soil.
Such luscious peaches as we have here
to-day in our little city market I never saw before, and all have a ready sale at frous \(\$ 1\) to \(\$ 2\) per bushel. The hay crop is as good as I ever saw here, and briugs our farmers from \(\$ 8\) to \(\$ 10\) per ton net cashgood sil ver certificate money and silver coin aud douation parties, and evon pays debts when we caunot use it otherwise.
I sold four car-loads of nice timothy hay, netting me a little over \(\$ 10\) per ton; also car-load of wheat straw here at \(\$ 5.50\) pel
ton. We never sold for better prices before, aud all for cash iu hand. We have had timely rains all through the season, and all farmers who cultivated the potato fids fairly, and kept the weeds and barn plaut-food, are this week digging the largest potatoes and have the heaviest yield per acre I ever saw. I have attended
eight Ohio state fairs, but I never saw so large and nice a potato show at our state fair as we had in the city of Ashtabula last week at a street fair.
Such beautiful harvest-weather we never had before. Siuce July ist it has been lovely all the time-just rain euough all the time to make fair pastures, big pota-
toes, and happy farmers that will own up toes, and happy farmers that will own up the true situation.
Butter and cheese have been legal tender here in Ashtabula county for fifty straight dairy interest all this time. And, oh my With cash butter from 25 to 30 cents a 9 pound, fast as we can make it, cheese from for grumbling here? None but our Repub= licau office-holders who want the salaries sing.

To me it seems the most opportune age for young men and young formen to commence life together on the farm that his
tory has ever recorded. The prices of good tory has ever recorded. The prices of good
farms are very low, terms of sale are very farms are very low, terms of sale are very
easy-long time and small paymeuts are easy-long time and small paymeuts are
now the rule. Oh, if I could be set back forty years, would I uot lead a sweet, rosycheeked girl up to a newly-bought farm home, no matter if there was a mortgage plaster on it for the purchase price, and
we would resolve to fill the house and we would resolve to fill the house and
barns with plenty and get out of debt rapidly, and I certainly know we could do it very fast by fair and square farming, and there is uo excuse for doing any other kind of business to-day
Our silo-filling will all be completed be thus assured. Money, money, every day, comes fast from this source alonecan't help but come.
Mountain piles of manure to grow our 1594 crops we will have ready by the first through and through with whole corn
stalks, as the much-unistaken farmers of tho great corn belt of Ohio find theirs
every spring. We know better than to waste all our corn stalks up here. We know tho food value of them at last, and
when we cut them fine and soften theu when we cut them fook and soften thou succuleut and digestible cattle food ever provided, we practice wisdom and come
out of the race silver and gold plated out of
H. Таlсотt.

\section*{RANDOM NOTES FROM MISSISSIPP}

The average cotton farmers of the South kuow very little from personal practical vastes from the pig-pen, fowl-house, cow lot, horse-stable, etc. The policy of these farmers all their lives has been to sec how much produce (principally cotton) could be secured frou their lauds vithout rest or feed. No country on earth has/ had its soil so shamefully abused and robbed. Even the men who are fecding large herds of beef cattle for market on a cotton-seed meal and otton-sced hull ration, count the stock as of vo value to them; at least they do not attempt to make profitleast they do not attempt to
able use of this rich manure
Nearly all our southern dairymen feed moro or less rich grain food, which chemically and practically is of very high value as a fertilizer, yet it is mainly wasted aud counts but little as one of the profits of the dairy business.
It is time to call a halt and to make change, for our impoverished lands, oux flattened pocket-books, our fleeting bank accounts, our dilapidated buildings, all varn us-the handwriting on the wallthat we must pursue a differont policy if we wonld become thrifty aud independent
ali commercial fertilizers
Seem to give better results when there is plenty of humns in the soil. This being so,
it behooves our farmers to raise green crops, like peas, clover, rye, etc., to be turned under as a fertilizer. By wise manage ment in sowing such crops and turning them under at the proper time, and by using ou this soil well-proportioned comughal fertilizers, any southern farmer ught to be able, by good seed and good or fifty bushels of corn on every acre of land under the plow. Why not? On tho piney wood lands of this state, the connties," so called, such results are not uucommon, and yet the lands a few years ago were considered the very poorest in the state. It is intelligent managem
hat makes such results practicable. at maker
er fine results on a certain kind May render fine results on a certain kind applied to another kind of soil, may show no improvement in the crop. In the first instance the elements of fertility contained in the fertilizer were just what that soil he elements of fertility most needed wer of a different character and were not suplied in the fertilizer used.
The study of soils and fertilizers, the special needs of the former for certain plant-food that it is deficiant in, an adapt ability of certain fertilizers to certain crops, and the minimum and the maximum quautities to apply, supplying these fertilizers at the eheapest cost and making the most intelligent combination of different fertilizers, applying them to the land in the easiest, cheapest and most sensible manner to secure the very best results, hese are vital subjects for thought, dis ussion and practical experiment, and farmer who has the ambition to make the farm pay a reasonable profit for time labor and means employed in agriculture.
difference in men.
One farmer will make a good living and lay up some money every year, cultivating twenty or thirty acres; another won't make expenses, though the land be naturally as ood, cultivating double the amount of and. There may be several reasons for this difference in results, but the main reaon lies in the difference of the capacily of by nature, training and education; the other may be just the opposite. One man is strictly business, and adheres to busi takes; the other may things he under entertain light regard for the small details of business rules and practices. Some men ill achieve success under very great dis failures with the best of advautages in

Has been suggested to us as a crop
that might prove a very profitable one for stock feeding. It is suggested that the vines and tho nuts be gathered all together and steamod (cooked) together. The large California poanut is almost free from dirt whon it comes out of the ground. It is a well-known fact that the peanut is very rich in oil. Tho vines of the abovenamed variety are claimed to make about very mutritious, and ought not to be broven to be such a good food for stock.

RED CLOVER SEED
As a markotable crop can bo grown very profitably on a great many soils of
the cotton statcs, especially on our lime the cotton statcs, especially on our lime
and clay soils. Three or fonr years ago I noted the statement that Memphis hous had purchased several hundred bushels of West Tennessee grown clover seed. The dea struck me then, and more forcibly inpresses me now, that red clover as a further south. Two crops of clover iu favorable season cau be mown for hay, and forty dollars as the product of an acre of lover seed, in additiou to two crops of hay, is ho mean sum to realize. In this visit to the Mississippi experiment sta tion the other day, the director, Professor Tracy, informed me that he secured three tons of clover hay from two crops cut this season, and that he had just sold and shipped the eutire product; he realized for the hay ten dollars per ton, dolivered on
the cars. The third crop was then of fair size and was beiug turncd underigreeu as a fertilizer \(\qquad\) Edwin Montgomery.

\section*{FARMERS DO NOT CO-OPERATE}

In "Field and Gardon Notes" friend Greiner makes the bold declaration that "farmers cannot be made to co-operate, not even under tho pressure of immediate urgent needs." It is not our intention to discuss that particular point, because there must be recognized that there is io co-operation existing, or that ever has existed, that has been effectual in accomplishiug any very decided good to farmers way is the feeling of selfishness that pre-
vails that holds back from the expendi ture of any labor that is not remunerative, ueighbor to uo inconsiderable extent This applies with especial force to the
destruction of insect pests and the eradication of noxious weeds. Probably there is no direction in which co-operation could produce more satisfaccomplete lack of it, and in very many uniting to the end of securiug a mutually It is surprising
It is surprising to notice the indifference that exists, even though the law steps in
with the power that it was intended to
exercise to compel co-operation, it does uot accomplish its purpose.
In the state of Connecticut
In the state of Connecticut there is a law requiring the destruction of that abomin-
able pest, wild carrot, which has been for some years over-r-unning the state; a loyal
observance of that law would result in the complete exterminatiou of the plant from
the soil, and yet because of a lack of the soll, and yet because of a lack of strong increasing.
We do not wish to misrepresent the case
in the least; there are many in the least; there are many good citizens date of the law and destroy all plants upon their premises; they are compelled to repeat the labor year after year simply for
the reason that a neighbor here and there the reason that a neighbor here and there shall do; namely, preveut the seeding of a The lawsays, "Farmers, here is an enemy
to your success; unite in driving him from your farms." A part recognize what the your farms." A part recognize what the faithfully in the removal of the enemy; discover no returns for the labor required
to be expended, and so do nothing, and to be expended, and so do nothing, and
thereby they not only do an injury to
themselves, but they compel the faithfnl themselves, but they compel the faithfnl
neighbors to renew year by year their
labor of destruction, which by full and labor of destruction, which by full and
combiued effort need not extend over two
years. Acts of this kind are some of the annoyances that real farmers are obliged
to experience. It is a great pity that
farmers, like children at school, cannot be armers, like children at school, cannot be
graded and classified and then thrown
together according to a classification based upou a willingness to co-operate in any
and all efforts that might be necessary and put forth for the general welfare of the
whole. But such a millennium as that nature possesses its peculiar characteris
tics.

CALIFORNIA
New and interesting books about Californi
its climate and productions, and its climate and productions, and general in
formation, sent free. Address A. Phillips
Co., 104 S. clart St., Chicago, Ill.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE From indiana.-There is a good corn crop
in Allen county, and the farmers are busy
husking and cribbing corn and taking care of husking and cribbing corn and taking care of
the fodder. Corn is nearly all in the shock, as hay is a good price.: The wise farmer
knows the value of good corn fodder, and is nee of feentinued drought in the hot summermonths. soil as can be fotnd anywhere, yet there is a
sreat deal that is undeveloped; that is, it
is uncleared and und rained. It can be bought
for a reasonable prie
 land is well dapted to all farin crops and all
kinds of vegetalhes, and is only about three
lours' drive from the city of Fort Wayne,
which affords a good home market, as there
 Good water is easily procured at a depth of
from twelve to thitiy feet. Our shipping fa-
cilities are good. The sclool system of Indly .
Fron Nebraska.- We offer one of the most healthful climates in the United States. The suminers are not hot and oppressive, but a gentle breeze is always astir, so one does not
feel the heat. The nights are cool and bracing. The air in winter is dry and light. The fall is very pleasant; there is no bad weather, a month earlier than in Ohio. We have a good soil spread all over the face of the country. It is a rich, black loam, from seven to ten feet acep, and very productive. We raise the finest
cereals and vegetables one ever saw growwheat, sugar-cane, sugar-beets, potatoes, cab-
bage, turnip, pumplins, nelons and all other
vegetables are raised in great ouantities corn and wheat are the chief products. Corn grows
to great perfcection and alwask bings a yood
price. Wheat of the spring variety yields
aibout fifteen of thirty
 lorres and shep are also rased in large
numbers. Fowls of all kinds do well. Fruit
will do well when it receives proper atten-
in tion. The older portions of the state produce
as fine fruit as ever grew. The trees here are
taking well and will bear soon. Water is no
great great drawback. The weells are from eighty to
gre hundred and fifty feet deep; but we have
"sheet-water," and one cannot pump well 5-7.
 our crop after we have it growing. Good
farms can be purchased at from \$8 to \$16 per
acre, all level and nice, with the best of soil
and fair improvements-all close to schools and church privileges. Perhaps you
are aware that Nebraska has fewer people
who cannot read or write the Who cannot read or write than any other
state in the Union. If you come here we will
give yon state in the Union. If you come here we will
give you a cordial welcome, and you will have
good neighbors of Alnerican birth. We have
pole plenty of room for good citizens, and any one
who will come here and be industrious, ener-
getic and economical, will in ashort time have
\(\qquad\) I. H. J.

The Keystone Woven Wire Fence Co., of
Tremont, Ill., are enjoying a phenomenal
demand for their fence material. Right through the panic they were obliged to run
their worizs up to midnight, and sometimes their works up to midnight, and sometimes
all might, to keep their order departnient from congise capacity, and will soon be able to
muctive any demand the public may make for
meir coods. See their ad in this paper rwewewew

\section*{THE SKIMMING STATION SVSTEM}



\section*{NOW THE BEST TIME To BUY. \\ }

The Centrifugal process is most proftable at
this season. Whien the eows are old in lictation +
the de laval separator co, 74 Cortlandt Street, - NEW YORK.

\section*{(1) かx firm.}

THE POULTRY YARD

HWHY HENS FAIL TO LAY Exs are individnals, and the different nembers of a fock may in 110 manner be alike. it must be considered than somie of the best hens to be found may
mauy in the flock may be non-producers, the good hens fall under condemuation
simply for being in bad company. simply for being in bad company
One of the mistakes mado is in not culling the flock so as to retain only the profit-
able hens. Many persons have become disgusted with poultry as a business be causc they kept, at an expense, a lot of
hens that were not worth the room they oceupied, and which served only as an incumbrance to those that were producers, and this mistake is a very common one hens with which to begiu, as they are sure to receive some that are useless along with the best. Auy system of feeding is ex
pensive if the hens do not lay, and the greater the unmber of non-productive hens the more cost is added to the eggs re-
ceived. The fact that there are many flocks from which no eggs at all are ceived is well known, and this condition is one that shonld receive attention
When a few hens prove their superiority as layers they should not be discarded hens, and keeping untried pullets, is at the bottom of the difficulty. All pullets that are to be used for repplacing old hensshould hens, and the sire of the pullets slould not only be a male from a prolific breed, hnt
also from a family of good layers. Even with this precaution there will be worth less pullets, but they should be gotten rid of just as soon as their characteristics are
known. Delays are dangerous in sueh cases.
Hens may fail to lay also because of imin its composition, as it will produce a chick, and the food must necessarily correspond. The safest and best course to pur done, and some of the hens lay regularly ter and labor by getting rid of those that are unprofitable.

\section*{LIGHT BRAHMAS}

Every bird haviug feathered legs is not a Brahma or a Cochin, and the breed is condemued by some for faults that do not be-
long to it, simply because many do not know what a pure-bred Light Brahma is. The description of a Ligh Brahma is as fol-
lows: Pea comb (a large comb with a lows: Pea comb (a large comb with a
smaller one on each side of the large one the whole, however, being a small com resembling a partially opened pea podl). saddle, tail and some of the wing feathers. The legs are yellow, with heavy feathering of the toes. The beak is yellow, the upper mandable laving a dark stripe. A fulland a hen ten pounds. The Brahma cannot fly, and is therefore one of the best a very hardy breed, seeming to be adapted to any climatc

BRAN AS POULTRY FOOD
One adrantage possessed by bran is that it contains a fair proportion of the phos-
phates, and for that reason may be used
with the ration in order to render it nore complete. Wedo not approve of feeding it in the soft condition if it can be used by scalded, thonglr a mess of scalded bran and ground oats, carly in the inorning of a colc
winter day, is very invigorating and nourishing. Evell when the food is not varied some advantage may be derived, by way of by the use of bran and linseed-meal. Two
pounds of bran, mixed with one pound of pounds of
linseed-1neal and a pouud of ground meat,
fed to the hens once a day, allowing half a pint of the mixture to ten hens, will scalded and allowed to stand an hour scalded and allowed to stand all hour or

\section*{the floor of brooders, to absorb the moisture,
it is excellent, and for packing eggs it serves
age.}

\section*{breeds of ducks}

The pure breeds of ducks are unore casily kept than the common puddle ducks, as they can be made to thrive without provid ing ponds. The breeds best known, and which are the most popular, arc the Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen and Cayuga, the first wo breeds being white in color and the Gayuga black, the Rouen having a plumage of scucral colors. These breeds grow to a large size, and individual specimens have reached ten pounds in weight. As they row rapid
dEtERIORATION AND DISEASES.
Diseases may be transmitted to succeed kept from "running down" by breeding from wew males of selected stock crery fom new males of selected stock crery racy and diseaso. The fall is the time to racy and diseaso. The fall is the time to procure the males, as they are more
aumerous at that scason, and can be wought at a sunaller outlay. No male bred on the farun should ever be kept for hrecd ing purposes. Procnre new bloodverery year.

\section*{A dOUBLE COOP.}

A cheap and convenient coop for confin ing sitting hens, or for separatiug sick fowls from the others of the Hock, is de signed by Mr. F. Baltus, Baltimore, Md.,
 be more profitably utilized.

\section*{BANTAM FOWLS.}

Bantams find no sale in market, and arger eggs are never sold, but they la any other breeds. If eggs are desired for home use, those from Bautams can be produced at as low cost, proportionately, as ther eggs, and as they are not only nseful, but are adınired as pets, there is no reason by the younger incmbers of the family.

\section*{CORRESPONDENCE \\ }
cooked. The stove inse is allrays full of oil, consequently there is no danger of an explo
siou. It. will burn for three weeks without fill siou. It. Will burn for three weeks without in
ingor trimming. There is nosmuell, no gas, nor
the least hit of smoke. I got the ide from the least hit of smoke. I got the idea from a
mineral wick The merit does not lie in the
wick, but in the keeping the lamp always full wick, but in the keeping the lamp always full
of oil. The oil is supplied by an adoining
tank through a tube, as fast as it is burnt up
un the by the flame. In reard to the brooder 1 In
would say that it is near perfection to the old hen, witb the exception of feathers, as
any that 1 have yet seen. A good hrooder is as
much or of more imoportance than an incuhator, for one balf of the chicks die in rearing gay of taking care of them. I always could
geta better batco by keping the temperature
up to \(105^{\circ}\) for the first weck, \(103^{\circ}\) or the second
and \(1011^{\circ}\) or \(102^{\circ}\) the third week. When I tried
W. lot of dead chickens, in the shells, especiaily
vien I could not get a very reliable the mometer.
Pleasani
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
INQUIRIES ANSWERED. \\
Stamp ror Eges. - E. J. McD., Quichar Pa., writes: "Please inform me where to the stamp for stamping the date upon eggs.?
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Pa., writes: "Please inform me where to yet Reply:-They can be procured at any place
where rubler stamps are made. Crossing.- 11 to cross with my hens. They are Plymouth Reply:-If you desire a gond laying cross, ahly be satisfactory. If for market use, the Wyaudotte. It is better to keep the hreeds Perhaps Poison,-F. P., St. Joseph, Ill., appear dizzy, then hang tbeir heads Both
nales and fennales are subject. It bas hap-Reply:-It is probable that they

\section*{Fir M-}

Itopened up a new field and cultivated it thoroughly.'

\section*{FARM-POULTRY is COV-} ering itself with glory."

\section*{}

F YOU MENTION THIS PAPE


KEEPERS Stuo Aumans



The High Speed Family Knitter


\section*{Qucxics.}


VETERINARY.
*) Conducted by Dr. H. J. Detmeps. 䜤*
Irofessor of Veterinary Surgery in Ohio State
Uuiversity.

Peritonitis.-G. B., Russell, Kan. Your
deseription indicatcs that your finy died of
perltonitis, an alnost invariably fatal disease u horses.
A Lump.-A. A. B, Soldiers' Grove, Wis,
Yon forgot to state what kind of a "lump" yon mean, and where the same is; whether it
is in the throat or adhering to the tail. Some
people, and you seem to be one of them
end people, and yous sem to be one of them, call
every enlargementa lump. I cannot answer
your question. Defeetive Mane.-G. E. S., Xenia, Ohio,
writes: "I, there amything that I can use
which will aid in producing a huxuriant writes: "1s there anything that 1 can use
which will aid in protucing a luxuriant
growth of mane on an three-year-otd nare?
she has rubbed most of it off, and it does not se mane clean-if necessary, by washing the
same with some antiseptic; for instance, with
a two a two or three per cent solution of creoline.
Har-prodncing remedies do not exist. Those
advertised are humbugs. Cow Troubled by Flie
Lake, Mich. If your cow is troubled with
tlies and cannot ward them off on acconnt of
a stumpy tail, the trouble will cease very soon, because cold weather will soon come
and the flies will disappear. In the summer the best and most humancremedy is to cover
such a cow, when in the pasture, with a blan-
ket of light muslin, or with a fly-net as is ket of light muslin, or with a fly-net, as is
done in Holland. If there are sores in the
skin, the same will be brought a healing by a few applications of a two or three per cent
solution of creoline in water. I suppose it is
the sores more than anything else that attract the sores more than anything else that attract
the flies; hence, bring them to healing first. Probably a, Case of Cow-10x.-F. W. K
Hays City, Kan. What you describe seems t
be a case of cow-pox; a somewhat trouble
some some, but not at all malignant, disease. A
treatment is haraly ever necessary. Careful
and gentle milking and cleanliness wsually and gente milking and cleanlinkess uasefully
suffice, because a healing will take place ill
due time. If however, the teats should be due time. Ind intlever, the teats should be
very sore and intamed, a mixture of liquid
subactate of lead, one part, and sweet-oil,
six parts, may be applied after every milking sir parts, may be applied after every milking.
The mixture is sollewlat poisonous. but as
the milk, if the disease is cow-pox, is not matter.
Debility.-A. C., Cadillac, Mich., writes:
"I have a horse about twelve years oid. He is "I have a horse about twelve years old. He is
ery hearty and fat, but has no life. He is
dull, and not willing to work in the harness.
His His legs seem togive out. He has a swelling
coming under his neck. What will cure
that?", ANSWER:-The debility and the (probably
hydropic) swellings of your horse may be due
to various causes, and as the remedy necessarily must consist in removing the cause or
causes, I cannot tell you what to do as long as causes, cannot tell you what to do as long ab
I do not know the cause or causes, and I have
no means of knowing the latter, unless you acquaint me with alt the attending circum-
stances and the exact conditions under which
the horse is kept and with all the symptoms Epizootie Ophthalmia.-D. F. D., Chap-
man, Kan., writes: "I have some young cattle man, Kan. Writes. "I have some young cattle
that seem to be blind. Their eyes run, and a
bluish-white scum covers the eye-balls; white bluish-white scum covers the eye-balls; White
matter runs from them. They seem to be in
great pain, and their eyes smell. I would like
to know what the disease is; also the rcmedy,", great pain, ant the disease is; also the ramedy,",
to know what
A NSwER:-What you describe is undoubt-
edly epizootic or infections ophthalmia. An ANSWER:- What epon deticor infectious ophthammin. An
edye-water composed of corrosive sublimate,
one part. dissolved in distilled water, one
thousand parts will do some thousand parts, will do some good in the be-
ginning. But in your case the first stage has probably passed long ago, and your cattle
either hiave recovered or have-some of them
- permanently lost their eyesight. of late permanently lost their eyesight. Of late
the disease complained of has been frequent
every summer in certain districts widely distributed over the whole country.
Amanrosis.-E. L. Y., Brownsille, Md.
writes: "I have a fine mare, four years old Writes: "I have a fine mare, four years old,
perfectly healthy in every respect. About
two wceks ago she became totally blind. perfectly healty in every respect. About
two weks ago she beame totally blind.
There was notnor is there at the prescnt time
any innfammation or soreness about the eyes, did. She is used about t.liree times a weeker,
and lept in a well-ventilated, light stable,
and let out in the yard at least an bour each
day ", ANSWER:-If your mare is perfectly blind,
and the eyes clear without any silns of in-
flammation, it is a case of ainaursins to flammation, it is a case of amaurosis: that is,
the cause of the blindness is in the optic
nerve, and the case is hopeless and incurable. Such a mare should, under no circumstances,
hurve, Flexor Tendons cut.-J. H. T. Abilene,
Kan., writes: "My mare had all the leaders Kan, writes: "My mare had and the leaders
of her right inind lcg qutt off midway between
the hoof and knee. Wil the leaders lnit to-
gether, and if they do, will they be so lont as gether, and if they do, will they be so long as
to let her toe turn up, or wint they contract
white healing so as to hold her foot in its
original position? Kindy state any other
facts connected with such a case; that is, facts connected with such a case; that is,
whether she will be permanently crippled
and whether she will get sufficiently well so and whether sue filloctoring her. Veterina-
that it will pay foir do as to whether my mare
rians here disagree ," ANSWFR:-As it is, your mare will be worth-
Iess the case bad been properly treated
from the beginning and the leg been bandaged in such a way as to keep the parts in their
relative positions, your mare would liave had

 Iiee. The esime treatincut stould be repeated
in about aveek.























 sore.
ANSER:-What you describe is undoubted-
Iy some morbid y some morbid growth, but whether it is a
malignant or semi-maliguant tumor, a sarooma, for, or whether, finally it it is a case of
of goter, or
actinomycosis, cannot be decided from your description. If it is a severe case of goiter or
struma a mortid enlargement of the thyroid is a consequence, and presents what is known can be done
either case.
Gncipient Jlephantiasis.-J. M. McC big leg, I suppose she was bitten by a sinake,
about two months ago; I found her in the
pasture with her leg swollen slightly. In pasture \(\ddagger\) ith her leg swollen slightly. In
three days it broke, just above the pastern. There was a discharge of a yellow color, as
thin as water. After it broke the matter dis-
charged quite freely, and her les kept swelling until it got as large as a churn. I gave
aconite to reduce the fever, and in about a
week the swelling reduced, but it is very large yct. Is there anything that will reduce the
enlargement? ANSWER:-Although it is not impossible
that the disease described was caused by the
bite of a poisonous smake, it is more probable that the same was a case of phegmonous
erysipelas, not infrequent in horses with
abundant connective tisue and developed lymphatic system, especially if
smmanl wound or lesion is existing, through
which an infection can take place which an discharging the yellowish water (1ymph)

Natand
 and

\section*{}

\section*{}

INVINCIBLE HATCHER.The BEST

600



NEWTON'S HEAVE, COUGH and DISTEMPER CURE. A GEARATTEED
GEAVE CORE.


Victory Feed Mills,


THOMAS ROBERTS, Springfield, Ohio.

\section*{An Education Free}

To Every Boy and Every Girl, in Any School or Any College in America. "No Prizes for the Few, but an Education for All.

\section*{Free Scholarships Furnished}

\section*{BY THE PUBLISHERS OF THIS PAPER}

YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:
Are you ambitious? Do you want to attend school?
Have you the pluck and energy that overcome the little obstacles that confront you? If so, read on, for you are the kind of timber out of which great men and women are made; you boiler; Pluck the drive-wheels; Energy the steam, and Determination the engincer. Are you then an engine, and have you fire in your boiler and sand under your wheels, and are you
determined to pull the throttle wide open and climb the grade? If so, read on; for you can not be seared off the track by the cry of "no money," or "no time," or "too old," and all the What made Janes A. Garfield, the barefooted canal mulc-driver, James A. Garfield,
president of the United States? What made Grover Cleveland, the poor law student of president of the United States? What made Grover Cleveland, the poor law student of
Buffalo, Grover Cleveland, mayor, governor, president? What bas made ail our great men
and women? Money? No. Their voyage was made on the ship Ambition, which had Pluck

\section*{then you must read on.}

We want to send one thousand young men and women to school, or as many more as want
to go, without it costing them \(x\) single cent. We winl pay your expenses in any school of bookkeeping, shorthand, music, medicine, law, art, journalism, or any other school or college
in Anerica, including all courses of shorthand, law, etc., taught by mail; but you must prove
that you are ambitious and have pluck and energy and determination. And this will be the test-and it is an easy test for earnest young men and women-who are ready to prove their
claims and be rewarded? Remember, there are no chances to run. Such another splendid claims and be rewarded? Remember, there are no chances to run. Such another splendid
opportunity for an education has never before been offered. Let every young man or woman who wants to investigate this further send to us for our
Educational Circular. It is a grand chance, and you may depend upon it that we will be as liberal as possible, and do all in our power to assist
school, and now is the time to get the scholarship

FARM AND FIRESIDE, Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Ohio.

\section*{(1) He firesill.}

A NOTCH ON A STICK.
Chapter I
the squatter familiy

Ithe center of a balf-cleared jungle of palmettoes, sour oranges and moss-
huug oaks-those semi-tropleal growths that belong to the sunny rand of Florida of hrown logs-logs that had dounbtless heen white at the beginning-and faced the dancing, changeful waters of the lake, the
old Indian Astatular, now Lake Harris, whose low shores upon the one hand gradually ascending upon the other into the heautiful bluffis where they tell you the great kaoline
beds begln. beds begln.
A beantlful spot; a spot seemingly designed for rest and dreaming, despite the wilderness
stretching back in the rear of the cabin in
these penetrahle growth; despite the prosaic brown cahin itself; and, despite the woman, gauut,
callow and bearing the unmistakahle marks of that fell destroyer, consumption, standing in the door of the cabin with lauguid, snnken eyes fixed upon the water, two children of equal age elinging to her skirts. She held in her band a string of fish, and a couple of wild
birds, still warm, lay on the doorstep at her birds, still warm, lay on the doorstep at her.
feet, quite close enoigh to absorb the undifeet, quite close enoigh to absorb the undi-
vided attention of the twins, who observed vided attention of the twins, who observed
them slyly from behind the folds of their mother's skirt.
The mother's complaint was entirely lost
upon them, a fact which could not affect that complaint in the least, considering the boys were but five years of age, and the complaint against the bluffs than to the little-unresponsive also-to wheads busily contemplating the ontlook for a breakfast:
know starve I reckin ter do \(I\) don't know. Starve, I reckin. Starvin' seems
ter be in an' about all that air lef' ter ter be in an' about all that air lef' ter
folks, sometimes. I reckin we-uns air about come ter one o' them somctimes." ingly limitless expanse of water. To the untraveled heart of the homesick it was almost as auother world that intervened between her and the old home among ever interest and circumstance may combine to draw the feet to strange lands, the heart of the loyal dweller of those grand old heights refuses to be weane Twelve months before the steamer had set The family consisted of a consumptive husband and a wife scarcely more healthy; Obed, a shiftless, light-hearted boy of sixteen, overlife were a chase for a rahlit or a shot at a and Bennic, whot bee; and the twins, Jack fifth birthday at the same moment when the steamer landed them upon the shore of Lake The farmily had settled upon the opposite shore at first, being lured thither by the won-
derful promlses set forth in the "boom" that had laid off a town there, huilt a hotel, a drugstore, a church, a number of pretty dwellings, a railroad and a wharf. The snare proved effective. People moved in. Not the rich, for
the rich move cautiousls; it is they who have little to lose who are alwass so brisk to risk it. so the poor rushed in, investing their little all start their groves. And then the boom bursted. Just when they began to feel it pos sible to eke out an existence uutil the trees should begin to bear, the bubble exploded.
The "wind was wrong" for that side of the lake; oranges were frost-bitten and wonld not inature. Starvation knocked at more than one door, until the frightened inhabitant: sions and fled; fled where work, at least, was and the steaner merely whitled as it passed the wharr of loe "dmerted vilage.
other side of the lake, found an empty cabin -deserted, as they supposed, by some cracker family-and had moved into it without ask ing permisslon of any one. They had not
moved in with any idea of defiance, but merely as a shelter-"I place to die in," the of the cabln was absent at his summer home, and his agent, presmming upon that absence, shore and run off for a little trip somewhere alligator tusks and leathers he had collecten for the northern market. There had been
cmpty cabins enough, the liomes of the crack ers who had moved farther back into the too near. Why they should have selceted this one of those things not to he accounted a accident, to which some haregiven the bolder Since fate comes in so many forms and guises
answerlng eveu to the name of providence.

The cahin in whish the family had taken
retuge was part or the property or the



 dee verandas that tooked out upor the lake,
There was a \(\begin{aligned} & \text { alk to the shore. lined either }\end{aligned}\) sidere with stately palmettoes, with the glint of
blue waters shining throngh the long rust-
hlue teaves. and at the end of the walk a blue waters shining through the long, rut-
ling leaves; and at the end of the walk a
tiight of steps that ran down the huff to a
fancy little wharf where the steamer was fancy little wharf where the steamer Was
wont to stop for oranges during the shipping
weaso season. There were flowers of every hue and
odor, hirds of every plumage, while about a fountaithite and pink and pale purple-were hlies-Thite and pink and pate purphe-were
tloating. There was a boat-honse, too, for the
squire's yacht, and fastened to the piles that squire's yacht, and fastened to the piles that
snpported the wharf were two skiffs, which
the natives lad permission to tise during the the natives had permission to use during the
owner's absence. They were welcone to do so, only the squire required their return, always, at nlght, and that no one should ask
the loan of them during his sojonrn in
kilorida A crackcr who had been out in one of the
skifis had stopped at the cabln to lcave the
istring "string o feesh" and "a hit wil' fowel," two
hirds, for the family in distress. He had hirds, for the family in distress. He had
helped to bury the father the week hefore,
and had helped the others to live since, hy a

\section*{}




 Way, too, if she had the oupportunt her ond if she could sell the Tennesseepornan. That Ten-
 had 110 control over her thoughts, howeree

 "Brother silas writ me last Jnly ez he'd do
hits level best ter sell it,", sle went on, talking
to lierself. She the the to hierself. She had hopes of the otd moun-
tatil
timd in spite of obed. When she sold help, she and obed coutd "manage ter get

 ot ont's plenty of good in Obed, ef it can be
sienty ,", she said to the blue lake
 "spiration took s.hape. 'Olded comin'," said Bennie, patting her
shoulder as she kielt before the fireplace turı
At
sing Angine same minament she heard his voice,
sint ing fromn the direction ont humimock, Such a yoice, and such a
sons To the three worshiping ones in the
ahin it


"Hit air Oby.", said the mother, a smile of
velcome liebting the sallow face. "Rnn1 long, Bennie, an' fetch the clieers ter the

 her little boys. Look sharp, how, an' fix
hings nice fur ser hrother; 'hell do soniewill mamme"." The twins did as they were told; they were
already, from having it continually diuned in their ears, learning to look to obed as something whitli controlled thelr future; a
bov above theul; a man, to their imagilia-
hio tions, whoun they' mighit worthip afar offt
wither he the Bennie, as the straild

 "Come in, son," said











smoothed the derliliow

 but the inoment discerereded theor prosencen
 he elder brother were a compliment not to be









 remply min) let hlm, too; 1 ain't keern' fur hit, "utber," Martin!"
 erer aldoped whlenil speaking to him, her tall,
shiftuess, idolized son.




 But the old mountain mother was not dis-
turbed hy that; in fact, she was rather pleased
that he could speak in a deternlned way; it that he could speak in a determined way it
contradicted what they sai. of hin, that he Was "without rill-power"-meaning he whs was a very shrewd mother, and she under-
stood the nature with which she had to deal Bnt when the break fast things were cleared
awas; she got down a bit of soiled paper and away, she got downa bink of lead-1pencil that liad heen her
the stump
husband's :mid wentout where obed was skin-
 iight in every feature. She sent Bennie the
"fetch a cheer," and seating herself moder the shade of an oak, she unfolded her scrap of
paper, smonthed it carefully upon the lid of an paper, smothed it carefully upond prepared to
old hox that lay npon her lap, and hegin the laborious task of writing a letter.
One of the little hoys came and leaned against her knee, though he did not once remove his
gaze from the rabbit, fast losiug its furry hide nnder obed's old knife. He did not like to see
his mother sitting off there alone, and he
division of fish or fowl when he went ont on
the lake, and a gopher turtle or a palmetto
cabbage when his exeursions were eonfined to the "swammocks," or hummocks, those
ungles of oak and wild orange in which so many of the celights of the Florida cracker are
hidden. He had brought news this morning however; news that had sent a thrill of fear
into the heart of the gaunt mother and widow. The squire's agent had decampcdWas about to return. The servants had in-
deed come on that morning's stammer, and
were already opening and cleaning up the Were arready opening and cleaning up the
house ollie "ulf.
The risicor "allow the squair wu\% elever The rision "allowed the squair wu\% elever
enongh, unl/, he couldn'stan' no furrardness,
an' he would he tolerahle ap" ter klek up a an' he would he tolerahle ap' ter kick up a
row 'hout their bein'in the eabin, and like as
not he 'ud be drivin' uv' 'm onf: He druv a not he 'ud be drivin' uy 'em onf; He druv a
drove of folks ofth his sand lars tine he hz daorn though he hed ter go nineteen mile
ter git hands ter gether his crap, he dyv off Whole drove. He allowed they-uns ware too
furrara. He ean't abide furrardnes. This
honse hu hullt fur his hands, an' he allows he "on't hev no squatters about'u blin,"
Drive oft Where? How? How could
they live? Where go? Surely, that little acre
 Into the small, dark eyes came a glow; some
thing that betokened strength, that was not
without shrewdness, in the character of their without shrewdness, in the charactcr of thcir
owner. The pale face. witith the full iliyht up-
on it as it was lifted a moment as if to meet
on it as it was lifted a moment as if to mee
the untried future dawning very near now







 She thrned the browning trout nimbly with
the long, iron fork, tle twins looking on hearing her comptaint. but ghing nin
heed The repot of Obeds gun in the Jnin-
mock broke in upon her reflections pleasantly mock broke ln upon her reflections pleasantly
"He"a a gre't hunter, Oby air," she declared
"And A mighty the hand, with a gun, ter be sure
And so he was; but when it came to steads, prosaic job in the srove or field,
was scarely to the depended upon. His
mother, howerer, had all faith in him; his hifticssness was passed over asone of the per
quisites of outh, to be outgrown sometime.
It was to him she would have to look for a their pa was one. Ter oby au' the syairi.',
The sallow faee lighted ap with sudden


\section*{}


 Unoes fur ter senk sombeland thr we-aurs












 herself and ask for work, she couldn't sec
her clinidren sta, ve, and she could manage to
"wrop oranges." At the same moment the squire was reading
a letter, in lis city home, reeeived that morning from his man Reuben at his honse on the
hluft. He was very angry when he folded the
letter, and seribbling in few lines on the envelope that had inclosed the letter, he ordered
the hired boy to earry it at once to the telegraph office A little crippled girl looked at
him aerass the break fast-table and said, as
she dropped an egy into her eup. she dropen an ege into her eup.;
"Yes!" roared the, squire. "Reuben writes
me there is a femily of squatters in that stile, where uy agent always stayed when we
were oecupying the house. I telegraphed him "Oh, grandfather!
"At once," replied the squire, "I will not
have those, triting, wandering fellows take up on my platation. As for equploying them,
I wound sooner allow the fruit to rot on the
trees. I will not be put upon they luust move off at once. I will tolerate
no foolishness."

\section*{hapter II.}
the arrival of a friend.
The pretty house on the bluff wore an ain of
genuine southerni eoonfort. Every window
tood wide opent stod wide open, and the windows reached
fronn toor to celing, letting in the Elad, good
sunshine uutil it lay in silver patehes upon
and the walls, or long, quiveriug bars npon the
floor, where a swaying rosebush now and
then foor, where a stvaying rose-bush now and
thendipped its bloon-laden branches before
the window, crossing the silver with shadow. From every window daiuty eurtains swayed
lightly in the gentle hreezefrom the lake the
soft swashing of the water and the half melancholy rustle of the stiff magnolia leaves servants caring to each other from room to
room, where they were busily arranging for
the fanily expected by the monning's Not licking in eurinsity, Obed had hung a covert of eitron and young, lime-trees a tall
negro man trimaming the rose-bushes and
training the fimin that verandas. A dozen times he started from his hiding-place to go and speak to the man, but
a word his mother had used arested his steps
cach time. "Squatters!" Somehow the feel ing that people believed them to be snch made
hin feel that it Was true. He was afraid the
uain would drive him off. He had caught a slimpse of a smart-looking maid who wore a
white cap, moving about in a bright, sun
Shiny room, whose windows opene "the palnns,", a space bindweeu opened yine yard and
the orange grove where the palun-trees, some fhe orange grove where the palun-trees, some
forty or fitty had never beend cut awa, but
whieh made an oriental kind of seene that Whas the favorite uook of the occupant for
Whom the sinart housemaid was preparing
thie pretty room. She called it "The Palms, and the morning on whieh the family was
expected, obed saw the maid carry a little
eriunson hammoek out and swiug it under the trees. Another was swung anong the jas-
mines that shaded the veranda and a pillow
of gay silk was tueked into each The maid seemed hard to satisfy in regard slip of blue ribbons, hop them thisway and
that, stand off and look at them with her
head to one side, in a critleal clange them again, letting then a trifte
lower. lifting the rihbons a fraction higher,
until Obed thought she would never thein to the point that was just right, At
last, howerer, they sermed to sult her, and
tepping out tre low stepphing out the how window, she ran down
the watit to rose-bunh, and gathering a lap-
ful of the large, yellow-looking rosebuds,
to A few minintes later, the negro who had
beentrimming the roses called to her that the
steamer had whistled for the wharf teamer had whistled for the wharf. Sure
ennugh, it was coning; there was a line of the tall smoked itake a hanner waving from
the servants abont
the place heard the whistle and ran down the she arharf, to the very last one of them. The
smant maid was the last tol leave the house
and when she did come out at last she carried
a bue silk sulne a blue silk sunthade in her left hand, while
with her right she was pushing a little willow
clair that nuoved on whecls seen one like it, and so great was his curiosity
eoncerning it that he eould scareely resist the
temptation to cone out froun his lis place hehind the citron-lush and join the
servants at the wharf, But he had heard sucl
queer storien two divs, that he was afraid to face hine just
yet. He canne fron his covert sufticieutly, er's deck waving their handkercliefs in ae-
knowledginent of the sallute being waved
from the tall, heavily built, with gray hair and beard,
that, he knew, wass Guire Roseboronghe The
lady standing at his side, wavint
scarf, whas his widowed white very. proud and rieh, nad having nothing
whatever to do with the people watehed her intently, so intently, that when
his gaze, slowly traveliag the steaner's deek,
 turued toward the lauding,
started. "Be it a kid or a woman?" was his thought. But when the pale face suddenly turned to
eatch a shinmer of sunlight, he treekoned it
ware nuther; it warc jest a angel in a gal's elothics," \({ }^{\text {"Thtle girl hushed the tangled, wind- }}\),
blown hair from her faee and languidly waved a handzerellief to the servants assemhled at
the landing. But when the maid with the White eap came down from the house, pushenief and zissed her land to the new-comer, a
greeting that was instantly retnrmed by the maid. roon, I reekin,", said Obed, nodding
"Her rard the blue ribbons the woman had tied
towar about the eurtains.
The next moine
The next moment the steamer was at the Whar fand the Rasel,oroughs were eoming up
the walk toward tho house. The boy behind
the citron-bush drev hack.
 coming toward him. The squire came firs
followed by his widowed danghter, a queenly
looking woman much in the same manner as did the squire
himself. The squire's wife was dead, and Mr's. Featherstone made ber liome with him, as rolling ehair that had so perplexed the boy The squire looked very stern and solemn Obed thought, until he turned, as he fre-
quently did, to speak to the little lame girl.
His face semed very tender and kind then, almost like a different face, indleed.
Obed watched for anotlier glimpse of the face that had so porphexed hinh. It was the the
mountaineer's frst peen at real life, and for a moment he wondered if hic had dropled snddunshine and flowers and gay laughter. A this moment the hreeze tipped the blue par-
asol aside, and he saw that the lovely little
faee ying against the silken faee lying against the silken eushions was as o bring ont the delieate beauty inore per-
fectly, though it could not disguise tlife weary
look in the large blue eve over look in the laige, bavily. Across the ehair pale lids arooper heavy Obed had not notice
snmall cruth was ying.
the crutch when she stood on the stcamer. deck, kissing her hand to Julie, the maid. He saw one of the servants step forward and re
move his hat before offering her the eluster or
orange blossoms he had picked as orating for her. But when the tired little
greetice said, "Thank you, Renben," Obed had a voice said, "Thank you, Renben," Obed had a
feeling that he would like to have thrashed
the man for disturbing her. He heard her the next moment say:
"Oh, Julie, go slow; it does hurt my lame
baek'so"" And when he saw the stern old squire turn
and lift the fravile little form iu bis own wearily upo whis shoulder like a broken Hower, he erept avay from his hiding-place
and went home through the grove in the rear
of the honse. He had no farther desire to poon Squire Roseborough's family. Somehow be felt, hy contrast with that which he
had wituessed, more like a squatter thau His mother was busy iu the kitehen When
he got home, and the little boys were gone off to hish, with bent hooks, from the plublic
wharf haff a mile distant. The friendly morning had allowed them to go along with spell," he
the party
The cal
after the bright scene he had witnessed, not given to envy. He knew the ways, was
house felt He hung about the place until noon, doing
nothing and saying little. He even forgot to Whistle, and not one of his funuy old songs a morning at home.
him sitting under an orange-tt, and finding him sitting under an orange-tree, silent and
thoughtul, alled to him in her shill, sharp
treble, to know if the boat had come "fur
true," "Oby," she said, upon receiving an affirm-
ative answer, "I wisht yer would go up ter see "Done see hinu," sald Obed, with a charac-
teristie ehuckle. "Done see the squair? Why, son, whyn't
yer tell yer mother? What'd he say, oby?
Did he ax yer in?" The manner in which he said, "Not this
time," eaused her to fear some prank at the
bott bottom
pranks
HOh,

\section*{fur true ?","}
"Come on the boat while ago. I see 'em. A kid, all hair an' eyes, ridin' in a eheer an' kerryin' uy a cruteh., Not good fur much,
rickin; looksed kind of fagged out. Squair wo ther, too; I see hinn."
"How did he look, Oby ?" she demanded, ough, the stern old orange grower, had beeu hear' kinsman, or at the least a very, very
dear'frieud. "How did Squair Roseborer look, "Oh, he's healthy, I reckin," said Obed.
'Leastwise he looked like he might a had a I'm sure he ain't thad none he didn't; naw ine. That's how comes it he solt o' minded
me that ther tiger-cat I kitt in the swam-
mock day befo' yistiddy. The one these smart count o' its tail. Its taill ware too short fur a
 look to that ther wil' varinint,"
He say the fear that erept into her eyes; he "Air he survice with which she asked:
He nodded. "Jest about like the stump-tail catamouut
'm tellin" of you-uns about. Not auite so Tm tinn
smin' as of you-uns abont. Not quite so
favior , In spite of the chnekle that accompanied
the slanderous deseription, Obed knew well enongh that he was not giving the squire
justiee. He had scen the tenderness in the
strong, stern face whenever it was turued strong, stern face whene
toward the aflicted ehild.
ing, wild creature he had first wounded then killed, in the hummock, when the squire's
face had been turned for a moment toward
the eitron-hush, behiud which he was eoneealed.
He reognized that in the face, although he
did not know its name, which would brook neither foolishness nor trifling. For the first
tine in his life obed had come face to face
with a strong will and he reogni with a strong will, and he reeognized it in one
glanee at the face of its owner. It made him


Nothing that is harmless will clean clothes more quickly than Ivory Soap. When poor soaps and washing powders are first tried they may be thought all right, but after using then once or twice it is found that the strong chemicals, of which they are largely composed, are injuring everything they touch.

Does it pay to have cracked hands, and clothes eaten by lye?

\section*{think of \(t 1\).
the forest.
unid}
"Did you speak to squire Rose borer, son ",
To the simple.hearted, affeetionate mother there was nothing too good or too grand fol
her boy; and slie believed, morever, in the
old mon of speakinn to everybory, a eustoua as un-
obangeahle as the hills thenselves. Olued graueed up quiekly, There was an odd,
half-onical expression in bis eyes when he
saidsaid: "ppeak?" He burst into a roar of laughter,
 "I say, speak! Jest Wait till you see lim.
Dit I ypeak ter the tiger cat, passin' com-
pliments an' sien? Naw-m,
diannt speak.

 enough ter speak, never. Speak ter Squire
Roseborer! Oi, my goodness! I say it!", The next moment he was gone; he dragged
his gun down from its place above the door
and strode off toward the and strode off toward the hummock. His
voice came back to her, where she stood as he
had left her, wondering as to his mood and had left her, wondering as to his mood and
the neaning, of his words. He was singing, as
usual usual, one of those old meaningless jingles be
had picked up iu the mountains of Tennessee.

Crean in the cram-pot, folly bartecue;
Crean in the cream-pot, fod de-docdue-dey;
Johnlity kep pluckill on the banjo.
She sighed, aud went baek to her work,
sayiug iu exteuuation: "Poor Oby, poor son; he do so like ter enjoy At sunset his rifle still sounded in the
hummock, though he eame home at dusk wimmock, thoughoure having brought down anye aing. He
had merely been "eujoyin' hisse'f," as usual. The next day he was out again, early, before
his mother could find an ollortunity for renewing her efforts at persuading him to see He did not go home to his dimner, but wellt
instead to get some eartridges from a neighbor whead to get some eartridges fronn a neighbo
who made a business of hunting also, who,
with the generosity that is characteristic of stock. was near sunset when lie crossed the White, sandy road that lay between two mag-
nificent tracts of Squire Roseborough's hummock land. The road was more like a tunnel
tlian a veritable driveway, winding as it did
through a forest of moss-hung oaks that net
in a gray areh overhead whig oate the tide
 to pass through the masnificent jungle. The
road, dusky at all times, was wierdy so at the
sunset hour. Obed stopped a moment, as he always did
when erossing there, to look down the dreanful vista nature's great architeet had
built. He possessed a Keen sense of the
beautiful in nature, and was alive to all her "It air pritty", was his thought as he
watch the gray mos swaying like a
shadowy, fanciful things as the hight wind
played in the tops of the the
 What a trap!"
A light basket buggy was enming down the
road, drawn ly a small white pony. There
was a dish of biue and a sparke of siver as a
stray glint of sunlisht fell now and then upon



\section*{ \\ WALL PAPERS \\ }


.
2
2
\(y=\)

\section*{Tuss}


GREA'I CHINA TEA CO., 210 State Street, Roston, Mrass.
Mention this paper when you write.

\section*{(1)いと fousilati.}

\section*{SOUL TO BODY}

So we must part, me body, you and I, ho have spent so many pleasaut
gether;
sorry work to lose your company, Who clove to me so close, what'er the Weather.
winter unto winter, wet or dry; But you have reached the limit of your nd I must jou
dind leave you quietly beneath a stone.
They say that you are altogether bad (Forgive me, tis not my experience), And think me very wicked to be sad To get quite free \(I\) should be very slad. Perlaps I may be so a few days hence But now, methinks, 'twere graceless not to spend
tear or two
ow vur long partnership is near completed, And I look back upon its history; Xou with the honesty you showed to ine nd I must own that you have oft defeated Unworthy schemes by your sincerity, And by a bluth or stammering tongue, have tried

\section*{na diot I lied.}

Tis true, you're not so handsome as you were,
But that's not your fanlt nad is partly wine Gout might have lasted longer with more care, And still looked something like your first design.
"Tis pitifult to think I must resign an to the friend less grave, the patient pres
all the hungry legions of decar
,ut you must stay, dear body, and \(I\) go. And I was once so very proud of you;
ion made my mother's eses to overflow You made my mother's eyes to overflow
When first she saw you, woncerrui and n nd now, with all your faults 'twere hard to find A slave more willing or a friend more true.
\(S_{5}\), even they who say the worst about your Ay, even they who say the worst about you
Can scarcely tell what I shall do without \(y\) Cosmo Monkhouse.

H.HOME TOPICS E Plants.-There is no
denying that a few healthy grow a few in the wrindow brighter a room during the dark days of winter as nothing else will; but don make the mistake of
trying to keep so many that their care will be burden. It is uot necessary to buy expensive plants, and of those brought from a
greenhouse into the dry atuosphere of our greenhouse into the dry atuosphere of
living-roons mauy soon fade and die.
Moruing-glories make very pretty plants for hanging-baskets or bracket-pots, as they can be trained up around the window, and winl bloom profusely, though the flowers will be smaller than when grown pretty for a hauging-basket. A root of the

common bleeding-heart, taken from the garden before the ground freezes, will grow
and bloom during the winter. These, with a pot or two of ferns from the woods, will make a lovely window.
The delicate maiden-hair fern can be kept iu a healthy condition by keepring the soil in the pot in an equable state of moisture, and never letting the pot stand in a dow on it. The pots of ferns shonld
be immersed to the rim in a pail of tepid Water twice a week duriug the winter. thrifty, growiug plant is always beautiful, RrNen LIVEs--Every few weeks I read appearance of young girls from tifteen to
cighteell years of age-too old to be kidhapped agaiust their win-and in nearly ruined by their iguorance and folly, or a tragical death
Last uight I read that the aid of the police was asked to find a young girl of seveuteen, who had been missiug from her home for three days. She was described as a pretty, bright-eyed bruuette, and her mother said she did not feel alarmed about her at first, as she was in the habit of going ont to walk with other girls in the evening, and frequently weut home with a frieud for the night; but now she had learmed that her daughter had beeu meeting a foung letter-carrier during these walks, and she believed this accounted for her mysterious disappearauce. Was this uotheraltogether blamcless?
Alınost every day aud eveuing we see u the streets of our cities aud villages young girls whose uauuers attract attengion. No donbt in most cases the girls are gnorant of the construction which is pit aponl their bela or. Nany young girl, and regard it as merely fuu to flirt with chance acquaintances uade on the street Some of them-whose minds are filled Some of them-whose minds are filled
with sensational stories where the hero falls madly in love with the heroine wheu he first sees her face, follows her on the street, makes her acquaintance, and finally marries her and carries her to a home o wealth and elegance-these girls fancy a similar fortune awaits them.
Although these street acquaintances may end in a flirtatiou ouly, as doubtless many of them do, yet a risk has been takeu and a stain is left on any young girl's heart who indulges in them.
I canuot but believe that the parents who permit their young daughters to come and go at their pleasure, often not knowin where or how they spend their time, are blamable for mnch that follows. Delicacy is somethiug which, when once lost, can uerer be regaiued; but ignorance is not delicacs. Instead of the Old-World custom of never permitting a girl to go on the treet withont a chaperone, I would hav firls so wisely taught of the evil iu the world and the danger of making chance ac quaintances, that they might ever be profected by their own pure hearts and quiet lignified behavior:
healthy home life is the soundest safegnard, and in this home life the wis mother is her danghter's most intimate friend and confidante. She keeps her own heart young, that she may understand the feelings and trials of the young hearts given her for guidance aud be a wise connselor when her loring caro is most ueeded.
To be iu closest sympathy with her children, the mother must begin at the cradle She must constantly accustom herself to enter into her childreu's feelings and share their joys aud sorrows. Theu they will gow up with such a bond of love and trus
that whatever counes to them, the first impulse will be to tell mother

Maida moL.

\section*{HOME-K̄EEPING.}

Dear housekeepers, faultless ones, whose houses never accumnlate dust and whose cellars are as neat as your parlors, how is it about your home-keeping? These are not one and the same. They are similar; bnt many houses are in no real sense homes, heart-homes. There may be absolute cleanliuess, the prettiness that bric-a-brac and drapery gire, and yet the essential element of the heart-home be wanting.
Instead of the warm and wiming atInstead of the warm and wimming at-
mosphere, there may be chill and cheerlessness. Almost as great respousibility rests uess. Amost as great respousioifity rests matter of holue making and keeping as in the care for hnsband and the trainiug of the care for
the children.
What first induces the young husband to joiu and punctually attend the club? is it not disappointment in his wife? Is it not her fallure to make herself and home so attractire that it shall he the dearest amd
sweetest place, so satisfyiug that he will sweetest place, so satisfyiug that he will not need the club? Nany a man has gone
to ruin because there was no knowledge beyond housekeeping in the place he called home.
What an accountability rises up before the woman who fails in this duty. Bitter indeed is the hour in which the young pleasantness and prettiness for the world, and has little for him and home. Equally bitter has been the experience of the wife
scarce out of her brichood, who discovers
that she is not as attractive as in the lover days, and that clubs are necessary
taiu and while away the evenings. taiu and while away the evenings.
There is a remedy for all this
There is a remedy for all this. The and hold the hustand belongs to attract duty of the wife belongs to and is the duty of the wife. Meu are not more per-
fect than women. There are women who fect than women. There are women who have done all that was possible, and have failed. Of theu it will be said, "she hath done what she conlfl." All homor to them. But the larger class, the seltish and the demanding, are those who reason thus: have my rights as well as he. If he will do thus and so, so will I go my way." fallacious arguuncnt! Many an aching heart lies beneath such defiant words. Let
me describe a wife who really made and

kept a home; a home in the dearest, sweetest seuse; a home whose memories fill the eves of a six-foot and sixty-year-old man to-day.
Mary was married young, not an ouly daughter, but the eldest and best-belored She had been accostomed to petting and lived iu a loving atmosphere. Surrounded by comforts, with a host of friends, she had an extremely happy life. When her wedding day was announced manr were the queries as to whether sue could be happy in this strange home to rhich she was going, iu a strange city, away from the sweet sounds and beautiful sights of her sweet sounds
country home.
George, her husbaud, was a young, active man, fnll of business, and ambitious to be leader aunong the wealthy. He loved Mary dearly, but she had a rival. It was love of money. She went to a beautifnl dwelling, attractive with pictures and ornaments, well appointed, and glistening with newness and beauty
All went smoothly until the necessity arose for deroting the evenings to business. Books and papers were lrought home. Mary had to sit quietly, while George wrote and calculated, and was so wholly absorbed in his bnsiness details that he seemed eren to forget her presence. She felt lonely, set aside and neglected. Was it for this she had gireu up home and frieuds? It was hard.
Eveniug after eveniug was spent in this way for nearly six weeks. No word passed between them until the clock strnck eleven, when he arose, gathered his papers quickly, aud with a tired look prepared for rest. What did she do, upbraid and irritate, complain aud censure? No, indced, for as he wrote, she was reasoning thus with herself: "Many a wife wonld be thankful to have her husband sit beside her all throurg the eveuing. Many sit alone, indeed. (eorge is doing this as much for me as for himself. He shall have my sympathy, my patient, silent help)."
The next crening, as it eame near the closing-time, she slipped quietly from the room to lring in a plate of cake and some hot lemonade, which he particularly fancied. This she presented with asweet
smile, and iu her kindest, cheeriest way smile, and iu her kindest, cheeriest way
said:

I am so glad you are throngh. Now minutes' chat
How his fare beamed, and what a warm th filled her heart as he said:

Hy dear little wife, you don't know What a help and comfort you are to me."
This was the beginning of her homekeeping. She always mose carly, a little in advance of her husband. While he dressed. she saw that mothing was missing on the
lasted in her little garden, there was a flower or a spray of trifolium laid by his plate, for his buttonhole. The uerspaper went directly to his room door when it handed this to him herself, with soune pleasant remark about not reading too long and a promise to give fifteeu miuutes' notice of breakfast
Did this make hing selfish? No. It is an musually hard nature that responds not to little loving attentions from the Wife. She was always looking for him in the late afternoon, unless there was a caller. But when she heard his key in the door, she cxcused herself to uneet him in the hall, and presented him to her friend. Here is the unistake which many a young wife makes. She fails to arrange her engagements for the honrs wheu her husband is absent, and to make it the rule to give the welcome houle wheu he arrives. This comes to be one of the sweetest things to the husband, and
most wheu it fails.
She studies his tastes, dresses to please him, and was made happy in his admiration and pleasure. She catered to his appetite in the regular meals, choosiug be preferences at luncheou, which he took dowu towu.
You will say she was perfect. Iu truth she was uot. She was irritable aud jealous, but she was wise. She loved him better thau she lored herself. She learned that, uine tiunes out of tell, she could have her own way by yieldiug to his. She would say pleasantly
"Well, I intended to do thus and so; but it shall be as you say, and I will be satisfied."
He would then, if it was possible, do as she wished. Her generosity awakened his.
They had differeuces, but, true wiêe that They had differeuces, but, true wiîe that
she was, she always said, "Forgive me, she was, she always said, "Forgive me, George, I was wrong.
This quickly aroused his better seuse, aud he exclaimed:
"No, Mary, it was not all your mistake. Fully half the wrong was mine. Forgive me." This ended the dificulty, as a rule. Everything bright and pleasant was done for him, and a blessed home-keeper she dren added to the life and cheeriness of the household, her wise way of forgetting self shone out They were tought to watcl for aud welcome father. Little things were done especially to please him. Verses were learned to recite to him, a handleor chief hemuled to surprise hiur one ren to put away his hat and caue and another to bring his slippers. His returu was the gala hour of the day. Each one's birthday was celebrated. Little gifts were made ol bought, little loving notes were written or printed, according to the sears, a uew piece of music played or sung. Every holiday was a jubilee, and Christmas was made supremely happy iu the giring-not replace.
Oh, what a blessiug such a home will be

all through a lifetime. What hallowed memories cluster aromnd it, and how rerered will be the mother who makes and keeps such a home. If there heart of an spot in the world-hardened heart of an mother and home. Wear young wires and mothers, give to the house all needful care and attention; bint neror neglect the smallest details, even the seemingly unimportimt, of the home-keeping. Make the home a well-loved spot for all who dwell there. Be the wife and mother hest belored, molding by your sympathy and miselfishmess the lives of those about you, and leading them to noble and heroic deeds and faithful service in the battle of life. Hore iloliday:

\section*{USEFUL ARTICLES.}

It is the little adoruments of a house that give.it a home-like appearance, though one goue out of date or bccome soiled as to be gone out of date or become soilling to give them up for those of more recent date.

Wohk-basket.-A clainty woilk-basket is always attractive. The one we give, lined with silk aud trimmed with ribious, partieularly pretty. It is only to contain partieularly pretty. It is only to contain wheu some one drops iu.
SLIPPER-CHAIR.-A chair you do not eare much for cau be utilized for this; draped and painted, with a cover to fit tho seat, it answers the double purpose of a seat and a
receptacle for shoes. receptacle for shoes.

Flower-Table.-This table has the eenter cut out, so as to sink the flower re-
ceptacle below the surface of the table. It ceptacle below the surfaee of the table. It can be made a thing of beauty. I had more
satisfaction out of one very large, finesatisfaction out of one ver'y large, fineleaved begonia last winter than out or a whole standful of inferior plants. I mand retained all its an enormous growth and retained all its leaves through the entire season. I rested it this summer, and it will spring into new plauts are better than a lot of scraggly ones.
Leiter-case--This is made of glass, upou whieh you can paint a spray of Howers, if you choose. It is incased in ribbons and suspeuded by them. It is a very lovely adjunct to a young girl's room. NAPKIN-HOLDER.-Chis is a great con-
venience for children. Crochet in silk venience for children. Crochet in silk arouud the brass rings, and ruu rubber the color of the silk through them, aud attach
clasps at the ends. These would make very clasps at the ends. These would make very little children. little children.
Crocheted Edae.-A few yards of this, to some one who does not do the work,
would be very acceptable. Faucy braid is would be very acceptable. Fauc
used iu part of its construction.
used iu part of its construction.
LINEN-WORK.-To those who are taking this up new, let me say, do not waste your silks and time ou the common cotton picces offered for sale, but get the best of linen, as they last so long, if done upon good uaterial, and you feel that your work hiss paid. Large patterns are very effective and less work, and the small patterns need to be.done with a very exquisite touch to
have them look well. Do uot attempt too elaborate patterns at first. It would be nice work for a little girl's club, and then about Christmas you could have a sale, if you did not care to keep them.

> Christie Irving.

TO THE GIRL WHO IS ABOUTं TO MARRY.
This article isn't so mueh for the girl Who is to marry a rich man as for the girl who is going, for weal or woe, to unite herself with a man whose worldly goods are moderate.
Every girl who has a taste for the inatri-
monial life also has a love for a monial life also has a love for a home in
its fullest seuse. She likes that home to

be well stored with things that are useful and things that are beautiful. She likes to know that her supply of table-linen is
ample: that there are plenty of sheets and ample: that there are plenty of sheets and
pillow-cases, and that the drawer for the pillow-cases, and that the draw
towels is not scantily supplied.
If the girl who is engaged to John knows that John isn't amply able to provide all of these things, why shouldn't she take it
upon lierself to see that these provisions upon herself to see that these provisions
are made? Naybe she is a teacher, maylse
a elerk, or very likely there is something deseriptions, no matter to what applicd. with whieh she busies herself that hrings her a salary. Sometimes wee baby girls are so fortuuate as to have a "hatchingchest" started for them, into which the fond relatives begin to stow things useful for her when she shall grow to be a woman and have a home of her own.
If the girl is uot so fortunate, then, nothing daunted, she can start one for her-
 ell.
Here is a tale called "sentiment." It must have been written when the author was very young, about twenty, when, to use his own langnage, he "dropped his manuscript stealthily at twilight, with foar and trembling, into a dark letter-box," glory of print, he said, "I walked down to Westminster Hall, and turned into it for half an hour, hecanse my eyes were so dimmed with joy and pride that they could not hoar the street, and were not fit to be

This little story, "Sentiment," is only about a silly daughter of a member of parliament, who was sent to a boardingschool, that she night be safc from an ineligible suitor. The family of the member of parlianeut is touched off with wonderful skill, as well as the schoolma'ams and their clation at receiving so distinguished a pupil. The sentimental young woman finds her lover to be on visiting terms at the boarding-school, he an elopement. short time the wife of a good-fornothing, "she finds that ideal misery is p
happiness."
So, after laughing at the way the story is told, we reflect on this grain of wisdom. Ideal misery; how many girls eultivate it: Nearly every girl is unhappy over a love affair. The saying
that "the course of true love never did run smooth" may be responsible for much of this lackadaisical sighing; but the fact is this, girls, if love runs too
roughly, it is not true, and would much better be thrown aside. If it is your parents' will which
either lay by or invest a certain sum for her house-to-be.
It is so easy to buy a pretty dish here, a cup and saucer there, when one is going about. I know of one housekeeper who can tell mauy a charming story as she washes her dishes. She will tell pou that washes time they all went to Blanktown that the time they all went to Blanktown and
had such a good time that she saw that pretty pretty dish and bought for her hatching chest. In fact, many of her dishes have some a
linger.
Then there are the quilts and comforts. The quilts! Ah, me! I have a miugled feeling of pity and admiration for the woman who pieces a quilt. I pity her because she seems to be frittering away so much useful time, and I admire her because it does seem so natural and irresistible for a housekeeper to do such silly work, if she have a borll love for it. But after all, the prettiest, most durable and satisfactory home-made bed-coverings are those made light in weight. One's old sateen and challis dresses work up nicely heavy, and filled with a lot of cotton
Then ou Christmas and the birthdays, when she likes to remember Johu, she can be "long-headed," and at the same time love him just as much, if she gives him a pretty picture or an easy-chair, which will pretty picture or an easy-che of thome-nest-tobe.
As for fancy work, it isn't advisable to accumulate too much, especially of the purcly ornamental kind. It goes out of date so quiekly, and one does not want too much about, anyway, for it gives a room an overstocked and stuffy look. But let her start her hatehing-chest by all means, and some day she will thank her lucky stars for the things contained therein.
M. D. S.

\section*{IDEAL MISERY.}

I am a great lover of Dickens. Now, if you are not, you will have no patiouee with my expressed taste, but if you agree with me, you will applaud my literary preference.
I arlmit that it takes perseverance to get fairly started in one of his big books, but
theu they pay so grandly for the effort. If you cannot attack such an immense structure of plot aud people, try his short stories. You can read lialf a dozen in an afternoon. If you wish to be melted into tenderness, there will be bits of pathos to bring tears to your eyes. If you would laugh, there is fun in plenty, while always you must be delighted with his marvelous
makes your difficulty, trust to them. If it is incoustancy on the part of your lover, or if you cannot underI like those jolly verses from Tom Moore

> When love is kind, Cheerful and free, Lore's sure to find Welcome from me.

But if love brings
Heartache and pang,
Tears and such things,
Love may go hang!
If love ean sigh
For one alone,
Well pleased am I
But when I see
Love given to rove,
To two or three,
Then-good-by love!
Be fond and true,
Through good report,
And evil, too,
Else here I swear
That love may go,
For all I care,
To Jericho!
Yes, that is the way a happy old maid feels. And she deserves some credit for it, misery, she might moan because she has no husband, no children, and will never be a granduother. But it pleases me to congratulate myself that I have no mate to double my anxieties, and no posterity to multiply my cares.
My neighbor, Mrs. Dwight, has a talent for misery. She lias a little son and daughter, and a husband who, although he will never set the world ou fire, is good
and industrious. His wife is always miserable aboutsomething, principally because they don't get on in the world as fast as
she wishes. One day, when she had been she wishes. One day, when she had been
complaiuing, I said: "Woman, be glad complaiuing, I said: "Woman, be glad cripple, and your husband sick with a malignant cancer!" She did reform for a while after that, but lately it is the old
story.
Did it ever strikc you, it is not the real
griefs of life-loss of money or friendsWhich cause us the deepest unhappiness? We worry most over imaginary ills; w
waste ourselves in ideal nisery

\section*{an asthma cure at last}

European physicians and medical journals report a positive ellre for Asthna, in the Kola
plant, found on the Congo River, West A frica The Kola Importing Co, 1101 Proad way, New
York, are sending free trial cases of the Kola Asthman, who send name and addiress on Asthma, who send name and address
postal curd. A trial eosts yon nothing.

\section*{tableaux}

Soon the long winter evenings will be here, and the young people will be plaming for their beuefit we give entertainment and easily executed tableaux.
"The Flower of the Family" always takes well. The curtain rises, disclosing a flour etter's some well-known brand cf flow After waiting long enough for the audience to take in the apparent "sell," the frout staves of the barcl, which have been previously loosened, are pushed aside, and a pretty, popular child of four or five years of age, attired in quaiut, fancy eostume steps out, and after gracefully saluting the audieuce, the curtain is drawn
"Good-night" is a pretty closing tableau. The lights are turned very low a the curtain rises, disclosing a little girl in ong, white night-clress, with bare feet peeping out beneath, her white nightcap caree confining the pretty curls. In one ann she hugs her loved dolly, while in the other hand she holds a lighted candle. ifter a moment she sweetly bids the audience "good-night" aud retires behind the the scenes.
One of the prettiest tableaux I ver saw was also used as a closing, and wa announced as "Bedtime-a Conneeted Tableaux and Pantomime in Three Scenes." The first was a young mother seated near the bed with her little three-year-old child in her lap, all ready for bed. As the mother counted the little one's toes, a clear voice behind the curtain repeated the old nursery rhyme
This big toe took a naughty boy, Sam, Into the eupboard after jam,
This little toe was : "On, no, no
This little toe thought 'twasn't quite right This little tiny toe eurled out of sight.
This big toeigot suddenly stubbed,
This little toe got ruefully rubbed,
This little timid toe toe cried out: "Bears!" This little timid toe said: "Lets run up-stairs This little tiny toe got all the jam.
In the second scene was the mother as In the second scene was the mother as her with clasped hands, while in the back ground an angel hovered.
The third scene disclosed the child in bed asleep, one little arm the cover, her golden curls showing ou the pillow, and the mother beside her, oue arm resting lovingly over her as she bent to see that all was well. Au angel with outstretched hards and wings poised as for fight, hovered over and just back of them. The lights were turned low, with only a dim glow on the stage, and the tablean was lovely.
The augel was represented by a girl eight or nine years old with a sheet draped about her, leaving neck aud arms bare Her face, neck, arus, shoulders and long, wavy hair weve powdered a dead white, and she stood on a low step-ladder, also draped in white, she beiug higher and nearer the bed in the last scene than in the second. The wings were a wire frame the seemn. The wings were a wire frame

The bed was made by placing a broad
board on four chairs. To the backs o


those intended for the head a light framo was fastened, making it about fourteeu
inches higher than the foot. Both were then draped with sheets, nakiug a very dainty-appearing child's bed.

\author{
Ofara Sevsibaugur Evelris.
}

Remedy for Ants.-I have found flower of sulphur an effectual remedy for ants of all sizes. Scatter it all around the windowsills where they come into the house, and all around the edges of the shelves. I also dig open their nests where I find them on them, and they soon disappear, not to them, a
return.

Seald the bowl in which the butter and sugar are to be creamed for cake; the hot disll heats the butter so that it will bleud nurd ensier with the sugar.

\section*{}

\section*{When the new wears off.} He was a youth, and she a maid,
Both happry, young and yay, Both happy, young and ga,
They loved-and life to then They loved -and life to them was fair The eroakers saw this sapppiness, And sald, "Ah, love is bliud: When the new wears off, yon'll fund They married, and then their life grew rich With calmer, riper joy; Chey were as man ad wife
Than when as girl and boy Than when as girl and boy

\section*{And said, with wordly wit,
t will not lee so lright and fine \\ When the new wears off a bit,"}

Al, well, the new wore off, of course, An oldness, which was be
For love is not so llind For love is not so hind
As selfish eare, and loving hea
Jew iov will always meet, Xew joy will always meet,
so, when the new wears off, So, when the new wears off, thes?ll find
Old love the more eomplete old love the more eomplete.

\section*{souvenirs from the falr.}
Went the way of the world, the flesh and the miscreant this summer and found myself in the White City on
a luright day not long ago. Loitera bright day not long ago. Loiter-
ing along down in the Liberal Arts, I amused nyself watching the (2) b bazaar, dressed in their picturesque oricntal costume. Presently
along came an honest old sonl from the country, who, like the excellent man that he was, had bronght his good wife along to eip enjoy the sights. Being of a disposition he concinded he would go
in and risit awhile, so the tried the gate; bnt he couldn't get the combinaling; but blissfully unnent he was attorliug nent he was aftording ancle worked away. t native who had been to headquarters after relay of tea. Brushing uncle aside he touched the latch, when, presto, change, open it tlew, as by magic, and in he walked, casting a look upon nncle black enough to dishearten any one less conrageous. Not so uncle. Through
wars and rumors of wars, he persevered
until auntie, catching his sleeve, drew him away indignantly. There was fire in her eye and anger in the elevation of her nose, and she gave those innocent Cingalese a glance more withering in its intennative isles, as she said in scornful accents "They think they're so smart."

\section*{ents}
"Why, them old Ceylons. They think they lin jist come over here to. Ameriky and run us Amerikins out!" and there
were enough contemptuous exclamation points in auntie's voice to hare buried the holc bazaar.
Orange cider! Orange cider! Nice and sweet! Swreet and good! Only five cents!
Try a glass!" eries the enterprising youth who sells this insinuatingly delicions herevage at the Nebraska building.
"Eh, made in Nebraska, I suppose?" says a pleasant cynie interrogatively, whereyouth with the chameleon upon his

Then I hurried away to the Idaho huilding, where I fell in with some experiences. "I had pieked np a kaleidscope the other day and was looking through it, when along came an old gen-
tleman, and bless your soul, didn't he stop theman, and bless your soul, didn't he stop there we stood eying each other through hat tube," said one of the ladies.
Of course, we all laughed, and another
ady said: "Well, 1 had a funny experience, too, the other day. It was down in the Hoorish Palace. You know, there are so many wax figures down there, and they are so deceptive. I was sittiug on a divan, around, and what do you think? There stood a lads examining me from head to not a wax figure,' and really, her frieuds
laughed so hard that the Bulgarian orches tra paused in the midst of
" Aud I" I began, but the and we all had to disperse, so I had to six my experienc
If one is an admirer of relies, there will he find ample gratification for his penchant in the Massachusetts building. There one may read the original Scarlet Letter Law, which provides that both man and woman convicted of the offense shall sit in the public stocks for one hour, and shall have a capital 1 of some color contrasting with their ordinary garments fastened upon their clothing, aud that each time they appear publicly withont it they shall be subjected to not less than fifteen stripes. From such cold and forbidding soil as this sprang the passion-
tlower of Hester Prynne's love, and the nower of Hester Prynne's love, and the
immortal genius who created it looks calmly and thonghtfully down upon the calmly and thonghtfuny down upon the historic relics bear a sacred significance. Up-stairs onc may find an old-time con eption in tapestry of onr much-cnduring, long-snffering forebears, Adam and Eve. Eve in a costume fearfully and wonder fully made.
They had the appearance of having dressed for a garden party, and Adam, sup posed to be seated upon a mossy bank, looked as thongh he were sconting through the air on an invisible toboggan-slide, a very badly frightened forefather, bent somewhat in the shape of an obtuse angle. Eve, arrayed in all the glory of crinoline and an impossible chignon, had just placed her hand upon an apple that nodded in tempting proximity; and as we could not see the gentleman whose pleasant gallantries have for six thonsand years had the honor of winning the heart of the fickle Ere, we concluded that probably fruit was as defective then as now, and that the face-


\section*{II}
air came and took it up, one and another of the congregation thonght the scrmon did not apply much to them, since they were neither preachers nor teachers, and had their hands and heads full of the busi ness of the week.
After the congregation was dismissed Mrs. Adams looked about her, and as she walked along out of her pew, she thonght how tired Mrs. Bird lonked, and how sad Aliss Rice was, and she saw several whom she knew had had no outing throngh the summer. In the morning as she went to do her marketing, she stopped at the honse of a friend, Mrs. Burt, as fortunately sitnated as herself, and together they planned a picmic, as they called it, but it was not like other picnics. We will furnish all the supper, said they, and we will make it just as nice as we can. They lived in a city on a lake, so they thought a boat-ride would be pleasant. Just as they were planning, Mrrs. Burt's sister came in, who had a home for the summer at the beach, and she offered the large dining-room of her smmmer cottage in which to serve the supper. So it was all agreed. Forty were in rited, and they were not all chosen fron
the sad and weary ones, but enougli of the the sad and weary ones, but enougli of the
more fortunate were invited to give to the more fortunate were invited to give to the
parts the best of clicer, and not have it parts the best of che
Mrs. L was a dear old English woman, with her white hair in litule puffis at each side of her face. She hadm't been anywhere in four years, she said afterward, and she was very happy to go. Mrs. Weelcl had never been inrited with the chmrch people since she had been among them, and she liadn't thought she wanted to be invited. Her husband had been a usefnl pastor, and she the honored minister's wife for years where they had lived. After he died she come to the city o live with her son: her wouk to the city done and she was sad. It did her good to


\section*{initials for marking Household articles.}
tious old attendant was, very probably, ady whinside, waitiug to startle the fair the unfortunate apple.
Just across the aisle from Adan and Eve hong a fragment of the wedding-gown of Mrs. Governor Endicott. In its day it ul dese we imagined a demure and dark-eyed Puritan maiden, clad in all its glistening, splendid sheen, with its fes toons of roses and vines and tender buds, toons of roses and vines and tender buds,
with soft laces earessing her pretty throat and arms and leaniug gravely on the arm of stern, unbending old John Endicott upon that wedding morn, two huudred and seventy years ago. Ah, me! How the pres-
ent faded a way and nage after page of old New England history flashed past in panramic riew.
A wedding-d ress of white brocade, a pair of greell satin slippers, pointed and high heeled, hronght to mind a vision of stately halls, grave courtesys, dignified cavaliers, rowdered queens, ellibroidered rests, buckles, minuets, granddames and glit teriug brocades, with a background of blazing fireplaces, and dusky Indian figures creeping warily through dark forests, where the suow lay deep in winter, and from wheuce it crept slowly and re
And jnst here someloody grasps me by the arm and says, "Come on, we can't spend too much time in one place," and my dream of the past is swallowed in the rushing present.

Cabrie O'Neal.

\section*{sowing seed}
"Behold, a sower went forth to sow!" Thus the preacher read,onesummer Sunday of the sower then he expounded the parable of ground and of how some seel seemed to be wasted as it fell from the hands of the husbanduan, or of how the birds of the
want her to go, and though much acquainted, there was tender. Chrisgave her another interest in life
Then Ars. 18 had thought she could never go again in any company, becanse the world had looked so dark since her husband's death. That day she went beeanse Mrs. Adams had urged her to go, and partly because her mother was with her and not well, and the bracing air of the lake might do her good. And that day there came to her a higher thought than her own sorrow, and a revelation of doing for others, a giving up of selfislıness, eveu
of selfish sorrow, until real joy came into of selfish sorrow, until real joy came into
her heart. The world grew more beautiful her heart. The world grew more beautiful, and she saw that she loved to live.
Then it rested Mrs. T, for it gave her fresh air and brightened her, for her hasband was a chronic invalid and she nearly always stayed right in the house with him. Another dear woman went who must soon go to a hospital for treatment and eould not know the outcome, and as she said, "I shall, as I lic in the hospital, see in my thoughts all your dear faces and recall our perfect afternoon at the bearch."
No more claborate tea could have been served to anr wedding guests than was served that summer afternoon. As they Mrs home many spoke to Mrs. Burt and sow in cannest, did you not?"
"Why, no," said they, "we never con"ected the sermon and the picuic; fin fac apply to us."
"Wrell you have done your sowiug just the same," said Mrs. S. "You have looth sown the secds of sympatly and interest, aud the seed will not be lost. Yon have given to us with no thought of return. No you have this day."
They lad not thought that that day's
master. Across the chureh that same day sat Mrs. M, and as she heard the "sowing sermon," she thought the seed-sowing rather beyond her sphere in life; but as she Was going ont of churclishe noticed two tired, thin-faced shop girls. She knew their names, and spoke to them, asking where they roomed. During that week she found them on the attic floor of a high building, in a small room. They boaided in a cheap restaurant, for beside supporting themselves, they had to care for their mother and a sick sister, so they had to live cheaply. They had not had a day's holiday in three years. So Mirs. 11 inrited them to her beautiful home to stay from Saturday night after their work until foretast morning. that ane was to them. One of the girls said to Mrs. M: "It will not matter how many y cars you live, you can nerer think of a more beautiful thing than this to do again.
Do we think that sowing may be done by every act in life? One cannot weigh the harvest wheu the sowers go out to sow
all unconseiously.
Mary Josly Smith
ENTERTAINMENTS.
Doll Drill.-This is for little tots whose ages range from five to seven years. They shonld be dressed in Kate Greenaway coshats. The little midgets are scated on high chairs, each holding a doll in her arms; at a given signal and keeping time to music, the children with the dolls clasped in both hands, go throngh a series of calisthenic drills, that any kindergarten teacher in the neighborhood can furnish yon with. After that the children can croon a lullaby like the old-fashoued quaint: "Hush, my child, lie still and slumber," and imitate a mother putting her babe to sleep. Don't you know that any entertainment given Each child, you know, has host ffiends Land whtives who delight in of friends and relat yes who die besides, people in general thoronglily enjoy seeing, children perform. Here is a description of a unique and I think novel description of a
entertaimment.
sized hall or Grove."-In a moderatesized hall or rery large parlor have two avenues of evergreen trees. Bank up one end of the room with greens, laurel, palms ferus, etc., and hare the piano hidden in a bower of greens, so that soft mnsic can be
heard during the entire erening, but the instrument not secn. Hang Chinese lanterns everywhere, horrow all the candelabra in the neighborhood, and lamps with yellow shades, to shed a soft, mellow light. The trees should be decorated with oranges made of yellow felt and filled with some sort of a prizc. Most of them contain mittens, small silk handkerchicf, needlebooks, court-plaster case, etc. A few might contain something comical, like a booby prize. Ice-cream, orange-ice, orangecake and fresh oranges shonld be on sate filmy prety waiter girls shoul be atired and ribbons. Now, with the gas turned low, lamps and cumdles shedding a yellow radiance, "yellow and white" girls ditting about , yow and white girls nitting enclanting

\section*{HOW TO WATER FLOWERS}

All writers on floriculture agree in the importance of moisture, but not all agree as to how water shall be applied in the effirt to secure a moist temperature, writes Eben E. Rexford. "sirinkle daily"," one
says. "Fliet waterorer them with a whisksays. "Flirt waterorer them with a whiskmade , sars auother. I notice that I have sume that the word "shower," I pre had the samte effect in mind that I have but the term "sprinkle" is a misleading one, and a whisk-broom is not the proper iustrument to use in distributing water her and among the plants. Ion must ling to do much good, and with a brush hoom a mere sprinkling is about all you ever get. Youshould aim to throw water up among the branches, so that the lower done you hut half accomplish what you ann at, and this is all you can accomplish
by the use of any thing that does not throw streann of water foreills in any direction plants in the window ought to he the owner of a brass syringe made expressls
for florists' use. لizthone of these imple ments it is the casicst thing in the work to get water just where it is needed, and
the red spiper is sure to be routed by the
persistent use of it.

RUNT NANCY'S ROMANCE.
Go along, you silly creatures. Go along, you silly creatures,
And don't you talk such stuff;
It's like to make your poor old a It's like to make your poor old aun
Get cranky, sure enough; Get cranky, sure enough;
Do you know I'me nearly forty Do you know I'mi nearly forty-
Do you think I've lost my head? Do you for Deacon Tomlinson,
fou know his hair is red. Gou know he's got nine children, As wild as they ean beOf use to talk to me
Besides, I'm nearly forty,
And I haven't lost my he And as for De:lcon Tomlinson, His hatir is cumful red.
ou say he's coming o
To tea tomicht? I'll bare to fry some And bake a clierry Ad, Dolly, honey, yit A loaf of sally-lumn, And bs of egss to make it light, hat, sometluing of hort To tell nie, dřd you say? wish you'd plait my muslin ruff, And do it rlght a way; And I haven't lost my head, His hair is kind of red His hair is kind of red
But then, it's just as well to look Asd deeent as you ean
Observing kind of mays a most We kuew each other long ago, We had a falling out, and so green; He married 'Tildy Bean.
It's ouly just about a year Shnee 'Tildy quit this lifeHe says he's lonesome, does he,
And he's bound to have a wife? Dear me, I'munearly forty, Dear me, l'm nearly forty,
But I b'lieve I've lost my head His hair ain't very red.

\section*{EUGENE FIELD IN THE EAST.}

Mhas bene Field, of Chicago, and giving readings. reporter of the Advertiser donbtless intended to be not only descriptive, but humorous "Mr. Field looks somewhere between twenty-five and fifty-eight years old. His
face is smonth, and so is much of the of his craniom. He looks the New Englander of the Hosea Biglow type, and the only thing that surprises one when he setts is that it was not New Hampshire His frame is tall and osseons, and his urf, complexion and furrowed facial specimen of the geuns horny-handed labor The shining roof to his brain cavity is only of comparative repose. When he speaks
, the moment he begins to grow interested in the subject is marked by the corrugation of his forehead into a horizontal frown,
in deep and many furows, that extend from one temple to the other, and show where the underscores should come in in of his enthusiastic conversation.' The many western friends of Mr. Eugene on the platform as a reader has been at
on that the tended with flattering success in the East. The cutertainment which Mr. Field and Mr.
Cable offer conjuncting, is drawing large Cable offer conjuncting, is drawing large
and appreciative audiences. 'Mr. Field's "Secoud Book of Western Verses," by the way, will be published immediately, and from the advance inquiries for it, the pub-
lishers anticipatc a very large sale Field's two first books, "A Little Book
Western Verse," and "A Little Book Profitable 'Tales," have now passed throngh several eliti
20,000 copies.

SANDWICHES.
Few things are more appetizing in their way than are these delightful and substau-
tial dainties. They may be made cither of tial dainties. They may be made cither of
sweets or of meats, and in some form or sweets or of meats, and in some form or
another must meet the taste of all people. The old idea of a thick slice of bread buttered in spots with thick lumps, and filled with enormous slices of cold beef or ham is passe, to say the least. Something better is at hand, and sandwiches present themsclves in such dainty forms and fillings that even an epicure is tempted to partake. Good bread is the first requisite; it must not be too fresh, but for rolled sandwiches it should not be twenty-four hours old.
It is very nice work to butter the bread for the accepted sand wich of to-day. It must needs be donc before cutting, else it can scarcely be done without causing thie oven slice is spoiled. For meat or fish even shice is spoiled. For meat or fish
paste sandwiches, the slice cannot be cut paste sandwiches, the slice cannot be cut
too thin, and in case of using anchovy or chicken paste, this, too, must be spread chicken paste, this, too, must be spread
before the slice is cut. A little greater before the slice is cut. A little greater
thickness is allowable where tongue, thickness is allowable wher
chickeu salad or game is used.
chickeu salad or game is used.
Graham bread makes excellent sandwiches, and is toothsome when sweets are used for filling; jelly preserves, chocolate tablets, fig paste and varions other sweets
make delicious sandwiches. This is a make delicious sandwiches. This is a
little out of the old idea that meat must little out of the old idea that mays form the filling, but it makes a pleasant change, and the childreu who appreciate it.
lunches to school will
White bread or rye bread are better with White bread or rye bread are better with
meats or cheese or salads. Beef makes a most delicious sandwich if properly preslices, but to mince it and season
like a salad dressing on the meat. A little good mustard will do if the salad dressing is too much tromble. Spread thiny with
butter, as few things are more disgusting to some than are chunks of butter, left to dissolve in the mouth; let the spreading be done before cutting the bread, and then cut thinly, allowing a good spreading of
the filling, but not enough to become mussy. Where sandwiches are used for
lunches they should be wrapped inl waxed paper, as this preserves them moist and resh, even after some little time has
elapsed since their preparation. Chicken salad from which the dressing will drip makes a most delectable sand-
wich. Then follows pickled tongue, which is cooked till very tender. Deviled meats are also good, but there are apt to be scraps tizing sandwiches if ininced and
seasoned. Fish, too, may be atilized. The following is a most excellent recip
for saudwich filling : or sandwich nimes.
Chicken Paste.-
meat of a chicken, a beef tongue and some mushrooms. Melt four ounces of butter addiug a tablespoonful of minced shallots,
fry a arvhile and add two ounces of flour, stil and fry, and finally add a quart of chicken broth, thicken with the yolks eggs, add the juice of a lemon and boil three minutes. Half of this sauce may
be reserved for another time. Add the tongue, chicken and mushrooms to half few mauce that is in the saucepan, boil a keep a week, and it is good for almost any
kind of bread, white, Graham or cracker. Rose Seelye Milefr.
HOW'S THIS!
We offer One Hundred Dollare Reward for any case
of Caturrla that cannot be cured ly Hall's Catarrl We, the undersigned, havo. known F. J. Cheney for




Gets 66 Subscribers in a Few Days. Mast, Crowell \& Kirikpatrick
Gentlemen-For Gentlemen-For the amount inclosed please send me 12 copies of the Atlas and
one copy of the Portfolio of Views, with 13 subscription receipts for Ladies Home Companion. I have takell 66 orders in a
short time, and will send for other Preminms soon. Yours truly, Reader, it will pay you to write for our terms to Agents.

\section*{EMPTY IS THE KITCHEN-}

\section*{(2) \\ -}

)uw

\section*{Washins Powder: Ewnin}
N. K. FAIRBANK \& CO.

CHICAGO,

\section*{\(\overline{\overline{\mathrm{BO}}} \mathbf{2} \overline{\overline{\mathrm{Ks}}}\) FRFA \({ }^{\text {vot wili }}\) BOOKS RKE SAVE MONEY}

\section*{Select Your Choice.}

This Paper One Year ( 24 issues) and Choice of Any TWO of the
Books in the Following List, Given for Only 60 Cents.
Or any Two books given as a premium for
only one yearly subseriber. All by mail, postage paid by us.
Regular Price of Books, 25 Cts. Each.
Pilgrim's Progress. Premium No. 802. A very fine book; 296 pages, many illustraRobinson Crusoe. Premium No. 801. The most popular story for boys ever pub-
lished. 256 pages, and illustrations. Floral Conversation. Prem. No. 839. A beautiful little volume, with quotations Ethel's Vow, and The Squire's Only Daughter. Premium No. 829. Two very faseinating novels bound in one
An American Girl in London
Premium No. 725. Handy Horse Book. Premium No. 820. A book of nearly 200 pages, , ,iving exhausRecipes for Making 200 Kinds of Soap. Premium No. 835 .
Reeipes for making 200 kiuds of laundry
Toilet and other soups.
Esop's Fables. Premium No. 808. Tenehes valuable lessons to the youth in an
interesting way.
The Eclipse Musical Folio.
Premium No. 804.
Contains 45 pieees of sheet musie, voeal anc
A Bartered Birthright. Prem. No. 832. Dick 0nslow Among the Indians. Premium No. 823.

Cast Up by the Sea. Premium No. 814. Poultry Book. Premium No. 816.
contains in vast amount of information
In ordering books from this list, please state
your seeond ehoice of two books, so that if we
your seeond ehoice of two books foctlase fif we
ruan out of hil kind we ean fill your order.
Address all cornmunieations to
FARM AND FIRESIDE,
PARM AND FIRESIDE,
Philadelphia, pat, or Springfield, ohio

\section*{6 Silver-plated Teaspoons.}


And Secure a Valuable Premium by Accepting One of the Following Offers.

\title{
We will send this paper one year, and your choice of any ONE of the following \\ artioles, by mail, post-paid,
}

FOR ONLY 60 CENTS.


 Rust popular songs, compriviine Americun, Fingish

We will send this paper one year, and your choice of any ONE of the following
rticles, by mail, post-paid,

\section*{FOR ONLY 65 CENTS.}

Everett Raisin-seener.er. Pruminin No. 23.4. The
only fimple, efiective tool made thut will seed raisine




 We will send this paper one year, and your choice of any ONE of the following

\section*{FOR ONLY 70 CENTS.}




 Ratind por Cactur. Premium No. 739. A very fine
cactus with beautitul flowers. We will send this paper one year, and your choice of any 0 NE of the following
FOR ONLY 75 CENTS. aneway vixam

 xazecyavex





Out simulay gfternom.
world's parliament.
The New World's cell hath summoned men
And swift across the ocean's path of foam, Alons the mountain tracks or desert's glare,
Or down the old World valleys they have
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{14}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
O golden, olden East, Right welcome to the feast. The New World welcomes you In the most holy name of God The New World welcomes you \\
The New World's call hafh summone prayer: \\
All C'hristendom hath felt her great h And Europe's messengers from every still wake the echoes with their con 0 Musselman and Greek! The glad New World doth seck
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The New World's eall hatis summoned men to
And Ar rica hath heard the call and cry
To her most noble sois to haste and share To her most noble soins to haste and share
The brotherhood of worship side hy side.

Dear negro brothers ye,
In the most holy name of God,
For all the creeds of men have come to praise, throne
Of God, the father of us all, and raise
Of God, the father of us all, and raise
Che all-world's prayer to him, the great
The truth shall make you free.
In the most holy name of God The New World welcomes yon.

\section*{Lot Moses still be reverenced, and the name} fr Buddha fill his worshipers with awe.
till let Mohammed from his people elaim
A sober life and couduct as sefore. iv which mand doth his soul's horizon scan,
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\) back of soul and symbol standeth God:

In fullness of the time
From every creed and clime,
Pray in the age of gold,
In one vast host on bended knee The Old and New in un
Of truth's eternal good
To east and west forever given,
In the most holy name of God

FOR OVERTHROW OF CREEDISM

Iworking for the world's salvation we are to work for the overthrow of
creedism. The religious workd is divided, because of creeds and not
because of God; theories and opinions are made substitutes for truth. The substitutes are relied on and the truth is
left in the background. The prophet's staff could not put new life into the dead boy-the nall of God must tonch and
breathe in him, and human creeds cannot give life to the dying race of men-God
limself must touch and heal and save. The pulpits and churches and organsaving from crime and violence. The same having the face of a man, of a lion, of an He teaches the uuion of different forces the nnion of America and Europe and Asia aud Africa. Union the lifting np of liumanity. For this purand for this purpose the master prayed, and that prayer God will answer through
all who do lis will. In working for this wonderful object, let held another parliament of religions in that great city, the New Jcrusalem, with its
jasper walls and gates of pearl, its streets of gold and rainbow-gilded throne, its tree
of life and river clear as crystal, its sea of glass mingled with fire and wonders untold. The angelic and redeemed hosts of heaven with those who come from the
North, and the Sonth, and the East, and the West shall form a parliament where the fullness of joy and pleasures forever more. \(\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{H}\). Through that gateway we
must pass, and if we develop character
until we reach the arch we may interpret the letters. D stands for disciple; E, enter beath to the Christian nleans, disciplc enter and travel heavenward.

ONLY ONE MOTHER.
Hundreds of stars in the lovely sky,
Hundreds of shells on the shore togethe Hundreds of birds that go singing by, Hundreds of Howers in the sunny weather Hundreds of bees in the purple clo Hundreds of butterfies on the lawn, Perhaps the subtlest self of all is the saintly self-the self that asserts itself in denying itself and fosters a subtle spiritua pride in the emphatic profession of humility. I meet with dear Christian souls who seem calnnly to take it for granted that they are living on a higher plane than
their less enlightened fellow-Clristians "We are living the higher Christian life, and we have such wonderful times up here on the mountain top; we are sorry for you
poor, dear, half-enlightened souls who are still ou the wilderness side of Jordan, and haven't yet entered the promised land, There is a deal of dying to quite familill those who cherish these lofty thoughts of their wwil attainnents. The tholiost man will ever be the man who thinks least of his own holiness.-Rev. W. H. Aitkin

\section*{A home thrust.}

A story is told of an old Fijian chief and an English earl-an infidel who visited the islands. The Englishman said to the chief: pity that you have been so it is really a pity that you have been so foolish as to to get rich among you. No one nowadays would believe any more in that old book which is called the Bible; neither do men listen to that story about Jesus Christ;
people know better now, and I am sorry people know better now, and I am sorry
for you that you are so foolish." When he for you that the old chief's eyes flashed, and he said: "Do you see that great stone over there? On that stone we smashed the heads of onr victins to death. Do you see that native oven over yonder? In that great feasts. Now you-you-if it had not been for these missionaries, for that good old book, and the great love of Jesus Christ, which has changed us from sarnever leave this spot! You have to thank God for the Gospel, as otherwise yon would be killed feast on your body in notime! -Chronicle

THE ART OF NOT HEARING.
A kind of discreet deafness saves one from uany insults and much blame, thereby all. It is quite as important to domestic happiness as a cultivated ear, for which so much money and time are oxpended. There are so many things which it is painful to hear, many which we ought not to hear, very many. which, if heard, would disturb the temper, corrupt simplicity and modesty, detract from contentnieut and happiness, that everyone should be educated to take in or shut out sounds, according to his pleasure. If a hot and ings, we shend begins to inflame our feelthose fiery sparks may do in our masazine below, where our temper is kept, and instantly clo if the perty things said of marked thatif all the the said o to be brought home to him, he would bccome a merc walking pincushion stuck full of sharp remarks.

\section*{ALMOST.}

The sentiment of the popular religious song, "Almost Persuaded," has a capital illustration in the words of Aunt Sally, an chile, dat no good. S'pose I almost take a drink, I'se dry still. S'pose I almost go to honey, we's got to eat, or else we goes hungry. I don't almost love my Lord Jesus; I loves him

\section*{A SPLENDID FREE OFFER}


\section*{12 Complete Novelettes and a \(3=\mathrm{mos}\). Trial Subscription to a 64-Page Magazine for io Cents.}




\section*{THREE MONTHS ON TRIAL FOR 10 CENTS}



WINTER RUURSFREEI


\section*{Looking Better}


\section*{Scott's Emulsion}
of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypo phosphites is prescribed by leading physicians everywhere for ailments that are causing rapid loss of flesh and vital strength
Scott's Emulsion will do more than to stop a lingering Cough-it for tifies the system atallsi coughs and colds.
THIS• RING
FREE

_L Lo whom wed desires of of well-to-do peopl


Thanitead aita Dr. Thompson's Eye-Water
Agents for this paper get Big Pay.




EMNANTS
FOR CRAZY PATCHWORK


\section*{fantin Cbleaniugs.}

AN ADDRESS ON THE DEPRESSION OF ALUES IN FARM LANDS.

(6) \(\int_{(6)}^{1}\)HE late depreciation of land values the East and their rise in the sparsely settled sections of the West present an anomaly to be rates of transportation, which 2 rates of transportation, which the dock for foreign shipment as
cheaply as that grown in its immediate vicinity, It costs no more to-day to move a car-load of freight from Mimeapolis to it cost twenty-five years ago to move a carload of freight from Rochestcr to New York, a clistance of acro in Minmesota the interest per acre, at 7 per cent, is 35 cents
per anmum. The interest ou land in New York at \(\$ 50\) per acre is \(\$ 3.50\), a difference of \(\$ 3.15\). Now, for this \(\$ 3.15\) you ean ship the
erop from one acre of land in Minnesota to Liverpon, England.
From a comparison of values of farm 1870 and 1850 , it will be found during that deeade that while Colorado advanced \(\$ 21\), 723,475 , Vermont declimed \(\$ 30,041,065\); that Wersey declined \(\$ 66,627,543\); that while California advanced \(\$ 120,811,254\), Pennsylvauia declined \(\$ 67,792,172\); that while Kansas ad-
vaneed \(\$ 14,851,896\), New York decliued \(\$ 216,681,025\). If the figures were at hand for 1890, they would show a still greater deIn Great Britain the agricultural losses of the kingdom, incurred withln twenty years, are stated to have been \(\mathrm{El}, 000,000\) publie and other nations are under the railroads iu India and Canada; pushing railroads iu India and Canada, pushing resourcos whiel tend to cheapeu. Rnssia has also pursued the same policy over vas velop the farming industry in all these eountries with an artificial growth.
Our lands have been cheapened by this
ow rate of freight and overproduetion, the same as the rate of interest has been lowered in this eountry by laying eables that reach immense sums of money at a low
rate of interest in London, Paris, Berlin and Holland. When the cables were es tablished, the legal rate of interest in New
York was seven per cent. To-day it is six per cent, and will soon be five. Whenever a scarcity of money arises, a cable trans. fer from the eheapest market tends to continually lowers the rate of interest.

In the same manner the immense lines of domestic telegraph and railroads which
liave brought our eountry closer together liave brought our eountry closer togethe
in all parts, eombined with good banking in all parts, eombined with good banking
facilities and a uniform eurrency, have solidified it and gradnally affected the rate of interest in every state by the easy eom production and eheap freights, like the swing of a mighty pendulum, first shrunk the value of lands in the East, is now
begiuniug to be felt in the West, and if, by begiuniug to be felt in the West, and if, by
the stimulus of irrigation, the area of produetion is still further enlarged, will again in time reaet upon the East.
Let it be borne in mind that I am not the dependence of the East upon it (where Vassachusetts ean furnish bread to her
people for only a half day in the year) goes without question. But the unnatural stimulation of farruing in the West, to
gether with eheap trausportation, has ofte gether with eheap trausportation, has often
filled our warehonses with many million filled our warehonses with many million

I am inclined to think, however, that in farm lands has been reached. I observe from the figures lately published by the eensus burcau at Washington that while
the total real estate mortgage indebtedness of this state has increased something ove ing from 1880 to 1890 , scarcely any of this increase represents an increase in the mortgage indebteduess on farms. In 1889 farms was aetually less than that in the Jears 1882,1883 and 1881. I do not expect
to see prices go mueh, if any, lower. This conviction is largely based on the new
conditions to which our farmers are adapting themselves gradually-the "ouditions
presented by a rapidly increasing popula-
tiou in our cities, which demands something more from our farms than wheat and corn. These couditions will compel a diversification of farm prodncts-a tendency already well started-and all our improved agrieultural lands will be needed in furuishing those various product. and greater proportions each year.
Onr state population is inereasing at the ate of a hundred thousand people a year
We now average 130 persons to the square mile. In England the average is nearly 00. We can reasonably torward to as reat a density of popala use of onr lauds reater econoun for them. It means more work for farmers tha more money It work for farmers agricultural prosperity instead of neans agricultural prosperity instead our farmers generally will thoroughly readjust themselves to changed eonditions, / the sooner their lands will recover their value, and the greater will be the rewards fo heir efforts.-Gov. Flower, at Palmyra ( \(N\) Y.) F'air.

POWER OF THE GRANGE.
The Grange is not a partisian organization and cannot be used to advance the interests of any political partyp It has for its reed that which is best for the farmers of ur country, but in seeking to advance the interests and prosperity of those engaged in agriculture it wages no warfare agains ny other pursuit or profession. The greatest good of all is what it aims at, and
it has advanced along that line during all the years of its existence. Concerning the ariff it has uaintained the same course protection for all elasses of people, or else people should thrive and prosper at the expense and iujury of another. In other words, perfeet quality is its eardinal prin iple, and it teaches it. For instauee, th nanufacturer wishes to have law material admitted free, while he wants a heavy The farmer, on the other hand, who is the producer of this raw material eomplains very justly of this inequality, and says not to be compelled to protection he ough who would thus profit by his toil and at his expense. And beeause of this doctrine of equality before the law whieh the Grange ever upholds and advoeates, is the reason why it is so strong an organization and why it is so thoroughly favored by the farmers of our eountry
But there is still a great deal of work to o. There still remains the need of per grasp of eorporate power is by no means elaxed, and fertile in resources, fruitful in schemes and determined in aetion, it has
armed itself with power, not only to reist any further demands by the pcople but to nullify the work which has already been done. To prevent this increase of tand the farmers must organize and he order which has already done so much for their benefit; these giant corporation and trusts, which threaten to devour us servants instead of our masters. Help establish the Grange, and it will be a great elp

\section*{CEMENT FLOORS.}

Cement floors can often be made much heaper than wooden floors. A eemen foor well made will be as solid as roek and will, last as long as needed. They never ot be rooted up by loogs. The floor can be laid level or in any shape desired. Renove the loose soil from the surface down solid ground or hard-pan, and fill up wevel the top by breaking the stone quit fine with a heavy hammer. Make the first eoat of eement thin enough so it will pour down into the stones, thus cementing them firmly together. The fimishing coat shoul Make the eement about an inch decp above he stone, then if it is properly laid ther vill be about six inehes deep of solid ce meut on the snrfaee. The deeper the loose tone foundation is under this the better Use the best cement and sharp sand for
this work. It should be mixed thoroughly, this work. It should be mixed thoroughly Although any farmer can, with a littl praetice, make a good cemeut floor, it
might be better to hire some one who has had experience in laying sueh floors, as
and sand properly mixed. The floor must be allowed to dry thoroughly before using or before freezing weather. For box-stalls will make a water-tight floor for the sil A cement floor should always be well covthe stock. This-bind of for the hoor and in horse-stalls, but if the horses are to be sharp-shod or stand on the floor much of ment with would be best to eover the eeFarmer.

THE BRONTES AS ROAD.MAKERS. Down surveyor. He wrote several trcatises on road-making of a revolutionary ehir acter. His proposal was to make roads by aying down layers of broken stone, which he said would become hardened into a sol nass by the traffie passing over them. For a time he was the subject of mucl theory in a practieal fashion. The impor tance of the invention was acknowledged by a grant from the government of ten housand pounds, which lie aeeepted, an clined. He lived to see the world's highvays improved by his discovery, and the English language enriched by his name. The old, unscientific road-makers wer ion of macudamized roads, but the Brontes vere shrewd enough to seo the value of the new method, and they tendered for county eontracts, and their tenders wero accepted. Then the way to forture lay open before them. They opened quarries on their own land, where they found an nexhaustible supply of stone, easily bro-
ken to the required size. With suitable stone ready to their hands they had a great
advantage over all rivals, and for a generaadvantage over anizinals, and for a genera-
tion the macadamizing of the roads in the neighborhood was practically a monopoly
in the Bronte family.-McClue's Magazinc.

ORANGES VERSUS SOAP.
The housewives in Florida have found a
new use for oranges. They scrub the floors with them. Go into almost any townin the
orange-growing districts, and you will see orange-growing districts, and you will see
the women using the luscious fruit exaetly as our housekeepers use soap. They cut
the oranges in halves and rub the Hat, poscd pulp on the floor. The acid in the
oranges doubtless does the cleausing, but after the applieation. It is thonght that lemous would be better than oranges for
this purpose beanse of the additional acidity.

CANCER AND ITS CURE. Drs. McLeish \& Weber, 123 Johnt St., Cincin-
nati o., have made the treatment of Cancer:
specialty for twenty, years. Thir success is set
forth in a "Treatise" mailed free to anyone.
\(\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{CE}}\)
NTS
The SANITARY HEATER


\section*{You Dye in 30 minutes}

FREE HEAT,
 Nain





RHEUMATISM
CURED
YELLOW PINE COMPOUNO.
yellow pine extract co.,
TALIAN-GIN-ERIXIR

NO MONEY WANTED



\section*{READIN:}


为

\section*{P} ARKER HE PAYS POSTAGE \(-2\)
 \(1=\mathrm{a}\)

hive of bees right here that are stingers

10CENTS Sillor irf io bi inamo




F-

A NOTCH ON A STICK.



 ou critters like you-uns, he said as he turned
the astoisised steco olit of the road, faced it
homeward and motioned the driver to use the
home


 hand of the driver.
"stop, Julie," sbe commanded. "Stop the
pony.? "We don't know as it is dead, Miss Elise,
said the girl, hesitating.
iston It






\section*{}







 ODed approachea to hear the wol
whid that were still to he th
which should turn his destiny.

\section*{\(\xrightarrow[\text { TO CATARRH SUFFERERS. }]{ }\)}

A clergyman, after years of suffering from
that loathesome disease, Catarrh, and vainly that loathesome disease, Catarrh, and vainly
trying every known remedj, at last found a
medicine \(w h i l y\) him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending his name and address
to Prof. Lawrence,
York, will receive the means of cure free and
post-paid.
(9)It dititcllany.


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{HOW BURGLARS GET THEIR TOOLS.}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{ith a kit of burglars' tools in his possession, ad one naturally wonders where they all}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{me from. It is easy to buy a gun of any deription, and the most reputable citizen ould not be ashamed to be seen purchasing}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{e most wicked-looking knife ever made; but ho would know where to get a slungshot, or} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(y\) the professional} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{burglar in the pursuit of his calling? There probably are places in mans large cities where} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{these things are made and sold to the users,
but sucb places are scarce. Once in a while}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{the police find such a factory, and then things go hard for the proprietors.}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ay seem a little strange to learn} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{most of the tools used in burglaries are made by mechanics who are as respectable men in}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{e coumunitya When a burglar wauts any rticular tool made, he goes to a mechanic ho can do the job, and pays him perhaps five}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{times as much as it is actually worth for making the tool and keeping still about it. Superintendent.Elbridge, of the police department, ecalls many cases of this kind that have come to light in Boston.}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{One iu particular occurred three years ago, when an escaped convict named Williams went to a blacksunith iu Roxbury and got him}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{to make a lot of drills to he used in safe-crack-} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{ing of the steel, and when the job was nearly counpleted it leaked out, and Wiliiams was}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ested. In this iustauce the blacksmith} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{knew nothing of the ase to which the tools were to be put, aud escaped punishment. In the opiniou of Superintendent Elbridge,}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{the tools used by burglars are secur} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{this way. The only regnlar establishment} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{where thcy were, made ever discovered in Boston was at the west end. This was years ago,}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ton was at the west end. This was years ago, and the place was soon broken up.-Boslon} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Dcrily Gilobe.} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

HARNESS

he Escaped.
"Scotty Smith" is the nickname of a man living iu southern Africa, whose adveitures
and escapades would fill a rolume. As a "veldt" manes Camera in Southern an account of oue of his many eseapes. During the troubles i
\(\qquad\) Grond, near Nafeking. He was condemned to be shot on the following day, and was fa
tened with ropes inside a hut, at some distan from the camp-fire.
Duriug the uight he slipped his bouds, crep
to the place where the Boer horses wer them, and made his escape f
rery noses of the Dutchmen.
\(\qquad\)


\section*{Silctions.}

Ma retired arny officer living at Thomson, Conn., is about to send to the leading ar-
chroologists of this country and Europe what he considers proofs of some very remarkable
discoveries that he has made during rediscoveries that he has made during of study and large sums of money oxpended in hovel lincs of investigation.
He believes that his findings will convince scientists that America is the seat of an older source of occidental civilization than either Assyria or ligypt. He has pur-
sued his original lines of study with regard to the ancient races of America and their monuments and relics, and it was of comparing his findings with the work that he has reached his startling conclusions. There have been guesses in this tention to astonishing parallels in myths, in languages, and in architectural remains anong the findings on the two conti-
nents. Major leebe's claim is that he has pursued these and thousands of other analogies to a point at which he las become satistied that they prove America to
have been the parent of European beginhings.
He makes this claim specific as regards the races that flourished around the Medthe Foyp-the Accadian, the Assial He asserts that they prove themselves to have been the borrowers from an earlier people on this continent, because in the parallels that occur in the early traces of found in the American examples. Myths aud symbols and folklore tales that European students have uot been able to make
clear, are simplified when read by the light of his American discoveries. In the journey to distant lands they have been
altered, copied blindly, or repeatod ignorantly, he thinks, so that they have obtained altered or modified meanings on the Major Beebe asserts that the zodiacal sign of Sagittarius was at first an armadillo, the name of which, in Peru, meant an armored hare or rabbit. The sign and name remained the same wherever the armadillo was known, but by the time the symbol
reached northern Mexico and the region of our states it became changed to an "armed rabbit"--a rabbit carrying a bow Beebe says, and stands for the same constellation in the heavens as the European Symbittarius
Major Beebe declares the most ancient remains of former civilization on this continent to be those ruins of temples and of of Lake Titicaca, on the Bolivia-Peru border. These relics are scattered over a great extent of country and reveal remarkable
skill in stone-cutting, in architecture, and in oruament. This region is 14,000 feet above the sea-level, and too cold to provide sustenance for more than a sparse population; but there is little doubt that its
climate and population were once very different. It once supported thousands of stone-cutters who could neither live nor work there now. The Aymara tribe of Indians, the present inhabitants, have respoke when the Spauiards conquered the country, and at that time the Spaniards great numbers. Major Beebe sent a capable man there to verify the old observaof eight other Ancrican tongues and peo ples to the north of the Aymaras, he is convinced that they are the relies of the oldest American semi-civilization, and that their Proofs of this lie claims to have found as serts that there are in New Jersey. He asmatter, all around the Mediterranean, the most evident duplications of the work o henge, in Assyrian and. Egyptian buildings, in the folklore and in the languages of many peoples.
Major Bcebe's discovery with regard to the pictographic tablet found at Davenport, lowa, and declared by our smithsonian
experts to be spurious and worse than val-
ueless. Major Becbe declares that he is
able to read it. In says that it reproduces the symbols and myths of the Aymara Indians, and tells the same stories that are temple at Tia II uanacu in their countryfound to correspond so nearly in appearance with a miniature temple left in Assyria. Major Beebe has reduced all his proofs to writing, and arranged the vast number of analogies that he claims to have discovered between Old and New World all are collected and presented in print and all are collected and presented in print and
sent out, the scholars of the world may, sent out, the scholars of the world may,
with the least possible trouble, examine with the least possible trouble, examine
his work and judge his clains. He is a man of leisure and of neeans, who in taking up the study of Hebrew had his attention directed to those similarities betwecn the Israelites and our North American Indians which have been often and generally discussed. He says he expected to pursuc the familiar theory that our Indians are the "lost tribes," but the longer he studied and the further he extended his rescarches, the more strongly he was led to believe that offshoot of the forces that began our civili-zation.-New York Sun.

\section*{AN AMERICAN STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE.} The colonial should be our national style; it originated here, is distinctively Amer requirements of American life. Why should we take English manor-houses and French chateaux for the models of our elegant country mansions, when we have on home soil, such a noble and beautifnl uonument of American country architec ture as Monticello, the Virginia lome of
Thomas Jefferson, designed largely by Thomas Jeffcrson, designed largely by
hinnself? To be sure, most of his ideas hinself? To be sure, most of his ideas
were suggested by foreign models, but the house is quite unlike anything that we could find in Europe. It is a brick struc ture one story and a half high, with classic porches of columns, trigliphal frieze an octagonal dome; the ground story i lofty and elegant, with spacious windows the hall, a large paviliou, extends the en tire heiglit of the house; the great dome served as a ball-room. The interior decoration, simple but elegant, gives an effec of spaciousness and grandeu
Few styles offer greater variety than the colonial; almost every one of the colonies stamped its own individuality upon it by detaits in general treatment or in the is offered in the materials that may be adapted to this style; all kinds of stone, as well as stucco and brick, are used with fine well as stucco and brick, are used with fine
effect, while frame louses are often very beautiful. Brick, however, seems to be the most useful for general purposes, ofteu covered with stucco in country houses, where the decorations are usually of wood
in the shape of balustrades, broad windowframes aud headings. There are many beautiful and unique motives of interior decoration peculiar to the colonial style, the extensive use of hardwood in wainscotings and antique moldings, simple but rich. The shades of color employed in colonial architecture, whether in stone,
stucco, brick or frame structures, are of such delicacy that they must appeal to the artistic eye; in strong contrast to the atrocious colors and combinations employed in so large a proportion of our houses, especially noticeable in that style of country A great advantage of the colonial style is that it furnishes a sufficient variety of types to suit almost all tastes. We have the severe and plain designs of New Eng land, and the rich and graceful forms of the South. In fact, it affords all forms Every grotesque.
Every other country in the world has
its own characteristic its own characteristic style or styles that are employed in every sphere of architec-ture-styles that are inevitably associated
with each country and its people. The with each country and its people. The
United States alone stands as a borrower, and a borrower from all sides. The style idcas, and has ceased to stand as the dis Anctive and characteris
Anerica.-The Critic.

Impartial writers are quoted with say vessels, chains and other objects preservel in the Tatican would make more prold coins
than the whole of the present European than the whole of the present European
circulation.
St. Vitus Dance. One bottle Dr. Fenner's Specific
cures. Free by mail, Circular. Fredonia, N. Y.

Here's the Idea
Of the Non=pull=out Bow
The great watch saver. Saves the wateh
from thieves and falls-cannot be pulled off from thieves and falls-cannot be pulled off
the case-costs nothing extra.
The bow has a groove
on each end A collar
russ down inside the
pendant stem) and
fits into the grooves,
frmly locking the
bow to the pendant,
so that it cannot be
pulled or twisted off.

Can only be had with cases
stamped with this trade mark
Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases are Jas. Boss Filied Watch cases are look and wear like solid gold cases. Cost only about balf as mueh, and are guaranteed

\section*{Yoctowleout}

Keystone Watch Case Co. PHILADELPHIA.



\section*{the Owee Elegric Beti}

\section*{AND APPLIANCES}

FOR MEN AND WOMEN


A GENUINE CURRENT OF ELECTRICITY Is generated in a battery on the belt, and ean
be applied to any part of the body. The eurrent can be made mild or strong as the case
OUR ILLUSTRATED CATANOGUE Contains fullest information regarding the
eure of Aeute, Chronic and Nervous Diseases, Sworn Testimonials with portraits of people
who have been cured, Price List and Cutso
Belts and Appliances, and how to order, puib
lished in English, German Swedish and Nor lished in English, German, Sivedish and Nor-
wegian Languages. This eatalogue winl be
mailed to any address on reeeipt of six eents

\section*{THE OWEN}

Electric Belt and Appliance Co.
THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT BUILDING, 201-211 STATE ST., CHICAGO, IHL.

When visiting the World's Fairdonot
fail to see Dr.A. Owen's exhibit, Elec-
fail to see Dr.A. Owen's exhibit, Elec-
tricity Building, Section U, Space 1.


Silk Remnants Free.

RESTORE YOUR EYESIGHT.
PILES Sitan ritif find air it it an

KIDNEYS \({ }^{\text {AND }}\) BLADDER
 CANCER=: \(=\)



Nó. 3.-"Here they come now! Look


FASCIMATIMG AMD PROFITABLE
\(\qquad\)

SILK REMHATHS





\section*{ y, durable and
ap. A radical
led catalogue. \\ 
 the patient, if
of food Cures
GOLDIEN
cincinnati, 0.
of Yinitators.}
\(\qquad\)
\(\underset{\substack{\text { If anfictede vith } \\ \text { sore eyes } \\ \text { use }}}{\mathrm{Dr} \text {. Thompson's Eje-Water }}\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline miles & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{} & & & 500 SCRAP \\
\hline &  & LADIES & 30 maimer \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{get his courage up."
Lanrence-"Gucss she thought so, too; and
last time tbey went witb a pariy down to
Manhattan, when they came to the tunuel she
hollered "Onch!""} & & \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline & Little Beth had gone into the country, and & & \\
\hline Have used his summer tie.
-Clothim and Furnisher. & Little Beth had gone into the country,
as was quite natural, bad taken her
notions with her. & & \\
\hline She had read the worlis of sages from before
the middle ages, & (en ore & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
And had studied all the writings left from \\
prehistoric tinc
\end{tabular} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & & \\
\hline While she poiuted out the difference 'twix he old ana modern hly. mese & & & \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{She discuss'd the moral hurtiu those unhelppy
thoughts of Burton,
And for relaxation revel'd in tbe sketches of
Mark Twain;} & \begin{tabular}{l}
LITTLE BITS. \\
Doctor-"How did you get the wound?" "Hum, it is the first time
\end{tabular} & & \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & & & \\
\hline &  & & \\
\hline or he nettle, would have thought the tbings that fill'd his mighty brain. &  & & \\
\hline Chaucer, Dante and old Gower sbe wonld pore But in spite of all her learning, I would not & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{You asked for tomahtoes. When you want
style and luxury at this cating-house you pay fur it. See?"-Chicugo Tribune.} & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & & & \\
\hline & At a reception in Chicago tbe other night to
the world's parliament delegates, the Rev. & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & as follows: A farmer met a parson and said
to bim: "I remember a sermon you preached
twenty years ago." "Indeed," replied the par- & & \\
\hline & son, "and wbat was the text?"" "I don't re-
member the text, but the seruion remains in &  & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{substance of the sermon ?" "Well, I can
scarcely word it properly, but it amounted to
this-that 'theology is not religiou by" a-} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
 \\

\end{tabular}} & \\
\hline & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline & sight.'"
The Chicago papers relate some amusiug fair & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{AWOMAN'S SUCCESS:} & \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{N2, \%} \\
\hline & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \\
\hline & is an author, too. He wrote that book called
'Three Men in a Boat, to Say Nothiug of the & &  \\
\hline &  & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{IF YOU WANT} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline & & NOVELTIES ACAOETTS & \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline &  & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Will \$500 Help You Ou} \\
\hline & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \\
\hline & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline &  & \$3 a Day Sure. & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
 \\

\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\frac{1}{2}\)} & \\
\hline & & & (GIRLS READ THIS! \\
\hline &  & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & & \\
\hline & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{O THE UNEMPLOYED. You mande \(\$ 75\) to \(\$ 250\) a Monith.} \\
\hline & A Lot of Good Reading Free. &  & \\
\hline &  & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} & \\
\hline & & & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline &  & & \\
\hline &  & WORK and MONEY & THE Book or the ceniviv; \\
\hline & And & Soll & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{FREE} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \\
\hline & & &  \\
\hline & ON A POSTAL & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{S} & & \\
\hline & &  & ompson's Eye-Water \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

S1.50

0

 nd seeond liands. Beats 240 to minute. A Few Testimonials Selected from Many from All Parts of the Country.





 retwried they mnst te cearefully packed and sent hy neail, postage to be prepaid in every ease.),
We offer this watch to thy one who will send us a clab of only even yearly subscribers,
Whe

Premiun No. 111 is the niekel case, which is engraved as spown in the cut. The back is also
beantifully engraved, and nakes a very stylish wateb. Given for a eluh of seven yearly sult



UNCLE TOM'S CABIN 25 CENTS;

 on is as new and a a mysterious to the Every
mind as the first siglty
 is we generationsot people are horn ing
his world who must learn of all that has gone
fore ges. All seboolhe harvest sown by bren, the past past
ecome deeply interest, without extion, shed which and this is is the only book puh-
oung minds the faet that slavery upon their large, clear type, and has many of the orig-
nal illustrations. If you order any books at Cabin."
Given for one yearly subseriber. Priee, when purchased, 25 cents; or with
Farn and Fireside one year, 60 eents, Postage
paid by us in eieh cose

Given for a Club of Only 7 Yearly Subseribers.
 MICHIGAN.
Heeper. I traded it for a horse and sold the horse for
then


\section*{TEXAS.}

Your watch is a good timekeeper. I Iold it for 85.00
Yours truly,
Wm. G. Howard, Weston, Tex. AN CORN-HUSKER.

ony any one. Thre huskers yiven for one yearly subscriber.
Priee of three. when purchased, 3 centid or with Farm ond
fireside one year, 70 cents. Postage paid by us in eaeh ease.

\section*{THE HOUSEWIFE'S BONANZA.}


It is bigh praise to say that of the many persons who use these knives not one has ever
ound in them a fault. But this can be said with truth. Even more nll ladies whio own them




 The ad-knife, cake-knife and paring-knite.
The Bread knife in the set, and whine it is ealled the hread-
isnife, knife is needed. It is the fine knt knife, it can be use to tor any purpose where a stirng, sharp
It is hit ind for thin slicing, as cold meats, dried beet, ete.

 The Parring-knife is pronounced ant in ese sursary. It is over 6 inches long, with same kind or hande, Which allows them to he hung up with eonvenience. it near so often as
Wben neessary these knives ean he easily sharpene, but to not require
straightedges knives. Whoever secures this set of knives as a premium for three yearly suh-straight-edged kni we. Whoever secures this set of knives as a premium for three yearly suh-
seriers, will ind that they get big bargan
Furt set of three knitives given for three yearly subscribers, and 15 cents extra
 subseribers and 45 cents additional, or for one yearly suluseriber and bo cents additional.
Price, when purchased, 75 cents; or with Farm and Fireside one year, \$1; postage and pack-
inc is eent extren

\section*{SOLID GOLD FINGER RINGS.}
 In ordering, always state size ha-
cording to to meanure here iven.
Postage paid by us in each case.





 Price, When purchased, 60 cents; , or with
Farm and Fireside one year, 90 cents.




\section*{WOOD'S NATURAL HISTORY.}

\section*{Premium Unabridged. Complete. 800 Pages. 500 Pictures.}


Standard Work for All Homes. Charming escriptions. Delightful Anecdotes of
Animals, both Domestic and Wild. It is the greatest authority in the fand.







-




Lead-pencils.

\section*{go determine this temperature is to have a
good, reliahle dairy thermometer, and such we
offer here.}

Given for one yearly smbscriber.
Price, when purehased, 25 cents; or with WATCH CHAINS. Prem. No. 112. We have secured a fine lot of all white metal
chains, whieh for every-day wear are equal to
silver or any other metal. They will never tarnish and are very strong.
Given for one yearly sin scriber.
Frice, when purehased, 30 cents; or
Farm and Fireside one year, 65 cents.

PATENTS


 Sample

 HOME STUDY. Ah Ahonh nd practi-
 A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR'S

 "ECONOMY Is WEaITh."

 es all languages.
\(\mathbf{\$ 3 0}\). Great induc
 N.TYPEWRITER A GOOD SCHOOL \(\begin{gathered}\text { Do yon want an educa, } \\ \text { tion classical scientific }\end{gathered}\)


 t any time to a dayntage. If thi ing are uot found an

\section*{\(\underset{\text { phices on }}{\text { HaPdCYCES }}\)}


HyvDY COBBLER COMPLETE SHOE




THE CURTIS STEEL ROOFING COMPANY

\section*{ROOFING}

BOX 1385, - NILES, OHIO

Elasticity


MAGCMANMRNG AND STEREOPTICONS

\(\qquad\) PAY WELL




Best Fences and Gates for all purposes. Free catalogue giving partieulars and prices. Write
THE SEDGWICK BROS. CO., RICHMOND, IND,


No. 6.-"Well, I did run for once, but may•kick ine from here to Jericho!"

\section*{WELL DRILLING MACHINERY. WILLIAMS BROTHERS. ITHACA, N.Y \\ 最U SEP OR SHALLOW WELLS, WITH \\ }

Is unequaled for III unese, Barn. Factory or Outunild


TEEL WEB PICKET FENCE


IDEALFEED MILI


\section*{Irsampurdidigh}

\section*{250,200 COPIES.}

250,857 COPIES EACH ISSUE.

Farm and Fireside has More Actual Sub-
scribers than any other Agricultural
Journal in the World. OFFICES: \(\begin{gathered}927 \text { Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., } \\ \text { and Springfield, Ohio. }\end{gathered}\)

\section*{urrent omment.}

The national irrigation congress was during the second week of last month. The results of its deliberations are presented to the people of the country This statmon sulject of irrigation was discussed broady, Wisely and with a full appreciation of its vast importance. Attention is first
called to the fact that of our former vast public domain but little is left for honiestead settlement except the arid lands The arid public domain is estimated to by ineans of irrigation can be made fit for hoines and farms for millions of people In order to provide homes in the future for the multitude of home-seekers and a further field for colonization under condiditions favorable to individual and national prosperity, the reclamation of these arid public lands now becomes a great national question. After pointing out radical defects in the laws governing waters and lands in a number of states and territories, the address emphasizes the need of federal logislation and supervision. Streams rising in one state and flowing by natural urses through one or more other states under federal autlority. Laws inust be derised which, while assisting the work of cuards alike to public and private inter safe will recognizc public and private interests onc hand and the rights of the nation on the other. The whole subject of national legislation, the address advises, should be investigated by federal authority, and it suggests the appointment of a non-partian national commission to enter upon the It favors the limitation of the amount o and that may be taken up, under the sys ans of irrigation to forty acres, and the citizens. Atteltion is called to American tance of the storage problem and the care and preservation of the mountain forests. outlined as follows:
The time has come when the work of devel ing an arid land policy, on broad nationa number of plans suggested for the solution of received endorsement from commercial and political conventions. Believing that har mony of action is vital, that wide discussion and patient investigation are indispensable avor the adoption of the following plan There shall be appointed by the national ex a commission for each state and territory in
the arid or scmi-arid regions, consisting of
five members each, who shall be competent and expcrienced men. These commissions shall at once enter upon a careful investigation of the conditions existing in cach of their looking to the adoption of a national policy, looking to the adoption of a national policy,
to be supplemented by appropriate local laws. The results of the investigations of these next irrigation congress, at :a time to be designated by the executive committee, not exceeding one year hence, and upon these reports thefinaland definite declarations of the people of the western states and territories may be based. By this means we hope within a rea-
sonable time to suggest a satisfactory irrigasonable time to suggest a satisfactory irriga-
tion policy to the nation and to the states and territories, and we hereby declare our purpose to erect it upon broad foundations of justice and equity, with due regard for the rights of
both labor and capital.

\section*{The address concludes with the follow-} ing:
To deal with the arid public domain is one of the mighty tasks of the future.
new agricultural empire and a tremendous contribution to the national wealth of the future, but it involves the development of new forms of civilization, and will give, new sacred trust, and in so far as it may become the peculiar concern of western men the will be true to its great obligations. But they approach the matter in no spirit of petty sectionalism. They invite the co-operation of all their countrymen, east as well as west,
north as well as south. While mining and north as well as south. While mining and its kindred employmentsare vastly important to the western states, directly and indirectly,
the irrigation industry is and must ever be the irrigation industry is and must ever be their supreme interest. Under just laws and
proper national encouragement it will add new luster to the American name
This congress has displayed no little wisdom in asking, not for great govern ment appropriations of money with which to water the deserts, but only for necessary and judicious federal and state legislation under which the work of reclaination may be carried on to its highest possible development.
What has been accomplished in recent years by means of irrigation in various parts of the great arid region strengthens the prediction that it will become the seat of a very high civilization. "The intensive scientific cultivation rendered possible by irrigation results in the largest conceivable development of independence and prosperity on the fewest possible number of acres. The conditions of social life which naturally grow up in a region of small farms are among the strongest attractions of the irrigated districts of the West."
Histo
History strangely repeats itself. Extensive ruins of irrigation works show that in prehistoric times the very lands that are now being reclained

Aaust fill Congress convened in ex traordinary session and received a message from President Cleveland urging the prompt repeal of that part of the Sherman silver act of 1890 providing for the monthly purchase of silver bullion. The house, although allowing ample time for debate, acted promptly and passed a repeal bill by a decisive majority. In the senate, however, there was anything but prompt action.
The urgent appeal of the president for prompt action, and public sentiment as reflected by the press, were disregarded. vords. The debry wirned on the silv question in all its phases, but the real question in ale against the right of the ma-
jority to rule. By tactics of delay and
obstruction, more or less parliamentary, the minority struggled to prevent the bill from coming to a vote. Regardless of the business interests of the country and of the will of the majority of the people this struggle was prolonged for nine weeks. At last filibustering failed. A repeal bill was allowed to come to a vote. It was passed by a decisive majority, promptly
concurred in by the house and signed by the president. The monthly purchase o silver bullion lias been stopped, but the balance of the Sherman law of \(\mathbf{1} 690\) stands. In the treasury and in circulstion together there are over six and a half hundred million dollars of silver. - It will continue to be used as money and be maintained at parity with gold by the pledge of the govgold and silvor as money, the United States now occupios about the same position as France.
As to the effects of the passage of the repeal bill, the silver extremists predict dire disaster to the country; the extremists on the other side predict an era of the
greatest prosperity. The real effects, more greatest prosperity. The real effects, more
probably, lie between the extremes. Unproubly, lie between the extremes. Undoubtedly it will strengthen the credit of the government and help restore confi-
dence and prosperity. In a large measure, the good it can do has already been done. Its effects have been discounted. If it had not been confidently expected from the assembling of Congress that repeal would surely be accomplished, the business condition of the country would now be a great deal worse than it is. Business men all
over the country commend highly the act over the country commend highly the act of repeal.

Tmany visitors one of the most interesting buildings at the Columbian exposition was the transpormultitude ding. After inspecting the derful progress that has been made in all lines of transportation, particularly the magnificent railway trains and high-speed engines, the average visitor was likely to be impressed with the idea that there was little room for furtherimprovement, at least in rail way transportation. Instead of nearing the end, however, we have only made a good start from the beginning of progress in railway development. The art has reached such a stage that marvelous improverade. The probable within the next decade. The thing to do now is not to wait for the greater improvemients that may come, but to put into general use the best that we now have. There is room for and great need of that now. To illnstrate: Right across the lake, opposite the site of the great White City, is a famous fruit belt. The past season has been one of general scarcity of fruit, but this district has had a great abundance. Although high prices prevailed ataccessible markets, otted in the that fruit in large quantities yards. Near-by naarkets were oversupplied. Transportation facilities to more adequate, or high freight and commission rates left nothing for the fruit grower. Fruit growers in other districts have had correspondent of the Chicago Tribune sars: "The principal lesson suggested by the fair, as it appears to me, is the importance of improving the means and methods of transportation between the different parts transportation between the different parts
of our country so that food products of all kinds and perishable goods and materials
in general may be carried to market with he greatest possible celerity and in the best possible condition. The great mass of he American people need better food. It is all indispensable basis and condition or their attainment of permanent prosperity and of the fullest civilization of which they are capable. Most of them till think of their food without serious ness, and with slight preception of its elations to the highest uses and objects of human life. Though every dislı prepared by unwilling hands is poisoned, yet cookng is mostly slave's service, without honor, respect or reward. The life of American working people needs reconstruction, from its basis in the character of their food to its apex, whatever that may be, and one of the most importan means for improving the food of the mass of the people is the development of the better methods for the transportation o food productsbetween the different regions of our country. The people who work with their hands for wages, and especially tories, need more fruit for food; fruit in better condition and at less forst in should as fast as possible reduce the time hould as fast as possible reduce the time for railway transit between the great frnit gomes of the vast coast region and the nomes of the vast population of our a home market for all our food products, a home market for all our food products, and our system of railway managemen should be such as to secure the best possi-
ble markets for producers and the best products for consumers at reasonable

prices.
"The second lesson of the fair is the imperative need of the economical develop-
ment and intelligent use of all our natural resources and possessions. We are th most wasteful of all the great nations. O some of our most valuable natural re sources we have always wasted far more than we have used. The national prosper ity of which we boast as evidence of our superior energy and wisdom, has been produced in a considerable degree by the extravagant expenditure of our natural capital.'
ordance with the time-honored cus tom the president has issued a Thanks 1 giving proclamation. It reads as follows "By the President of the United States of America.
"While the American pronamation every day remember with praise and thanksgiving the divine goodness and mercy which have followed them since their beginning as a nation, it is fitting that one day in each year should be es pecially devoted to the contemplation o the blessing we have received from the hand of God, and to the grateful acknowledgment of his loving kindness. "Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 30th day of the present month of November, as a day of thanksgiving and praise, to be land. On that day let us forego our ordinary work and employments, and assemble in our usual places of worship, where we may recall all that God has done for us, and where from grateful hearts our united tribute of praise and song may reach the dred and the social meeting of friends lend dred and en and the the duty, and let cheer and enjoyment to the duty, and let the poor and needy prove the sincerity of our Thanksgiving."

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

\section*{ISSUED 19t AND 15th OF EACH MONTH BY} MAST, CROWELL \& KIRKPATRICK.


FARII AND FIRESIDE,
Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Ohio.
TERMS of SUBSCRIPTION:
Year \(-\quad(24\) Numbers), \(\quad 50\) Cents. One Year, - (24 Numbers), - 50 Cents.
Six Months, \(\quad\) ( 12 Numbers), \(\quad 30\) Cents. Six Months, - \((12\) Numbers \(),-\quad 30\) Cents.
The above rates include the pasment of postage bs
us. Subscriptions can comninence ans time during tbe

 maters are required to register letters whenerer re-
quasted to do so. Do not suad checks ou banks in
small towns.

 The date on the "Jellow label" shows the time to
which each subscriber has paid. When money is received the date will be ohanged,
which will answer for a receipt.


The Advertisers in this Paper.

 Always mention this paper when an weringadvertise-
ments, asidvertioersofiten have different tings ad-
vertied in several papers.

\section*{(Gux furm}

\section*{CAPONS FOR PROFIT.}

\(S\)
ubjects for the Beginner.A beginner writes this for the purpose of instructing begin-
ners. Experts often forget to ners. Experts often forget to
tell of the little poiuts and details which seem of little monnent, and yet whieh are The novice who has just gone through his apprentieeship and become a snceessful operator has the little diffieulties which he had to overcome fresh in his about them. From this standpoint, therefore, I will give my instructions about making capons.

\section*{Fig. 1.-Brahma.}

I was especially fortunate in the materials I had at hand. In the first place, I have for mauy years taken an especial fancy to the Langshan breed, and the
cockerels with which I had to make uny first trials were either the pure black Langshan or crosses of Langshan cock and Plymouth Roek hen. Of all breeds I have tried \(I\) find the Langshan the easiest subjeet to operate on, because built more the ribs quite promineutly, offering no difficulty to the prompt removal of the estieles and apparentls suffering the least they have the advantage of large size and great hardiness. My next choiee would be the Laugshan and Plymouth Rock cross. The coekerels, in plumage aud outward appearance, resemble Plyınouth Rocks
quite closely, yet offer about as little diffi-
\(\qquad\) eulty to the
ig. 2.-Lajgshañ.
purc Langshan.
They make large, noble-looking capons. Most of the
ordinary mixed fowls of our barn-yards ordinary mixed fowls of our barn-y have nercr tried. Of course, they are large, and will make good capons.
Brahmas will grow to largest size, and may prove the most profitable of all breeds for this purposc, yet the beginner will be apt to have trouble with them. The ribs Although this makes little differenee to a person after he has operated on a uumber
of fowls, it may puzzle the beginner. The most serit may puzzle the beginner. hever is the shape of the testicle, whieh in young Brahma cockerels is about a half ineh loug, extending close and worm-like along of the testiele between Brahma and Lang-
shan (and most other fowls) appears in
Figs. 1 and 2. To slip a horse-hair loop around the Bralnua testicle, so it will catch on and cut its way between testicle and artery, is no small job for the veginner. wonld not have sueceeded quite so well with Brahmas exeept for the use of steel wire in place of horse-hair. My emphatie adrice, therefore, is to make the first trial with easy eaponizers, especially the Langshau or a Langshan cross, or with ordinary smaller breeds, never with Brahmas or Games.
I also find that it is less trouble to operate ou comparatively young subjeets thau on older and larger ones. Wheu I want an easy job I take a two-pound LangShan, Langshan cross or Plymouth Roek. My Langshan-Plymouth Roek crosses seldom flinched eveu when the ineisions
were made or the testicles twisted ofr, while Brahmas, which are usually take at more advanced age and size (four pounds at more advanced age and size (fourpounds
or more) offer more or less resistance, and or more) offer more or less
unust be hell more firmly.
It is also a good plau to use a dead subject for the first lesson. Shut the vietim up without food or drink for thirty-six hours. This is important, as you want the intes-
tines empty. Then ehop his liead off, put him on the operating-table in good light,

and otherwise iu the same way as will be described for the operation on a live subjescribed for the operation on a head making|yonr observations in coekerel anatomy
The Operating-table.-Au empty barrel, bottom side up, may be made to anrel, bottom side up, may be made to anmeans of a table, the fowl being held by means of one stout twine tied around the wings next to the body and another tied around the legs, the free ouds of both hanging down on the side of the barrel and weighted with a briek or piece of iron. I wrould put padding of some kind, a piece of old earpet or a rag, upon the barrelhead under the chiek, thus giving him as comfortable a rest as possible under the eireumstances. This kind of operatingtable, however, is a poor makeshift at best. When you have a large number of cockrels to operate on, or set out to caponize your surplus roosters for profit, year after year, as you should, you will waut a more convenient table. Dow aud others adrise you to have a table made for this speeial prrpose, in as simple a style as you please, with cleats arouud the top at the right to prevent the tools from falling off, a two inch hole in the center at the left, with a weighted lever underneath, and a mortise six or eight inches long from right to left,
tools, and yet light cnough to be casity shifted about for the sake of getting the light just right upon the work. I fastened some narrow eleats with screws all along the margin of the right-lianded half of the table, thus rendering this part a safe place for the tools and aeeessories. It the middle of the opposite (short) side, screwed into the cdge, is a screw-eye or hook, which holds the loop of twine after the latter is slipped around the wings of the victim next to its body. Its legs are held by a strip of board, whiell is padded with flannel on the under side, and weighted on top with a piece of iron or a brick securely fastened with wire or twine. One end of this lever is cut iu convenient shape for landle, while the other has a cleat which simply hooks over a longer cleat screwed fast upon the table. This arraugement

allows the lerer to be moved sidewass, according to the size of the fowl, or eutirely taken off when the table is uot in use. The cleats may also be remored by taking out the screws, and the table be put baek where it belongs, in kitchen, buttery or eellar. I always place a picee of old earpet, an old fertilizer-saek or something simila under the fowl, doubled or rolled up to extra, thieknesses under the legs, thereby
seeuring a close fit and a firm hold withont unnecessary pressure upou the fowl's legs between hard objects. In my next I will tell of the tools I use, and (most important of all) of the operation itself.
T. Greiner.

\section*{A PLEA FOR THE FORESTS}

It appears strange to me that more men and women are not pleading for tho preservation of onr natural forests. The agricultural press, too, which is usually farsighted in matters which are likel \(y\) to affect the interests of farmers, has as yet made little or no effort to call public attention to the ruinous destruction, and too often needless waste of our timber resources. timber supply of some of the southern northern and Pacifie states is iuechaus
amonnt for annual use. So it would appear that it is already too late to begin to agitate the question of forest preservation. But Auerieans are naturally greedy, and everyone who owns a few acres of timber seems anxious to sell at least a portion of it, more likely all, appropriate the money to extending his business operations, never would like to know what a forest looked like, and are likely to require some timber for merhanical purposes.
The great state of Ohio, originally one vast forest area, had as late as \(185314,000,000\) acres of forests. Since then most farmers shonld have maintained this forest area, though in some loealitics, notably in the northwestern counties, new farms were to be cleared up. Bnt in these forty sears eleven million acres of forests have asappeared, not from the wew eounties ill aford to lose the fimat still have a little ore the million aeres of wore a litue orer three milion aeres of woodland, there are fow aexes of real forest in anything like primeval eondition The timber in many eases has been culled over, and iu most instances the woodland is devoted to pasture for sheep or cattle which results in the destruetion of all new growth.
Horaee Greeley, who was traveling in Europe, wrote thus on the 6th of Dlay 1851: "Friends at home-1 cliarge you to spare, preserve and eherish some portion of your primitive forests; for when those are eut away Iapprehend they will not easily be replaced. A seeond growth of trees the imer than none; but ifence and stately grace of the red man's lost liunting grounds." This far-seeing philauthropist saw in that early day what many fail to see at the present time.
Bryant, in one of his poem
The realms our tribes were crushed to get, barren desert yet.
And is it not too true that our long protraeted annnal drouths are to a gxeat extent due to the very facts of which the poet meditated and for whiel the Indian la mented?
Secretary L. N. Bonham said, in 1854 The erops of tweuty-two to twenty-seven "hels of wheat last seaso bushels in fields of equal fertility, but not protected against the winds, tell the story of our need." WHile heary crops of wheat are sometimes prodneed on exposed fields I believe that the soil of such fields what fifty per ceut more vegetablo mold than protected fields giving equal vields, or that difference has beeu supplied by the farme in the form of fertilizers.
Drs. Warder and Peaslee, Prof. Adolph Leue, Hon. Leo. WVeltz and othcrs hare done much to eneourage forest prescrva tion, but to-day the intcrest lags and-the forests are going-all but goue
Some years ago the goverument of Ba raria sent to this country an expert for-
ester to studs the various kinds of timbers of the United States, their habits of growth and the eonditions of soil, climate and humidity necessary to their growths.
When inquiry was made as to the nature When inquiry was made as to the nature
of his nission and the benefits to be delived from it, he replied: "In fifty Jears you will hare to import your timber, and as you will probably have a preference
for American kinds, we shall now begin to
frow them in order to lae ready to send grow them, to Jou at the proper time.'
Should forestdepletion continue through the uext fifty years at the rate it did through the past fifty, we shall probably be eom-
pelled to importu far mord articles of food
than at present, if one mav judge from the than at present, if one may judge from the
history of Palestine, Arabia, Sieilly, Mehistory of Palestine, Arabia, sieily, Me-
dia, Persia, Spain and portions of other
European countries which were first
robbed of their forests and then of the fertilitr of their soils.
I beliere the government should take steps to cncourage the re-establishment of forests in many regions where the land is
ill adapted to other purposes. In many ill adapted to other purposes. In many
hilly, rocky or mountainous seetions forestry might be made profitable as an
industry, while at the sanne time the inindustry, while at the sanne time the ineficial to the farmer and frnit grower. It
would seem that while we have the foun der of "arbor day" at the head of the
agricultural department of our governinent would be an appropriate time to ment would be an al agitate the question:

\section*{A tear for the forest fallen;
A sigh for the airies' fate;
A hope for the tender sapling \\ A sigh for the fairies' fate;
Aope for the tender saplings,
That arbor day's clate.}

For gold has a meager value,
And jewels have ceased to pleas
And jewels have eeased to please,
Since the wealth and the charm of nature
Are lost in the forest trees.
May other bards take up the strain, and
from their musie not refrain, till we our from their musie not refrain, till we our reason shal
remain.

\section*{A SURE WAV TO KILL LICE.}

Not a winter passes on any farm without a need of some effective way of killing lice on colts, calves, pigs and chickens. We
who lave kept house with children, cats and dogs about us have had some experiences along this line that are not to be mentioned among our about it.
we know they know all about it.
A thousand and oue remedies are known for lice, all more or less simple, and some of them dangerous to the subject as well as to the parasite. Of all these various cures not one is so cheap, so well understood by the people, so certain to get in its work
as tobacco. It may be tobacco stems, leaf tobacco, plug tobacco-in any slape, provided nicotine is in it.
How to prepare it for use and to treat the unhappy subject is simple, without the or uncertainty, provided it is doue with thoroughness. It is best to reduce it to a liquid form. The amount of tobaceo to use must depend upon circumstances, the is the whole thing to be considered in treatiug auimals for lice. A thorough washing with a tolerally strong decoction an animal. The Tences, sheds, racks, mangers, bedding and wherever they have been left by the animals should receive a thorough clearing up and washing with tobacco, or the work w peated in a sloort time.
It is uot necessary to boil the tobacco to get the full strength. The fact is, boiling sets the nicotine free, and heuce shaking
in soft, tepid water for twelve hours is in soft, tepid water for twelve hours is
quite cnough. Tobaceo is good for the skin and hair. I have known scliool-children to use it. Poultry are cured by simply dipping them in the decoction, putting under head aud feet at the same time.
It need not be used wheu cold, as it is
calculaterl to chill more than is necessary. Choose a bright, sunny day, and do it in the morning. After years of experieuce I look back with wonder and regret that coal-oil, turpentine, sulphur and lard, mercurial ointment, fisli-oil and everythiug else that
was suggested should have been tried on colts, calves and pigs with so little satisfaction. The cruelty in treating poor, thiu colts with coal-oil and turpentine that took of the hair, blistering the skin, is to be re \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { light upon the subject. } & \text { R. M. BELL. }\end{array}\)

\section*{grape-trellis.}

Mr. E. C. Crossinan sends a description of a grape-trellis, which is fully explained

by the accompanying cut. It takes but little lumber, and canuot easily be blown

\section*{HOME MADE PORCH.}

Rainy days on a farm are often as full of work as other days, but occasionally iu a "spell of weather" there is a little time to tinker and to play with carpenter toolsto make something useful as well as ornamental.
Every farm-house should have a porch or veranda. It serves several purposes: First, it acts as a kind of door-seraper, and
catclies a greater deal of dust and dirt that would otherwise go into the house, for the farmer and his men, in spite of repeated
warnings and scoldings, will occasionally go into the house right out of the plowed field, and the dog-well, if there be a porch he may stop there and come no further. Second, a porch or piazza shades the house
in summer and serves as a wind-break in in summer and serves as a wind-break in
winter. Third, it is a great help to the housekeeper. In the preparation of dimner. it is a great relief to go onto a cool veranda to shell peas or beans and do a dozen things that must be done-anywhere out of the
hot kitchen. Fourth, the veranda may be used as a drying place for milk cans and
adds to the value of the house in the opin-
ion of the buyer; it makes a small house larger in appearance, and it is larger, for it is equal to another room in the summer. The home-made porch, made with a little care, may be good enough for the front side of the house, and certainly most any porch may serve the purpose in the rear of the house. First make the floor or pieces of joist or old timber for plank. In the side of the floor or foundation bore auger-loles equal distances apart. Then from the woods get hickory saplings and fit the butt ends into the auger-holes, and fit the butt ends into the auger-holes, and saplings. Brace each pair across witli a saplings. Brace each pair across with a
crotched sapling. Horizontally interweave crotched sapling. Horizontally interweave
other saplings, and the porch is ready for
may be made as quickly aud may cost very little. The foundation is the same. The upright pieces may be bent-steamed at home-and from the refuse of the box factory may be obtained the horizontal pieces. In either porch a seat may be made on each ends and braced up between.

George Appleton.

\section*{HEAVY-MILKING JERSEYS.}

There is one bad lesson that I am afraid will be learned from the results of tho Columbian dairy test, and that is that as the Jerseys have outmilked and outcheesed both the Shorthorns and Guernseys, Jer sey breeders will aim to increase the milk Field, and iu doing so will be compelled to increase the size of the cow; then the

\section*{TWO CLASSES OF FOODS.}

\section*{meat and milk producing.}

ATbuminoids, proteins or Nimrogenous
Their base is nitrogeu, which comprises about four fifths of our atmosphere, and is the destructive agent in all explosive compouuds, as nitroglycerin, guu-cotton, dynamite, gunpowder, etc. It is nearly pure in the white of egg and in the virus of the rattlesnake, aud predominates in albumen, glutẹn, gelatin, fibrin, casein, and all the proteins, both vegetable and animal.
The proper balance of these two foods is as one part of the nitrogenous to five or six parts of the carbonaceous. The German expression of it is 1 to 5.4. It is called the nutritive ratio, and represents the proportion of the uitrogenous elements to the carbonaceous. In the tables below the ratio is given for the several foods named. The
ration for each 1,000 pounds of live weight is 24 pounds of dry food, of which 15 pounds must be digestible, and 2.5 pounds of this must be nitrogenous, or the equivalent of this. Dr. Wolff says 30 pounds of young clover hay is about such an equivalent


These foods should be balanced with more carbona-
ceous ones, or else they will injure the animal or go to waste. The nitrogenous el-
ement makes muscle, or lean meat and casein, or cheese These foods are the more expensive and difficult to ob tain. Hence they are seldom overfed. It has been clearly shown that the fats in milk
do not come from the carbodo not come from the carbonaceous foods, but from a proper combination of these with the nitrogenous foods
These concentrated foods should be fed with care and coution. The aim should be to give both classes of foods The wise farmer will grow
variety of the two classes foods to supply the needs of his stock. It will pay, not only as a gratification to hi omy. The science of feeding both animals and plants is one of the most important that can engage the atten-
tion of the farmer or stock tion of
raiser.


The condensed foods mus have coarse foods fed with and keep its contents loose so the gastric-juice may act on and digest them. When he nitrogenous and carbo naceous elements are no waste. True economy ists in balancing the ratio and feeding what the an mal will eat up clean. Thes foods may be balanced by feeding them alternately as well as in combination. It
is foolish waste to feed all is foolish waste to feed all
corn stalks, straw and other carbonaceous foods in the fall and early winter. They should be fod throughout the cold season with more ous foods, most needed in mild weather.

the dressing that nature will give it with a little human aid.
Around the porch thus made plant running vines and plants. The old-time creeper is a despised plant, but it is a beautiful climber. The ordinary wood-vine, morning-glories, the white and scarlet runners are all ornamental, aud perhaps better than all, choice grape-vines. These plants will run over and shut in and make a dclightful, retreat, a useful receptacle and an ornament, a place where the housekeeper may retire to sew or read (if she ever gets the time), listening to nature's orchestra-the lisping of the foliage and the hum of the bees and the beautiful longthe hy
bill.
The
special-purpose characteristic of the breed will be gone-and it is now on the way We imported a Jersey that was an animal of rather small size (was contemptuously called a "runt"), gave only a moderate
quantity of milk, no beef worth speaking of, but made more butter than any other cow on' earth. What has been the result of the way the breed has been handled in this country? The Chicago lot of Jersey show one phase of it. The Jersey is no longer a "runt," she gives more milk than the Shorthorn or Guernsey, and it costs more to make a pound of Jcrsey butter improved in its own special line of workbutter, and butter alone.-A. L. Crosby, in

\section*{STANDING BY THEIR SHEEP.}

The autumn ram sales just concluded in Great Britain afford ample evidence that the tenant farmers of England and Scotand propose to meet "the deluge of foreign produce" in the proper way. They realize that Australia and South America can in undate British markets with frozen muttou; but as this is necessurily of a quality inferior to the prine article which can be rodad and a free usisteut recourse to good lood and a free use of cake and turuips, hey have bid uppricesfor good shropshire, Lincoln and other woll-brod the at the有 points
trade.

We have already referred to the fact that ne Shropshire ram fetched nearly \(\$ 1,500\) d thay be worth recolng that eight "top" rams of the breed offered at these
big salcs brought an average of about \(\$ 880\) big salcs brought an average of about \(\$ 880\)
eacli. That these are not exceptional sales each. That these are not exceptional sale is well shown by the fact that the Graham
shearling rams-forty-five in number-sold shearling rams-forty-five in number-sold at Birmingham for an average of \(\$ 170\) each. While English breeders have made the best prices, it is worthy of note that in Scotland, where the picturesque black faced Highland sheep are in such an over wholming majority, David Buttars, of Corston, made \(\$ 50\) per head on fifty rams. The Lincoln long-wools have made some big averages, and Border Leicesters have brought as much as \(\$ 550\) per head-Lord Polwarth's lot averaging \(\$ 160\). Throughout our advices all agree that there has been eveu a sharper discrimination than usual as between sheep of the finest quality and ordinary "draft" stock, or "shotts," as the Scotch shepherd call the inferior culls; showing that those who have had most experience in the trade appreciate most experience in the trade appreciate most
thoroughly the difference between a strictly good and an indifferent sire.
American flock-masters may well take heart from these old country doings. When their British contemporaries stand by their sheep so firmly in the face of free wool and free trade in mutton, it must be
apparent that on our cheaper lands and with our abundance of low-cost feed, we retain what sheep wa have at a profit, but
by altering the type, if need be, to conform by altering the type, if need be, to conform
to changed conditions of trade, etc., we may still further increase our holdings. The arid regions may in a measure drive the
fine-wools from out their old accustomed haunts, but throughout all the great agriultural states, where the dog nuisance is not insufferable, small flocks of good certainly add materially to the revenues fock management.-Breeder's Gazette.

FEEDING GROUND MEAT TO HENS.
The usual way of feeding ground meat is to mix it with ground grain of some
kind. This is unnecessary. It should be fed as a variety, and in a way to afford a change. There should be certain meals, on spange. There should days, for giving it to the hens. For
instance, give it at night, on every other instance, give it at night, on every other so that the hens will have nothing but the morning give some other food, as corn,
and the following meal may be of wheat or The ground meat may be given plentifulThe ground meat may begiven plentiful-
ly, if fed in this mauner. Simply allow the hens to have all of it that they will eat,
and they will relish it and find it beneficial. If fed on meat every meal, it may cause
bowel difficulty; but given once cvery two bowel difficulty; but given once every two
days, it will not be in any manner injurious, and will prove of great assistance
in inducing the hens to lay at this season
of the year.

\section*{Hood's sumin \\  \\ Three Bottles}



（1）แ ざルM．

\section*{garden and field notes．}

Ptato－digerng．－One of the fall jobs that is nsually looked
upon with fear and trembling on many farms where the crop
is largely grown is digging potatoes．Yet I hardly know why this is so，except on soils where
stonies，by their numbers and size， stories，by their numbers and size， tion of strong－tined but blunt tools，which
here alone caul be used for this work．In here alone canl be used for this work．In
mellow loams，potato－digging is easily accomplished by horse－power．It is not potato－diggers．We have before this used an ordinary one－horse plow with good sat－ isfaction．A winged shovel－plow，how－
ever，drawn by two horses does about as good work as any tool specially designed for potato－digging．One of the diggers on the market，indeed，is little else but a shovel－plow of the ordinary pattern
（wingerl），with a few bars and pieces of chain in the rear to screen out the soil and leave the potatoes as much as possible on top of the ground．My experience is that
these screening and dragging attachments can easily be dispensed with，and that the shovel－plow，plain and simple，will dig the potatoes quite satisfactorily，and in a
tenth the time that they can be dug by tenth the time that they can be dug by
hand．The person who holds the plow hand．The person who holds the plow
handles and drives the horses sloould of course know his business．The horses must walk slow，straddling the row to be dng，and the plow－point must be held
firmly right under the line of hills，and deep enongh to go under the lowest tuber few potatoes are covered up．Almost all appear in plain sight，and are easily picked
up．The harrow，which should be used after the whole crop is dug and picked up， brings not many more potatoes to the sur－ face afterward than will barely pay for believe may be used for digging potatoes believe may be used for digging potatoes
even in somewhat stony ground，and it is worth the trial by all farmers who are yet afraid to invest in a regular potato－digger．
We dig every other row，then pick up，and We dig every other row，then pick up，and
next dig the remaining rows．It is true， however，that on clean soil，where potato－ diggers do the best work，hand－digging is
also comparatively easy．I can get ont my also comparatively easy．I can get out my
potatoes with spade，hoe，digging－fork， potatoes with spade，hoe，digging－fork，
potato－hook，or almost any kind of tool potato－hook，or almost any kind of tool
made to enter the soil，with nearly equal facility
Storing Potatoes．－Any person who
has a dark，frost－proof cellar can easily and snccessfully store the few potatoes which his fanily may want until new potatoes
are ready，and possibly a little surplus for sale．The problem becomes more serious for seed，and it is a rery serious one for the large planter．Seed－potatoes may be ex
posed to the light，while potatoes for the posch should not；bnt they require a low temperature and moderate moisture（of from emitting sprouts prematurely，and from emitting sprouts prematurely，and solve the problem to perfection．The pota－
toes of the 1892 crop which I saw at the Canada vegetable exhibit at the world＇s fair in June，had been thus kept in cold
storage，and were plump and apparently storage，and were plump and apparently
in sonnd and excellent condition for plant－ ing or table．Mr．Woolverton，of Grimsby Ontario，the secretary of the Ontario Frnit
Growers＇Association，told me that these potatoes had been kept continuonsly in a
temperature of a few degrees above freez－ ing，probably at or near thirty－five
degrees．Ordinary cellars under dwelling－ honses，when the time of planting ap－ the good of seed－potatoes．In some local－ storage room，proprietors of cold－storage plants usually charging ten cents per etc．Such opportunities are too good to be perfect condition of your secd－potatoee， of onion sets，etc．，at planting－time，the with the advantages and results that may be derived from the transaction． nessee，thinks he has a good location for a hillside potato－cellar，and asks abont
the adrantage of such a cellar over one built entirely above gronnd．In the first
place，I would say that any person who place，I would say that any person who
grows and handles potatocs extensively
may be said to be in good luck if he has a hillside snitably located for a potato－cellar． age－house every time，and whether ice is nsed（as not likely in the inquirer＇s case） or not，two things are of chief consider－ ation in the construction of a potato－cellar； namely，（1）convenience of filling and advantages are easily secured in a hillside cellar．It can be filled from the upper side cellar．It can be filled from the upper side
by means of spouts，while the loading upon wagons from the cellar can be done through doors on the lower side．
One of the mistakes commonly made is to dig a hillside into the bank．It should long sides against the front of the hill， walled up．The short sides should also be solid wall，while for the front，or lower side，I should prcfer dead－air spaces，or
sawdust filling between double or treble board walls．Doors and windows should also be double，and made to fit well；all
with an eye to make the cellar frost－poof The Freeman Potato．－Gradually this comparatively new sort brings out its good points as well as its．weaknesses．It has
done exceedingly well with us this year My brother raised between 500 and 600 bushels on about three acres of ordinary farm soil，only part of which had received same conditions which made a partial fail－ nre of White Star and other late sorts．The yied，nearly 200 bushels to the acre，under
these conditions，is quite satisfactory；but the tubers are not of best size for market． The majority are of fair medium size none monstrously large as the leading late potatoes often grow in that locality－ and some of them small，really too small for market．But the quality is above reproach．I belicre the Freeman is the best potato for the table I have yet seen．
Why is it that quality is so little Why is it that guality is so little appre－
ciated in this country？Fair，＇even size and rine appearance is what the general market demands．Burbank，White Star， etc．，are ideal market sorts for this reason． who appreciate grod a clastits，of customers ing to pay an extra price for a handsome， smooth potato of medinm size and superior quality，it will pay you to grow the Free－ man for them．This is Mr．Terry＇s opin－ ion．It is mine．It is nearly everybody＇s
who has experimented more largely with the Freeman．Possibly this would prove to be a sort for the people in Germany， who like quite moderate size with high fuality，and object to the monstrous size The Gerinans in the fatherland grow the arge，coarse sorts＇only for stock and for the mannfacture of starch．JosEPF．

\section*{Orchard and Small Fruits．}

A barrel－header
This barrel－header works to perfection， and any blacksmith will make it for
seventy－five cents．The parts marked


Ad are made of a small wagon tire with hinges at CC．DD are rods of half－inch
round iron riveted to the frame three inches above the hinges on cach side，but left to turn freely as a hinge．\(R\) is a piece
of two－inch plank nearly the size of the of two－inch plamk nearly the size of the
barrel－head．Place the head on the bar：el， then the header in position．Lonsen the top hoops，bear down A to press the head
in．Drive down the hoops and the head is in．－The Canadian Horticulturist．

ONE OF OUR HUSTLERS，IN UTAH． October 17 ， 1893.
Mast，Croweli ifl Kirepatrick
Gentlemen－I inclose bank check to pa
 Utah．

\section*{EXHIBITS OF SPRAYED FRUITS．}

One of the most interesting features of building at the world＇s fair was the show onilaing at the world＇s fair was the show
of fruit that had been sprayed．Mr．Geo T．Powell，of Colunibia country，east of the Hudson，showed very clean，perfect spec－ imens of Cranberry Pippin，Jonathan and Fameuse，and near them was a placard bearing these words：＂These varieties are peculiarly liable to attacks of apple－scab and are often entirely unsalable．These have been thoroughly sprayed with bor－ deaux mixtnre and Paris green．
The state experiment station at Geneva shows average specimens of the old White and unsprayed，and the difference is re－ markable．The unsprayed fruit of either kind is almost unsalable from the effects of scab，and is also much smaller than that sprayed．It wonld seem from this as though scalby or wormy pears were sim－ ply mementoes either of ignorance or the spravine producers of them，ansity in the sprasing－machine was a necessity in
every profitable orchard，at least of those made up of the old varieties of fruits．

S．B．G．

\section*{INQUIRIES ANSWERED}

Frnit－tree Borers．－M．H．，Stahlstown， Pa．，writes：＂For forty years past I have suc－ fruit－trees．＇Dig the ground away from the trunk of the tree and use about a half bushel the application every three or four years，＂
Quinces in Wisconsin．－T．G．W．，Beloit， Wis．Quinees have uever been a success in
Wiscousin，although in some protected sec－ Wiscousin，although in some protected sec－ They do not succeed iu Illinois nor in the states west and north of it until the Paeific dons they do well．
What Kind of Nuts to Grow．－L．A． Grass walley，Cal．，writes．．phat kind of nut－
trees would grow ou redine lavd without
irrigatiou？The temperature here is never
below below zero．
too soou．
tyery yea．
Reply：－We would be very glad to hear from any of our subscribers who to hear definite iuformatiou to the above iuquirs． Varieties of Pears．－J．R．B．，Winchester，
Va．，writes：＂I wish to plant a pear orchard of about two or three hundred twees．What are
the most profitable varieties to plant？The
Keifer is highly recommicnded，but I think the most profitable
Keifer 1 l highly reco
them hardy fit to eat．
Reply：－Keifer is a good market pear，thongh of poor qualits，but as it is well to bave vari－ plant also Bartlett，Angouleme，Anjou and Clairgeau．
Time to a pply Fertilizers to Fruits－ Ohio，writes：＂When ought I to put ashes
and bone－meal ou my strawberries and
peachern peaehes，in the fall or spring？I have some
dewberries．Ought It thin them or cut then＇
back？Which is the best manure for them？＂， Reply：－Better put it on early iu the spring．－They should be thinned back
about one half the new growth．Bone－meal about one half the new growth．Bone－meal
and ashes is a good manure for dewberries， and ashes is a good manure
or in fact for any of our iruits．
Iron A ronnit Grape－vine Roots．－E．J．，
Millville，Pan writes：＂Would it be of any
advantage to bury old iron about the roots of advantage to bury old iron about the roots of
grape－vines？＂
REpLY：－There is enough iron in all our soils． Reply：－There is enough iron in all our soils
for the wants of auy plauts we may attempt to grow on them．This element is so little importance whatever．However，applieations of iron have many times been tried on soils，
but without benefiting plant growth．The
best thiug to bury arouud the roots of grape－ best thiug to bury arouud the roots of grape－
rincs is broken boncs，as these furnish a rincs is broken bones，
much－needed plant－food．
Budding Peaches．－B．L．M．，Elsah，Ill． Peaches are gencrally propagated by budding，
which is performed in August．Graftiug the Which is performed in August．Graftiug the
peach is an operatiou which is uot very suc－ cessful at the North，and is seldom performed． are only four or five months old．They sow the pits is April and bud the scedlings in a very strong growth the following season； seasou and outgrow any crook made by bud－
ding．As it would reguire considerable space ding．As it would reguire considerable space
for a description of the work．and as it would
be unseasonable now，we would be pleased to he unseasonabe now，we would be pleased to
have you ask the tuention some time in next
May，when it will have a full auswer．
Peachres Rotting．－C．E．N．，Nayatt，R．I．，
writes：＂The peaches on niy tree roited very badly this year．When about to ripen the
begall to rot．Then the leares turned haek
and dropped off．and the twige died What i
the causcand winat the preventive？





 1s a sandy south hillside．＂
REPLY：－Thisis ratber a peculiar question to
answer，as you do not write whether you wish answer，as you do not write whether you wislı
the grapes for niarket or home use．But assum－
ing vou inteud thent for the latter purpose，I
think you had better fet think you had better set out Concord，Wordenl，
Dcla ware and MIoore＇s Diamoond．Youn should
plant the vines next spring，and I would plant the vines neext spring，and I would
recomment that the land he ridged up this
fall to aid in getting it in good order for
spring plant tel fer and fall to aid in getting it in good order for
spring．Plant ten feet apart each way and
train thent the rows will rua north and
sonth，unlcss the land will wash badly th they
were so placed，when I would ruu them in any
whe were so placed，when I would run them in any
direction that would preveut this trouble．
Pear－tree not Bearing．－T．J．，Port Ches－
 Straw Mnlcin for St rawberries．－D．W． the，readers of the FARMA AND FIRESDE eVer
tried spring mulching of strawberries with Wheat straw，to protect the blossoms against
late spring frots？About what quantity per
acre is，uecessary，and cost of applying the
same？ Axswer：－The writer for several seasons
used oat straw for winter protection of his
sirawberry beds．He has had some trouble straw the crain sprouting，but on ome the whole
from the
thinks it the best thing he can get，although thinks it the best thing he can get，although
he prefers good marsh hay for the purpose．
His praetiec is to use about one aud a half tons of this straw per acre．Spread it evenly over
the bed．In the spring it is nearly all removed
from over the plants and drawn in bet the rows．In ease a frost threatens when the plants are in flower，it is his custom to go
over the bed late iu the afternoon or early in
the evening and throw the straw baek over
the plants，where it lies the the plants，where it lies very light．It may re－
main thus over the plants for several dass
without eausing serionsiniur Witisout eausing serions injury，and it is sur－
prection．I very litte straw 1 s sufficient pro－
tecron kuow the supense of tbis work，but it is not much，nud I Im sure that
some seasons such protection，if even for one
night only，has made the differenee between night only，has made the differenee between
a good crop and total failure．Oat straw is
very cheap with us，as wie generally have
large supplus at the station．I have a neigh－
hor who lias in a similar way been very suc－ large surplus at the station．Thave a neigh－
hor who lias in similar way been very suc－
eesful in using the bagase from a sorghum
mill．I have neve use wheat straw for thl
purpose，but think it wonld answer very well．

 suekers will also grow from pieces of their
roots cut in tbe fall of the year and sown in
trenehes about three inches deep．These trenehes about thre inches deep．These
pieces should he about three inehes iong and
about the sizcof a lead－pencil．Of course，ooll
know that black－cap varieties and a few oth－ know that black－cap varieties．and a few oth－
ers increase by the tips of the growing eanes
bending to the ground in August aud rooting． 1．In the ordiuary natuded－row system the
plants forma a matahout elghteen iucheswide．
It is desirahle that the plants be abont six It is desiramte that the plants be abont six
inehes apart iu every directiou．2．Ithink
there should be at leat six weeks of good
weather hefore they freeze up solid．I do uot beaieve in working them late． 3 ．It it is cus－
bellane
tonnary to muleh them as soon as the ground
is fro I prefer to get it on in November or Decem－
ber．The best thing to mulch with is marsh
hay，as it is fre from hay，as it is free frompactious weeds and docs
not hecome too eomplants corn
stalks and many other things are deslrable for the saune reasons．When siraw is used，there
is gencrally enough graiu left to sprout and
innel Make extra work lu weeding．as Yes，but not
after the frit of September，as late work－
ing of the land often encourages a Wheach Queries．－C．Y．＇Ként，Ohil，writes：
＂I have a ridge of laud containing about places it is ratherlieary and very hard to cul－
tivate on accunt of its shape．I have been
 stream of water that is fed from springs，and
it is usually foggy at niynt．The ridge Is only moderately fertile．Would you advise me to
set it out in peacbes？If so，would it havec
to befertilized in any way when planted，or manured ahout the trees after planteding？
What rarieties would be best．plad how
far apart ought they be planted？Would it We well to plant any erop annong the trees？＂，
REliti：－The location vou deserlbe is not
very promising for pencliou rery promising for peaclies on aceount of its
yot being mueh higher than the surrouuding
land．but they might do fairly well thier land．but they might do fairly well there．
There would bc no necossly of using feri－
lizers or manure for peaches，unless the land is in wretchedly poor condition；a hear
mulehing around the tree ought to be sul－
ficient to induee a good growth But a year
experience writh then will show you whether
he land is rich enongh to allow of a satisfar exp
the
tary
tary
and
fal
frl
free
trar
trg
rlgh
toes oes on any other erop that ooes not require
the late working of the land in autumn，bati
be sut be sure and not crowd the trees，and keep up，
the fertility of the land by supplying as much
of the manurial elements as is carried off in the erops removed

\section*{(1) IIX ざaxur.}

\section*{IMPRESSIONS OF AN EASTERN MAN IN THE
NORTHWEST. NORTHWEST.}

Eitor Falm and Fhresine:-
Perhaps the impressious of an eastern hayseed on a western Lest this opening sentence planation must be made at once. The fact is that your correspondent had, up to this time, imagined hinself to be a Missouri, near the Arkansas and Indian Territory lines, he had always heard that part of the country spoken of as the
Southwest. In the middle states, the Mississippi is the dividing line between east and west.
After the traveler has crossed the Rocky mountains he finds himself under a new
standard. This great divide, then, bccomes standard. This great divide, then, bccomes
the boundary between the East and the West, and as a matter of course, he must consider himself an eastern man.

The tourist is apt to be disappointed, and evell disgusted, with the landscape after he has passed the nountains. Ifrough the real mountain scenery by daylight, he will of courso be interested, awed or delighted, as the case may be; but when once on the vailing feature of the car-window panorama. Sage-brush and greasewood-bushes spots, buttes, or bare mountains in the background, the only objects which attract the eye. If the life of a plainsman hy hitherto been for him surrounde, the scales quickly drop from his cyes. He realizes that he is a gregarious animal, and that distance is an all-importo get a good conception of distance, a man must travel through just such a country, where the eye takes a wide sweep over the
horizon-the wider the better-and as far as he can see, the land is of a uniform character.
Then, too, the prettiest objects in crerepeated in monotonous succession. The eye as well as the palate craves variety, tains, why, the general verdict will be that they look better in a handsome photograph than in reality
ognized, that these desert lands of the arid climates can be made very fertile. Water will open their stores of fertility where it is available, and will pour their treasures in the lap of civilization in time to come. The skeptical eastern farmer is furnished ranches appear like very oases in the desert, with green orchards and meadows, or fields of yellow grain. Slowly but surely
civilization is altering the appearance of the country as the populous East throws off its surplus on the virgin West. Culti-
vation and irrigation are changing the very climate of the country. For instance, in the Yakima valley, Washington, where
five or six ycars ago no dow fell, dew falls five or six ycars ago no dew fell, dew falls
regularly now, and light rains are becoming much more frequent. In some parts of the Snake'river valley, Idaho, through the same cause, irrigation, the water has
raised in the wells in the last few years, raised in the wells in the last few years,
and undoubtedly the same thing could be said of other sectious of the country. Bottom lands-that is, lands a few feet above the level of the rivers, which have a the only lands fit for cultivation-are becoming too wet since irrigation has been practiced on the bench lands a few feet drainage.
Sometime in the future, also, the timber and minerals now unavailable by reason of their distance from the great highways
of commerce, will afford occupation for thousands.

While speaking of timber, it must be explained that forests, composed chiefly of
hardy evergreens, do exist in these arid regions, but only on the elevations. From the Rocky mountains to the Pacific coast
the country is all more or less mountainous, and not only location and latitude, but also altitude, determines the amount of
rainfall or the character of vegetation For instance, in Washington and Oregon, in the belt from the coast to the Cascades, naturally heavily timbered. Then eastward the timber gradually disappears
except on the mountain tops, and as a rule, the further
timber line.
In such a country great differences in climate necessarily exist. The ranchman who mops his brow in some sweltering
valley under a July sun, can look away on valley under a July sun, can look away on
the imposing form and glistening beauty of some snow-clad peak, as Rainier, Adams or Hood. Valleys close to these mountain giants are genorally apt to have some
frosty nights during the late spring and frosty nig
early fall.
The Pacific states especially have a diversity of crops. Some sections are too far above the level of the large rivers to be susceptible of irrigation, and have yet enough rainfall to grow such crops as the cereals, potatoes, hay and a variety of vegand will grow anything that the heat of their summers admit of; while others, having a low altitude and plenty of water ety of crops. The latter can have the most profitable of crops, such as fruit, corn, alfalfa hay and hops.
This last crop is grown in the Willamette
This last crop is grown in the Willamette
valley, Oregon, and more extensively on Puget sound, Washington, where it is very productive. North Yakima is also becoming the center of an important hop-raising industry, many new "yards" being set out
in the valley every year. in the valley every year.
As this is a plant not extensively cultivated and known, I will give, in another article, a sketch of a hop harvest as I saw it in progress there.
The people of the Northwest are a cosmopolitan community. Chinese are
numerous all along the coast, which term includes generally the Pacific states. Indians have numerous reservations scattered over the country, and are therefore often met in their neighborhood. But aside from these, we find here men from every state in the Union, aud a large num
ber of Europeans as woll. There are forty-
niners and old frontiersmen, who have felt hardships and faced dangers more than once. There are also men of means, who have recently-left their old homes
in the East, surrounded by the luxuries of civilization, to invest money in more promising fields. Some western men have grown very wealthy; others have spent
money as fast as they made it. Their apology is generally that they thought the good times would always last. Some have got rich through speculation, while others have lost heavily thereby, for most towns
of any size have had their boom, with the usual reaction. These booms have often been "forced." All who have resided in the West a number of years have had a chance to lay by a few hundreds or even secure cheap land, but its very facility of middles made it seem less desirable. As middle-aged man said, "I could have homesteaded land that is saddle and a big pair of spurs were all I cared for."
At first sight one might be led to believe that the moral tone of the people was really better, for previous to this year of panics thieves, except in the, vagabonds, or petty portions of the coast. But the real fact is, that lawlessness is bolder in these new
countries than anywhere else. When countries than anywhere else. When
cheating or stealing is done, it is for big stakes, and one pessimist has even said,
"Everybody tries to cinch everybody else." This must be taken with a little grain of
salt. It is certain that while most men salt. It is certain that while most men
are ready to cheat some one else mercilessly in a business transaction, a great many of concerned in some way. This is a remains of pioneer days, for often in those timesperSons, total strangers to one another, were cumstances made to depend on each other
To do the westerners justice it should also be said that most of the wholesale "cinching" has been introduced here of late years by an undesirable class of new-
comers, who saw in that universal confidence a delightful field of action. As might be expected, the manners of the
people are a little rough, and politeness is somewhat at a discount. The observance of the Sabbath is anything but strict. A
the same time the religious denominations are pretty well represented. Meetings are held the worshipers come to service in their
best. In the case of some best. In the case of some this means the
ordinary work-a-day clothes, while others
are well dressed. Small attention is paid to this, and the vehicles altong the fence outside help to carry out the contrast. The average western man is well in
formed. Oftener than is supposed he is
educated, but even if illiterate in the course educated, but even if illiterate, in the course
of his wanderings he has acquired a good stock of general knowledge. One is in-
gible character, it has gathered
which is a partial compcnsation
Schools are Schools are found wherever there are
scholars enough to form one, and are taught scholars enough to form one, and are taught
by competent teachers. Good certificates are required of them, for the public is exacting, and parents, almost without exeducation and desire it for their children. on prominent political questions. In the on prominent political questions. In the
mining states of Colorado, Idaho and Mon-
tana they are for free silver almost to a tana they are for free silver almost to a
man. It is but natural; their intercsts, and just now their very prosperity, are at
stake. On the coast opinions are more
evenly divided on that absorbing issuc. Here again we find the shcepmen united
in attributing the fall in wool to fear of in attributing the fall in wool to fear of
tariff reform. They are afraid of Australiau competitio
Were I asked the question, "Which
offers the most advantages to labor and offers the most advantages to labor and
capital, the East or the West?" my ancapital, the East or the West?" my an-
swer would be, in a gencral way, the West.
It is true that the days of gold are past, It is true that the days of gold are past,
and that prices of stock and products
have fallen faster for the last few years have fallen faster for the last few years
here than in the East; it is also true markets, comparative absence of society and others, and immigrants, generally,
judge it according to their own individual experience. One mistake that eastern trav-
elers often make is to judge the whole Northwest by one or two or three local-
ities in which they may happen to have been.
Another is to expect to find cheap land
close to railroads or business centers. They generally find that such land is valued as they have left, for improved land in the be said that the average immigrant is home sick and is apt tod lens. Many a success-
through a distorte
ful western man can say that had he been able when so minded, he would have gone
back to his old home at once. Capital up to the prosent has been invested chienty in mines, land and stock, but the to other channels, such as factories, mills,
and so on. The water-power facilities for and so on. The water-power facilities for
these are immense. The present outlook
is not bright, but the superior natural reis not bright, but the superior natural re-
sources of the West, as a whole, will cer tainly enable its population to hold their
own as well or better than the producers own as well or better than the producer
of any other part of the world.
HENRY DE JERSEY.

\section*{EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.}

From ItLinors. - The crops in Jefferson
county the past year have been almost
failure, owing to the extreme drouth. Whea yielded from ten to firteen bushels per acre
Our farmers are sowiug a larger acreage o
wheat this fall than last. The fruit crop was many years. But on a general average Jef-
ferson county is as good a crop-poducing
county as there is in the state Mt. Mernon,
the count-seat, is a thriving town of over the county-seat, is a thriving town of over
six thousand. During the past ycar the town
has had improvements in the works and granitoid walks in the main par
of the town. Woodlawn is the next town in the county in size, having about five hundred
inhabitants. Itis a very beautiful little towu
on the Louisville and Naskille railrad.
The merchant of this place have a fair trade,
as this is a good shipping point to eithe
Evansville. For a suburbe

For temporary or permanent work, ons
new terms to agents eclipse any offer ever
heretorore made by mis or any other reliable


\section*{What}

Can't Pull Out?
Why the

\section*{Vortsole-out}

Bow on the Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases, made by the Keystone Watch Case Company, Philadelphia. It protects the Watch from the pickpocket, and prevents it from dropping. Can only be had with cases stamped with this trade mark.

Sold, without extra charge for this bow (ring), through Watch dealers only.
Ask your jeweler for pam phlet, or send to makers.
Are You Going South This Winter?
go via the
BIG FOUR ROUTE.
Whether in pursuit of health or pleasurc,
no portiou of the country offers so many and
varied attractions at this season as the Sunny With. The Orange Groves of Florida, redolent
With the perfume of sweet blossoms, wave hcir branches in hearty welcome to the touris
from the Snow-clad Northland and the mellow
reezes of the Southern Sea woo the invalid rom the Blizzards of "'The Big Forth Route, perfect connections in Union Dcpots and ab-
sence of transers, forms the "Tourists Ideal
Line to Florida." From all points north of the Ohio River the Big Four Route, in connection With the Through Car Lines from Cincinnati,
will be found to offer the Best Time, Best Ser-
Vice and Best Equipmeut to all Southern
Points, and if you desire to travel with tram-
fort and ease, be sure your tickets read via \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { ort and ease, be sure your tickets } \\ \text { he Big Four Route. } & \text { D. B. Martin }\end{array}\)
O. McCormick,
Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

 Tamiticed dutb Dr, Thompson's Eye-Water


THE SPRIMG CURRY. COMB. CLock sparke blade.
Soft as a Brush. Fits Every Curve.
The Only Porfect Comb. Use by UUS. Ary and by Barume
Bailey and Forepaugh Circuses. Sumple mayled, post-pain, 25 cts.
SPRING CURRY COMB CO.
131 S. La Fayette St.,
The Excellence of this Comh is Guaranteed hy the Editor of this Paper.

\section*{ \\ To catch your
ne-half to tell You what to buy. One-half the work Of cleaning gone One-half the time Of working won BY USING Govis \\ Wasbing \\ Powder \\ The Best, the quickest,
and by far the cheapest and by far the cheap
cleaner in the world. \\ Sold everywhere.
\& CO., Chicago, \\ Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK \& CO., Chicago,}

\section*{(1) III Cfurm.}

\section*{THE POULTRY YARD.}

Wrev incubators are used there is often great difficulty to secure a large number of eggs, and op-
erators are disposed to accept any kind that they can get, the result being that some eggs hatch well while others fail. Then the incubators are condemned as at fault,
when really the cause is due to the eggs. when really the cause is due to the eggs.
When we consider that no two eggs are alike, and that the eggs in an incubator may come from as many as a hundred
hens, it is plain that the matter of collecting and selecting eggs is one of the most important counected with hatching chicks for market.
When an egg-drawer is filled with eggs it requires but a glance over them to notice
the great dissimilarity of sizes and shapes. While they are in the egg-drawer is the time to pick them over, for they can then peculiar shape, very sumall, very large, or which differ from the normal egg, should be removed and the drawer filled again. The object should be to secure eggs of normal size, smooth shells, regular shapes,
and as near perfect as appearances will and as near perfect as appearances will fertile from the infertile eggs until they fertile from the infertile eggs until they
have been in the incubator four or five days, so as to test them with an egg-tester.
When collecting eggs from neighbors, examiue the hens in the yards. If they are
clumsy and fat the eggs will mostly be clumsy and fat the eggs will mostly be
infertile. The male should be active and vigorous. If the hens are on a free range
and are enabled to exercise on clear days, and are enabled to exercise on clear days,
it is an advantage, and it is better to endearor to learn if the stock is inbred or unhealthy.
One of the best plans to adopt is for you to procure pure-bred stock, and when your young males are matured, go to each his scrub and sell the scrub. It may be expensive for you at the time, but not if those yards, as you will thus improve the stock for your benefit and add vigor by the outcross, thus securing better hatches, and larger profits

\section*{MEAT ON QUICK TIME.}

More meat can be produced in the shortest time from the duck than from any other living thing on the farm. The farmer who has a drake and six ducks will get in a year, and he can set the eggs under hens and have ducklings from the time the first lot comes out, which is often as early
as February, until late in summer. It should not cost over six cents to produce a pound of duck meat, and they grow so rapidly as to leave chicks far in the rear. pounds in eight weeks. We have had them to gain a pound in one week. only the largest had the Pekins, and used for brecding purposes, and we have raised hundreds that never saw water except in a trough, no ponds or streams being used. No quicker way of supplying meat for the
farmers' table can be suggested than for him to hatch out a large lot of ducklings, sell. Roast duck is a better dish than salt pork, and can be liad just as cheaply, as the duck can be raised on the same food that is required for producing pork.

> It has been claimed that a hen will begin eggs. Just how many eggs it may require to constitute a "litter" is undecided. Some
place it at sixteen and others at thirty or such thing as a "litter" " lay from early spring until they molt in the fall, if they are judiciously fed so as not
to make them too fat. The brceds known as nou-sitters lay a large number of eggs
without offering to sit, but such breeds are usually rery active and keep in good,
condition through their foraging habits, but we have made the Brahmas lay ting, by keening them in feeding them so as to prevent them from becoming too fat. Whenever a hen lays
one or two dozen of eggs and begins to sit,
it is not because of there being an end to her "litter," but that she is overfed. There is no "litter" of eggs. A hen can be made to lay right ou, no matter to which breeत
she belongs, and to derive the most from she belongs, and to derive the most from
hens they should be fed judiciously, so as to keep them in healthy coudition without being overfat.

\section*{incubators.}

We have aimed to interst readers in artificial incubation, as it affiords them an opportunity to get early broilers iu market, and for that reason we offer plans of a
home-made inculator, of which hundreds arc in successful operation. The plans are illustrated, showing the several parts, and
have directions for operating. be had by addressiug the editor of this department, P. H. Jacobs, Hammonton, New Jersey. He has nothing for sale and only requests two stamps to pay for postage, stationery and printing.

\section*{WINTER POULTRY-HOUSE.}

An outside shelter and protection from storms is of great assistance to a flock in
winter. Fowls detest close confineme and prefer to be in the open air. The illustration shows an ordinary poultry-house, ten feet square, suitable for a flock of a dozen hens. The house has a large window
det in front and a small one on each side, which makes it very light. An opening for egress or ingress is at the front, the door
being shown at the side. The house is eight feet high in frout and five feet at the rear, and faces the south. By the use

of tivo short posts and some light scantling a covered shed, to be made of muslin, may painted with linseed-oil to make it water painf If prod the lower or onen proof. If preferred, the lower or open
space may also be inclosed by fastening a strip of muslin, one yard wide, from the side of the house, around the posts to the other side, as a wind-break. With this contrivance the hens will have plenty of light and warmth, the cost being but a triffe, and as the hens will be more confortable,
they will also produce a larger number of eggs.

\section*{CHICKS AND WARMTH.}

It is difficult to convince many that in winter the young chicks should be kept in a temperature close to 100 degrees. When a little chick is hatched it is really naked, the down being no protection, and a chill-
ing of the body usually results in bowel disease. No "fresh air" experiments can be tried with little chicks in winter, as they will nearly always prove fatal. A young chick is as tender as a little baby, and
when they begin to die off from disease of the bowers it is almost a sure indicatio that they have been chilled at some time.

\section*{straw for poultry.}

If the cow and horse should be afforded a question whether the hens will not keep
in better condition on straw at nicht than on a roost. At all events they will utilize
the straw for scratching purposes, and it
will will protect them from cold draf
along the floor and from dampness. W.
advise our readers to experiment wit and
strow (in winter onlo) and discard the
roosts With us it has proved beneficial,
and few cases of sickness from colds have

PULLETS SHOULD BE LAYING. Two or tbree weeks of judicionis mannge-
meut now to assist the pullets iul forming
thei their first crop of eggs, so to speak, will make
a rast diferene inte product of eggs during
the next for or five moths


 further particulars to any one free., Will send o-day for special terms.
some seasons of the back and-"green known in market and until the incubators came into prominence broilers
were very But as buyers became educated to these mand increased, and though thousands are marketed yet, prices
vegetables for poultry. hecessary for food occasionally is not so necessary for egg production as to serve
for a change. Such substances contain but for a change. Such substances contain but
little nutriment compared with grain, the little nutriment compared with grain, the
benefit derived being nosstly from their benent derived being mostly from their
action in preventing constipation. A head action in preventing constipation. A heal
of cabbage occasionally or a mess of turnips, though adding but little to the ration, being mostly composed of water, will be highly relished by all classes of poultry, however, because they serve a purpose other than as food, and will greatly assist in keeping the fowls in condition by providing them with succulent material.

\section*{PEAFOWLS.}

Peafowls are simply ornamental and are not readily salable. They are not profitable on a farm, as the male is vindictive and destroys chicks and ducklings that may come in his way. The hen seldom and often un unt at least two laying from five to sixteen eggs, which hatch in about thirty days. The young peafowl feathers rery rapidly, and should be fed every two hours the first month then four times a day until three months old, when it should be given three meals,
requiring a large share of animal food, such as meat and bone. Otherwise they require the same care as young turkeys. Only the peafori can raise them, as common hens wean them too soon.

KEEP UP WITH THE MARKET.
The preferences of buyers change, and ago are in demand at ear now. A decade are higher than ever
before, as much as 60 cents per pound har ing been paid for broilers during a wh
month of this year iu New York City.

\section*{WHAT IS YOUR PURPOSE?}

If you are keeping heus you should do so for a purpose. If only a small flock is kept it will matter but little whether they are intended for eggs or the table, as they
will cost but a small sum and the receipts will not be great. but if a large flock is the object one should have eggs or poultry in riew as a leadiug business, for unless there is a specialty there will be no excellence in either, the best egg-laying breeds being unsuitable for market and the choice market breeds not equaling the breeds adapted If one in the greatest-number of eggs. market he should give the market qualities of the breed very little consideration and aim to keep his hens in good laying condition. When the stock for next year is batched, in order to have good laying pullets, the eggs for hatching should be from the hens that have given good records They may be but iudifferent hens from a market point of riew; but if eggs are a
specialty, all attention should be turned in that direction alone and every effort made that direct
to suceeed.

\section*{CORN-STALK SHELTERS.}

It will be an excellent method of supply ing the hens with a snug and warm scratching-place by arranging the corn
stalks so that they will form stalks so that they will form a wind-break
on three sides. As the stalks are not considercd of value by some, they can be put to large space would be protected. Even the stalks that have been picked over by cattle will answer, and the slelter and warmth
afforded the heus will aid in increasing the number of eggs.

\section*{NESTS AND NEST.EGGS.}

Make the nest-boxes warm at this season, using plenty of cuit hay, and be surc that they have been clcaned, in order to avoid tion to the hell, compelling her to come in contact with a very cold substance. The covered with flannel, with muslin over the famnel, tightly drawn around the egg and
tlie painted with transparent varaish.

Feeding.-Well-fed fowls should be given heir rations at stated periods, not once o hould be neglected. This is quite a point Where eggs are required in winter, or when the n or the fow is taken into considerathe will most surely show symptoms of disease When warm weather sets in. Then commence course of doctoring, which, in almost every instance, is in vaiu. For a steady feed whole oru is not always suitable. Neither is an old, dmit drafts of air and drifts of snow, suitable or their confine Whe the combs to freeze, a free outside run is to be pre ferred. It is a direct draft on the bird at night wroduces the roup and frosts the comb When; fowls have fasted, for auy length of iven at frequent intervals. A
Mays.
Marion, Ohio.

\section*{NQUIRIES ANSWERED.}

Sitting Mrens.-"How often should sitting Reply:-Once a day is sufficient, allowing ety of food and pienty of it.
Alfalfa.-G. D., Boulder, Col., writes: "Can poultry? That is, will it answer the sam Reply:-It answers equal
or winter or summer use
Coal Ashes-Bumble-foot.-F. G. W., Be
loit, Wis., writes: "Would coal ashes serve t use on the floor for hens to seratch in?-One my hens is lame, haring a large bunc
welled on her foot where the toes are joined Reply:-Coal ashes may be used, but leaves nown as bumble-foot, is probably due to nmping from the roost. The remedy is to keep the fowl on straw, using no roost.

Poultry Do Have




JOHNSON'S
Anodyne Liniment

 Make Money \(\frac{1}{2}=\)


FOX HOUNDS, BEbT INCUBATOR




\section*{Quxies.}


writes: "What through the winter?" Reply:-Put in the cellar what you want for
ase during the winter. What you want to carry over until spring should be pitted, or
buried, the same as potatoes. Wood IPreservatives.-B. A. L., Homeway preserve pine shingle roofs? Will fences whitewashed last longer than those that are
REply :-For preserviug shingles, use crude creosote. Whitewash applied to fences made
of lumber thoroughly seasoncd aets as a preof lumb
Renovating. Old Meadows.-H. E. B., New York. As early in the spring as the con-
dition of the ground will permit, barrow, cross-harrow and roll your meadow. Use a weighted or heavy harrow with fine, sharp
teetla slanting back ward. After harrowing, sow a misturc of redtop, hlue-grass and timbest adapted to your low land. A top dressing of well-composted barn-yard manure will
help improve the meadow. Possibly part of your meadow requires drainage to it it for any of the taune grasses.
Storing Onions.- M. M., Tunesassa, N. Y.,
Writes: "Will hard frezing injure onions put writes: "Will hard freezing injure onions put frozen? Where is the best place to keep Reply:-Store theni in a thin layer on a dry
floor or loft. If lept dry, in the dark, covered floor or loft. If kept dry, in the dark, covered
Hghtly and where ventilation is good, and not handled when frozen, freezing, if not too ing them frozen, if possible. Wintering large quantities should only be attempted with purpose. If you are a novice in onion culture,

Mannring for Corn-Feeding Fodiler. E. F. II., Greeneastle, Pa., Writes! "I had a again. Which is best, to manure this fall and plow it. down, or plow this fall and manure
next spring on top, or wait until spring, then manure and plow down?-I am compelléd to feed my corn fodder in the barn-yard off of a stack. What is the best method of haudling eorn fodder on the yard? I
floor to cut it in or feed from."
REPLIT:-If there is no danger of washing, manure your corn-field during the fall and
winter and plow it in the spring. Coarse manure should be plowed under.-Keep your barn-yard well littered with straw. There will he mueh less waste if the fodder is placed from strong boards for sides and ends and \(2 \times 4\) scantling for eorner posts.
"Iee-house.-F. L., Corn Creek, Ky., writes: "I have an ice-house \(12 \times 14\) feet, 8 feet to
eaves, built of two-inch lumber. I put in it last winter eiglit tons of 6 and 7 ineh nice, elean
ice, but it did not keep well. I had eighteen inches, of sawdust on bottom and sides, and twenty-four inches on top. Can you tell me
why my iee did not keep? Drainage and ventilation were good. Did 1 have too much saw-
to make my house a suceess." Reply:- It is much more difficult to keep
sueli a smanll quantity of ice as six or eight tons than ten or fifteen. You used plenty of
sawdust. There finust be cood drainage under sawdust. There finust be good drainage under
the ice and good ventilation over it. In providing for drainage, be sure that the air does not have access to the bottom of the ice. Get thicker iee, if possible, and put it up when
the weather is dry and cold. Lay it up eompactly, and fill the eracks between the pieces
with cleau, dry sawdust or pounded ice. Try better drainage underneath and more ventilatiou over the ic
"Hylo" cures catarrh, bronehitis and con-
umption hy steam. inhalation. Send for free trial bottle. Gilbert \& Coakley, 154 Wabash ve., Chicago.

\section*{FROM MISSOURI.}

\section*{Mast, Chowell \& Kirkpatrick:}

Dear Sirs - C'anvassing Outfit received. I am amazed at the nice and valuable premiums you give for subscribers to your journals. Either premium is worth the money. I also want Premium No. 2 sent at once by mail, as I want to go
right to work. I am glad I found you, and think I can make some money.
J. H. Sisson.

\section*{VETERINARY.}
*:Conducted by Dr. H. J. Detmers.19*
Professor of Veterinary Surgery in Ohio Stato

Pigs Refnse io Eat Corn.-J. R. G. Brownsville, Tenn. If your pigs refuse to eat with your pigs or with your eorn; but what it is does uot appear frous the simple statement that your pigs kept in a pen fail to eat corn.
Laminitis-Splint-Best Method or Cas-tration.-J. E. M. Your mare, it seems, had
laminitis; or in other words, was bady foun-dered.-A small splint on a valuable mare is best left alone, or if anything is to be done, the shoe may be made a little thinner on the
inside; or what is the same, the hoof may be pared a little more on the inside, toward the median line, than on the outside.-A good knife, and
put on.
Sore Back.-G. A. St., ., Monticello, Ar sore back of a horse is easier prevented than cured. Still, unless the case is too inveterated if the horse is exempted from work, or what is the same, if the cause is removed, if the sorc part is kept clean, and if, two or three times a day, some good antiseptic-for in-
stance, idoform, boric acid, calonel or a mixstance, idoform, boric acid, calomel or a mix-
ture of liquid subacetate of lead, one part, to ture of liquid subacetate of lead, one part, to sweet-oil, three parts-is applied. Which one
of the named remedies is to be preferred deof the named remedies is to be preferred de-
pends upon the nature of the case and upon pends upon the
circumstances.
Thrush.-J. M. H., Wanship, Utah. Your horse has thrush. First, carefully clean the affected hoofs, and cut away all loose and de-
cayed horn of frog and sole. This done, lift up the horse's foot in such a way that the sole looks upward, but keep the toe lower than the heel; then pour onto the frog, and into the clefts and crevices, some pure 95 -per-cent solution of carbolic aeid, but see to it that none of the aeid comes in contact. with the horse's skin or with your hands, and that all superfluous aeid runs off at the toe. While
the horse is thus attended to, have his stall thoroughly cleaned and the floor made dry, otherwise a reinfection will at once take
place. It may be found ueeessary to place. It may be found ueeessary to
the same treatment after a few days.
Too Big a Stomach.-L. R., Brenham, Texas, writes: "I have a fine eolt, two years old. Last summer she was raised on pasture
feed only. She has too much belly. Will oats feed only. She has too much belly. Will oats and bran, with good hay, bring her in shape?
She also has three or four bumps under the She also has three or four bumps under the
skin, the size of birds' eggs. What are they? Ought she to be kept fat while training her, and ean I reduce her belly and let her have what she wants to eat?"
ANSWER:-If you feed dry food, oats and
hay, the big stomach will be redueed. It is
not advisahle to feed too mueh bran; it
weakens the digestion. I cannot tell you weakens the digestion. Ins about the "bumps," because it does not appear from your communication what they are.
Swine-plagne and Linng-worm.-R. L. C. of are known as Strougylus paradoxus. The same cannot be removed, and if present iu large numbers, usually become fatal. You
may prevent the disease next yearr, if you see to it that your pigs have no access whateve to pools of stagnant water, mud puddes and them where the worut-brood is picked up. It seems, though, that in your case the disease hy lung-worms, hat also hy swine-plague. would therefore advise you to keep your hogs, in the future, after those you have now are out of the way, on high, dry and clean deep oue if possiblc), to feed them clcan food and to keep them away not only from all infected places, old straw-stacks, manure-heaps and rubhish of all kinds in particular, but also from other hogs that may possibly be in fected. Furthermore, persons aud even an mals that have heem infocted places, also ogs, or come fro introduce the disease. Medicines ar of no avail.
Perhaps Not with Calf.-E. P., Los An eles, Cal., writes: 1 have a seven-y ear-old and is giving fourteen quarts of milk per day Ought I to try to dry her up at once, in o ong or a better her to her milk injure th calf? The milk seems perfectly good, but how long should it be used-or in other words, how discoutinue the use of the milk?"
ANSWER:-Your cow perhaps is not with calf, or maybe comes in later than you think. If this is not the case, she must be an extraor dinary milk producer. As a rule, a cow should have at least six weeks' rest, but where
one, like yours, gives fourteen quarts of milk per day, it will be difficult to make her dry, and one must be very careful in attempting
o do so. Too long-continued milking is mor njurious to the cow than to the calf. In your case I would advise you to be cautions, and not to attempt to make your cow dry, or at
east not too suddenly as long as the milk is normal and ean stand boiling, because I think it is exceedingly doubtful whether your eow
will eome in at the time stated, November 22d.
Umbilicar Mo California, writes: "I have a mare colt five months old, with what seems to be a small rupture at the navel. The lump, or sae, is
about the size of a hen's egg, and soft. I ean fel a hole inside, about the size of the end o my finger. Do not know what eallsed it
When I first noticed it the colt was two or hree weeks old, and I supposed that its navelthat it would soon be all r:ght; but it seems to get larger instead of smaller. What can I do for it? Can it be cured if it is a rupture The colt is hearty and well every other way." Answer:-If the to operate it. There are
size, it will be best
several methods. Prohably the following is
the best: After the animal has been prepared been withdrawn this, after rough food has ame is thrown, rolled on its back, kept in that position by hunches of straw placed on each side, and feet fastened upward so as to
be out of the way of the operator. This done, be out of the way of the operator. This done,
the hernial sac is raised and an iron clamp, the hernial sac is raised and an iron clamp, made for that purpose, is placed longitudi-
ually in the exact median line of the body, over it; of course, as close to the wall of the hdourcn as possible. Then, after the operator has assured himself that no intestines are in hernial sac is sewed off hy a so-called shoe haker's suture with a good waxed end and wo needles. The sewing is commenced need end, half an inch from the end both passed through the same then the other, are directions; half an same hole from opposite on until the other end is reached, where the two ends of the waxed end are knotted together. That each stitch must be drawu as tight as suture must constitute a sectional ligature, and be tight enough to cause the hernial sae to die off. The suture completed, the clamp can be removed. Good elamps suitable for inat purpose may be obtained from a dealer pleted, no more needs to hcldoneratiou comime the hernial sae will drop off and the

HARNESS simbiw
 ents - SOMPHCYCISETOS \(0-0\) \(0-0=\)

\section*{RATEFUL-COMFORTING.}

EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST-SUPPER.
まwswasw \(= \pm=2= \pm=\) \(\cdots=5=\) \(==5==5\) JAMES EPPS \& Co., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists,
London, England.
WOMEN easy work, either all the time or spare hours, can eara big pay wig cash us. No other publishers pay as big cash commismotes good health, besides filling your purse. Write to-day for full particulars. Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Ohio.


It Comes Every Week-Only \(\$ 1.75\) a Year.



\section*{Famous Contributors.}

Prof. Henry Drummond. - The Duke of Argyll. - Sir Robt. Stawell Ball. - Lady Jeune. Henry M. Stanley. - Archibald Forbes. - W. Clark Russell. - Bret Harte. Sir Archibald Geikie. - Gen. Wesley Merritt. - H. H. Boyesen. - Mary A. Livermore. Marion Crawford. - Frank R. Stockton. - J. M. Barrie:
Important Features for 1894.

Nine Serial Stories. 100 Adventure Stories. Practical Advice to Students. Illustrated Weekly Supplements.

Capital Short Stories. Household Articles. Over 700 Large Pages. The Best lllustrations.

Sea Adventures.
Health and Hygiene. Popular Science Articles. Charming Children's Page. Double Holiday Numbers at Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's, Free to each Subscriber.

\section*{"Sweet Charity"}

 The Gift of the Year

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

\section*{(-)! fixtsill.}

A NOTCH ON A STICK.
Chapter iif.

 busily engaged in se-
curing hands and otherwise preparing for
gathering and ship-
ping his orange crop.


 ( 5 a 9 y


























 eat. She hay
in
mock ham hamb
mock amon

 around the
aye id
heary that it
hear
at





















 youlant know I had been oryins isi Hraie she would chater back something in her

 Ime that morning at the enthedral door, and





Stood looking down into the cripple's merry eyes










 Sorttly strokiug the golden harir, she waited
until hhe parrovse of dis ress had


 "No mamand that was hot the thardest. I



 "Has my dariling forvotien the good God,














Did Elise need more hands in the grove?
The squire lauyhed.
 sile ilted one delicate hand and looked at it are or tor myselt, grand father. These hands

 The old man smilled.
NTell, I reckon wed wist find it. Is it private






\section*{} "oty daug ter", she said "pray, why did sou
 Ternils. Wule did just as I told her: she

 She dropped back amoug her cushions with

 Uunie told gr
 Shc insisted that she oubht to tell sumeleiond
so I consented tor her to tell grand papaza since hhe saide that tellilily Reuben or whappare since
 ssanty her foinstencen mama, at least no no


There ras a faint tomite acompanying the
orras that effectually won her cave to squire wouldual have mander many sase. Thifice

 hoadace hiner
The bees.
\(\qquad\) \begin{tabular}{l} 
in the hear \\
lue waters \\
\hline
\end{tabular} of the jasmine-hills. the hlue waters on
ohe lake continued to iash the shore, as Silise



 scarcis st be was humming, so lou \(h\) was scarcely to be distingnished from the irone of
the bees of the sellow jasmine-bells; but ITrs.


 "sur
 Sug walk, aud she stood fanning herseif with


 feaninsiderble fagged," she admitted, "con-



 squair," Where re you from" said the squire, "Trom What siate, I mean ov,
nv 'em mightily, mightily." There was homesickness and louging in he feeline in the woman's worde d detc int
he Ler eges repe an expression to maten inat in
the faded eses or the risitor. The quick tears

One smail, white hand was reached im

 ou worrit. We-un, sald the woman, "and mo tuck




 brown hand, stroking the small, white one, as
he sounded the praises of her son. "Some andows seses sazs, fayiair bit he ain't,
 nns'll only try him, squair, he'll do bis best,
p promise fur him. He's ms son; I ought ter "Wowhim." ents a day and the rent of the house jou a n. Shouid he prove satisfactory, I will do "Thanky, squair; that'll do. You air boun
ter like Obed when you comne ter know him

He's the very sit nv his pappy, enough outh. An' hc'sit that good-
natured! Lor, you-uns ai-



 ot the p, preser-
denterell, you
.

 the sidire.
ine
hesititated,
she
al




 witime ness


 shat surep
shim if possl
hit

Featharstone recognized it as the little French
girls es ong of the Captive Bird.y



Ill day I dreamo of mysunny bome,







 struggied against the harrors of winter:




 You-nas piene.,
ATrs.
Featherst


 mount mitht hit be


 into the kep thensel Tes strom tumbilng ore
int the Tenuessee. So prety; lis all so
prot



 glad tor har tron the mountn, sure, one whice the group on the veranda were startued by
heanium a stron , unformed volce out in the orange rrove, sing in 1 lustive some nimusical
inintwhich possessed no other merit than its
oidivy

\section*{}

Mrs. Featherstone dropped her needile work
 Featherstone to actually yod to ihe singer,
hearing down straisht upon them, with as



With a nass of redतish-yellow, wavy hair that
brushed his sboulders. His big slouch hat was hrushed hiss boulders. His big slouch hat was
pushed back, showing a fresh, boyish face,
upon which circlessness and indifference werc no lees distinetty traced than iguorance
and good nuture. Hisclothes were generously patched, but clean, and he sauntered up to
the doorstcp with a degree of unexampled independence tbat might very truly have and good humor. The squire stepped forward "Less noise on my place, if you plcase, young gentleman. The young lady there iss, ili., , reply. "I hev come over ter git work, ef ye air syuattcr kid." "You!" The squire's stern face grew sterner mended hime young man whose mother recom-
 ready ter go ter work."
were maklng it moment since?" said the "Pretty gin'rally 1 ean do as well as that;
though ef be they's a fun'r"l :uroun', I ccun be though ef be they's at fun'r' : irrun' I can be
still, said Obed; "but, 1mus' sny ez it don't set The cold, gray eyes of the squire had taken
in every feature and moveurcnt of the new "You may tell your mother that you do not Ass be turricd to enter the hall door, Elise Grandfather:" He stopped to hear what
she had to say. "Oou proni, hed to try , him.
Hls mother warned yout that he was half lifted licrself to look at the applicant held out her hand, "Why, it is the hoy who turned my pony," she criced "the very , boy,
grandfather, to whom I prouincd worts.", crept a change, a.glow, an expression of gentlciustant he had thrown the big slouch hat he stood looking down into the merry eyes of "Why, ef it ain't the kid," he said, and Mrs.
Featlierstone looked on in amuscd wonder: when Elise, latughing still, commanded the "Andinay,"
sald Obed, at which she now, is rattlesnake? again, mor at he boy's droll expression than at what it
was he was sayng. "Say, kid,"be continucd,
"I've got the sikin o' the varmint that skescared yer an' tother little white nony in the
woods that day. You can have it when it air good dry. Did Yer skeer-scare unake yer any
more worser! That little yclp yer give didn break no blood-vessel nor nothin', I rcckiu?',
She held up her haud and fairly sereamed "Oh, you boy' you, she protested, "say worse dotss yolper, ititle A puppies. I sareamed. You'll
bring me the skin of the suake soon, for my cabinet, will you note? "I reckin not, miss. The squair sez 1 don't
suit 'at all, at all." Yer'll hev ter conoe fer the
snake's hide, kid." "Say "skin', boy, not 'hide"", said Elise.
"And when you conte over to work", She
glanced at her grandfather, who had seated hanced at her grandfather, who had seated
himself at the other end of the veranda, and
was to all apperrinces deeply newspaper, as if the tempporary ripple on his the
current of his quict, which had been by the application of Obed Martin, had passed sligbt even to remember. "You'll bring too sing me some more of your, funny songs." You "Dead oodles," said obed earnestly
"Dead oodles, oodles," very solemnly.
Never hear of him out your way? I reekin he ain't-isn't in the dictionary" cripple, "I
"Oh, you boy you," said the
think now you are making fun"" "Waul, now," replied Obed, "don't you like
fun? It's \(n\) mighty healhy diet, fun air. You You
jost wait till I take eharge o' yer graudad's farm here an' ' I'll make func fer yer graudad'
Jevt wait till I git inter my artillery, sest wait till git intcr my artillery."
she lay back among her pillows andlaughed
until the tcars cane. The idea was too funny,
that imnorant fill charge of ber grandfather's place. The sound
of her laughter sent a plad mother's beart. The squire, too, was tisten-
ing, and hhont the stern lips of the straight
forward, unconpromising forward, unconpromising inaster somethiug
veryike amile was playing.
"Thc idea of you taking cbarge of grand father's place", silid Elise. "Why, he doesn't
let me. He is going to try you to work,
though. You are to be here to-morrow morn "Yes : yoinder it air." He pointed to the sun.
"Hit'stotcrle sate if bit don't rain."
"You are to he here ty se father is going to try you. And, boy"-she
lemmed forward and slook her finger at him in mock solcmnity " "he will not stand any fool-
ishness, let nctellyou. I know him like a
book. You will bave to wort sligbt your work, he will send you about your
busincss. Now mind what I tell you, and stop
saying
 seed dropped will come who knain? Wh where the
where the hand extended, in the dark may be clasped by tbe hand of one about to


 by that the shade is retful, giving strengeth.
obed went hone through the oranve wrovo
and over the sttle that had heen buitt for the conventence of squire Rosehorough's arent
Always lighthearterf, he did not dwell very
much unon the fict that he tind ohteine mumbunn the fact that he lind ohtaincd em-
plovment. He wonld, ncrhans, have heen
quite ascontent had he not hen suceessful in his application. Mris mothrr would be pleased
the sallow face wrould grow rantiant when he
told lier. That thongtin wisp he forgot it in an instant, to reealil what it
was Elise had said about the squire makitg a man of him. He eould the qquite making tunte the
words, but he thougat he understood their
"Psher! I can outmaste' him now, any day,"
he said. "Make a man o' me! Psher ",
And the next moment there floated back to And ne next moment there remnant of the ong he had been singing w
first appearauce before them:

\section*{Oh, give me back my johnuy-ca
You long-tailed Nany.
Give no back my jonny-cake,}

Elise smiled half sadly. She, too, was think-
ng of the words spoken half in jest, "Coming orer lere may make a man of you, some day Mcanwhile, the destiny that had tapped
upon the doors of two souls was timidly seekng for itself a foothold.

Chapter IV.
THE YELLOW MULE AND A STEP ONWARD. Obed was a very noisy workman. His voic
could be lheard from sunrise to sunset, as hi moved about the grove, seattering fertilize under the drooping boughs of the orange-tree
singing the while those foolish songs that
never failed to bricg a smile to the lips of Elise. squire found tbe singing very objection
Thic squat at first; but when he saw tbat it anuse Elisc, who would lic in her bammock under
the palms and listen to Obed until she forgot the pain in her back, he olise that she migh
protest than to suggest to Elise pront to Obed that she was not in the adjoln
ing county. They had beome the oddest
hing hy county. They had become the oddes
very best of friends, did the awk ward work
man and the little lane lady. She scolded hi idleness, corrected his English, and thorough hrove; so quick was he, indeed, that she
seldom found it necessary to offer the same But the one nonst effected by the friendship
Betwecn these two was Obed's mother. With a mother's quick perception, however unhe girls influence was good for obed, and he sometimes he would leave his work in the
orove to cary to the hammock an extra fin grove to carry to the hammock his vigorous music. Then he would steal bac onder thorik, jasmines, would understand from the silence in the grove that her daughter was asleep. She grew stronger, more cheerful
every diy The invalids chair had been dis-
earded; she could walk about the yard with only thic crutch to lean upon.
But Obed was unaccustomed to steady worl and he suon hegan to grow restless. Her He
Hished for a eliange, to get back to the old, ree life of the forcst. One morning he pre ment that he "was there to quit.
carcely, begun, you lazy-bones.", ", "Sain
"Well," said he, "I ain't goon' ter", sling dirt
urever' fur nobody "urever, fur nobody I'm tired, an' 'I'm tired
smellin' of it; an 'I 'spect it's stuntin' o' my
rowth, anyhow." The squire was angry; he had scant patience With there was no depth of purpose in the boy.
that the
He was about to bid him be off, when Elise father's knees, said kindly: "What would you like to do? What kind
"work, I mean, you boy you?" "Like!" snapped the squire, "he will like
ust what it suits me, to have done. That's
hat he'll like to do." "Naw, squair," said Obed, "it ain't-isn't, I
ncan. Naw, it isn't. You air mightily oft yer
kerzip about that," Elise could scarcely keep back the laugh
hat twitched at her lips and daneed in her eyes, so queer was tbe expression in her grand break Obed accidentily rescued himself, and at the same time did really choose the work
that he would like to do."
"Say squire, boy, not "squair.", Elise in-
"Srrupted him with the correction. terrupted him with the correction. hack, stump tail, weak-eyed, out yonder, got hit, till she's come ter know me. The boy an' catawampus-want'n ter kick, an' 'all sech.
I tell you, I'd like mightily ter set behind that
aller mule an' haul oranges down ther packin'house. I certain'y would, squai- , voice "Say squire, boy." Squire Roseborough joined in the laugh
with Elise, and the vlctory was now for Ohed A sore-baeked old mule; not a poetical sub kestined to play no mean part in tbe lifc of th asked permission of her owner to rescue
her from her tormentors. Yet the squire did much of the yellow mule's power as a kicker playing he was also sonnewhat familiar. He
hesitated before yielding hls full consent "The mule is tricky, Obed," he insisted "She is always getting herself cut or crippled,
or brinised up, by her pranks. You are not a
whit inore stcady than the mule. I am not ure about putting you two together."
"I've got atrick or tow of my own. squire,"
aid Obed. "That's how come I want ter driy said Obed. "That's how come I want ter drive
her. That an' ter keep the hands from beat'
on her. They beat her night' nigh ter deat 'n anins-always natchin' of her up."
"Well, well," sain the squire, "T don thow. mick. You haven't encouraged me to trust
you. I munst try you bcfore I give my full
consent to put you regularly to hauling oranges. Now, do you put the mule
to the sping-waon in the morning, and
drive lier over to the railroad station at oka-
humpoter and brime out those base of fertilizer bat were shipned to me thcrc. We will see
how you and the yaller' get along together nay haul orackes; otherwise you can't Thi next morning Obed drove to Oka-
tumpka. He had another commission besid the squire's. Elise had sent for a book,
feader. and when Obed started home at noon the book was tucked away in his pocket and
the sacks of fertilizer piled into the wagon
behind him. So far, the "little yaller" had hehaved woll
nd the driver was whistling away for dea fhe, thinking of the good days ahead of him the book in his coat-pocket, when. rcaching
the little stream known as the Ocklawaha
liver, the nule made a sudden hreak for the Watr, the mule made a hefore the boyden hreak for the
hold uphnt the lines the wagon lay bottom up
hol tilizer posed af a various oak-tree, the bags of fera clump of cacti with an ugly cut in her side.


How clean and neat,
How fresh and sweet
The kitchen looks,-a charmed retreat

\section*{Where one might sit} And weave a bit
Of homely rhyme, describing it.
Had I the skill
To make, at will,
A picture of the place, I'd fill The sketch with hint Of tone and tint
From the deft housewife's magic mint
Of neatness, and, With cunning hand,
I'd draw those "Ivory" cubes that stand On yonder shelf, Among the delf,
Each one a treasure in itself!
Copyright r89z, by The Procter \& Gamble Co.

Obed had turned a somersault that tanded
him upon all fourr, but unhnurt, somedistance
from the wreck. He pulled hiinself hastily orither and stood for a moiment nonplussed,
 ieen in his hife. That escapade on the part of
the mule hate as he supposed cost him the
oh he coveted, that of hauling oranges for Squire Rovebeborogh
The mule wore quite a subdued look; there
 to the wound on the side, and one eye drooped
in a manner that touche obed's sympathy.
uIt "I'm good mind ter Ieave you standin' there,
 means oo binining uas the hurts. however ereve
while he was talking. He did all that it was possible for him to do under the circum--
stances.
Then, having put the harness together as best he could, he replaced the sacks of
fertilizar, and seot out or home himeselt walk-
ing in ng in order to lighten the load upon the mule slowly, so that it was dark diefore the reacleer,
the suires barn. There he gave the
protege more careful attention, after which protege more careful attention after which
ho mionthome to revret the result of the ex-
periment. Ouce a thought ocurred to him that Squire Rosehorough need know nothing
of the exploit. The mule usually had a bruise or two and besides, the squire seldom saw
her. as he went throunh the grove. He inquired
carelessly about the trip, and was surprised
not

 if the hands don' beat her. But youn said I
couldnt hauli it Ilad an accident. I had it
ITm blegad to tell you I had it. I won't lie
fur nobedy fur nobody.
Tbere \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Was } \\ & \text { boyething so frank about the } \\ & \text { boncsion that the old man was per- }\end{aligned}\)
 Obed," he, said; "but if she ever runs away
asainot, "ou belicye , it, squair," said obed.
"Don't
 were searce, and those who could he hired
were impatient to beltrough and get-over to
the next grove before it wws to ariob. So obeds wagon was kent husy; and
still, in spite of his hurry, they were con-
tinually




 truly he was not. He told Elise at the outset
tratit he wa a fraid he "Would n't be much of a
school-scholat."
"I'ld ruther sling fertilizer as to study books
Iarnin, \({ }^{\text {, he told her one morning when the }}\) lessons were beginning to grow just a trifie
irksome. The small teaeher looked at him
severely frown: 'say 'rather,' boy, not 'ruther,' and learn, not 'larn ', and leave of that habit you have
of bayy ng 'as to.' I particularly distike it,
obed, "You don't say?"
obed wase exertin
 teacher, occupying a large rustic chair drawn
up before sman sitter, uponthich the pupil
was seated in osilitary importance, the was seated in solitary importance, lost none
of its serious, husiness aspect, as Elise went
on to state the importance of and "Everybody reads, tooy; readerybody insisted.
nho is
"Even "Everybody reads, boy; everybody who is
anyboty, or wants to be anyhody. And, obed
I wish anybody or wants to be anyhody And, obed,
I wish you would quit that hing
yours, and learn to walk like a gentiemank." "Is that in the book", said abed, tapping the
"ittle reader with his finger. Llise.
 You are too biga boy to need to be told twice, "All right, Miss Eilise," said Obed. "It's all
rigght, if you say so. But it certainly do secm-
dit
"No, 'does." "AD sere's more to be lcarned out "the book than there is in it." hok lis a good beginuing. (Go oll, now, boy,
and learn the lesson I went over with you.
And he here tomorrow an The next noon he eame baciz, hringing the
book, carefully wrapped in a piece of news-

 rather.sling fertilizer it's a heap more flun,
Thunct the ittile missionary's heart faile dier.
Try as she would, she could not convince the


 das and make you langh. And Tll row you
out an thatake, and teten you aligator eogs
and tangerinnc oranges, and-",




(Continued on page 10 of this issue.)

\section*{Ontr gifutselthit.}

WHEN THE DANDYLINES CAN BLOOM momm
bed,
st a look
med!
med.!
on't you fink, if I prayed dist as hard as
ever I know how,
co would make it after while instead of dist right now?
There ain't no birds ner bumbly-bees, nereven any flics;
dirty skies.
I's tired of a-seein' dist the things aroun' the room;

\section*{lines could bloom.}

I's so tired of the bedsp'eads an' my little dressin'-gown!
I wants to see you take the bundles in the sp'ead my summe
An'sp'ead my summer close out wif 'at funny, wrapped-up smell when I was well;
my st'aw hat an' my jacket, an' my thinnest undyshirt,
my oldest pants, so's I can play an' rummage in the dirt,
chase the hopper-grasses off the mornin'glory vines,
An' blow the fuzzy fedders off the littie dandylines.
I wants to put the winders up an' feel the
b'eeze blow frew,
Not sturfy, old an' mizzable, but dist so f'esh an' new
you can
you can smell the maple-t'ees, an' hear the catbirds sing,
An' see the martins flyin' wivvout wiggelin' a wing;
the sassy
the alley fence,
the carpets hangin' on the lines dist like big circus tents,
the apple-trees as white as snow an sweet as.real perfroom,
An' the yeller birds an' robins, an' the dandylines in bloom:
I get so tired bein' sick, an' allays feelin' I used to have the bestest fun when summertime was here!
Why couldn't it be warm an' sweet an'sunny all the time,
So's I could tumble in the grass, an' go barefoot an' climb?
Don't you fink, if I prayed an' prayed dist awful hard to-night,
At. God would take the
An' make me well, so's I
wheres aside this room,
An' make the wevver sumimer, so's the dandylines could bloom?
Jack Bennett, of Chillicothe, in the Journalist.

TWIDOW KELLY'S TURKEYS. I am going to again this year.'
"Yes, but they are dread-
fully disappointing, for they will stray off and get mixed with the neighbors', then there is no telling which is which, aud theu sometimes yon can't trace even a feather of them. The widow Kelly and her neighbor,
Mrs. Sims, discussed the turkey question Mrs. Sims, discussed the turkey question
pro and con, the widow arguing pro, and pro and con, th
Neither convinced the other, for Mrs. Kelly set turkey eggs at every opportunity, while Mrs. Sims declared that she wouldn't be "pestered with the uncertain things."
In spite of the wet weather of the spring, the gapes, and all the other ills that turkeys are heir to, wheu the eritical period of turkey raising was over Mrs. Kelly was the proud possessor of forty fine turkeys, and coutrary to her ueighbor's experienee they
did not stray away, but were exceedingly well-behaved turkeys, that came up evory
night to roost, aud were fast becoming in night to roost, aud were fast becoming
fine trim for the Thanksgiving market. As the nights grew cooler; the pretty birds were safely housed, apparently secure from all disaster.
Every morning the widow paid a visit to tho turkeys, and while they gobbled up them with a liberal hand, she mentally speculated as to what they would bring when marketed.
Why, that turkey money did wonderful things. One morning it would buy a new bedroom-set; the uext it furnished the
widow with her winter wardrobe; again widow with her winter wardrobe; again
delightful plans for a new poultry-house delightful plans for a new poultry-house
spread themselves before her; then the money would travel out West to the aid of
a needy sister, the minister's scanty salary was replenished, and if Dickey Nartin, poor little erippled body, could have knowu
what brilliant prospects were in store for lim, he would have blessed the turkeys,
every feather of them. But wha them.
o doubt a queer world this would be if to doubts beset us, if nothing happened thoughts, philanthropic and otherwise went chasing through her mind, they were always superseded by the thought that she must meet the note of fifty dollars due Squire Clingham in November.
Fate, which had smiled so propitiously upon those turkeys, now frowned upon them, and her frown must have been a blasting one, for one morning when Mrs. Keliy went to feed them, the house, like Kelyy went to feed them, the house, like Mother Hubbard's cupb
Not a turkey to be seen.
The amazed widow stepped inside. Why I can't tell, for she knew they were gone and sorrowfully gazed upon the deserted perches.
With a
With a heavy heart, and witl thoughts
into which were jumbled minks and her

rery owu turkeys quietly feeding with the sqnire's hogs. She was almost overcome, and when she reached the house she was almost breathless with excitement.
Becky Queers, the squire's faithful old housekeeper, answered the summons at the door and beheld Mrs. Kelly, who bringing ball the composure she could summon to herself, asked if Squire Cling ham was within.
"Yes; but he's-he's-well, he's-"
"He's what?" shrieked Mrs. Kelly, losing all self-possession over Becky's hesitancy At this outbreak Becky was frightened into an immediate answer, and lost no time in telling the widow that the squire had lost his pocket-book containing some money and valuable papers, and that he was somewhat crusty over the loss of hem, and then she thought that uaybe Mrs. Kelly better not go in for a bit until he grew more composed.
Just then the squire himself appeared,
and seeing Mrs. Kelly began to tell her of his loss.
As the squire went on bewailing his misfortune, Mrs. Kelly actually wished from the bottom of her heart that that pocket-book was any place else except in her possession, and yet all at once the matter took a ridiculous aspect. Here was the squire fuming and fretting; but out there in his lot were the
pocket was the lost purse. and just now uppermost in her mind was a burning desire to tease the squire a little.
"I am so sorry to tell you, squire, now that you seem so deeply beset with troubles, that I shall have to add more to it from the fact that I can't ineet your note."
"What!" cried the squire.
"I fear I can't meet your note," she meekly replied. "I was going to take my turkey money for it," she went on, "but last night. my turkeys all disappeared. I found the house empty this-
"Why," blustered the squire, who seemed much excited, "why only last nigh I counted them myself in your--"
Then he stopped, he grew red, then white, and Mrs. Kelly almost lost her balauce, so weak was she becoming over this new revelation, but she grimly waited the outcome; so she said nothing, but looked at the squire and waited for him to finish what he had to say.
The poor squire was ill at ease; \(h\) aetually trembled, then gasped a little, then throwing baek his head and making the best of \(i t\), he said:

"Mrs. Kelly, I have a eonfession to make and Iam ashamed of myself, too. Last nigh as I was passing through your lot on my way home, I was thinking that that note of yours was about due, and to be honest, I wondered if you eould meet it. Just then I heard the turkeys, and I stepped in to make au estimate of them; then, to make sure about the no
"And you must have left the door ajar, and that accounts for my turkeys loeing in your lot this morning, and," she added a bit roguishly (aud the squire thought she hadn't looked so pretty for many a day), "I wonder if you didn't drop your pocket"I wook, sir?" As she spoke she produced the purse from her pocket and handed it to the squire.
The squire's face preseuted a mixture o mortifieation.and pleasure, and he said: "I feel like a sneaking fool over my meauness; but my dear Mrs. Kelly, won't meauness; but my dear Mrs. Kelly, won
you take this fifty dollars and buy your you take this fifty dollars and buy your-
self a wedding gown and do me the honor

Then the rest couldn't be heard, for just
then a poultry-wagon drew up to the gate with a great din
huckster called out:
"Any turkeys to sell

> Mary D. Sibley.

\section*{NINGPO FAN WORK-BAG.}

Do you own a Ningpo fan?
If so, even if you are the mother of a growing family and must have on hand a matter-of-fact basket, piled to the brim with uninteresting pieces of sewing, you bag which can be fashioned from this rustic wind-wooer.

\section*{Perhapśs one}
has aps one of these spade-shaped fans jaunt. In this case the ples summer clustered about it will give you a souvenir work-basket as well
The fans are
ents being the quite inexpensive, twenty ents being the price for the gayest designs in scarlet or orange; so that, even though you do not possess one, a Ningpo may be
secured, with a view to the creation of an secured, with a view to the creation of an
out-of-the-ordinary stow-away for bits of out-of-the-ordinary stow-
knitting or fancy work.
knitting or fancy work.
We give the fan in its original shape. Let us suppose that you, have selected one as. vivid in its coloring as the heart of a blushing jacquęminot.
Now, all you have to do is to prepare a bag of silk, or the cheaper silkoline, leaving the bottom open so that its edges may fan. When fastened to the edges of the brought into place the pliable straw will curl upward, forming on each side of the silk bag quite a substantial guard for its contents. The handle which is left on the fan gives you a firm grip upon this dressy receptacle.
Since the advent of "tea and fancy-work" parties, maids and matrons vie with each other in their efforts to obtain esthetic eon fections for holding choiee bits of handwork. The fan work-bag is the latest, nd whoever adopts it will be suse to distance her feminine friends in their attempts to be original.

\section*{ODDS AND ENDS.}

A splendid eement for fastening metal to paper, wood or leather is made by adding to a gill of glue a teaspoonful of glycerine.
A wine-glassful of strong borax-water in a pint of raw starch will make euffs and collars not, only very stiff, but glossy also. A little common salt sprinkled on iron ust or an ink spot, then saturated with lemon-juice aud exposed to the sun, will remove the stains.
Puddings and eustards are much better if you defer the flavoring until they are eold.
A paste made of flour and white of egg will mend china.
For removing grease from woolen goods, use ether.
For snmmer bedroom drapery there is nothing prettier than white spotted muslin laid over apple-green cambric.
Very pretty curtains and covers are made of white Swiss muslin with sprays of carhations stamped upon them, then em broidered in shad edges, with long aud he leaves, shades of A ruffle of white lace completes the dec rations.
A handsome centerpiece for a diunerable is made of heavy white linen twenty-eight inehes square, with a border of sumach leaves formiug the eige of the eloth. These are buttonholed with coarse, whito silk, and are further worked in long and short stitch. A row of dogwood blosoms, connected by scrolls, is stamped inside of the sumac leares, and the spaces between the
white silk.

Ella B. Sinmons.

\section*{DO YOU HAVE ASTHMA?}

If you do, you will be glad to hear that the
Kolat plant, found on the Congo river, West Arica, is reported a positive cure for the dis-
ease. The Kola Mmporting Coullif Broad way,
Vew York, have such faith in this new dis, arge tial cases of Kola Compound to all suf
ferers from Athma, who suld their name and
ddress on a postal card. Write to them.

\section*{FROM NEBRASKA.}

Mast, Crowell \& Kirkpatrick
Gentlemen-For the inclosed amount end 12 Atlases and 1 "Views," with Coupon Receipts. Please sead samples of paper to canvass with. I have taken even 66 orders to date, and will send for more spoons and "Views" soon.

Yours,
J. H. Bartlett.

\section*{NOVEMBER NEEDLEWORK.}

You have all read that amusing poom by Thomas Hood, which he calls "yo!" He must lave writteu it after receiving
"a thundering 'No' Point blank from the mouth of a woman."
For it certainly takes a doleful view of life. This is his conclusion:

\section*{easc,}

No comfortable feel in any memberNo fruits, no flowers, no leaves, no birds, November!"
Ah, Novenuber! That was his trouble. Well, after all, there are compensatious in being a woman. Had Mr. Hood known the ase of the needle he might have composod something like this:
How cozy is my warmeth and fircside case ! The autumn tasks all done, I now remember he coming Christmas; till my fricuds to Ill sew, a
gifts

\section*{In snug Noveriber}

Yes, smug November, when you can get out your old bandboxes, find forgotten hits gauze and lace, and with a dittle time and a little ingenuity convert them into a thing of beauty, which will be a joy for at least a few months. There is something so restful abont fancy work, done with your foot on the fender and your thoughts only half omployed, the other half musing over past pleasures and planning for the future,
dreaming of love, lovers and all lovely things. Yes, snug November.

Here is a work-bag which somebody made out of pieces found anong old millinery. You can make one out of your old
pieces of stuff. This is just a hint. The pieces of stuff. This is just a hint. The
square stand (not exactly square, each side is curved in a little) is covered with green plush (it just happened to be green), and to this foundation are fastened the four triangular picces of cardboard (you can see Somebody found a piece of old-fashioned green and white silk with a brown satin stripe woven through it. This makes the draw-string (which had to be hought) is brown satin ribbon. It is all the more interesting to tell that the green and white silk was once somebody's dress. There! gift for some friend.
gretty bag

This palette pincushion is made for an artistic friend, who, hetween you and I, will bc almost. sure to give somebody a pretty painting at Christmas. The palette should be cut out like a real palette. Use strong pasteboard and cover the front with
rolvet, if you can afford it. It can be lined ou the back with linen or good paper muslin.


Now, the sunflower must be as realistic as possible. The center is what makes the dark brown, and stulif it round and plump. Then the petals must he brilliant yellow Use felt or ribbon, just so it'is brigh orange in color. The stem and leaves in
this palette are painted in a broad, effective way. Isn't this just the thing to give to an artist?
It is told of some persons, that when
they get a present they run up to the store to prico articlos of the same kiud, and measure their gratitude by the cash value. hary manners. Perhaps, however, the givor is somewhat to blame in these cases. If the donor caunot show from the selection he makes that he has studied the taste and needs of his friend, the amount of money he expended is the most important polnt, and therefore may beiuquired into. Now, this palette pincushion, although it cost not a cent, seemed such a liappy iclea consideriug the person for whom it is intended, that the inaker began to ruminate on what would be nice for a musical girl, and inally, out of her head and some pieces of pasteboard, velvet, ribion, etc., she matiful object which resembles -at least is meant to suggest a musical instrument. It also is a pincushion, and as the sterner sex semetimes need this useful article, why shouldu't it be suitable to give to a musica young man?
You can see from the picture how this is made. The dark parts arc velvet and the rest silk or satin, as you may happen to own. Of course, you wish the colors of the different materials to be harmonious. Around the edge is a gold cord, and the bars of the lyre, which must be realistic, are made of the gold cord stretched properly between gold-headed nails. Wheu you present this gift, you might pin on it a paper containing the words of some favorte, appropriate song
When making such things as these, the days fly in November.

\author{
Kate Kauffanan.
}

\section*{PREPARING MEATS}

The enterprising housewife who is on the alert for any thing that will lighten her labors or add variety to the bill of fare, their use she can also preserve the meat, which butchering-tirne will soon bring, for ate summer or early fall use, when it is so hard for the farmer's family to have meat ther than that from the poultry-yard. To Sugar-cure Pork.-To eighty pounds of ham and shoulder use eight ounces of and peter, seven our and one pint of salt. Mix well and rub on he cut side of the meat the same day of butchering. Lay the meat on an inclined freeze to drain (the cellar is plurhaps reeze, to drain (the cellar is perhaps the best place); then rub the eighty pounds of meat with two quarts of salt. Let; it lay for fourteen days on an inclined surface so the brine arising will not stand on the meat. Do not let it freeze. Hang it up to dry, or smoke if preferred. When thoroughly dry, put each piece in a flour-sack and stuff hay all around, so the sack cannot touch the spoil it.' Side-meat may also be cured in the same way, and is, like the sugar-cured meat we buy, far superior to ordinary
smoked meat, and if kept in the dry will be nice for years.
To Pickle Pork.-Cut fresh side-meat in strips four inches wide and the length of the side. Completely cover the bottom of a large keg or jar (a six or eight gallon jar is preferable to any thing else) with salt. put in a layer of meat, setting it on edge, with the skin part next the jar, fitting it first all around the outside, then an inner ring, and so on, until a layer is packed in lightly. Sprinkle in as much salt as pos-
sible between the pieces, and cover the layer with salt. Add another layer of meat as hefore, then one of salt, and so on until the jar is full to within three or
four inches of the top. Make a brine four inches of the top. Make a brine strong eneugh to bear up an egg; boil it, skim well, let get cold, and pour over the meat until the jar is full. Put a weight on
the meat to keep it all under the brine cover the jar and set it in the cellar until the next summer, and when properly freshened-which is hy slicing and soaking in plenty of cold water, and when it boils carefully draining off-it will be found as appetizing as fresh meat, aud can be used in any way fresh pork is, and in septem tion to the bill of farc.
Corned Beef.-For one hundred pounds of beef take eight pounds of salt, five pounds of sugar or five pints of good molasses, two ounces of soda, one ounce o saltpeter, four gallons of soft water, or as much as will cover the meat. Mix part of the salt and sugar, rub each piece and place it in a barrel, haring first covered the botton with salt. When the mea
is all in, put the remainder of the salt and
sugar iu the wator. Dissolve the soda and saltpeter in hot water, add to the brine ovor the mcat, with a weight heavy cuough to keep it well under the hrine.
Beef tongues may bo treated the same as corned beef, or niay be put in the same barrel with the beef.
To Keep Fresh Beef, Pork or Sausage All Summer.- Prepare as for the table, firy ightly, pack tightly in fruit-jars, cover wanted for use, warme place until the lard melts set in as much meat as wanted, heat the lard gain, pour over the remainder and reseal This is much better than the gld way of overing with lard in open jars, as in that way it will not keep sweet after tho hot weather comes, and whell a jar is once opened it must be used at once, or it will
become strong; but by sealing. it up, it will keep indefinitely. In peuring in tho lard, care must be taken not to break tho glass jar or unsolder the tin can, as lard gets hotter than water. It should uot be quite boiling hot. Those who, have sealed dmith cotton batting and know how ase ars with a heavy paper cut just to fit, then putting over this two layers of heavy cotton batting, tying each one separately and tightly, then over all a paper to prevent the cotton becoming torn, as this will rally be easier than sealing, and if properly done will keep just as well.
Although in the following recipes the meats will not keep all summer, they will keep during the entire winter, and will beep great help to the busy housewife. Headcheese.-Thoroughly clean upper part of the hogs' heads, removing eyes, ears and nostrils. Soak in salt-water over uight, then boil until the meat drops

of the liquor to show through it, but not quite cover. When cold it should be of the consistency of good jelly, and may be put in water. When it boils, add a little flour smoothed in a cupful of milk, season, boil up well and serve hot for breakfast.

Clara Sensibaugh Everts.
RECIPES.
Cabbage in Batter.-Take a cold boiled small squares, lay them in a pie-dish,

sprinkling them with pepper and salt and a dash of vinegar. Make a very light baking batter and pour it over the cabbage bake in a very quick oven. Eat while hot Boiled Custard.-Beat theyolks of three eggs, add three tablespooufuils of sugar, half a salt-spoonful of salt, and then beat them all well together. Add gradually one pint of scalded milk. Turn into another boiler and cook until the egg sets Take from the stove and add the beaten whites. Flavor after it is taken from the stove and is partly cool. If the flavoring is added when warm the strength is partly lost.
Suet Pudding.-Two and one half cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of salt, one half a teaspoongrated nutmeg, one oup ful of chopped very finely and sifted through a flour-sieve, three fourths of a cupful of currants, three fourths of a cupful of chopped and seeded raisius, one cupful of milk and one cupful of molasses. This pudding is very nice indeed, and a inice substitute for English plum pudding, if one cares for less richplum pudding, if one cares for less richnot he allowed to discontinue boiling for not he allowed to discontinue boiling for an instant. Before chopping the suct re-
move all the skin and membraue. Have move all the skin and membraue. Have
the suet quite cold. Dredge with flour, but the suet quite cold. Dredge with flour, but
use as little flour as necessary to keep the use as little flour as necessary to keep the
knife from sticking. Do not make the knife from sticking. Do not make the
pudding in the chopping-tray. The pudding should be steamed for three hours in a brown-bread mold. It is one of the best puddings, ever made of this kind. Suet is inappropriate for use in hot weather. This pudding should be served with lemon

A MEAT SOUFFLE
A meat souffle is a simple and delicious way of using up any cold bits of veal, lamb, boiled ham or beef tongue, chicken or a combination of any of these meats. It requires a pint of meat chopped fine. Veal mixed with ham or with tongue makes an
excellent souffle. A few mushrooms may excellent souffe. A few mushrooms may be added to ad
not a necessity
Add a teaspoonful of onion-juice and another of minced parsley to the chopped meat, with the beaten yolks of two eggs and a pint of cream sauce. Make the crean sauce by melting a tablespoonful of butter with the same of flour, and add a pint of milk. Let the meat, seasoning, eggs and cream sauce boil up for a moment, being of three erge beaten to a stiff foon and bake in a buttered eathern dish in a hot bake in a buttered eathern dish in a hot
oven for twenty minutes.-New York Tribune.
A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY-CATARRH AND CONSUMPTION CURED
 ますw wevew Wubuvivazaw

Agents for this paperer make money, and
lote of it.
Write or or terms.

\section*{(1) III foltwitheld.}

\section*{I know that my looks are sad, \\ \\ My face is cold and stern;} \\ \\ My face is cold and stern;}

\section*{The lesson of life I've r}

A bitter one to learn
ity soul was once as the noontide bright, And my life knew naught of woe;
They tell me 't was but the other night, But it seems so long ago. Tis not by flight of time We measurc human life; A myriad days of peace
Count not one hour of strif The soul may grow in a moment old, Yet live for weary sears; We live, and our youth or age is told
By seasons of smiles and tears.

\author{
By seasons of smiles and tears.
} E. I.

\section*{SOME EVENING AMUSEMENTS.}

ASketch Party.-A novel enlong ago, by a lady in our little village. She sent out invitaWhons for a "sketch party." When the guests arrived, each of thein was given a little hook, about three by fire inches in size, made of white drawing-paper with colored paper covers. There were twelve leaves in each book, and a tiuy lead-pencil was attached to each book by a cord. The pencils cau be bought with cords fastened to them. At the top of each page of the book was written a sentence or the name wrote theirg no illustrated. Lach one they were passed arouud. Each person was expected to inake oue illustratiou in any book passed to him, and sigu either his name or initials to it. In this way all the books were filled during the evening, and much amusement afforded. Amoug following:

A man after my own heart." A young lady illustrated this by drawing a shelf with a large heart lyiug on it and a man reaching out his hand to take it.
"The wheel of fate" was illustrated by a boy taking a header from a bicycle. "Washington's hatchet" had the picture of a hen sitting ou her nest and one chicken coming froun under her wing.
"As broad as 'tis long," was a picture of a very short and very fat man.
"After the ball" was a little boy with mouth open and face distorted as if crying, and his mother coming with a switch.
These examples will give anybody an idea of the plan of the party, and they can select their own subjects. Hardly any two persons would illustrate the 'same subject auke. Of course, the sketches are very them otherwise. To vary the entertainment, it might be called a "sketch and jingle party," and each person given the choice to draw a picture or write a rhyme. Conversation Parties.-A bright courersation party will make an interesting and amusing eutertainment for an evening. Get as many blank cards as you
have invited guests, and attach a little pencil to each. Then write on each card the list of topics for conversation. Partners are engaged for different topies, and from ten to fifteen minutes' time allowed for each. At the end of the evening a vote may be taken as to the best couversationalist, the gentlemen roting for the ladies
and the ladies for the gentlemeu. The and the ladies for the gentlemeu. The followiug is a good list of topics:


Clothes-horse Work-basket.
1. Are the trials of childhood as great, in proportion, as those of maturity?
2. Ought women to wear their best 3. Thich do you like best, the stories of Dickens or Thackeray?
. The piano. Do its pleasures outweigh its tortures?

What is the most beautiful sight you
ever seen? have ever seell?
6. What is th
6. What is the funuiest story or joke
you have erer heard?

\section*{7. \(\cdot \mathrm{H}\)
hing? thing?}

Observation Parties.-To prepare for books with finent, make as mauy little books with five pages as you have invited guests. Tie the leaves together with narrow rihbon, having them in pairs, tied with the same color. Attach a little pencil to each, aud at the top of the first page write the word "Taste;" on the next, "Touch;" ou the third, "Sight;" on the fourth, "Smell;" and ou the fifth, "Heariug." Then ou the first page number as many lines as thereare things to be tasted; on the second page as many as the manuer the other pages.
Before the gu
Be the guests arrive, separate the books into two groups, putting one of each color in each group. Let the ladies choose from one group and the gentlenuen from lady having her book tied with rible lady having her book tied with ribbon
like his own, and the two are partuers for like his own, and the two are partuers for
the evening, and are allowed to compare ne evening, and are allowed to compare When all are ready for the trial, pass a plate containing as many different spices and condiments as you have numbers on the first page of the books. Each person tastes of the mixture, and then writes opposite the numbers the names of things tasted. Then everyone is blindfolded, and the objects to be touched passed rapidly from one to another. Hare these ohjects as unlike as possible; as, a potato, a piece of canton flamel, a head of lettuce, a piece of rubber, etc. All are then uublinded,

\section*{}

\section*{FARMERS \\ BILL OF FARE}

THANKSCIVING DINNER.

Chicken Soup.
Boiled Chicken, Egg Sauce. Boiled Ham, Horse-radish Sauc Roast Turkeyं, Giblet Sauce. Roast Shoat, Apple Sauce. Currant Jelly. • Grape Jelly Nixed Pickles. Celers Salad. Hot Slam.
Potato Puft Sweet Potatoes. Potato Puff Parsnips. Carrots. Pumpkin Pie. Apple Pie. White Cake. Jelly Cake. Hot Coffee.
and must write the names of the objects touched. Next, the guests are formed in line, and while a quick march is played, they pass through another room, by a When on which are objects to be seen. tray of small bottles filled with diffcrent odorous liquids; as, essence of peppermint, turpentine, cologne, lemon, vanilla, camphor, ammonia, ctc. The tray must be passed rapidly from one to another, and then the list under "Smen" flled out. In the meantime, a number of musical in-
struments are collected in an adjoining room, and all are sonnded simultaneously, three times in succession, and then the list under "Hearing" filled out, after which each person writes his name on his book. Each pair of books are tied together, and all are handed to a committee to be examined. The conple whose books are found to have their lists nearest correct are given the tirst prize, and the poorest lists draw the booby prize. A pretty silver hat-pin or stick-pin for a lady and a scarf-piu for a gentleman are appropriate for first prizes, goggles or a toy dog, with a card lettered, "Pity the bind," might be given.

MADA MCL.

\section*{FARMERS' THANKSGIVING DINNER.}

Chicken Soup.-Clean a full-grown, tender chicken, put in a soup-kettle with a gallon of cold water; set ou the fire and mer until tender; take up the chicken and mer until tender; take up the chicken and and a slice of oniou to the soup, and let boil half an hour longer; season with salt
and pepper aud serve.

Boiled Chicren.-Take up the boiled chicken on a hot dish, garnish with celery tops and serve with egg sauce.
EgG Sacce.-Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a frying-pan, add a tablespoonful of flour and mix smooth; thiu with halfsa pint of rich milk, season with salt and pepper; ada the mashed yolks and chopped whites of two hard-boiled eggs and serve. Boiled Ham.-Wash and rub clean a medium-sized ham, put in a boiler, nearly fill with cold water, add a blade of mace, a dozen cloves and half a dozen peppercorns; set over the fire and let come gradually to a slow boil; let simmer fifteen minutes to every pound; when done, take up, skin, and serve hot with horse-radish auce
Horse-radish SaUCE.--Grate a teacupful horse-radish, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt and pepper, with a pint of strong vinegar.
Roast TCRKEy.-Pick, draw and siuge a fat young turkey, fill with bread stuffing, et ou a rack in a dripping-pan, spread with bits of butter, set in a hot oven, and baste
every ten minutes; wheu half done every ten minutes; wheu half done,-cover
with a greased paper and cook slowly; with a greased paper and cook slowly;
when nearly ready to take up, remove the when nearly ready to take up, remove the
paper and let the turkey hrown; take up paper and let the turkey hrown; take up
on a heated dish and serve with giblet sauce aud stewed gooseberries.
Roast Shoat.- Put a quarter oì shoat in a pan with a teacupful of water, to which add a teaspoonful of salt; lay arouud medium-sized sweet potatoes and bake three hours; when done, take the meat up, garnish with sprigs of thyme and parsley and serve with apple sauce.
Celery Satad.-Chop ten hunches of celery, put in a salad-bowl, sprinkle with salt, pour over a teacupful of plain salad dressing and serve very cold.
Parsnips.-Scrape and parboil large parsnips, put in a pan, spread over with butter aud set iu the stove to brown.
Potato Puff.-Boil aud mash half a dozen large potatoes, put in a frying-pan with a tablespoouful of hutter, three table spoonfuls of milk, salt and pepper; stir over the fire until well mixed; take up, add
the beaten whites of three eggs, heap on a the beaten whites of three eggs, heap on a
greased bakiug-dish aud set in a quick greased bakiug-di
oven until brown.
Pumpinin Pie.-Line pie-pans with rich paste, mix a quart of stewed pumpkin with a quart of rich milk, two tahlespoonfuls of hutter, a teacupful of sugar and a teaspoon ful each of ground spice and cinnamon; fill the pan with the mixture aud bake in a moderate oven.
Apple Pie.-Pare and slice large, tart apples; line pie-pans with puff paste, fill them with the sliced apples, spread thick with sugar and bits of butter, pour over water to moisten, cover with a top crust and bake in a very hot oven.
Thanksgiving Pudding.-Chop fine a pound of suet, wash a pound of currants, tahlespoonful of mixed spices and a pound tahlespoonful of mixed spices and a pound of sugar; grate a pound of stale bread flour to the mixture; beat four eggs iuto a pint of milk and stir in; turn into a pudding-bag, tie up and boil for five hours; serve with pudding sauce.
White Cake.-Cream a teacupful of butter and three of sugar together, sift in four cupfuls of flour and two teaspoonfuls
of bakiug-powder; beat the whites of eight of bakiug-powder; beat the whites of eight eggs and add, with half a teacupful of miks;
flavor with orange extract, pour iu a cakemold and bake one hour
Jelly Cake.-Cream half a cupful of butter and two of sugar together, add three cupfuls of tlour, half a cupful of milk, aud three eggs beateu separately; flaror with vauilla, bake in jelly-tins, spread with tart jelly, put together and ice the top.

Eliza R. Parieer.

\section*{A SMALL CLOTHES. HORSE.}

One of the prettiest of afternoon teatables is made out of a miniature clotheshorse.
The
These "horses" stand about thirty-four nches high and have four folds, cach about twenty iuches wide. Instearl of haring hinges, they are swung on rings, so that They cost something less than fifty cents, They cost something less than fifty cents,
and are on sale at all housekecping out-
fitters.
Paint the frame with common white paint, giving one or two coats; after that you can
color.

Now turn the folds to form a square and secure the ends which touch; tied or fastened more firmly with screws.
As a triangular table will be more unique,
though perhaps not so firm, many would
prefer to detacl
A wood top, made to fit, is then laid on also a similar piece used for an under shel is fastened into one of the third bars of the horse-there are four of these bars at equal istances apart.
Both top and shelf are of course enam eled, and over the top is put a thick linen ace hanging over the edge of the table.

> A PLACE FOR YOUR CHINA.

A row of brass hooks is fastened along the second bars and teacups are hung thereon.
When the saucers and other dishes are


> Clothes-horse Tea-tableu
match-holder, cracker-jar and sugar-bowl are placed ou the top, this tahle will he
dainty enough for any one to preside over, dainty enough for any one to preside over niturc which its owner would of fur with, for she can carry it upstairs and own with her finger-tips, and it is airy ufficiently sensible and expensive for th most prosaic sitting-room
This
 asily become white or any dainty color, ma creen, silk, as pretty three or four fold being shirred upon it along the top and daisy nail-heads can be driven in the ends Again, simply enameled and tied with hig ribbon bows, it makes a charming airpretty girl's dressing-room; the same rib-bon-trimmed bars make an acceptable gift to a young mother, to be used for airing
and warming baby's lawns and cambrics at bathing-time.

JUST THE THING FOR THE LIBRARY. Again, with oue fold removed and the whole closes into a triangle, it forms the foundation for a stret sapk catchthe lowest hars to form the bottom; then cover that and the sides with pretty tlowered goods, shirred inside the bars; let the top stand up in a deep frill. Tie all the coruers with handsome bows. If the goo
can be washed, it is easily renored fo that purpose, and thus the catch-all wil Still again, this nagic clotlles-horse ca be transformed into a heautiful standard
work-basket. To do this, paint the fram as has been done in each case, only this frame in square shape. Measure very


Clothes-horse Screen.
thick that it cannot be bent withourd, so pressure. Thesc are to be corered ou both sides with old rose cretonne. Some strips
of the board about three inches wide ar then cut the length of the fides of the squares, covered, and sewed on each of the
scuares. converting both sides into stout trays for the "basket." A row of uphol stercr's rings sewed along the upper cdges
of these trays, three or four on a side. Will do to secure the tray in place, tape or rin tied to the liars. One of the trays is swung to the top bars, and the other to the second from the bottonl. They can easily be untied when the
This set forms the easiest and pretties "home-made furniture" that I have ever known.
Recorl.

\section*{USEFUL THINGS}

This pretty design is very simple, and
well adapted to cuslions, doilics, ete. Any well adapted to cuslions, doilics, etc. Any lines can decorate uumerous pretty things in this way. Put birds, leaves, flowers or half-moons in place of the circles. made of blue denim stamped with halfmoons and lines, embroidered in contrasting colorand finished with
is pretty as well as useful.
A lovely set of doilies in white linen are stamped in the same way. One was pansies and buds, embroidercd with yellow
wash silk, and the edges fringed. Another wash silk, and the edges fringed. Another
was birds, done in brown, and the third was leaves, done in greens.
Kid-glove tops attord a scope of useful things as well as pretty ones. If you have the tops of whito ones, they will mako cut in the sliape of an open apple blossom, painted to represent, and two or three cut gether with yellow baby ribbon. A plainer one is cint some pretty shape, and the name and date in gold paint. A dear little note-book, fiv "Note-book" printed iu gold, and a pencil tied to

\section*{besiife Etta Colby.}

\section*{RICE.BAGS AND MATTING}

Rice-bags do. uot preseut a ery alluring prospect when one looks at them with an
eye to evolving articles of fancy work from them, but fancy work from them, but
with very little trouble a vawith very little trouble a va-
riety of useful and beautiful riety of useful and beautiful
things may be made at small things may

Perhaps some of my readers is is the reed bas in which is. It is the reed-bag in which rice, crude sugar and some grades of tea are brought from China; many of the large boxes of tea are lined with
these bags. In the Chinese stores they may be purchased new, but the second-hand ones are quite
as efiective for fancy work after they are as etiective for fancy work after they are
well brushed. I am going to describe a few of tho articles of use and beauty that may be made from them.
They form the most convenient and unique paper-holders, aud may be decorabe rolled back about half way, giving the appearance of a double bag. I should have said that if the mat is flat it should be sewed together to form a bag. They usually ome in that shape, however
The bag may be painted in any design fancy dictates; it may be decorated with rosettes and tassels of rope, or it may be
finished with bows of riblon and loops of narrower ribbon, ou each of which is strung a Chinese coin. A fringe of these loops should bo made across the bottom of the
bag. The coins may be bought at any Chinese store for a small sum.
Handsome handkerchief-boxes are made from rice mats. A piece about fourteen or sixteen inches square is lined with India or surah. The edges of the mat must be
basted down antepressed before it is lined. Allow a.quilling of the India to show over the edge. Puff a cover of the same on a piecc of pastebourd about six inches square, putting in a layer of cotton in which plenty of satchet-powder is sprinkled. Sew this in the center of the square, eatch the sides together on each side of the right angle, about three inches from the corners, thus forming a box with a square opening. Line another piece of pasteboard and fasten Tack it to one side of the opening and decorate with bows of ribbon. The pointed corners may be filled in with pompons, or turned downward or inward, as desired.

A unique picture-holder may be made by opening the bag, cutting small opening the whole. Tapes to hold the pictures in place are sewed on the back.
Prelty suntwed back.
the mat for the body of the bonne by using ing a ruffle of pink, blue or gray chambrey around the front edge, and using the same If the cane bottom of bonnet.
menced to wear, remove a chair has comburlap, stretched tight, on it, and then with fancy tacks fasten a new bottom made from a rice-bag over it. This may be gilded or painted if desired, but the soft tones of the mats are beautiful without
any finish, and harmonize well with any
color.
Wall-pockets, comb and bruslı cases pretty when made froni rice-bags. The finer grades of floor-matting can be used in making many of these articles, particularly in covering footsteols.
Before closing I must describe a couple of paintings I saw recently. The mats had of paintings I saw recently. The mats had
been cut into an oval shape and fastened firmly on a thin board. On one of them the head of a Chinaman had been painted in a very realistic mauner, and ou the in a very realistic mauner, and ou the
other was a very pretty bunch of chrysanthemums. They were framed in plain oak and produced a decidedly pleasing eflect in and produced a decidedly pleasing
the library where they were hung.

Emma Seckie Marshall.
THREE WINTER-BLOOMING BULBS.
Anong the numerous bulbs offered by florists for winter looming there are three which should bo in tho collection of every one who has a windlow garden. They are the Chincse sacred lily, Oxalis lutea and Freesia refracta.
The Chinese lily, or joss flower, is the popular bulb grown by the Chinese. It is


Disign for Cushlons, Dollies, Etc.
a species of narcissus of the polyanthus section. The bulbs are very large, and each one produces several scapes of dcliciously scentod white flowers, not unlike those of the common paper-white narcissus. The bulbs are easily cared for, and sure to bloom. Simply place them in a bowl containing pebbles and water, and in from three to six weeks the buds will appear, and shortly develop into the exquisite, scented bloom Oxalis lutea is a small bulb suitable for a pot or basket. The flowers are a pleasing yellow, and borne in clusters on loug very handsome, as both foliage and flowers are abundantly produced, the former making an attractive groundwork for the flowers, which appear as a rich setting of golden bells. It is surprising how soon the dry bulbs develop into vigorous green plants. Start them uow, and dry them in the spr
bloom.
Freesia refracta is one of the most pop ular window bulbs recently introduced and many thousands-hundreds of thousands, indeed-have been sold this season, the demand for them increasing each year
The bulbs are about an inch long, and often The bulbs are about an inch long, and often
less than an inch in circumference, yet the less than an inch in circumference, yet the flowers produced are numerous, each scape
bearing from five to a dozen lovely trum pets. This bulb requires from three to four months to throw up its flower scape, but warded when the flowers appear, for they and fragrance. Do not defer planting unti after Christmas, as they rarely do well if
kept too long out of the ground. Set the and good drainage. deep, using porous soi as you would any common house plant. Allium, hyacinths, calla lilies, Spanish iris and many other bulbus flowers do well in the window in the winter, but few will
flonrish with so little care or afford such satisfactory results as the three bulbs described, and the dear readers who try them
will thauk the writer when the flowers apwill thauk the writer when the flowers appear for calling attention to and \(r\).
nending them for winter blooming.

\section*{HOW'S THIS!}

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case
of C Catarrh that cannot he cured by Hall's Catarrh
Cure F. J. CHENEY \& CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio.
We, the undersigned. have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 sears, and believe him perfectly hónorable
in all business tranacione and financially able to
inary out any ol,igation made by their firm.



\section*{WHEN I WAS A GIRL.}

All, low different it is being a wounan! It is impossible to luro to the heart of a voman the birds that once made joyous tumult there.
We who stand on the top of the hill of life, look back to the merry crowd climbing so lightly, so strong and so gay, and onto the back, knowing how vain and enpty to young ears are all such words:
"Oh, you radiant ones, stand still iu the cool, sweet dawn; drink deep of the fountain of youth; look into each wayside pool and smile back upon the inage there; turn aside and rest in the leafy shadows; loiter -loiter-loiter, for nothing so sweet can or come to you again !"
But the wind carries our words away; Which is quite as well, for who would heed them?
So we pass on dowu the hill, toward tho sumset, with a firm step, if not a dancing one, with courage and hope; not buoyant, but the reasonable, sonsible cheor of midllo age.
We faee one storm and bend to another, but we can still help a brother on. Many pleasant flowers bloom by tho wayside, and the sun touches us no longer to burn, but to warm and caress, until oue day we find that it is we who lean upou anothe shoulder, and soon, if we havo not been brawlers, crowding and pushing, peace Wo are at the foot of the hill, and glad, perhaps, that the journey is made.

Harriet M. King.

\section*{APPLE COMPOTES AND DESSERTS}

The most delicious way to cook apples for the table is to stew them in the ovell Cut the apples in quarters or pare and core them ouly. Place them in a deep earthen dish with just water enough to cover the bottom of the dish a half inch in depth. Fill the centers of the apples, if they are
cooked whole, with a little sugar and grated cooked whole, with a little sugar and grated
lemon peel. Cover the apples with an earth en plate and let them cook slowly for from forty minutes to three quarters of au hour. Thoy will then be perfectly tender, but his purpose. The juice around the apples may be boiled down to a jelly by reducing it in a sauccparrover the fire, adding a cup ful of sugar to every cupful of reduced juice.
made puddings we have is the famous apple dowdy. It is much better and more wholesome thau any other boiled dunup ling. Take six apples, peel, core and slice the apples boil, hiul of water. As soon as cupful of floor and a teaspoonful of bak-ing-powder sifted together, and a teaspoonul of butter rubbed through all. Stir the mixture to a paste with half a cupful of milk. Flour it, roll it out on the board or whe size of the saucepan. Cover the apples
with the paste, pressing the edges of the paste around the sides of the saucepan so as the saucepan with a a veight on it, and
on the
let the apples boil stcadily under the paste or fifteen minutes longer. Theu remove light and puffed up, and thoroughly done through. Lift it out on a dessert-plate and
turn the stewed apple underneath over it. The best sance to serve with this pudding is a hard sauce, sorved with butter aud To make the caramel sauce, dissolve half a cupful of sugar in a cupful of boiling loves and three or four bits of the yellow peel of a lemon. Let this syrup boil up
for ten minutes. Put two tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar iu a spider with a teaspoonful of water, and stir it till it turns brown. When it is a deep, rich brown, add
the other syrup and continue stirring until the two are melted together and are boiled up at once. Scrve this sauce with the bits of lemon peel in it, 'out take out the cinna-


\section*{OMLY ONE}

WEDDING PRESENT.

 TOKOLOGY, : conplete ladies' guide in
health and disease, is written by Dr. Alice
 ple pages ree. Best terms to agents.
CE B. STOCKHAM \& CO. 277 Madison-St. Chicago

\section*{A Superb Bullb Premium. VALUE \$1.00.}

Seven Fine Winter-blooming Bulbs Given for One Yearly Subscriber. By special arrangement we are able to offer until Christmas the following splendid collec-
tion of seven winter-blooming window bulbs for one yearly subseriber and 10 cents tion of seven winter-blooming window bulbs for one yearly subscriber and, 10 cents

 Flower An immense burb or
clump of bulbs whice whill throw ip
several laree saper of equisite
white, scented flowers, as shown in white, scen.
engraving.
1oxalis Kutea, the lovely yel1 Gliadiolus Colvilli Alba, a
fine bulb for pot culture: produces
 Allium Neaporitanum, a small
 1 Freesif Refracta Alla, the
Sweetest and
loveliest
of winter-


 1. Fine Named, Single, Early
Taifo white, rcd, yollow roryi-
egatca. Name the color proferred.
 manam anmem mix and anam

nd in a club of four ycarly subscribers, and 10 cents additional with each (making \(\mathbb{\$ 2} 40\) in Superb, Large, Named Dutch Hyacinth, Donble or Single,
1 Extra Fine Donble, Early Tnlip, White, Red, Yellow or Variegated, 1 Fime Bulb of the Elegant Ornithogalum Arabicum, a Grand Flowering Pot-plant. This makes you a collection of 31 bulbs, enough to make your bome look like a green-
house tbis winter. (Rcmember, that according to our rules in our Premium List, you are per-
 nly bolds good until Christmas. Now is the time to pot the buppar in the paper insaine blop and
Price of collection, when purchased, 50 cents; or with Farın and Fireside one year, witer.

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Ohio.
(Oux Similay gifternom.
STRENGTH FOR TO-DAY.
Strength for to-day is all we need,

As there never will be to morrow
For to-morrow will prove but another to-day,
With its measure of joy and sorro Then why forecast the trials of life
With much sad and grave persistence, With much sad and grave persistence,
And wait and watch for a crowd of ills

\author{
Strength for to-day, what a precious boon
}

For earnest souls who labor,
For the willing hands that minister Strength for to-day, that the weary hearts In the battle of the right may quail not, In the battle of the eye, bedimmed by bitter tears, In their search for light may fail not. Strength for to-day, on the down-hill track, That up, far up on the other side, Ere long they may safely rally.
Strength for to-day, that our precious youth May happily shun temptation; On a strong and sure foundation. Strength for to-day, in house and home To scatter kind words and loving deeds, fing in God completely. Strength for to-day is all we need, For to-morrow will prove but another to-day,
With its measure of joy and sorrow.

Aeditorial in the Sunday-School Times sets forth the unwisdom of being unduly anxious for point by the following incident in a busy womau's life: She was the mother of a large family, and beiug in plain circumstances, was re-
quired to do her own work. Sometimes in the multitude of her tasks and cares she lost the sweetness of her peace, and, like Martha, became troubled and worinuing she had been uuusually hurried, and things had not gone smoothly. She had breakfast to get for her family, her husband to care for as he hasted anay early to his work, and her children to household duties which filled the poor, weak woman's hands until her strength was well nigh utterly exhausted; and she had not gone through it all that morning in a sweet, peaceful way. She had allowed herself to lose her patience, and to grow fretful, vexed and unhappy. She had spoken quick, hasty, petulant words to had been iu e fever of irritation and disquiet all the morning.
When the children were gone, and the was all quiet, the tired woman crept upstairs to her own room. She was greatly discouraged. She felt that her morning he had sadly failed in her duty; that she had grieved her Master by her waut of paticnce aud gentleness, and had hurt her ill-tempered words. Shutting her door she took up her Bible and read the story of the healing of the sick woman: "He touched her hand, and the fever left her; and she arose and ministered unto them."
"Ah!" she said, "if I could have had that touch before I bcgan my morning's work, the ferer would have left me, and I should then have been prepared to minister sweetlearned that she needed the touch of Christ to make her ready for beautiful and gentle service.

COLD HEARTS.
As to serving the Lord with cold hearts and drowsy souls, there has been too much of it, aud it causes religion to wither. Men suails when they would win everlasting life. Preachers go on see-sawing, droning
and prosing, and the people fall to yawning and folding their arms, and then say God is withholding his blessing. Every the ragged regiment, blames his luck, and some churches have learned the same plants and Apollos water, God gives the those who throw the blame on God, when it belougs to themselves.-Spurgeon.

MUSIC FREE TO YOU.


In the resurrection "they neither marry nor are given in marriage," Matt. xxii. 30. Again, "They that have done good (shall come forth) to the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil to the resurrec tion of condemnation;" that is, one clas state, and the grave to one resurrectionstate. It is testified that Paul preached state. It is testified that Paul preached
Jesus and the resurrection, Acts xvii. 18 This could not mean that Paul simply preached the act of rising from the grave The mere act of rising from the grave is not necessarily a good thing. Lazarus and the son of the widow of Nain arose frous the grave, but not to the resurrection (state) preached by Paul. They merely received a renewal of mortal life. The wicked of a certain class will rise from the grave, but the act of rising will not be to them a gladsome event, but the contrary; they would prefer to be left in the oblivion of the tomb. Ererything depends upon thestate to which the rising from the grave is the introduction. Paul preached the resurrec-tion-state of incorruption and immortality. To this state the dead have to rise. The mere act of risiug is not the resurrection. It is involved in it; it is a part, but as employed in the Scriptures it required the ployed in the scriptures after coming out of the grave to be State after coming out of the grave to be
added, before the idea expressed by the word resurrection is complete.
eminent men on the gospel miracles. A few years before his death, in reply to a question put to him by a somewhat skeptical friend, the late Prof. Ezra Abbot
said, "I know of no events in history that said, "I know of no events in history that are better substantiated than the resurrec-
tion of Christ and the other gospel miracles."
Dr. Thomas Dick declared, "Of the reality of the miracles we have as high a degree
of evidence as we have of the reality of auy other events recorded in the reality of or in the history of the world. The single fact of the resurrection of Christ rests upon a weight of evidence so great that the rejection of it would be almost equivalent Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, observed'"I have been used, for many years, to study the history of other times, and to examine and weigh the evidences of those who have written about them; and -I know of no proved by better and fuller evidence of every sort, to the mind of a fair inquirer than that Christ died and rose again from the dead.'
H. L. Hastings, editor of The Christian Boston), and a writer and lecturer of uote says in his pamphlet on "The Inspiration of the Bible:" "Che perverse logic that disputes and cavils at the miracles of Christ, can dispute every fact and deny disputer.' \(\qquad\)
Where? How? Each in his own sphere, whether that sphere may be in a permanent place or in one of temporary sojourn. There is no spot on this planet where any of God's intelligent creatures can divert himself of his responsibilities or innocently shirk the performance of his duties. Everywhere he uust lend a hand in the ment of his kingdom, and in the saving of souls. In deciding how this can be best furnished, he must take-into consideration his own talents, adaptability and euvironcircumstances may not be duty to certain God gives to every man his own work, the work for which God has qualified him, to work for which God has qualifed him, to
which he has called him, and for the performance of which he will hold him ac formance of which he will

GOD'S PLAN OF YOUR LIFE
Never complain of your birth, your training, your employments, your hardships; never fancy that you could be something, if ouly you had a different lot
assigned you. "God understands his own plan, and he understands what you waut a great deal bettcr than you do. The very things that you most deprecate as fatal limitations or obstructions, are probably What you most want. Choke, that devillike envy which gnaws your heart, because you are not in the same lot with others
bring down your soul, or rather, bring it up to receive God's will, and do his work in your lot, in your sphere, and then you
shall find that your condition is never opposed to your good, but really consistent

\section*{vS.}

\section*{Accidents.}

A strong constitution is one of the most' valuable possessions a man or woman an have. Yet the strongest constitutions are not proof against a multitude of the simplest accidents. A pebble in the road, a banana skin on the sidewalk, any one of the little things one is liable to meet at every step, may give the strongest person a sprained ankle or a strained limb.

Allcock's Porous Plasters are a most valuable adjunct to a strong constitution. They do not take its place, but they help it to hold its own. To a weak constitution they are absolutely indispensable.

No man can tell to what risks he may be exposed any day. If he is wise he will make sure of being able to meet them by having at hand an

\section*{Allcock' \(S^{\text {Promenser }}\)}
a sure remedy for cold, hoarseness, lame ,back, strains of the muscles, etc.

\section*{The ofrowomif Hali-Hose}

Are so constructece as to Fit.
They contain NO BUNCHES,

\section*{NO PERCEPTIBLE SEAMS,}

NOTHING TO ANNOY, and are made of
The BEST YARNS and in a Great Variety of Attractive Styles.
Shaw Stocking Co., Lowell, Mass,

\section*{Beeman's Pepsin Gum.}
 CAUTION.-See that the name
Beeman is on each wrapper. The Perfection of Chewing for Indigestion. Each tablet con-
tains ono grain Beeman's pure pepsin. Seud 5 cents for sample package. 39 Lake St., Cleveland, 0. inators of Pepsin Chewing Gum.

\section*{You Dye in} 30 minutes


CENTS
 T. D. CAMPBELL, SENT FREE.


\section*{The Rugged Child}
is largely an "outdoor" product. Fresh air and exercise usually produce sound appetite and sound sleep. Sickly children obtain


\section*{great benefit from}

\section*{Scoti's Emulsion}
of cod-liver oil with Hypo phosphites, a fat-food rapid of assimilation and almost as palatable as milk.

(Ow furm.

THAYER'S BERRY BULLETIN NO. 8, FOR NOVEMBER, 1893.
The grape-vine accommodates itself to almost all metliods of treatment, and with reasonablo care gives abundance of fruit. drained and cultivated, same as for other fruits, is generally admitted by all, but proper pruning-the easiest part of giape of any part of the work.

It must be remembered that the vine bears its fruit on shoots of the samo yoar's growth, from eyes on the provious year's wood. It is necessary to understand yomg wood wherever we desire truit to grow. A oue or two year old plant, when sent from the nursery, may havo only one all should be cut off but the strongest one, and that cut back to within two eyes of the base. These two eyes will produce they have made a growth of a few inches, rub off the weak one and let the strong one grow until September, when the end should be pinched off to ripell up the wood. Late
in tho fall cut back to within three eyes of the basc.
shoots and suckers should be pinched off. The second year the strongest shoots from these three eyes as before. The third and succeeding years allow'only the strong canes to grow with branches to compare with the vigor of the vine.
Trim all vines severely in the fall, leaving spurs or canes of new wood, containing two or three eyes each, for next sumnier's fruit.

After pruning, lay the vines down and protect for winter the same as for blackberries and raspberies.
An application of fine manure between the rows of all small fruits will protect the roots in winter, feed them in early spring and greatly increase the size and quality of ruit.
The ground intended for spring setting plants will be in better condition if plowed and manured at once, harrowing ting.
As soon as the ground is frozen cover the awberry bed lightly with marsh hay lean straw, coarse manure, or some other until ge plants start in the spring, then rake between the rows for a summer mulch. The ripening of strawberries may be delayed a few days by allowing the mnlch to This delay often saves the crop from injury by late frosts.
You may have plants of blackberries, red raspberries, currants, gooseberries and grapes for early spring setting by digging or bying at once, and keoping them \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { buried in sand away from frost unt out. } & \text { M. A. THAYER. }\end{array}\)
Wisconsin.

\section*{THE WONDERFUL PEA.}

The introduction into Florida the pas eason of the." Wouderful." pea, has solved the question, How shall a man earn a livgon sandy pine lands while his orange ore is coming into bearing? From this pea, planted about the first of May, can be
eut by the midadle ôf July, several tons of fodder per acrefequal to alfalfa clover, and from the second growth the vines will sield a fifty to one hundred fold crop o shelled peas. For table use or as feed for horses, cattle or hogs, it is better and gen-gatherer it has no equal in legumi nous plants in the South, and the second crop of rines and the roots, after the peas are gathered, leave the ground sufficiently ertilized, or nearly so, for a crop of sweet orange-trees, will shade the ground and reep down grass and weeds, some of the With the general
With (why general introduction of this vea (why called a pea we know not, for in vine, leaf, pod and berry it is a bean), the South would no longer be dependent upon the North for hay or grain, butter, cheesc (she has; nor for nitrogenous fertilizers o nine plenty of phosphate), and minety s obtainable per ceot sulphate of potash cattle and hogs cheaply kept, animal manure would be abundant, greatly increas-
ing the effeetiveness of ehemical fertilizers,
and general farming on pine lands is made practicable. With this fact established, Florida lands should be worth more than average farm lands in the North. Florida. Geo. W. Hastings.

RIGHT THERE IN WASHINGTON STATE. Here are a few of the many remarkable things which the state of Washington has produced:
An apple woighing 2 pounds and
nce.
A bunch of grapes weighing 6 pounds. An onion weigling 4 pounds and 1 ounce A potato woighing 8 pounds and 4 ounces. A radish weighing \(9 \frac{1}{2}\) pounds. A beet weighing 30 pounds.
A pumpkin weighing 93 pounds.
A watermelon weighing 64 pounds
A cabbago weighing 53 pounds. A squash weighing 120 pounds. A squash weighing 120 pounds.
Timothy 7 feet 8 incles high. Clover 5 feet high
Clover 5 feet high.
Alfalfa from a yield'o
Alfalfa from a yield of 12 tons per acre. Corn stalks 14 fect high.
A hill of potatoes that yielded 43 pounds Sixty-seven pounds of potatoes from pounds plañted.
Hops from a yield of 9,592 pounds per acre.
Whe
acre.
Oats from a yield of 125 bushels per acre. A blackberry-bush showing 21 feet growth this year.
A branch from a prune-tree 33 inches long with 46 pounds of fruit on it.
A lump of coal weighing 16,860 pounds. A plank 50 inches wide, 30 inches thick and 32 feet long, and not a knot on it.Seattle Press-Times.


ALL SENT FREE!


\section*{FRON UTAH.}

Mast, Crowell \& Kirkpatrick : to pay for 100 subscribers according to your Plan No. 1, and the following 25 Portfolios. Send by freight Spoons, 25 Portfolios. Send by freight. \(\begin{gathered}\text { JoHn England, Sr. }\end{gathered}\)

THE FARM AND FIRESIDE ONE YEAR (24 ISSUES) AND
THIS SET OF 6 SILVER-PLATED TEASPOONS



BIG WAGES



One agent took sixty-three subscriptions out of eighty-seven calls, and another elevell subscriptions in one hour, which gave him a profit
of nearly \(\$ 5.00\) for only one hour's work. These are no exceptions. Mally agents are succeeding wonderfully well soliciting subscriptions for of papers, and they say that it is all because of our magnincent premiums and excellent journals. The people want our papers and our
prcmiums. You can succeed. Try it. Write for our special terms to agents and club raisers, or save time and money hy sending 50 cents at prcmiums. You can succeed. Try it. Write for our special terms to agents and club raiserss, or save time and money by sending 50 cents at
once for this outfit, consisting of sample copies of papers and all necessary instructions for agents to take subscriptions and begin to coin
money. You will never regret it as long as you live, for it is an opportunity of a lifetime. Write immediately, for this is the best season of

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Ohio.

YOURCHOICE OF 3 BOOKS INCLUDING UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
Selected from the Following List, Given for One Yearly Subscriber to Farm and Fireside; or with Farm and Fireside One Year, 60 Cents.

\section*{Postage Paid by Us in Each Case.}

Uncle Tom's Cabin. No. 837.
By Harrict Beecherstowe. This is the reg-
ular \(\$ 2.00\) edition of this famous book, bound
 for wora, page for paze and pieture for picture
fat the original book as publibished under the
and
Pilgrim's Progress. No. 802.
A very fine books; 296 pages, many illustra-
tions, excellent paper, large, clear print.

\section*{Robinson Crusoe. No. 801.}

The most popular story for boys ever pub-
lished. 256 pages, and illustrations.
Ethel's Vow, and The Squire's Only
Daughter. No. 829.
Two very fascinating novels bound in one
volume. They to as one book. 64 pages.

Floral Conversation. A beautiful little yolume, with quotations

An American Girl in London. No. 725.
The Eclipse Musical Folio. No. 804. Conitains 45 pieces of sheet musie, vocal and
instrumental, by popular composers.
pages.

Cast Up by the Sea. No. 814.
Recipes for Making 200 Kinds of
Recipes for making 200 kinds of laundry
oilet and other soaps. 48 pages.

Esop's Fables. No. 808. Teaches valuable lessons to the youth in an

A Bartered Birthright. No. 832. Dick Onslow Among the Indians.
\begin{tabular}{l} 
A thrillingstory of frontier life in Indian \\
times. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
Poultry Book. No. 816.
Contains a vast amount of information
about poultry. 224 pages aud many illustra-
tions
Handy Horse Book. No. 820.
A book of 178 pages, giving exhaustive infor
mation about the horse. Some unscrupulous publishers advertise a set of books very cheap, but when the subscriber rcceives them he finds to his disgust that they
are all bound together in one little inslgnificant volume and printed on miseralle paper in the finest type. Put this is not and never vill be
said of our books, for we publish themn ourselves, and guarantee that they are all separate and individual books, printed on tod


Address FARM AŃN FIRESIDE, Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Ohio.

A NOTCH ON A STICK.




 \({ }^{[7 T}\) b be contimuued.]
Outx flitallamy.
"DinNa chide the mither." Ah! dinua chide the mithe
Ye may na hae ber lang; Ye may na hae her lang;
Her voice, abune your baby rest Sae softly cooned the sang. She thocht ye ne'er a burdeu, \(n^{\prime}\) heart an' hand in carin' y Foun'still their dear employ Her han' has lost its cumnin', It's trembliu' uow and slow,
But her heart is leal and lovin As it was long ago!
n' though her strength may wither, An' faint her pulses beat, Nane will be like the mither,
So steadfast, true and sweet!

\section*{Ye maun revere the mither,}

Feeble, an' auld, an' gray,
The shinin' ones are helpin
Adoon her eveniu' way!
Her bairns wha wait her yonder,
Her gude mon gone before
She wearies-can you wonder?
To win to that hraw shore.

\section*{Ah! dinna chide the mither}

O lips be slow to say
A word to vex the gentle heart
Wha watched your childhood's days;
Ay'rin to heep the tedder voice
Wha crooned the cradle sang;
An' dinua chide the cradle sang
J'e may na hae her lang! Margare
In Guatemala's huilding at the world's fair In Guatemala's huilding at the world's fair
the reception-room is furnished in blue and white, the national colors, and opens into a court filled with native ferns. Across this washed cavern with priceless orchids dangling from rocks and logs and trees. Guatemala carried off the first prize at
lection of these rare plants.
R1D Yourself of the discomfort and danger
attending a Cold by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an old estahlished curative for
Coughs, Sore Throat and Pulmonary affections.
Ir will probahly be a matter of surprise to
the general reader to learn that the petticoat was first worn exclusively by men. In the reign of King Henry VII. the dress of the English was so fantastical and absurd that it was
difficult to distiuguish one sex from theother. difficult to distiuguish one sex from the other.
In the inventory of Henry V. appears "a pettiIn the inventory of Henry V. appears "a petti-
coat of red damask, with open sleeves." There coat of red damask, with open sleeves." There the Tudor period.
The sixtieth anniversary of the birth of the Empress Dowager, of China, was celebrated recently in the traditional manner. More
than \(1,200,000\) pieces of red silk, forty feet loug and three feet wide, were made in the imperial factories to be used, according to foreign papers, in the decoration of the streets of Pc mandarins that they should not send the usual presents, but should use the money in relieving tbe poor. Her majesty, it is said, gave
about \(\$ 20,000\) to the poor of each province from

\section*{THE STRIPPER'S WILD RIDE.}

Lieut. Arnold, who is attached to the staff of Gov. Brown, of Kentucky, has just arrived here from the Cherokee strip, where he was
successful in securing a splendid claim. On the memorable morning he made the run on
a thoroughbred race-horse be had brought a thoroughbred race-horse be had brought
there expressly for the purpose. Startlng from a point four miles east of Hunnewell he
had to rlde sixtcen miles south to a point known as Blackwells. He covered the distance in fifty-two minutes, accompanied by a
"cow-puncher" thoroughly acquaiuted with "cow-puncher" thoroughly acquaiuted with
the country. At least fifty well-mounted men were in hot pursuit for the same claim, but
the lieutenant got there first. Several other the lieutenant got there first. Several other strlp. It is close to the Shekasky river, and is and \(\S 5,000\), accordIng to experts.
Arnold ls a sunburnt, sinewy-looking man of about forty. He said last night: "I was
prepared for a tough experience, but great heavens! not for what I saw and underwent To begin, with, thousands of men and women
were kept forty-eight hours in the line enwere kept forty-eight hours in the line en-
deavoriug to reglster. The dust was simply one was black and unrecognizable. There was
hardly a drop of water to drink, and washing was an impossibility. Fifteen thousand grimy
human beings tore madly into the new dohuman beings tore madly into the new do-
main, reminding me more of the maggots on a carcass than anything else. The sooners
were in possession almost everywhere. Lots were in possession almost everywhere. Lots
of them were shot, and I saw one sooner hanged in short order. In my ride I noticed
"There was fighting and bloodshed enough
to satisfy the very worst of the bad men from Bitter creek. Not far from my claim two men third interfered and endeavored to separate them. He got a shot through the wrist, and then the two proceeded to kill each other.
saw one fellow lying dead with a hand kerchie drawn tight around his neck. He had been on him. When I made the rush I wore mighty little aud carried no arms, but I felt more comfortable wheu my winchester was iumy hands. The sceues after the rush were
terrible. I saw the two women who were burned by the prairie fire, and the soldiers enough of that sort of thing to last me the rest of my life. Blackwell, the so-called Indian, every other name to the town ite anan.' He put his hay up to a dollar a bale after the rush, but the boys went to him with a few doubleharreled persuaders on theirshoulders, and he was glad to get down to fifty cents after a brie discussion. They also made him stand
original prices for his town lots. I shouldn't he surprised if they were to hang him an morning.
"Well, I'm glad to get away from the strip awhile, although now that the rain has come and the dust settled, there is not so much hardship
and was fearful at first, especially for women and Im afraid even now an awful winter is "My claim is disputed, like all the rest, butl have a clear case. My papers are all right, and I expect to return in a mouth or so and co
mence improvements."-St. Louis Republic.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline & \multirow[b]{48}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
When we talk about our national indebtedess, we are likely to think of the great war ebt of the United States, but the debts of the forty-four individual states amount to quite a dy sum. At present this sum is \(\$ 224,000,000\), ad the interest on this amount is \(\$ 10,000,000\) a ear. During the decade from 1880 to 1890 , hen the population of the United States ineased froln \(50,000,000\) to \(62,000,000\), there was increase of the debt of the states. The ates themselves have increased in number orm thirty-four to forty-four, but their dehts ave fallen off \(\$ 10,000,000\) during the decade, or the rate of \(\$ 1,000,000\) a year. \\
A scrutiny of the list of state debts discloses many interesting facts. Few states are lessed with a total freedom from debt. mong these are Vermont, Iowa, Micbigan, linois, Wisconsin, Oregon and Montana. irginia's state debt, which, soou after the ar, rose to the enormous sum of \(\$ 17,000,000\), been reduced to \(\$ 31,000,000\), on which she pass the beavy interest of \(\$ 1,500,000\) a year. West Virginia, which separated from Virginia aring the war, refuses to assume any poron of the Virgiuia deht, and Virginia at the ame time refuses to pay West Virginia's poron. \\
Many of the states have largely reduced their ebt of recent years. Pennsylvania, for inance, cut hers down \(\$ 9,000,000\) during tbe ecade 1850-90. Ohio reduced hers from 85,700,0 to \(\$ 2,700,000\). Missouri reduced hers from \(6,000,000\) to \(\$ 8,000,000\), and Tennessee cut hers own from \(\$ 27,000,000\) to \(\$ 16,000,000\). A few of states, on the contrary, notahly Indiana ad Miunesota, have increased their debts uring the same decade.--The Golden Rute. \\
THE BALTIMORE ORIOLE. \\
The Baltimore oriole deserves a long notice. e is a prince in a house of princes. The famy to which he belongs is composed of birds markable for plumage, note, nest, eggs and abit. Each can claim something curious and rigiual; but the Baltimore shines iu everyne of these particulars, for iu plumage, song nd nest alike he is an espccially remarkable ird. \\
When the earl of Baltimore became the lord f Marylaud, his followers quickly noticed e correspondence between his heraldic livery of orange and black and the orange and
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{abstract}
in the new estates, so that, very naturally, th name "Baltimore hird" was suggested, an His uest is one of the most ples of hird-weaving in existence rul is mam trips of sack, and so firmly knit together that it in bear a weight of twenty or thirty pounds. est is suspended from two or three termina wigs for protection from numerous enemie uch as snakes, oppossums and the like. It ent the eggs from being thrown out by the rec-climblng foes are rare, it is hung, not at er of twigs tha cr than when cxposed to the wiud, hut is ver erials. The oriole's loud, flute-like not inging from tbe tree-tops in the morning ar melody and bright plumage have never bee bestowed on the same hird.-Scrimier's May
\end{abstract}

\section*{UPHOLD THE LAW}

\section*{Public attention has been strongly directe} of late to the evil result of attempting meet crime with lawlessnes peculiarly atrocto states there bave bee the horror has been emphasized in at leas ims of the mobs were wrongly accused.
These shamcful actions hare aroused eneral discussion, and have produced a
vulsion of feeling in those sections of th country where lynchihg has been most commou. The respectable citizens have bastene hich have beeu indescribably cruel and fiendish
It is encouraging to read in mauy of the local papers eager disavowal of these acts on bebal thiug like a serious attempt to punish the leaders of the mob.
If thes shoul impossible in all of
ands.
lands. be in the rare cases where a community is isolated tbat there is no legal machine
There i
country, and every lynching merely mak the regular operation

Rheumatism and Neuralgia Cured. Send this slip with a 2 -cent stamp to W. H.
Hill \& Co., Detroit, Mich., and they will scnd
. you a sample bottle of AR-THRO-PHON-I-A
Hill's Rheumatic Specific, free.

STAR-DUST. Satire, humor and pathos in prose Sel



FREE Stove Polishing Mititen


\section*{Free Scholarship and Education Free}

TO ALL Ambitious and Determined

\section*{Young Men hnd Young Women,}

\section*{Selections.}

\section*{THE VANISHING WHITE CITY.}

Euraptured memory and all ye powers of
To new life waken! stamp the vision clear in the soul's inmost substance! Oh, let seelng Be more than sceing; let the entranced ear
Take deep these surging sounds, Inweaved wlth light
Of unlmagined radlance; let the intense
Hlumined loveliness that thrills the night Strike in the human heart some deeper sonse!

\section*{lue,}

And yon long, white imperial colonnade,
And many-columned peristyle enduc
The mind with beauty that shall nover fade;
Tlough all too soon to dark oblivion wend-
1ng-
red in one happy hour to know as swift an ending.
Thou shalt of all the cltles of the world Famed for their grandeur, everinore In the world's living thought, the one most sure
love undying and of endless praise For beauty only-chief of all thy kind;
mmortal, even because of thy brief days, mmortal, even becanse of thy brief days,
Thou cloud-bult, fatry elty of the mind! Thou cloud-bullt, fatry elty of the mind! The latest, lordllest fower of earthly art; This doth be breathc, while resting from his
> strife,

wakes ue against his weary heart,
flings the faded flower on time's down
rushing stream.
Oh, never as here in the eternal years
Hath burst to bloom matr fre mirst to bloom man's free and soaring spirit,
nd the darkmeled, all untouehed by tears And the dark theight of swift the mind's fmanings Ganght seulptured form and eotor
before-

Save where the soul beats unembodied wing shore
weled with lvory palaces like these; By day a miracle, a dream by night Yet real as beauty 1 s , and as the seas oose waves gla
terlng light,
When million lamps, and coronets of fire, fountains as of fame to the bright stars

Glide, magic boat, from out the green lagoon;
'Neath the dark bridge, into thls smitlng glow dark bridge, into thls smitling
unthought glory. Even the glistening mon
moon in the ncarer he scene, my soul, till ever 'tis thiue own! This is art's citadel and erown. How still The innumerous multitudes from every zone fill
h joyous tears unwept. Now solemn
Of brazen music give the waiting soul Here where the at other speech disdalns, goall
silent multitudes! Ye are a part
the wlse architect's supreme and glorio

\section*{0 joy almost too high for saddened mortal!} O ecstasy envisioned! Thou shouldst be Lasting as thou art lovely; as immortal
sthrough all time the matchless thought
of thou!

\section*{paln}
thy incoistancy! Could we but banlsh not reigir
ne with the golden su nset that doth vanlsh skles;
the pale mystery of the New-World
thlooms once only, then forever dlesPouring a century's wealth on one dear
Then vanish, City of Dream, and be no more, unkiown shorc.
\(\xrightarrow{\text { - }}\)

\section*{HOW TO AVOID TAKING COLD.} the best inethods of resisting colds will be of peculiar interest to women. Autumn, according to the writer, is the most favorresistance to disease, and the eure may be wrought at home and without expense.
The first important point to be eonsidin functions fkin, for the skin supplements body. So intimately related to the vital proeesses is the slin that a burn of eveu slight severity extending over more than
three fifths of the body is usually fatal. The influence of eold upon the skin canses a temporary blanching of the surface. The
minute blood-vessels contract, and the minute blood-vessels contract, and the
blood recedes aud accumulates in deeper blood recedes aud accumulates in deeper
and more protected structures. The cireulation, usually sluggish, is profoundly disturbed, the nervous system is profoundly impressed, and various undesirable symptoms indicate an imminent illness. These results attend beeause there is failure to
reaet at the point of exposure, and prompt react at the point of exposure, and prompt reaetiou presupposes pure blood and
pleuty of it circulating in a healthy skin Pure blood can only be made from proper food-not inedieine-assimilated during exercise in purc air, not too waru.
A healthy skin is a clean skin; one from which all the organic debris has been removed by thorough washing, not by moistening the greasy impurities and then distributing them evenly over the surlace, as we polish a shoe; nor, if it be permitted to add to the pieture, by wiping off, womanfashion, with the corner of the towel, through the week, and taking a halfhearted sponge bath on Sunday. Now, the month's treatment recommended by the month's treatinent recommended by
the physician who wrote the artiele shonld the physician who wrote the artiele should
be commeueed immediatcly, and eonsists be commeueed inmediatcly, and eonsists
in keeping the skin clean by frequent, thorough and energetic bathing, followed by mueh friction. At the beginning it is well to employ massage occasionally until the skin beoomes hardeued to rough
Immediately upon rising move leisurely about the room for a few minutes, day by day inereasiug the exposure of the body, until soon you can take an air bath of five or ten minutes' duration without discomfort. This exposure should always be folSoon by brisk rubbing beloned all over Soon the body may be dampenat which has stood exposed over night and is nearly the temperature of the room. Next, use a sponge slightly moisteued; then one which is not so dry. Soon the cold bath may be taken with impunity and may become nore prolonged and more beueficial as the skin becomes aecustomed to it These baths must be followed iu all eases
by brisk and prolonged rubbing, of the skin, and they are merely the skin gymnastics, not taking the place of, the thor ough eleansiug bath, which should be attended to at some other hour.
As the weather becomes colder the morning temperature of the room and the bath should beeome gradually lower, until when you are habituated to them you may venture to open the window a littre on warmier nornings and expose the nude body to a slight draft. During the night the mucous membrane should be hardened guarding the eliamber windows open feet warm and dry, the body dry, and during the day remain outdoors as much as the weather will permit, resisting the impulse to put on heavy clothing. Avoic violent chauges and the long-continued cooling of a single part of the body. Re member that the draft through a two-inch aperture is often more dangerous than the wind through an entirely open window and that the Thanksgiving dinner is as active iu causing a cold as the November
blasts. blasts.

\section*{WONDERFUL MACHINERY.}

A new London stean plant has been constructed of a character so largely auto matic in its various mechanisms as to
appear almost independent of human attention. This is particularly marked in the case of the huge boilers, in the management of which, so long as the steam pressure is under 100 pounds, the automatie stokers keep steadily at their work feeding the furnaees, and the steam blast keeps the fires roaring. As, however, the indicator on the pressure-gage ereeps up gins to slide pounds, a driving-belt 10 and precisely at the naximum pressure the steam blast is shut off, the stokers stop dead, and the fires begin to die down; then the driving band begins to reverse its movement, and presently the steam blast
is turned on and the fires begin to be fed again, the vast and magnificent driving again, the vast and magnificent driving
wheel of thirty feet in dianieter, in the center of the building, all the while revolving with the utmost possible steadiness and regularity. The self-regulating iness and regularity. The self-regulating
charaeter of the different parts is pronounced one of the typical wonders of modern maehinery

St. Vitus Dance. One hottle Dr. Fenner's Specibac
cures. Free by mail. Circular. Fredonia, N , Y.

\section*{Mr. REED AS A PHILOSOPHER}

Before the conversation had gone beyond the serious point, I remember asking the ox-speaker how he felt at the time when the entire Democratie press of the country had pounced upon him; wheu he was be ing held \(u_{1}\), as "The (zar", -a man whose iron heels wero crushing out American
popular goverument. "Oh," he promptly popular goverument. "Oh," he promptly replied, "you mean what were my feelings while the uproar about the rules of the fifty-first Congress was going on, and while the question was in doubt? Well, I had no feeling except that of entire serenity, and the reason was simple. I kuew just what I was going to do if the house did not sustain me;" and raising his eyes, with a typieal twist of his mouth, which those who have seen it don't easily forget, he added, "When a man has deeided upon a plan of action for either contingency there is no need for him to be disturbed, you know"
"And may I ask what you had deter mined to do if the house decided ad versely?"
"I should simply have left the chair, re signed the speakership, and left the house esigning my seat in Congress. Ther were things that could be done, you know outside of political life, and for my owu part I had made up my mind that if political life consisted in sitting helplessly in the speaker's chair, and seeing the majority powerless to pass legislation, I had had enough of
After a inoment's pause be turich After a moment's pause he turnca, and sile, continued: "Did it ever occur to rou that it is a very soothing thing to know exactly what you are going to do it hings do not go your way? You have then made yourself equal to the worst, and bave only to wait and find out what was ordained before the foundation of the world."-McClure's Magazine.
(Tasteless-Effectual.) BILIOUS and MERVOUS DISORDERS,
such as Sick Headache Weak Stomach, Impaired .Digestion Constipation, Liver Complaint, and Female Ailments. Covered with a Tasteless \& Soluble Oonting. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.


\section*{"w OWEN ELECTRIC BELT.}


The Only Scientific and Practical Electric Belt Electricity for the Cure of Diseases

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE



The Owen Electric Belt and Appliance Co. Main Office and Only Factory,
WEN ELECTRIO BELT BLDG. THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT BLDG.
201 to 211 STATEST., CHICAGO, MLI.



AN UNSOLVED PROBLEM.
WIre-" Why, I deelare, that Isabel Tomboy is married. How do some girls

When that world's fair cheese weighing eleven tons begins to age it will break up the show \(\begin{array}{r}\text { The Largest } \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { Electric Belt Establishment } \\ \text { MENTION THIS PAPER. }\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}\)

\(\qquad\) 1


\(\overline{\text { A SUCCESSFUL PRACTITIONER. }}\) He touched her wrist with his finger-tips, And the maid's heart-beats revealed to him The paiu that lingered there.
He read the same in her clear brown eyes, Theu under his own M. D.
Wrote boldly this prescription o
\(\qquad\)

A
ANDING UP FOR HIS RIGHTS RE you the editor that takes
the society items") inquired
caller, an undersized man w
a tiniad, appealing look on
face.
"Xes, sir",


\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{10}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
TO MAKE IT MORE BINDING. \\
Attorney-"Have you been sworn?" Witness-"Yes, sir." \\
Attorney-"Your name?" \\
Witness-"Spatterly." \\
Attorney-"Occupation, Mr. Spatterly \\
Witness-"Real estate agent." \\
Attorney-"Your Honor, may I ask th man be sworn again?"-Chicugo Tribune \\
CLEARLY A FRAUD.
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{slate message."
Kilduff-"Could you read it?"}

Mullins-"Yes."
Kit wuff-"'hen it was a fraud. It
from Horace."
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Justly indignant.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Josiah-"Hereafter, Mandy, I want
tend to your own errands."} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Mandy-"What's the matter} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Josialu- "Well, I went to every second-hand
furniture store in town, an' not a one of them}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
Chicago Inter-Ocean.
a year after.
Mr. Benedict-"I met Howard to-day. He was surprised to know we are married. Says
you told him once you wouldn't marry the best man living." "Well, the fact is, I did."
Mrs. Benedict-. "Is Mr. Benedict-" "Is that so? How did your
come to change your mind?" Mrs. Benedict-"Well, the fact is, I didn't." GOOD OUTLOOK. Whereby he could readily distinguish them from others.
a rare breed. I have seen some just like them in my own yara.
"'That's
"'That's not at all unlikely,' replied the farmer, 'for they are not the only ducks I
have had stolen lately,'",

\section*{WATER AND MILK.} house for a month, kept by an bouest anntry mer, and just after supper they sat down to talk over their pleasant surroundings.
"Just think," said one, "what lovely milk that was. Nice and rich, and so much better "It's too good to last, I'm afraid," responded the elder one.
Next morning they were up earls, walking
. tbrough the garden before break fast.
The farmer and his hired man were in the cow-lot adjoining.
"OBill," they heard him call out, "did you
water them cows before you milked 'em?" water girls cooved at each other with quick understanding.
""There," exclaimed the elder, "didn't I tell
you it was too good to last \(\%\) " and they went. you it was too good to last t", and they went
slowly and sadly into the house, expecting to
find blue milk for break fast.- Philadelphia find blue milk for breakfast.-Philadelphia
Times. \(\frac{\text { INCONSISTENCY. }}{\begin{array}{c}\text { Customer-"I thought you pretended to be a } \\ \text { temperance man or a prohibitionist or some- }\end{array}}\) thing of that sort.",
Clothier-" am, sir."
Customer-"'Why don't you sell probibitionist goods then?"
Clothier-"How "o you mean?"
Customer-"I got a 81 umbrella here last Customer-" " got a \& 81 umbrella here last
week and it came home soaked the first time
I took it out. That's one thing. Three days I took it out. That's one thing. Three days
ago I bought a pair of \(\$\) strousers. I noticed
they were a little full wben I got them. Last
and uight after the shower they got tigiter'n auy
pants I ever had on, and to-day they're off
pagin

\section*{hasn't been fit for busiuess sillce. You're in
bine company here it sou'rc a temperance}
man. Lemine see a stand-up collar if you've
got one that can stand up."
SUN.SPOTS AND FRECKLES

\footnotetext{
mer young man.
}
"What do you mean?" asked the summer

\footnotetext{
"I understand there are spots on it."
"Well," she answered spitefully, "I'm glad "Well," she answered spitefully, "rm glad
of it. Let the horrid old thing get a few
freckles himself aud see how he likes it."-
}

\section*{S} our terms to agents eclipse any offer ever heretofore made by us or any other reliable publishing-house. We are determined our agents shall be well paid. Send at once for our "Special Cash Terms to Club Raisers."


LADIES
 FIL YOUR OWN TEETH \(\$ 5.00\) Nat

 1Y/TR GIRL'S MESSACE End 150 othe


\section*{LADY WAFTED}

\section*{AGENTS}

GENTS WANTED ON SALARY



AWOMAN'S SUCCESS
at Home. Instructions FRER to lady readers, Send stamp,
No humbug), Mrs. J. \(\Delta\). MANXINQ, Box 15.0 Anna, Ohio.


\section*{NOVELTIES}

\section*{CENTS}

IF YOU WANT WORK



\section*{GREGosfr's Stovepipe Nolding Collars
}

Will 5500 Help You Out? ?



A DELICIOUS ROAST



\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{9}{*}{} \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

WANTED AGENTS
To Sell
"SCENES FROM EVERY LHND, THE BOOK OF THE CENTURY;


\section*{400 \\ CARDS FOR1894.

 \\ \begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{6}{*}{} \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\ FACTORY PRICES Sem minch ming \\ \begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{\$3 a Day Sure \(=\) ane

 D. SPERRYS CONFIDENTIAL TALLS \\  \\ Silk Remnants Free.}

\section*{Nand}
.


WORK and MONEY

\(3=2\)
\(5=2=\mathbf{x}\)

FREE TO ALL.

\section*{PREMIUMS Two Grand Books of Music PREMIUMS \\ FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THIS PAPER.}

Choice of These Two Splendid Books of Music Given for One Yearly Subscriber to Farm and Fireside; or with Farm 'and Fireside One Year, 6o Cents. Postage Paid by Us in Each Case.

\section*{CORNUCOPIA OF MUSIC.}

\section*{WORTH \$19.20 IN SHEET FORM}



600 populhar songs.

\section*{EACH SONG WORTH 30 CENTS.}
 It Includes the Very Latest Popular Songs.
The followiur is a p partial ist of the titles. We have not room to name half of the songs
contained in this book: Litle Anio Rooney

Choice of these two immense books of music given for one yearly subscriber to Farm and Fireside. Price of either book, when purchased, 30 cents.

Postage paid by us in each case


CHEAPEST AMERICAN WATCH EVER SOLD.
A Phenomenal Prodact of Yankee Ingenaity. Given for a Club of Only 7 Yearly

\section*{Subscribers.}

This watch will keep accurate time, will not get
ot of order and will in every way give etirct sat.
ost
 by the cream of American mechauics, and has only
been made possibe by the most verfect abor-salin
machinery machinery and mechanical skil keac accurate time.
and timed, and is guaranted to kee a
This is and
never been oftered never been offered betore at such a low cost. With
commen usage it will last ten years.
The \(\mathbf{C}\). The Case is strongly made and carefully fitted. It
is open face, with heavy polished bevel crystal. The
ind

 sentation, three fourths size. The Movement is the simplest and most durabie
of any watc movenent known ct has therican
Lever, Lanteru Pinion, Patent Escapement, Keyless
Wyind in barrel, giving high maintaining power and preventing damage to other parts in case spring
breaks. Four or five turs of wiuding attachment winds for 24 to 36 hours. Hour, minute
and second hands. Beats 240 to minute A Few Testimonials Selected from Many from A11 Parts of the Country Indiana.

THE FARM AND FIRESIDE One Year ( 24 lssues) and
The Peerless Atlas of the World


It has 130 pages, each 14 by 11 inches, and over 200 Large
Maps and Illustrations,
This is a New and Revised Edition of this Valuable Atlas of the World \(\begin{gathered}\text { features not found in any previous edition. }\end{gathered}\)









 Waw wave
 for two years. Gold and silver statistics.
Number and value of farm animals. Cultiva-
ble area as compared with inerease of popula-
foreign rates. And other information that tion. Postal information, with domestic and foreign rates. And other information that
should be in every home, store, oftice aud counting-room.
The Peerless Atlas Maps Equal Those Found in \(\$ 5.00\) and \(\$ 10.00\) Atlases. The Peerlins a General Description of the Worid, giving its physical features form,
It Contains a
density temperature, motion the seasons, climatic conditions winds and currants; distribu-
 releirns; a historical chapter on polar explorations; also a complete ilst of nations, giving
their geographical locations, area, population and form of government. Every school boy
and girl, as well is college student, will find it an invaluable aid in the study of geography in
allits phases, and parents should not fail to provide their children with it, and thus place in
their hands a potent and comprehensive educational aid, supplementing and assssting the

BIG WAGESAre being earned every day by our Agents taking subscriptions for the Farm and Fireside.

We offer this Peerless Atlas and one year's subscription to Farm and Fireside for 75 cents, and also pay the agent a Big Cash Commission besides. This is without doubt the most liberal offer ever made. for our special terms to agents and club raisers, or save time and money by sending so cents at
once for this complete outtit, with sample copies of papers and all necessary ustruetions
for agents to take subseriptions apd beginu to coin money. You will neverrer regret it as long as
Fou live for it ts an opportunily of a lifetime. Write immediately, for this is the best season
of the fear to get subscribers.


 \(\square\) MAKE YOURSELFA MECHANICAL Non

 "ECONOMY IS WEALTH,"

 Writes all langanees.
Price, \(\$ 30\) Great induce
 N. TYPEWRITER CO.,
611. Washington St, BoSTOM, Mass. Mention this paper when you write
A GOOD SCHOOL Do you want an ednca-







\section*{\(=\mathrm{EH}\) IS BICYCLES 815
}

\section*{HANOY COBBLER COMPLETE SHOE
 \&ons Mention this paper when you write. . \\ }

\section*{HAB \\ CIMCINATT,HAMLTTON\&DAYTONR.R.}

Cịncinnati, Indianapolis, CHICACO. The only direct line
Cincinnati,
Dayton, Lima, Toledo, Detroit and THE LAKES.
 Keozuk and the west.
D. G. EDWARDS GENERAL PASSENGERAGENT,
CINCINNATI, OHIO

"Why, Patrick, what's the matter?"
'Yer honor, I swallied wan uf them peraty-bugs, an' notwidstandin' that I tuck a big dose a Paris green right after, ter kill the baste, I kin feel him raisin' hob inside me, sorr."
 SAW MIILL ENGINE AND
Other Sizesin Proion. ENGINES and BOILERS FROM 2 TO 500 H . P .


HEEBNERS' patENT- HOREI Tread POWER

 CABLED FIELD AND HOB FERCING,


Also Steel Web picket Fence and. Steel Wiro


\section*{IDEALFEEDMILI}

Arnurn and Power Combined






\section*{VTETKTKG}
about a thing is not doing it, but man seldom
does a good thing without thinking abont it Send for our catalogot of Farm Fenoing. KEYSTONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO. 30 No. Locust St., TREMONT, Tazewell Co., Ill.

\section*{FARM UрR}


JAMPS IEFFEL \& CO
SPRINGFELD, OHIO, orlio Liborty St. N.Y.Cion
\& WELL DRILLING MACHINERY. WILLIAMS BROTHERS. ITHACA, N.V. MOUNTED OR ON SILLS, FOR:
OEEP OR SHALOW WELLS, WITH
STEAM OR HORE POWER



REST FARM FENCE, made of galvanforditeel wire. Fences and GATES THE SEDGWICK BROS, CO, RICHMOND, IND,

\section*{9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS}



 Victory Feed Mills.

THOMAS ROBERTS, Springfield, Ohio

\section*{LOOK FOR}

ON HORSE blankets
It is a guarantee of quality. 250 STYLES. ALL PRICES.


\section*{ROOFING}




Is It For Health
or Pleasure That You Build Fence? If neither, then you don't care to do it over right
away and ehould use the the coite
which is permanent. If well put up, it will last as
whing long as your life.
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline  \\
\hline STEELMIND \\
\hline M【L \\
\hline New in Principle. Beautiful in Beutifur \\
\hline erfful in Operation. \\
\hline \\
\hline  \\
\hline , \\
\hline MAST, FOOS \& CO., SPRINGFIELD, 0. \\
\hline Mention this prper when you write. \\
\hline FROM FLORIDA. \\
\hline Mast, Crowell \& Kirkpatrick: \\
\hline Gentlemen-Out of the first 25 per \\
\hline sons canvassed I took 18 orders. \\
\hline inclose amount of 12 subscriptions to \\
\hline Ladies Home Companion, and 6 to \\
\hline m and Fireside, with premium \\
\hline Yours, \\
\hline R. R. STRANGE. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\title{
500,000 COPIES. \\  \\ \begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline To accommodate advertisers, two editions arr printed. The Eastern edition being being 200,000 eopies this issue. \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Farm and Fireside has More Actual Sub- \\
scribers than any other Agricultural
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{urrent omment.}

1Minnesota firm dealing in wool, hides, etc., in its November cir-
cular gives its customers the following timely advice:
"On account of the excessively low prices, discussing the sheep industry. The present prices of wool, compared with similar
grades of foreign, are as low, except the finer grades; therefore, if a free wool bill is passed, as seems likely, wool cannot decline any more, except these finergrades.
If wool is put on the free list, there is no If wool is put on the free list, there is no
reason why you should not write your reason why you should not write your representatives and senators in Congress
often after Decomber 5th, to insist that Woolens be put on the free list as well; becanse the present administration was elected to furnish lower-priced woolens to
the toiling classes. Now is the time to go into the sheep industry, because sheep can be bought at the 'ground-floor' prices, and cent of profit at present prices of mutton and wool, besides the good they do the land. Do not get discouraged and go out time in the future for the sheep grower, years, and he can increase his flocks rapidly in the rueantine, with proper care." Free wool will place the American woo grower in close competition with the Aus-
tralian and South American, who have the cheapest pasturage in the world.
The Ancrican grain grower is just as much interested in the future of the wool
industry in this country as the wool grower. An inmense acreage of arable grower. An immense acreage of arable
land is now used for sheep pasturage. As the wool industry declines, more and more of this land will be turned to the pro-
duction of grain, with the direct effect of cheapening prices. The grain grower, the cattle raiser, the dairyntan, who assists in
destroying his neighbors' wool industry, is destroying his neighbors' wool industry, is
inviting a dangerous competitor into his

REports on the area of winter wheat
show that how that the acreage has not been reduced as much as was ex-
The long summer drought interfered with the preparation of the ground for fall sowing. The low price of wheat was discouraging to the grower. But his
hope for a better future prevailed against these adverse conditions, and the area sown to winter wheat, as now estimated
is only eight per cent less than last year. The condition of winter wheat is good, generally. In some sections the autumn into the best condition for winter, but
generally, the weather has been favorable
to fall growth.
The expected better prices for wheat have not come yet, but there are good rea-
sons for believing that they will come. sons for believing that they will come.
Some of these reasons are given in the Some of these reasons are given in the
article on another page of this issue on the article on another pa
wheat crop of 1893 .
A committce of northwestern farmers has issued a circular advising the holding of wheat. It says:
"Exports this fall have been large, amounting to about eighty million bushels since last harvest began. It is doubtful if on January 1, 1894, there will be enough wheat in the United States to meet the usual requirements till after another harvest. The year of 1894 will bring nuch higher prices for wheat. Urge every one of our northwestern producers to hold their wheat for a few inonths. The conditions are such that every bushel of wheat now remaining in the producers' hands can be made to bring one dollar before another harvest, if all of it would be held for that price."
Commenting on the circular the Northwestern Niller says:
"Since early in the summer wheat has been the one available commodity commanding cash in the Northwest. The financial stringency was so great that cash must be had at any sacrifice, and it must be had quickly. Responsive to the demand for it, the product of our wheat-fields has been cruelly slaughtered. No Russian tax-gatherer has been more ruthless and insistent than farmers' creditors this year. They themselves had to have money, and from the farmers' wheat was the only chance for it. It came, and for a mess of pottage the farmer sold his all; but he had to have the pottage, for he was hungry and needed it. Hold your wheat by all means, if you have any to hold."

There is a feature of the Ohio cheese law of 1892 that is of no advautage to producers and a disadvantage to ufactured in the state and y checse manis required to be distinctly branded with its grade. The law provides for four states; namely, "Ohio full cream," "Ohio skimmed." With respect to the first and fourth grades the names give some indication as to the quality. But to consumers the names of the second and third grades convey no idea of quality, and are more or less misleading.
A standard article, in the ordinary accep tation of the word, is one of the highest order, of of great excellence. But iu the dard" is of Ohio cheese, the word "standard" is applied to the grade next the lowest in quality. Not one consumer out
of five hundred is familiar with the law. of five hundred is familiar with the law.
Not one retail purchaser of cheese out of five hundred knows that "standard five hundred knows that "standard instead of the first; the word itsclf tends to mislead him.
The name of the second grade is nearly as misleading. For years consumers have been more or less familiar with York state full cream cheese, and naturally suppose that "Ohio state cheese" is also a full cream cheese. If this part of the law had been planued purposely to enable unscrupulous retailers to sell the second and third grades of cheese at first-grade prices, it could not have been more skilfully done. Producers get prices according to the quality and grade, for wholesale dealers understand the hranding. No deception
is practised in the wholesale markets; the price corresponds with the quality of the grade. It is only when the cheese passes from the retailer to the consumer that
there is an opportunity for deception, there is an opportunity for deception, against which a knowledge of the grading and branding is ample protection.
"Ohio full cream" cheesc is made from pure and wholesome milk, from which no portion of the butter fat has been removed; "Ohio state cheese," from pure milk from which not more than one "Ohio standard," from milk from which one fourth to thrce fifths the butter fat has been takcu; and "Ohio skimmed," from milk from which over three fifths of the butter fat has been taken."

PLitical bosses may reward a political criminal for his dirty work by securing his nomination for a ligh office at a party convention, but they are not always able to deliver enough votes to
elect him. The defeat of Maynard, by an overwhelming majority, was the rebuke given by the voters of New York to the eminent manipulators of machine politics in that state. It was a warning to political bosses, an encouragement to true
reformers and a demonstration that the reformers and a demonstration that the
people are descrving of free government.

The people of New Jersey have done good work toward repairing a damaged reputation by electing to the state legislature a majority of members opposed to winter race-track legislation. The new legislature cannot be controlled by racetrack gamblers, and will promptly repeal laws that are foul blots on the statueooks of the state.

The re-clection of Judge Gary in Chicago by a good, round plurality has the approval of all good citizens. It is a wellwith anothy over all the sympathizers labored for his defeat. The revival of anarchy, caused by the pardoning of the noted anarchists, has been checked by this expression of popular opinion at the ballot-box.

These are a few of the good results the fall elections that indicate that there is a strong undercurrent of patriotic Amer icanism in the drift of public opinion.

F\(T\) inst in butter, first in milk and first in cheese, the Jersey cow comes home from the Columbian dairy tests the crowned queen of the dairy world.
That she wonld be victorious in the butter That she wonld be victorious in the butter
tests was generally expected. That she would lead in milk, unless quality instead of quantity was considered, was not con-
ceded. By surpassing her competitors in ceded. By surpassing her competitors in prised the majority of dairymen, although her most intimate friends for several years have been claiming that the best butter cow is also the best cheese cow.
Dairyinen cannot but admire the great sagacity of the breeders who selected out of the thousands of cows, the herd of Jerseys that competed successfully in all the Columbian tests. It is one thing to select a herd of Jerseys to make a high butter record, but it is quite another thing to select one to make the highest records all around-in cheese and milk as well as butter. When the first test was oncluded and the results published, dairy dinary at all. Indeed, it looked very
much like a horse-race where the winner trots just fast enough to get under the wire first, so as to keep his speed record down. But when all the Columbian tests were concluded, the judgment of the breeders who selected cows that could do good work in all the tests is fully appar-

T\(\mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{HE}}^{\mathrm{HE}} \mathrm{November}\) crop report of the department of agriculture estimates the average yicld of corn per acie at 22.6 bushels, which is the smallest yield reported, excepting those of 1886,1887 and
1890 , for the past ten years. Applying this 1890, for the past ten years. Applying this average to the estimated area, the total corn crop of 1893 is found to approximate \(1,650,000,000\).
The following statement from the Daily Trade Bulletin shows the acreage, average yield per acre and total yicld in the seven states of surplus production:

> States
> Ohio......
Indiana
> Illinois...
> Iowa.. ....
> Kansas.
> Nebraska \(\quad 6,631,302\)
> Total......... \(\overline{39,373,029} \quad \overline{26.8} \quad \overline{1,055,707,731}\)

Iowa leads the list with highest average yield and largest total production. But Lowa's average yield, nearly thirty-five bushels per acre, is far from being a good crop of corn. There cannot be much profit in such a yield. The labor expended cannot be very well remunerated. How American farmers can continue to raise enormous crops of corn at such low average yields per acre is a mystery.

1
0 commissioner of Ohio, has reason to feel gratified by the loyal support of the voters of the state. He leads the state
\(87,219\).
Without fear, without favor, and as far as possible, without offense, he will continue to discharge the duties of the office to which he had been triumphantly re elected. There was a bitter non-partisan fight against his rewomination and re election, backed up by the manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in adulterated goods; there was a non-partisan fight for
him in the interests of consumers of foorl him in the interests of consumers of food
products. He was on trial by ballot for products. He was on trial by ballot for
the faithful discharge of his duties, and he
has been sustained by a vote of full conhas been sustained by a vote of full con
fidence. By this, the cause he represents has been advanced in Ohio and other states.

To put wool, iron ore, etc., on the free list and let duties remain on their manufactures, is to discriminate against the cheaper labor employed in the production of the crude materials and in favor of the better-paid labor employed in the manufacture of the finislied arthe wool grower is to go unprotecter, hut the labor of the iron molder and woolen Possibly, it is to offset this unfair discrimination, as well as to increase the federal revenues, that a tax on annual incomes above a cel'ain amount is pro-
posed. This is a discrimination against well-paid labor. The attempt to make one balance the other can result in nothing but a needless complication in federal but a n
taxation.

FARM AND FIRESIDE． TSSUED 1ut AND 15th or EACH MONTH BY MAST，CROWELL \＆KIRKPATRICK．

FARM AND FIRESIDE，
Philadelphia，Pa．，or Springfield，Ohio．

\section*{TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION}

One Year，－（ 24 Numbers），－ 50 Cents， Six Months，－（i2 Numbers），－ 30 Cents．




The date on the＂Fellow habel＂

\section*{When mones is received the date will be ohanged，}


The Advertisers in this Paper．



\section*{（1）It fintur．}

The Farm ayd Fireside enters hundreds of thousands homes，and this number will be read by many parents who
have sons and daughters have sons and daughters at
that age that this year will decide whether they will drop their studies in the schools forever，or will make a more thorough preparation for
life．Shortened incomes upon the farms have put some luxuries out of the ques－ have put some luxuries out of the ques－
tion，and those who can afford to give their children a liberal education，as an accom－ plishment only，are few in number．Will
it pay？is the question the majority must it pay？is the question the majority must
ask when any question of heavy expendi－ ture comes up．That which pays we want． There is an idea that higher education often
fails to pay，hecause those possessing it do fails to pay，hecause those possessing it do
not succeed as well as some who have not succeed as well as some who have
gotten little from books．The critic of education forgets that these persons prob－ ably lacked the elements of success in
such a degree，that without any education， they would have done far worse．Com－ parison is not a sure test at all．
There is，however，a fair test of the ques－
tion that we may apply．What kind of tion that we may apply．What kind of
labor pays you best，reader？Is it muscu－ labor pays you best，reader？Is it muscu－ lar or mental？Some successful men have
become so accustomed to assuciating hard， physical labor with success on the farm phasical lhey may easily have fallen iuto the error of supposing that their success is
solely attributable to physical labor．Will such ones stop to consider that the worth of mere physical labor can be secured by
any hrawny lahorer？If they have more any hrawny lahorer？If they have more
than a bare living，which by the law of wages is the recompense of mere muscular labor everywhere，then have they em－
ployed other agents than physical exertion to secure what they possess．Even if one of these he inherited capital，the indispens－ able one is mental effort．Their success，if their property be earned by themsel ves，is
due to the active employment of their due to the active employment of their
mental gifts，no matter whether they be imental gifts，no matter whether they
farmers，professional men or what not．
armers，professionass is intellectual．It is
The labor that pay
quite true that an active，stirring，hard－ quite true that an active，stirring，hard－
working farmer may accumulate money faster than his equally intelligent neigh－ bor，but this is due，not to the amount of
muscular labor he accomplishes，but to the brains he puts into his work．Mere hard
labor，requiring little judgment or skill， labor，requiring little judgment or skill，
can be performed by anyone，and will be done at a wage that gives no margin for accumulations．What kind of labor pays
you？If you have imagined that it was muscular labor only that put you ahead iu the race for money，does not a moment＇s
consideration show to you that a thought－
less mistake has been made？You have
used your mind；your intellect has been used your mind；your intellect has been
your chief helper，and not your strong arms and hack．Mental labor wins，and no other can win so long as，the masses de－
velop chiefly their physical beings．You have credited to your hands what your minds have done

But I have succeeded without the study same，＂says one．Possibly they can．You have developed yourself mentally outside of the schools，and your breadth and grasp of mind have heen equal to the require－ amidst different surroundings．The oppor－ tunities are lessened hy increasing popula－ tion，and the competition is severer．More men begin life with trained minds and a fairly good mental equipment than was the case thirty or forty years ago．The
young people of to－day need to know whether it be in preparation for the farm the shop or the office，than they did half a century ago．The best possible prepara－ tion is none too good when competition is keen and the wits of the majority are brighteued by the best methods．The best preparation is not solely technical knowl－
edge，hut such a broadening of the mind as true educational methods secure．In the schools we find these
Recently a gentleman of wide reputation in the agricultural world，showed that he
had fallen into the common mistake of had fallen into the common mistake of
attributing the success of many of our older farmers to hard physical lahor aione． He claimed that he could point out to me many men who were rich merely through the performance of much physical labor Such farmers as he had in his mind may be found in nearly every community，but he is far in error when he supposes that their property represents only the sum of so many days＇work in the field．The rule
with such farmers is that they possessed the foresight to huy a large tract of fertile land，or to contract for it，when it was very cheap，on account of its distance from churches，and eren scattering society．
These men had a great adrantage over the young uneu of to－day．They were ahead of the throng，and when it came， the property appreciated rapidly in value． One thousand dollars may represent the total purchase price of land now ralued at
ten thousand dollars．Will anyone say ten thousand dollars．Will anyone say
that the nine thousand dollars difference in price was earned by hard，physical labor？ in price was earned by hard，physical labor？
Not at all．Foresight，good judgment， combined with other mental qualities，won the day．The owner may have worked hard phssically，and thus helped increase
his wealth，but his opportunities and his weatth，but his opportunities and
ability to embrace them were the chief fantors in his success．What kind of labor pays？Intellectual．And the hest broad－
ening of the intellect is gotten in the ening of the inte
schools，as a rule．
There is another side to the question． We have discussed this matter from the
standpoint of dollars and cents．Educa－ tion usually pays iu cash．But the grand fact is that education gives larger returns in other ways than in mere money．The times forget that other things are just as necessary to the welfare of the young man or woman．The intellect is capable of bringing enjorment and worldy success in a degree that money cannot measure． great men acquired wealth？Would a knowledge that they did so add onc iota to their fame or oue foot to the pinnacle upon which a world has placed them？
Equally true is it that every man with rightly－educated aud developed mental power finds life worth more to him than it could have been had he cared uaught for anything except physical enjoyment and wealth？
The higher schools of learuing place lofty ideals before thc young．It is a help
to any boy or girl to get into an atmosphere to any boy or girl to get into an atmosphere
of learning，and to absorb the idea by association，that the best measure of men＇s association，that the best measure of men＇s
worth and success has nothing to do with uoney．There is an incitement to make one＇s self broader；to study well and fit
one＇s mind to cope with the world on one＇s mind to cope with the world on equal
footing．Home study is good，and those who are unable，for any reason to attend school，do well to engage in proftable
reading in their homes；but when it is possible to study with one＇s fellows，more
is gotten out of books，and there is bette is gotten out of books，and there is better development of the qualities needed when out in the world．All this when the
element of manliness is in the boy．If it be absent，he will do little good anywhere． After the school days，what？All de－
pends upon the boy．But I desire to emphasize this thought：No place offers a wider field for the employment of one＇s unsolved are many．Do not for a moment imagine that the fact that physical labor offers a poor wage，is a bar to your return to the farin after a year＇s education．Fo the fe you educated，int given hy th school．With hroadened mind and knowledge of nature＇s laws，undertake to keep abreast of the most progressive．For his work our hest agricultural colleges what the school，come back to the matter tastes permit，with the idea that no success is sweeter and more wholesome for mind farmers． \(\qquad\)
ODDS AND ENDS OF GARDEN EXPERIENCE． On the 18th of October I put onto my market wagon the remnants of seven more or less of this fill have inarketed wore or less of this fall．These remnants cucumbers，peaches，pears and quinces． cucuinbers，peaches，pears and quinces，
The load suggested a whole chapter of experience，some of which I will give you． peaches．
The peaches were Beers＇Smock，which， all things considered，is the best late peach we have．Salway and some others are as late，but none except the Salway are as productive as the Beers，and some seasons
the Salway is so late that it does not ripen Beer＇s Smock is larger than the Smock，and does not color so hichly，but for a a ate peach is of fine flavor and rood a late and always sells at sight，which is not true of another peach of the same is no the Lemon Free．This is an excellent the Lemon Free．This is an excellent
peach in some years，and in others it is peach in some years，and in others
brown and mothy and qnite inferior．
I wish to plant some peaches next spring but at my age cannot afford to make any mistakes，aud am at a loss just where to buy my trees．There is so much huying
and trading of trees among nurserymen and trading of trees among nursersmen
nowadays，and so many that will send you any variety that they have the most of that it has hecome a difficult matter to get a small order filled of just what you want． There are mauy kinds I would not take as a gift，yet quite a number of friends who
have planted trees during the last few years have got－many of these worthless kinds when they ordered something else． In the spring of＇ 84 I planted serent5－five trees of the following varieties：Barnard， Jacques，Early and Late Craw ford，Young＇s
Orange，Smock and Beers＇Smock，one halt being of the last two kinds．Five of the trees died before bearing，and the seven Jacques never bore two bushels altogether． I have marketed from this little orchard， besides what we have used at home，a little
orer \(\$ 300\) worth of frnit，aud two thirds of the trees are yet healthy and promise to do considerable more hefore they die．

\section*{melons．}

The variety I grew this year was the Livingston＇s Market，or at least I bought it under this name．It proved to be one of the best green－fleshed melons I ever grew． It is a canteloup，and generally grows
about six or seven inches in diameter， although a few grew to be ten．My crop was late，and I supposed I should be
troubled to sell any surplus I had，as nusk－ troubled to sell any surplus I had，as musk－ melons had heen on the market for three uonths before I sold any；hut I got seventy－five cents per dozen，and the first half dozen sold the rest．A frost on Sepp－
tember 23d killed one cnd of the row，hut a tember 23d killed one cnd of the row，hut a difference of less than four feet in height spare one enitiug，October 28.
I was equally fortunate with water－ melons，as to variety．I have always grown description，tried Stokes＇Early．When the melons werc about as big as a football， or six by eight inclies，they seemed to stop growing，aud I was considering whether working in some phosphate around the hills would accelerate their growth，when I noticed that some specimens looked ripe，
and closer investigation and cutting one， and closer in vestigation and cutting one，
proved such to he the case．This was only eighty－four days from planting，and I have eighty－fourdays from planting，and I have
no doubt that some were mature four or more days previous．This rariety is most delicious and of a cloying sweetness differ－ ent from auy other melon I ever tried．It
is red fleshed and has a very thin rind，less than one fourth of an inch thick．The seed is very small，not more than one third the size of ordinary watermelon－seed，so
one does not need to purchase more than this proportion for an equal number of
hills．The seeds are quite abundant，an the catalogues do not say anything about but diminutive size of these or the melons， ing the quality of the fruit．
Heretofore we have put unripe water－ frost，and one cellar at the near approach Phinney＇s in the cellar the 16th of Octoher， had them in condition until just hefore Christmas．The Stokes is，from its thin shell and extrenle earliness，unfit to b will keep much longer in cool weat than in hot．I sold a few surplus Sto Early at from seven to ten cents each，but there is no profit in growing watermelons or market in northern Ohio，as there is ittle demand for them as long as th enerally until sond season until the 25th．A friend this ou a warm，sandy slope，by the liberal p ery fine mekons and getting them ripe in Peerless，Cuban Queen，Ice－cream．

\section*{CCCUMBERS AND TOMATOES．}

I have some land that is not very frosty， and often escapes when lower ground whatever tender thing niay be growing on ，and I have often marketed tomatoes， reen corn and pickling cucumbers after ther gardeners are through．I find ther is little profit in growing cucumbers and high enoug to be reasonably sure t scape frosts up to the middle of October This year I only planted one hundred omatoes，all of the Stone rariety，and they pold constantly，so we did not have a eck of good tonlatoes previous to Septem－ er After that the cool weather stopped nce of fine fruit for a month，and I sold several bushcls of green ones at forty cents per bushel．A friend had wonderful suc ound the Ponderosa this year，and its value for a market sort．

This year was an off year，and whin nearly 200 bearing trees I only had fire or x hushels，and these principally of fou he halan a buffum，there being more of the latter than all the others．This rariety hould be planted more than it is．It is ery healthy kind，and very ornamental both in form and foliage．In form it imilar to the Lombardy poplar，and ne，on this account，for planting in medium－sized fruit，and has a ripenin priod of more than two months，begin－ ning to drop some fruit in September at maturing the bulk in October；and it an be kept until Thanksgiving．It ripens p of a deep golden color，with some red nd is，when house－ripened slowly，almost qual to Seckel．Some growers hurry of heir Buffums hefore n excoll pickling，

\section*{SOME LOSSES IN DAIRYING．}

There is always good reason why，when man says that dairying does not pay．保 good cows，well fed，and kept in a ind ofle stable in winter，and the right都 care of their product，dairying nould always pay．when it does not，it在 be taken for ganted that the cause is these essentials．
First in order is the cows．Too many dairymen are not careful enough to get the nows their means afford．I have sure to cause a loss，for they were notat all suited to the business．Some of these men were so situated that they could grow them from the dealers，and they were verlastingly changing cows．The result was that what might have been a good profit was made．
There are lots of farmers who cannot pare the money to pay for high－grade ows and of course they are forced to put p with what ther can pick up among heir neighbors；but they can afford buy a dairy bull－pure bred－ few years they will own a nirst－class working herd never used a pure－bred bull on com－ results follow the first cross． esults follow the first cross．One of my
only ene good point-she gave a fair yield
of milk, but it was, ats her owner expressed
it, "as blne as the sky." This cow, served y a Jersey bull, dropped a heifer calf,
hich is now the row owned by my neighbor. she is one of the best cows
know of, giving a large yield of very riel milk, which ise says will make twelve pounds of butter a week, and milking welve montis in the year

In feeding a dairy cow, the object must ast be to get her to eat all the good leed the mistake of urying to save feed; it is a Waste of fred to try to save it by not giving
a cow all she can eat pofitably. Many cows are not enusidered goon ones simply
because the hawe never had a chame to show what they could do; they have been stiuted in lefd, and of little of ithomilk, becatuse they re ynired moat of it for self-support. Cows ing some of those cows that are not thonght to be good ones, may he developed
into heavy feeders and good yielders of rich mill:.

But if we have good cows and feed them well, we have one thing mone to do to
and that is to make the cows as comfortable as possible at all times. In the summer they will suftr more or less from the heat
and thies, in spite of all we can do; but in the winter we have all the conditions of cow comfort under our control. With
a wam stable, well lighted, and the stalls liberally bedded, the cows will be perfectly comfortable while they are in it, and they should be in it every hour of the day and
night when the weather is such that they night when the weather is such that they
will be uncomfortable out of doors. Now these conditions of comfort are not expensive to obtain, and they can be obtained by
anyone who takes sufficient interest in his stock. It is an easy matter to make a stable tight and warm by the use of straw and some strip)s of boards, and pleuty of straw for the cows to lie ou completes the business. If there are no windows in the
stalle, whe or more should be put in, so that it will be light enough to make it cheerful.

After we get the milk, we may lose all the profit in it if we do not care for it just right. For butter making, the milk should
be set to raise the crean soon after it is be set to raise the crean soon after it is
drawn from the cows. Setting it in deep cans in cold water, is the best way in the small dairy; in a large dairy, the separator may be used if preferred. By the use of up in twelve hours; without ice it will require trventy-four hours. The cream care should be used not to let the ripening process go too far, else it will spoil the dispensable in the butter dairy; we should never guess at the temperature of cream directions usually giveu as to the proper temperature of the cream for churning need revising. Sixty degrees in summer fore cousidered about right, but recent experiments go to prove that these figures nay be wrong in many instances. The
right way to ascertain the proper temperature of the cream is for each one to experinnent for himself, The right degree on one
farm may be the wrong one on the next farm may be the wrong one on the next; make a considerable difference, as also may the way in which the cream is kept before it is churned.

\section*{experiment always.}

We should always be making experiments in dairying; with the feed for the cows. the way it is ferl, the number of times a day it is fed, whether to change
the feed often; and in the dairy-room we the feed often; and in the dairy-room we
should try different wass of keeping the "rean and varying temperatures in churning until we find in all these things just
what suits our particular cows and their product the best. Experimenting adds interest to the !,usiness; it causes us to
think, and the result should be the raving ourselves much time and work, and make the dairy rontine more rertain of accom-
plishing the goml resilts we are working plishing the goorl resilts we are working
for. The difference between profit and loss iu dairying may be cansed by a neglect of count up, after all. A. L. Crosby Maryland.

LOWERINE PLANTS FOR THE WINDOW

ELECTED FROM AMONG THE
IMPROVED SORTS.

\section*{IMPROVED SORTS.}
uhthsiant on floriculture, to me recently hing hew that window garden, for I am heartily tired or the old geraniums, fuchsias, heliotrope, ivies, etc." The desire for something new
in plants is perhaps as natural as the wish for new thiugs in clothes, house-furnishings aud so on, but if my experience count (or any thing, I believe that any attempt to get far away from the old species of plants which have proved so desirable in the
window, will result in at least dissatisfacwindow, will result in at least
ion on the part of the grower.
The same desire above expressed came to me one year, but acting on the advice of hars, I sought for new varieties rathe1 platuts 1 had used sol long, and here is the solution which gave the change and variety, ct provided me with as much bloom as had the older sorts: Among geraniums and found many linils were vastly superior to the old varieties I had grown so long. Une of the best I found was Souvenir d'Mirande, a luagnificent sort, and like d'Mirande, a magnificent sort, and like
most of the type, equally desirable for most of the type, equally desurable for
house culturc or bedding. Peach blossom house culture or bedding. Peach blosson
shate more nearly describes its color than shate more nearly describes its color than bloomer, beginning its work when very fonng, and continuing, oftentiunes, throughout the year without rest.
Mis. E. G. Hill is another of the now orts; profuse in bloom, with large trusse
of rosy salmon, bordered with a darker tinge of salmon.
Glory of Lyons, a superb scarlet, the single Horets often measuring over an inch and a half across. Single
Scarlet Cloth, a variety of English origin is a splendid single scarlet of large size and beautiful color; a profuse bloomer, aud especially desirable for pot culture.
Brilliant is another of the same parent age, a single scarlet, aud pronounced by the best judges to be the finest single scarlet yet produced.
S. A. Nutt, a fine double, very dark crimson sort. Truss and florets both of crimson sort. Truss and florets bot
La Favorite, a splendid double white of dwarf habit, profuse in bloom, and especially valuable for the window garden Lowell was introduced the past spring and though I have had experience with it only out of doors, it shows every character-
istic of a first-class window sort, and I can istic of a first-class window sort, and I can Its color is a soft, delicate pink; truss, very large; growth, most syumetrical in form. The above are but a few of the desirable newer kinds, but enough to give one variety, and I know they will be a most gratifying change from the old kinds so

\section*{long used.}

All flower lovers do not know the beauties of the flowering begonias, nor realize their value for house culture. As a rule, they are singularly free from disease or attacks of insects; quite profuse in bloom and most beautiful in foliage. Of the comparatively newer sorts which have given me great satisfaction, 1 can heartily recom foliage shaped like the well-known Metalica, but glossy; a superb pot plant, and its habit of growth makes it especially deirable.
President Carnot is a variety which has given me great pleasure; its folliage is of an indescribable mixture of brown shaded to piukish red; compact in manner of
growth; flowers a pretty shade of scarlet. Polyantha, originally from Mexico, and one of the finest sorts for the window; of nice habit, aud bearing in great profusion masses of fine, rose-colored flowers.
Of the sorts somewhat better known Rubra, a plant of rapid aud pretty growth,
bearing immense clusters of crimson bearing immense clusters of crimson nowers in great profnsion. Diactema finely spotted with sil ing loug, pointed slender leaves, beautifilly shaded with silver on green back ground, and Argenta fiuttata, ings, white Howers, are the best i grown, and are sure to be satisfactory One of the most satisfactory classes plants for the window garden with which I am familiar is the Primula sinensis, o Chinese Primrose. The foliage is pretty and the flowers, which are often two inches throughout the winter and spring. Remarkably free from all disease. The plants

\section*{should be oblained from the horist at any
lime fom vetober to labruary, ft is} ather difficult to grow from seed, and the planisare low in price, and may be had in colran:te colors of white and crimson, and (rimson.
Oftentimes the location which can be given to plants indoors is not a very warm one, and in that case nothing can be grown
vith greater satisfaction than carnations with greater satisfaction than carnations. I am aware that there have been a good I think it was wholly due to their being placed in too warlu quarters, which incited the attacks of insects and disease. Carnations will thrive and bloom abundantly in a room where the temperatnre is uniformly between 55 and 60 dcgrees, providing, course, the plants have some sun. The best hall dozen kinds for window conlture are Cirace Wilder, an exquisite shade bearing large, pure white flowers; Portia, most attractive scarlet; Daybreak, a Harrison, white, with delicate markiugs of carmine: J. R. Freeman, a fringed sort of rich vardinal in color, and a profuse
If expe

If exper
If experience counts for anything, I feel sure that the flower lover will find in the lasses and varieties of eacli I have named, "change" from the old kinds which will be most welcome, and yet not endanger success, as would be likely if one were to branch out iuto the culture of some of the species and varieties we have admired at the florists, but which, nine times ont of ten, would be utter failures in the window garden. Better to enjoy the uewer, and mproved forms of old favorites than fail with the "
G. R. K.

NOTES FROM THE AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS in chicago.
Perhaps no single speaker at the opening session of the general agricultural elicited more attention than the Secretary of Agriculture, the Hon Sterling Morton. In the course of his address the secretary presented some thoughts substantially as follows:
"During the late disturbances in the field ffinance and conmerce, the farmers of this countiy have suffered less than any other class. In their homes the sheriff ha appeared but seldom, and among the fa iners no proeessious of the unemployed have marched. All through these last six months the farmer has furnished few
failures, less of protested paper and less want than all other employments humanity in this great republic
Still the American farmer has foes to contend with. The most insiduous and destructive foe to the farmer is the professional farmer, the promoter of granges and alliances, who, for political purposes, farms ife farmer. It is true that American farm tions there is ton little of social pleasure and festivity, but my hope for the future of the farmer is not based on gregariousness. He will not succecd better by forming granges and alliances, which generally seek to attend to some other business than farming, and frequently propose to run railroads and banks, and even propose to government, than he will by the individual nvestigatiou of economic manity generally, and the farmer partic ularly, has no enemy equal in efficiency to
ignorance.
gnorance.
"Less legislation and more learning, less gregariousncss and more individuality, alliances and the grauges, and more selfrelying independence, based upon acquired facts, is a fair statement of the mecessities of the American farmer. His present condition and his future are assuredly enviable compared with that of all the other pursuits of the people.
"Society should let the distribution of property alone. The only proper function liberty and property. The home habit and the custom of couserving homes; in short, the love of home and land, is the basis of public trancuility, prosperity and safety. as many of these homes in the country as as many of these homes in the country as for strengthening and perpetuating popular govermment. Love of home is primary patriotism,
from the quiet homes of the ountry, and to them and the sincere love
ment hust look for the preservation and
perpethation of civil liberty in America." secretary Morton then made an elaborate argument in favor of free trade as a means of ojening \(n_{1}\), the markets of the world, and as being especially advantageous to farmess. Ife also made a strong plea for honest money, and again urged farmers to all organizations which tended to enslave It w. It was scarcely to be expected that such go unchallenged. Col. J. HI, Brigham, the master of the national grange, in his adSecretary Morton, that "the mosi danger-
ous and insiduous foes the Americau ous and
farmer hall to contend with are the hericau
and the alliances." said, substantily and the alliances," said, substantially:
"The only excuse for such words coming from the secretary of agriculture was the
excuse of profound ignorance, beside
which the darkness of night is Avery advance, crery new invention of
famimaclinery, pery cxperiment when has been helplul to the farmer has been
promoted by the oramed and if it not for the orange and the alliance, our
country would have no secretarr country would have no secretary of agri-
culture, Agriculture is the graidest pro-
fession in the wordd. If agriculture diess, every indnstry dies. I do not want the
inpmessioin to go ont that the farmers of
this ronnthy and this comntry are antagonizing any other
interest. 'flose who have conceived the
idea that the farmers' hands are raised against any class or legitimate profession, of the fammers of this country that they national congress, if it had a good represome business, and do it in quick order. As it is, there are not enough farmers in
the national eongress to makc a committee of agriculture
to save the nation's life. The the one whe are
come when political to save the nation's life. The time will
come when political corruption will spread
beyond the city and beyond the state, and when there will be a mighty struggle beand vice, Letween honesty and dishonesty In this struggle the country will turn to
the boys on the farm who have been
brought up breathing the pure air of brought up breathing the pure air of
hearen. These are the boys who will save
our nation." WrLLTAM R. LAZENBX.
Wrent

\section*{From Catarrh To Consumption}
And thousands of pcople are uncon-
sciously taking the fatalstep. If you
have Catarrt in the Head do not
allow it to progress unheeded and
unchecked. It is a disease of the sys-
temand not simply of the nose and
throat. The blood reackesevery part
of the system. Theretore the only
Fay to cure Catarrh is to take a
thorough blood purifier like Hood's
Sarsaparilla, which perfectiy and
permanently cures Catiarth. With
regard to this tronblesome and dan-

\section*{Hood's.s.incures \\ Hood's pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliouss
ness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sicts Headacte.}

\section*{NOW THE BEST} TIME TO BUY,




THE DE LAVAL SEPPBator co,
 THE SKIMMING STATION SYSTEM
(9) fixum.

\section*{GARDEN AND FIELD NOTES.}

P roved number of years as "Botan." It muserynazu hit upon a plan reintrotaueous abundant increase of price; name-
ly, from thirty or thirty-tive cents to one lollar per tree. "Sweet Botan," hoveever,
was the original name under which Latther urbank, of California, first introduced it and "dweet Botau" it should and will be chame "Abundance" is a close fit aud a good I have had this Japanese plum nuder iny observation for about eight years, and the York) it is sate to plaut, and safe to rely on Woodbank it is a good grower, and almost from the tinte of planting a free and abuntionally unfarorable (like that of 1893) to cause it to fail setting Sweet Botau usuelly begins to bear at least a few speciuens the sccond season from planting, and brings gradually increasing crops-often exces-
To any one who likes plums, and very palatable ones besides, and who cannot
succeed with the ordinary varieties, plant plant a plum orchard, whereser it masy be (unless at a high latitude or high altitude peaches), by all means set a large proportion of this Botan. You will have plums and plums that will sell.
of firmits I feel like saying anotler good (istephen Hoyt Sons); or Windell, as El-
wanger and Parry eatalogue it. I ant simply cuthused over it. I have had
it in bearing for three years, aud every year it gives me the same nuhonuded sat isfaction. The vine is a strong grower,
and las thus far deficd mildews and rots, found on it iu my vineyarcl, althongh season is but slightly later than the abominable Champion, while the hunch is hand-
sone, shonldered, just loose enough; the berry a clear translucent green, and the quality pure and good.
to possess ironelad hardiness. In short, it is as reliahle and good a variety as we can
wishl for, and it gives nee fine clusters at a season when my appetite is especially yet a much larger price than would pernit I think so highly of the Green AIountain, this variety had I room for a single vine plant a large share of it, with Concord a Ciose second, and after that Brighton and quality's sake. I have now about a hun-



 winter," cte. Prohably our friend refers to cold-frames, for it would be useless to run
hotheds during the winter. The older in the fall (September) aud settiug them now much less practiced by gardeners than plants in hotbeds (or better, in the green-
house first) (luring January or Fetruary, off in eold-frames. I can grow nuarketable from a lot tl
The cold-frame is simply a box placed
upon the grouud in a slectered position
\(|\)\begin{tabular}{l} 
side) should be six inches higl \\
abouts, in order to shed rain \\
scrape a little of the ordinar \\
sine pettonn of the hed and
\end{tabular}
fhe bottom of the hed and use it to banl
np all around the frame. Then fill the
frame with specially-prepared soil up to
 mant until ncarly time for putting in
open ground in early spring.
But even if a person intends to use hotbeds next spring, it will be advisalle-aye, necessing ore hest results-to wake the
preparations before winter comes in real
earnest. A hotbed resenntles a coll-frame, as the frame and right under it to the as the frame and right under it to the
depth of fiftecn to twenty iuches. This pit is to be filled with fermenting horse
manure, which supplies the "hottom heat," and forces a strong plant growth. The
manure is covered with four to six incles of good soil, and in this the plants are
grown. By all means use glass sash. I do not think much of the cheap substitutes,
such as prepared musin, or the so-called waterproof plant-bed cloth offered by
various firms and seedsmen. It does not give satisfaction in our more northern
localities. The site for the hotbed should be selected put over it ready to adjust the sashes frame required. Of course, there should be good stand in the bottom of the pit. Better keep
it tightly covered, to keep ont snow, etc In Fobruary the horse mauure may be pu adjuisted. The bed is then ready for sowing seed. Sometimes it winl do very well
to staxt some lettuce or calbage plants in a box in the house, and then prick them
out in the freshly-prepared hotbed. One of the chief things, which must be looked
after before winter, is the preparation storage of the soil that will be needed for the flats or hotbeds in February or March.
At that time the ground is nsually frozen worked.
As I need a considerable quantity o such soil in the greeuhousc during winter, gether a few loads each of tine old manure muck aud sand during Angust. This was shoveled over repeatedy, thoroughly mix-
iug it, and is now in good coudition fo nse. Part of it is already on the benches,
and planted with lettuce, onions, etc. always screeu this soil througla a coal-ash in the frames. This makes it fine enough for the pnrposes of vegetable growing. o course, this bed soil must be kept where can be gotten at whenever wanted. A
comer of a frost-proof cellar is a good 1, lace; or it may be stored away in boxe
or barrels. Be sure to provide enough o it. 1-sually it takes more soil for the frame
than the uovice imagines. An extra load or two of coarse river sand may also come
handy. I especially like it for the purpose of growing onion-plants in flats. The
gardeuer who neglects to look out for al these things in time, may have a chance to regret his carelessuess when he wants to
start his beds in February and finds everything frozen stifi.

Orchard and Small Fruits.

\footnotetext{
LOCUST.TREE MOTH-BORER.
This insert is exceedingly . destractive to
a innmber of shade-trees. i large, reddish caterpillar nearly three inches long, greenwith body somewhat flattened and with and galleries in the trunk of the tree. It perforates a hole the size of a half-inch
anger, or large enougla to admit the little finger, and it requiren years for the bark to close together over it. It is found in au-
tumm and winter of difficrent sizes, showing that at least there is an interval of on takes two and possibly thrce years for the
moth to attain maturity. The moth is grayisll. It is nocturial in its habits,
rivino abot' after vightall

}


\section*{TW.Wood\&Sons' Seeds \\ For the Fam and Garden are far} and away the best. Firstiu quality, first in prodnctireness and true the seceds to sow. If yon know more about these Seeds, v.hat to sow, when aud how to sow, cnltivation \&c., send us your name and address, and we will seud yov our
New Seed Book, which tells the
T. W. WOOD \& SONS,

SEEDSMEN, RICHMOND, VA.

\section*{ROOFING}



POTATO MACHINERY.
If you are interested in planting and entting potatoes by machinery, write to
ASPINWALL MANUFACTURING CO., Jackson, Mich., for their free illnstrated Catalogue. They will save you money and gnarautce the work. (Mention this paper.)

\section*{}

\section*{BURPEES SEEDS GROW.}

\section*{Burpee's Farm Annual for 1894,} han ome book of 172 pags, with hundreds of illustratious from photographs, and beantiful eolored plates painted from uature. Many new features for 189
W. Atlee Burpee \& Co., Philadel pria, \(p_{a}\).

SELF=DEPENDENT STUDENTS. Students and Make the Best Men and
Sturesidents Say They are the Bet Women. Two Splendid Letters Free Scholarships.

November 3, 1893.
Fidar Farm and Fireside: f am glad to have an opportumity of saying that I think the farmers' sons are amoug the best students we get in the universities. Physiolly, hey are vigorons; they have, as at rule, good intellects, and they are hard working and serious. It is a pity that tunities offered nowadays for higher education. Of course, farmers have very little mouey to spare to send their sons to
college; but 1 am persuaded from a pretty widespread experience that a farmer's son who gets a start, who manages to graduate
t a high school, can, by teaching and by vailing himself of some of the scholarur universities, matuage to put himself hrough college, and even to contimue his tudies as a graduate student. It is really only the first steps that are hard. The road - ollege seems very long, hut I repeat that it not unduly arduous after that portion high sehool. Furthermore, the necessity of self-sacrifice and of making one's own have. Within the last twenty-four hours have heard a rich man regret that certain driven, by necessity, to make men of themours truly,
President Cornell Iniversity.
Purdue Uninerwity, Lafayette, Ind. Editor Fu'm and Fireside:
'To the many young men aud women of limited means who are striving to win an
education, I have only words of encouragement and promise to offer. It is the
universal testimony of experienced edncaturs that from such come the best stndents and the most successful graduates.
To the casual observer it ahmost seems as ustitntions at present is toward extray gance and lnxury, and away from the the poor student was being exeluded by demands upon him. I do not think this is true, for while the fast set of stndeuts is supporting students are also increasing in hever before were the edncational oppor tunities for poor young men and women so rich as at present, and never before were
such studeuts held in so high respeot by heir fellows.
It may be that my views are too optimistic by reasou of the peculiar conditions the courses are such as to offer good positions to graduates, and the expenses
minimal. These conditions attract many self-supporting students. Their numbers and influence upon the tone of the instituplaces tumoticeale. They hold the best places among the student body. Our ablest saved money by working at a trade, or by teaching, and come to college with mature others have only limited capital at the ontset, which they eke out in various vork; a young man deals in various kinds of students' supplies; some tutor, some luhs; some are janitors, and many do odd spected, and good students. Of course, to ing in their classes implies capestand hard work-a sound body and clear mind. other attributes necessary to success are thrifty habits, a knowledge of how to live
eronomically, and hehind all a clear pnrpose in view and a steady faith in ultimate Such students have an absolute advanhiey are getting a two-fold education-that imparted by their instructors, and that and the satisfaction of having overcome pon gratuation, has already passed throngh the apprenticeship period, which very snccessfnl man most serve, and
which his classmate, who has had every

Waut supplied, must still experience. The
examples of men who have wrung education out of a youth of poverty and have become famous, are too numerons to
require specification. Garfield, remembering his own career, was ever mindful of the possibilities wrapped up in the ragged
jacket of a poor boy. I would that I could encourage every
poor boy and ginl to strive for an education. poor boy and girl to stri ve for an education.
For all such, with good habits, good mind and rommon sense, a good and useful education is attainable. I advise the poor to struggle for an education, because it
means a broadening and elevating of their means a broadening and elevating of their because of the good to come to society conntry and civilization through the separation of poverty and ighorance; and finally, because of the vigor and strength Which such mell show by the development of their powers, which they are
to use for the enlightenment of classes from which they sprung.
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Winthrop E. Stone, A. M., Ph.1., } \\
& \text { Vice-president Purdne University. }
\end{aligned}
\]

\section*{[NoTvi-As will he seen foms an ofertise-} ment in this paper, the publishers of FARM
AND Firesipe are furnishing free scholarships
to energetic and ambitious young men and

\section*{the eav view reading circle}

Many famers and young people on the farm who would enjoy some good reading, Reading Circle. Mrs. Alice Freeman Reading Circle. Mrs. Alice Freeman
Palmer, Dr, P. S. Henson, Bishop Ninde and other well-known people are among the promoters. The circle is especially designed for busy people, who would yet like to turn their little leisure to good account. It has short, well-planmed and literature and science, and it requires bnt five or six pages a day to take it. The tractive books to be found, and all the work is laid ont for the entire winter.
System, method and unity are strong features of this course. It would be a good plan for farmers everywhere to make an effort to have a neighborhood circle for lamp and frequent delightfn! meetings. Mr. J. M. Hall, of Flint, Mich., is the person to address for circulars giving full in formation.


From Georeia.-I learn that many persons in the North are anxious to hear from persons tural pursuits. I send you my experience. am a Canadian. gaged in the lumber business, but changed to farming a few years ago. Before doing so I of Florida and Alahama, and decided to cast my lot iu the wire-grass pine lands of Georgia. This is termed oue of the new counties, as it had no railroads until five years ago, and but
few settlers only within reach of the Ocmulgee river, which is navigable. Those were tle. Land can be bought from \(\$ 5\) to \(\$ 10\) farmers. Most of the produce finds a hom market at good prices. I raised this year
2,000 bushels of oats (rust-proof), worth from 50 cents to 60 cents per hushel. I cut the oats in May, put on some fertilizers, plowed, har-
rowed and rolled the land and cut from the same ground from o \(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\) pontaneously after land has been cultivated
a few years. German millet also does well. and finds ready it is fit to cut in minety day September, from the same land I cut one ton disturbing the ground after the millet was taken off. Alfalfa is not grown here as ye
but no doubt would do well; some parties ar growing it successfully in some of the older
counties. I shall try some this winter. The cattle and sheep are small, never having been crossed with improved hreeds. The rule is
and has always heen with stockmen to leave every tenth male for breeding purposes. By crossing shropshire bucks with native ewes, and feeding som
than from Ohio. By crossing some of the im proved breeds of cattle with the native stock,
in that way obtaining good milkers, which are worth 840 here, and keeping the steers fat until winter, they will bring in our home
market fancy prices. There is plenty of good market fancy prices. There is plenty of good
beef here in summer, and cheap. In winter lilk retails for 5 cents per quart; butter from ection for peaches, pears and is no better some varieties of apples do well here. This is

PaTENTS


 PATETS \(=\) \({ }_{25}\) HoUss plans \(5=\)
 From Florida.-Every place has its diaw
backs, but those of this section of Florida are
only such as time, energy and a little "homs only such as time, energy and a little "homse
sense" can overcome; as, for instance, an in
sufficient laboring population. Such help as energy has so much in his favor that he gets Our phosphate works take :llmost all the
available help. The farmers complain the have to humor the laborers to death, or the
will leave and find employnent at " the
works." The climate is simply perfect. On
can can work or write all day or all night withont
a particle of fire in the house, without get ting
chilled in the deast, allmost all the time from chilled in the teast, almost all the time from
September to April; and you do not suffer from heat during the summer as much as at
the North. Orangess are getting ripe. Gat
dens are growing or being made. dens are growing or being made. In my own
garden I lave tomatoes, egg-plants, radishes garden I have tomatocs, egg-plants, radishes,
Irish potatoes, sweel potatoes, lettuce, tur
nips, rutabagas, cucumbers, etc., coming on my own vines frou Christmas to July. I can
pick ripe guavas every day. I have pineapples in all stages-some ripe, others ripen
ing, others just blossoming, I raise them withont shelter: They do best with shelter
though. Grass-Bermnda, Para, Guinea, John
son, Lonisian:-is green, and furnishes goud forage for stock. I have a handsome saddle the year around, with two quarts of grain at a finest team, blooded northern horses, keep in grain each at a meal, with a small quantity o
hay in addition to cultivated pasture. they
are heavily worked a part of the time. They are heavily worked a part of the time. They could not do well on whe-grass,
keep fat and sleek on it. I have oxen and
high-priced cows fat on it now. This is the best place I ever saw for stock of all kinds
\(\qquad\)
From Texas.--To those who are seeking
homes we ofter one of the most healthtul climates in the world. Our summers are kep pleasant, botin day and night, hy a gentle
breeze from the gulf. Our winters are very
mild The weather tast fall was all that could be desired for gathering crops. The cotton
was gathered in fine condition. Wallis is sitand is surrounded by fertile prairie lands that
offer sueat inducements to only the half of the advantages of this youn-
try were known in the North, it would be settled up in a short time.
and vegetable. It is now being shown that
there is not finer fruit conntry in the world
Land can he bought here cheap and on easy

\section*{terms. Many who are renting land in the
North, and not able to buy in that section,
conld buy land here and have comnfortalle}

 ever willing to help those
sition to try to get along.
Wallis Station

BOOKKEEPING AT HMME, OMLY S3:

HOME STUDY: ramatat



\section*{WE DONT SAY MUCH}
is no use saying a thing over and over again of farm fencing. KEYSTONE
30 N. Locust St., TREMONT, Tazewell Co., Ill.

\section*{CALION, OHIO,}

Can give you a thorough

\section*{mplete Rusiness ou horth} paying for a course. Peumanship, Journal and 80-page of all. N
('ataloune,

\section*{men FARMS \\ }
(1) ITM 1゙arm.

\section*{THE POULTRY YARD}

WIth brooders. wat can be accomplished
with care and work is shown by the experience of a poultryman in New Jersey, who hatched out and in the brooders. He
was a sea-captain, knowing nothing of was a sea-captain, knowing nothing of
ponltry, and with no experience. He las not been as successful in latching as he desired, owing to the difficulty of securing eggs that were suitable, but he has only
lost 20 chicks. When it is considered that 450 clicks are equivalent to 45 broods, each hen having 10 chicks, naking a loss of only one chick in each of 20 broods, and none in the other 45 broods, the result is remarkable.
No doubt our realers will wish to know
how he feeds his chicks. The feed is not how he feeds his chicks. The feed is not the secret of his success, as he simply feeds
four times a day on rolled oats, cracked corn, a little boiled egg, ground meat and bone, and a variety of anything that the chicks will eat. All that he relies upon is
farmoth. He never allows a lower warm th than \(90^{\circ}\) in the brooder-room, and keeps the heat under the brooders between. \(95^{\circ}\) and \(100^{\circ}\). He does not open the windows and let in the cold air, but keeps the house the air comes in from many little unseen openings. It may be said that foul air will the chicks are not dying from auy suel cause.
The most simple matter in the raising of chicks is to give them warmth. When chicks have bowel cliseases, it is a sure in-
dication that they are not warm enough. The newly-hatched chick is naked, and needs as much care as a baby. He gives
that care and succeeds. The brooder-lionse is cleaned thoroughly every day, and the food is clean and fresh. The amount of
worlk required is not considered. The object is to raise the chicks, and if this is aecompli.shed all of the cost will be rogained.
Iore chicks are killed by ventilation thau from all other causes together, and it is atmost impossible to convince the majority of persons that the most destructive In the spring sy-raising is the ventilator. favorable weather, but in winter the cold perature of They are require plenty of warmin until they are well feathered. Tinter-broiler raising must be done under
artificial conditions, and the brooder-house minst be of a sumnier temperature, or the -hicks will have bowel disease and die. mose it is necessary to get up at midnight lose it is necessary to get up at midnight
and examine the fires? If it pays to do so,

Shipping poultry to market should be done in a humane manner. The object of water should be provided, rather than to present a design of a shipping-coop. It i> well known that there is not ouly a loss from death on the journey to market, but the sufferings of the birds from insufficient supply of water. A cup is placed a oue end of the coop but the birds do not know that the cup is there, and only those next the cup are supplied. The food is
also thrown on the floor, where it is also thrown on the floor, where it is
traupled under foot in filth. The coop should be light, and may be made of slats, wire or any light material, always having a muslin top to
shield against the
sun, and in winter
the sides should be
covered with mus-
be placed at each
cornex (A) and trough (B) on eall side. This arrangenent ayoids feedaffords inore space and allows greate
he marlity for drinking. The birds will reach vided for and bring better prices thus pro-

\section*{VAGIETY OF FOODS IN WINTER.}

When the hens have been fed on grain exclusively, they soon begin to shorr the effects of a sameness of diet. A few ex-
periments may be triect. Throw an apple into the poultry-yard, and notice how quickly it will be picked to pieces. When the hens are in the orehard they will no notice apples, though apples may be plentiful, because when on the range they can ecure quite a variety of food, but now that they must be fed grain without the green food an apple becomes a luxury. There is but little nutriment in the apple but it succulent, and serves the purpose anee of green food, if but small one, will have a bencficial effect. They will be more thrifty, will more easily digest their food aying in a condition more favorable to hens will are many substancer Cabbage cooked potatoes or turnips, scalded cor fodder (eut fine), cut hay, ensilage, and ven veretable tops that have become ary They like a variety, and will always give a good account of themselves wheu they goor account of themselves wheu the

\section*{POULTRY. HOUSE WITH HEATING}

\section*{ARRANGEMENT}

The object of the accomanying illnsti:a tion is to give a design of a poultry-house or a cold climate, and to accommodat The house is shown system heatin,
plain the ar view, in order to explain the ar-
rangements. It is 14 feet wide, 5 , feet high on the south side, \(71 / 2\) feet
on the north side and 36 feet long dividled into six rooms, each room
being \(6 x 9\) feet on the fioor, and ten
or treelve fowls to occupy each
room. It can be boarded ontside
with barn boards, having strips
nailed on the joints; but the in-
terior should be ceiled, sides and tarred paper, or some similar roofing material. If preferred, the
space between the outer boards and the ceiling boards may be filled
In the illustration \(A\) is a slanting
partition, six inclies from the roosts ( B B B), ant C C are the nest-
shelves, withan opening atonoend,
and a door from the hall also, 1 ,
being the sitting-shelf, with a door being the sitting-shen, with a door
from the hall only? \(\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{F}\) aud f are nairow d doors, nearly the length of each roon. The hall, \(H\), is s leet wide, the partiwith common lath, as also the doors; but partition A is made of matched loards. J
is a water-trough, I a feed-loox. and is a hatch; hinged ins pivot in the center, for
convenicnec in cleaning the tloor; L heing an opening in the floor corered with wire
cloth, conc-shaped. In is a \(w\) as board or studding. placed on the floor to divide the \begin{tabular}{l|l} 
If & opening into the rard, \(O\) being a door from \\
one room to the other. \(P\) in a skylight on
\end{tabular}

\section*{}

R entilator, one at each end of the house \(R\) is a cellar, which may be larger if prebeing necessary. \(T\) is a dirt-trough, the fnll length of the house. Two feet of the bottom portion of each dividing partition is made of boards, and abore the boards is ath. The hall may be only three feet wide if preferred, and the other arrangenent may be altered for convenience, circum tances deunand.

\section*{KEEPING FEED BEFORE THEM}

It is a practice with some poultrymien to keep the troughs full of feed, and bins are sometimes arranged for allowing the rain to run out in order to replace that which has been consumed. This is not
git Shippixg-coop
ouly extravagant but is an obstacle to egg production, as the hens are induced to eat frequently and soon become rery fat. It he an indication of a desire to avore the work of feeding, on the part of the poultryman, which is fatal to success. A
trough full of corn is a temptation to the hens, and if they are confined in yards and are idle, they will go np to the trough and eat simply because they have nothing o do. With plenty before them they will not scratch and exercise, and in a short time they cease to lay because of being too fat. Some of the hens will evince their disgust for the grain by refusing to eat it, continued sameness of diet causing sickaess, in which case some of the hens become poor. If nothiug is given but corn, corn is will sooner or later die, because acking in the elements necessary to If a trough is used never keep it full, nnless you prefer greater cost of food and smaller profits.

\section*{POULTRY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.}

There were about five thousand entries at the poultry show of the world's fair in October. Unfortunately the poultry industry was not fully recognized, and the display was in the cattle-sheds, which were the most unsuitable buildings on the grounds. The American Poultry Association held its annual conrention, and made sereral ehanges in the standard for breeds. t the prominent persons were smprised vere betaty of the different breeds, and be made. Many of the fowls died from the drafts of air that came continually on them through the sheds. Fair managers have mueh to learn about displaying poultry.

\section*{CONDITION POWDERS}

Condition powders are intended for fowls that are uuthrifty. To give it to healthy
fowls is to stiunlate them unnecessarily and lead to disease in the end. Crood fee of a variety, needs no conditiou powders
if the birds arewell. If they do nothrive they should be given any condition porvders that has proved itself servieable, but it should not be used too freely.

\section*{Feriile Egges.-Mrs. A. IH., Toulon, Inl.,
writes: "If one male is with twenty or thirty} bens will the eggs hatch?" REPLIT:-If they are on a range and in good
health the eggs will nearly all be fertile, but not if the hens are eonfued and overfed.
Lisce.-T. F., Whittier, fora, writes: "Which
is the best and easiest mode of driving lice out REPLA:-Thoronghly dreneh every portion of the house with kerosenc cmulsion, or with
kerosene, and also thoroughly clean the premises. Then scattcr air-slaked lime frcely over The liseealing. Stock.- H. C., Lonsdale, R. Hrites: "If I I use one of thy young rosters
that I raikel this year, with the old hens next
scar, would the in-breeding?" Reply :-It is better to procure a malc from
wome other source. In-breeding-that is, usng a male and female from the same family Mitites,-J. F. R., Green Bay, Lowa, writes:
If send you vial with specimens of lice. They


\({ }^{66}\) f opened up a new feld and cultivated it thoroughly." -So says the Fanciers' Journal.
\({ }^{5}\) FARM-POULTRY is COVering itself with glory."



 Make Money
2… \(==\)
youn \(=\)


INCUBATORS \& BROODERS




\section*{ \\ YOU \\ NEED \\ For Your Henhouses, Greenhouses, Hotbeds, Barns, Outbuildings and \\ Dwelling Houses, Inside and Out.}
werte to F. W. BIRD \& SON, East Walpole, Mass.
They will send you FREE, Samples and Full Descriptive Circulars that will Convince and Save You Money.

\section*{Neponset Water \(=\) Proof Fabrics.}

You can't. Shingle 500 Square Feet for \(\$ 15\); but you can cover it with NEPONSET RED ROPE ROOFING for \(\$ 5\), and it will last for many years. It will keep out the Cold and Frost and Rain, and you can put it on yourself in one-quarter of the time it takes to shingle. absolutely water proof, frost proof, air tight and verriin proof. ARE NECESSARY TO EVERY FARITER AND POULTRYMAN.

THE FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Quarix.


Gas-lime.-L. L. R., Hempstoad, Texas,
Writes: "Please inform me if gas-lime made
fertilizer."
PEPLY By Josera:-Gts-lime, whether inade
of oyster-shells or limestoue, has about the of oyster-shells or limestoue, has about the
same value as an applicatiou to soil as a mixphate of lime or laud-plastcr. Wheu fresb it pounds which, although occasionally recominended as insect repellers are poisouous to
plant growth, aud therefore make the fresh gas-lime unsafe to apply, noless this is done will require larger quantities.
Fall Plowing for Grubs, Etc.-H. L. N.,
Bowling Green, Ohio, writes: "My ground is
badly infested with wireworms and grubs.
Will applications of salt or phosphate give relief?, Or what can I do? Am going to fall phosphate, in the quantities that are safe to
use, will neither. destroy nor drive away a ve have against these pests is fall plowing.
-The best preventive of scab lo potatoes is the use of scab-free seed, and if possible,
soaking the secd for a short tinie in a one-per-
cent solution of corrosive sublimate (a powerPond Minck.-J. C. H., Tifton, Ga., writes:
"I have plenty of good pond muck ou my place, and wish to compost it for fertilizing purposes. What other iugredients should I Reply by Joseph:-You cau use the dried
nuck as an absorbent iu stables, outhouses and under poultry-roosts. This will make a with Eainite and superphosphates of any
kind. A good forumula for au artificial stable manmre is the following: 2,000 pounds of 2,000 pounds of ma
Muck for Onions.-A. H., Steuben counts,
Iud., writes: "I have one aere of lake marsh that will be well tile-drained by wiuter. What Ground was broken in August. Would onions but the neighbors think it is worthless." Reply by Joseph:-If this muck land is
thoroughly drained, and well manured with
stable manure, aud perhaps ashes and kainite, can see 110 reason why after awhile it should celery. At ans rate, it is worth the trial. If
the onions or celery fail to do well at first, applications and the planting. You mas vegetables, being too wet, or for other reasons,
you ean make a good meadow of it. in, Writes: "Please tell me if black muck years would be good for onions; and if so,
wheu it should be broken and how treated." I cannot give a definite forswer, since each conditions about which I am not iuformed
Each person must use his own judgment, and a general way that good, well-drained, some-
what sandy muck can be made to produce a good oniou crop in time. It may take several
years of tillage before this soil is in proper
shape for onions, and at any rate I would and without fail plant a boed crop of some
kind, especially carrots or bsets, to prepare it
for the onion erop. Wood ashes are usually a good fertilizer for such soils.
Curings Mams.-C. C. B., Massapequa, Long Island. In reply to sour query we publish the
following: Hang up the haus a week or tent following. Hang up the
days-the ionger the tender and better, if kept
perfectys sweet. Mix for each mood-sized ham,
one teaeupful of salt, one tablespoonful of hamsin a clean, dry tul, licat the tuixture
hand ruh well int the hams, specially around
the houes and recesses; repeat the processoncc the hoursand recsses, repeat the processonce
or twice, or until all thie mixture is used, then
let the hams lie two threc thav, When they
nust te put for three weeks in brine strong puough to bear an egg; then smak eight hours
in eold watcr; hang up to dry in the kitchen
or other more convenient place for a week or
110re; smoke from three to five days, being
careful not to heat the hanis. Corn-cobs and more; smoke from three to five days, being
careful not to heat the hank. Corn-obs and
appletre wood are good for smoking The
inices are better retained if smoked with the
hock dow. Tie up carefulls in ags for the
suck

VETERINARY

treatment of spavin and ringbone. Spariu and ringbone are kindred diseases. The only difference is in their seat.
The former has its seat in the hock-joint The former has its seat in the hock-joint,
aud the latter in one of the joints-usually the middle one-between the phalanges.
Both are apt to occur if the Both are apt to occur if the joint in ques-
tion is insufficient in its make-up, particularly if the weight and concussion it has
to sustain are mequally distributed upon the articular surfaces; in other words, if
the joint in question is too weak. Hence the heredity of both diseases. The hock-joint is a very complicated
one, composed really of forr joints. Of
these the two lower joints, it seens are present only to make the leg more elastic,
and to break the concussion, because nearly all the movemeut takes place in the
upper one, between the astragalus and the
tibia, and to a limiter one, between the lower surface of the
astragalus and the upper row of the small, tat bones of the hock-joint. The upper
two joints, being necessary for the uovewo joints, being necessary for the huove-
ment of the joint, cannot be spared, and
as the lameness of spavin, being as diseased condition of the articular sur-
a dace of the affected bones, can only be cured if ankylosis (solid union) of the disupper joints of the hock, which are needed for movement, necessarily is incurable.
Therefore, it is curable only if its seat is
in the two lower joints, which can be spared, and may become stiff or ankylosed or his movemeuts. diseased bones, which is necessary for a
cure, can be effected only if the animal
has perfect rest, and if just enongh exndahas perfect rest, and if justenongh exuda-
tive inflammation is produced to cause which way this inflammanion is produced
is immaterial, provided it is least eight weeks, and neis lasting for at
nor too senient. If too severe destrnctiou may result, and if too lenient insufficient
exudation will be produced. There are
yet other conditions which will prevent
succes. For instance if the distribntion success. For instance, if the distribntion
of weight and coucussion is too badly dis-
tributed, or if, in other words, the hockjoint is too weak, or so weak as to prevent to such an extent concentrated upon one
point (the medial, or inside of the joint) as
to crush auy incipient ankylosis to crush auy incipient ankylosis. Hence,
auimals with very weak or ill-formed
hock-joints, which contracted spavin even
before they performed any hard work, while playing in the pasture, and also very spavin, must be considered incurable, or
uearly so.
As to ringbone, it is precisely the same.
It also-that is, the lameness-can ouly be As to ringbone, it is precisely thc same.
cured by anat inkylosis. theness-can ouly be
curerefore, it can
only cured if its seat is limited to a joint that can be spared, and if, at the same
time, the bones are not too weak to sustain
the necessary weight and concussion. whe necessary weight and concussion; or
what is essentially the same, if the latter
are not too unequally distributed upon respect some correction, but to a lininited
extent only, can be made by jndicious
shoeing or paring of the hoofs, I will not deny; on the contrary, I admit it to be a
valuable aid in the treatnent. The only
joint in the lower part of the foot that can
be spared is the joint between the first and second phalanges, or between the pastern
and the coronet-bone. Hence, ringbone,
Ceteris paribns. is curable only if it has its
seat exclusively in that joint.
The only question yet remaining is how The only question yet remaining is how
to introoluce and to naintaiu for a suffi-
cient length of tine the proper degree of
intlammatiou. There are sereral ways,
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{but only two practical oues. They are by
firing and by repeated applications of
sharp ointmeytats. Each one has its advan-
tages and disadvantages.
First. firing. Its advantages consist iu} \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
plication. Three or four days later the
place where the oinment bas been applie
will be covered with a rather thick scab
It is of no use to make another applicatio
on top of that scab. It first lias to be re
mored. To do this we apply some pure


ROSS foner CuTITERS
THE E. W. ROSS CO., Springfield, Ohio.
Burr-Stone Grinding Mills

if no lameness is shown, in abont two Weeks the horse may be put
work, and is considered cured.
If firing is preferred the
should be the same. Without strict rest
no ankylosis can be the no ankylosis can be expected. Hence, it Thgboned horses during the fiy season.

An Ingrown Toe-nail.-N. A. N. Laramie,
Wyo. Cousult a chiropodist, and let him perform the necessary operation on your toe.
Difficully iu Making Warer-So-called Pinworms--S. C, Doylestown, Ohio. Diffi-
culty in maling water may hare mauy vari-
ous causes, but you ouls state the that your horse "seems to have such a difi-
cult,", and if you vill stop to think, you will
see that it is impossible for me to tell you
what may be the couse von me
 expect me to write a long treatise on all pos-
sibe causes.-So-called pinworms, if you
me mean Oxyuris curvula, are best removed by
a few injections of raw linseed-oil into the
Several Questions.-C. B. G., South West-
port, Mass, Writes: I have a horse Hiue years old which likes to eat fresh dirt. He has
been out on pasture since the first of August.
He also froths at the mouth twhen ing, aud throws it over his body as he throws
his head up and down, Which is customary
for hie for him to do while trotting. He also loves
the leaves of trees-will cat them whenever
he can get a chance little snou after he is started on a drive. His
hair stands up on his body-does not lie down Slick and smooth. Please explain and tell
What should be done, ete."
A NSWER:-The trouble with sour horse-
vitias

 cised, well groomed, and kept in a clean and
rielloventilated stable, and under good hr-
gienic conditions in general, all the disorders
complained of complained of will disappear. Mediciucs are
of no arail. Rernoving the causes is what is
needed. Hemiplewia.-D. MI. S., Wampuin, Pa.,
Writes: "I have a finely-bred Scotch collie puppy, six months old, that acts as though he
weerepartially paralyzed on his right side. He
goes sideways when he walks, and moves his legs on the right side in an outward swing.
He also keeps his head turned in that directhree weeks, and seems to be gettiug whise.
We donot know of his being injured inany
Way, and we always gave hinn the hest of care.
He
\(\qquad\) not sorc and seems well in every other way,
only iu his walking, he falls over very often,
He is free froua vermin. Now, doctor, ,ou
\(\qquad\)
 BLANKET
Which was bought lastwin-
ter; you see how its worn. \(t\) was sold by a man with
a smooth, easy way, Who said
as any 5 , \(\frac{5 / \mathrm{A} . "}{\text { lesson }}\)
There is a lesson in this for horse blariket-bright men profit by the experience of others. If you don't care or how it looks, the "just as good" kiud will probably a blanket that will last for credittoyou and yourhorse, a genuine (54) Sold ererswhere. Made only by
WM. AYRES \& SONS, Philadelphia.


THE SPRING CURRY COMB.



\section*{(0) It 1itridh.}

A NOTCH ON A STICK.


如 Obed turned away from the scene of
his hate pleasnre. For he had not mown what
meane it was stragent throus the mysteries of
reading, writing
athey ry phering
 There was no help for it now; there wat nothing for him but to return to the field, the ellow mule and the homeds, whose shouts came to him now and then, coa oranges on the whar
 somehow, it stmek him which the lower, tgiowdoomed; cliained-like laves forever. semed nitud never tractlve to Obed as it did that moment of time indiscovery of Elise's ahence and the moment rutch upon the veranda, followed by the ound of her voice as: fully bed?
Yes, Miss Elise," said
Obed, "and you are to have ? black mark Elise laughed merrily as she came down to the she wilul the patms. her queer pupil hatd ignored their late quar-
rel so cleverly. It was leed she considered that he was improving most remarkably:
explained, taking het place and turning hastMother the lake with my grandfather fouch in morn Julie isn't aceustomed to serving lunch, and But here 1 am and readis "All right
Obed, "I'n
"Say obliged boy, uot 'obleeged.' The negroes they (tu) say that the corruption of the word came to us through the rrencll. l'll point it
ant to you when we come tw French; and in
mas use He Englisla oblig.

Eise never ignored an opportunity for these corrections, whatever the need of burry and faithfully did the young teacher perform it.
So the wagon passed thromgh the grove Where was a book fastened just in frout of the driver's seat, and Obed would study as he drove from tree to tree where the pickers were waiting to empty their sacks into the wagon. He was bonestly trying both to work for the squire and to study to please Elise. But the forest
had its attractions: more than once he was tempted to join the hunters going to the hammocks after deer, or the men going upon a ffered by more than one manufact urer of leather goods.
But be resisted all these temptations; had accustomed always tiact uponimpulse, wont probably have yiulden. But usually he bad time for consideration; time in which to remember that only a few dollars was the end
for which these hunters were working for which these hunters were working. That
was the most they could hope for. While he -well, he had an idea, he said, "of being somebods his own self."

"M sorby you died"
"Yon, Obed," she de
you been doing now?"
And then Obed was not sorry to have the sympathetic ears.
"I only run a rabbit, Miss Whise," he satid, since I was born."
"Say them, boy, nut 'em," she replied.
don't know whatever is to become of you, I
ann sure. Chasing the rabbit wasn't so bal, but to call my grandfather a liar was very terrible. He will not forgive that, 1 am alrath place again. Me says you are atways too mace ty to quit, anylow mast have time to think it oper. I went to see your mother to-day, and I sent Julie to earry some rose-cuttings that sou are to set out around the eabin door. Be sure you do it, loy. I like roses; they are refintug. And if
you haven't any ambition, as grandfather says you haven't, you can have some refincment, anyhow. Oh, Obed"-she looked at him very earnestly; she seldon called him
Obed, and when she did he knew she was rery. very serious-"I wish, how I do wish you Would try a little harder,"
He was trying; she had

Work they're pleigeat fur jest fur bein' tired
onless they be mighty
you-uns aif not." er penetrating gaze. At Jength he said, with Detulant impatience.
""rouire's a fool."
"Obed Martin!":
There was surprise, indignation, reproach in
the simple words.
"He's a fool," saiv Obed; "he called me bump on a log."
"Naw, it wasn't that; it was a 'notel on a
she would never have forgiven bim, no set right that terrible breach of good breeding - of gratitude; but when with sudden impulse the boy dropped his face upon her Knee and burst into sobs, she was ready at
once to help, advise and com lort. She folded her work slowly, carelulty; haid it upon

\section*{uponit.}
"Now, Oby," she said, "tell your mammy all be yer mammy. A boy's manmy air the one ter know his troubles, allus. What have youuns done, Oby, czSquair Roseberer sends yer Obed repeated the
whole story, omitting nothing. He hact
learned that for all her his mother's arvie wa always sonnd, if simple entirely worthy ' grown, awkward fellow sat at her feet just ans
one of the liftle boys playing around the
honse inight have done poured out his griefs poured out his the same chilhisi trust that might hare little \(t w i n\) brother When he had finished, she said promptly
must go back and at squair's pardon. He air im. He'll furgive yer, mebbe. Leastways ye
air boun' ter try; hit air ser chance, son, an' ye gol by. A 'lance air Almighty; ye air boun' to snatch it. An' ye air right along. F'd go risht the mornin' an' tull Squair Roseberer 1 ware sorry fur my talk. He the most, an youn the most, an you-uns
can unly try. Ther'be tiunes comes ter all o, we-uns when we can tiuse fur tryin'. Now
run 'long an' put out ther rose-bushes ther lettle gal sent uver. She
'lowed they ware ter be set by the loors an, Obed revived wonderfulty after this talk
with his mother knew that he had a friend ill Elise. She with the tears in her ey es. He went toget the
rose-cutings,calling the
"I'd ruther-rather
squirc," he stammered.
"Go "" "Go!" thundered the squire, "and when you get there tell your mother you are a trifter, a "I won't," said Oled. "Hit's a lie, and I won't." And tuming upon his heel Obed stalked angrily away through the grove, in a direction entirely opposite the spot where the "tricky yellow mule" was waiting his return. Angry? He had never been so angry in all
his life. Neither, perhaps, had been the squire. And the song that had served as a safety-valve for the one, served likewise to increase the anger
sung so vigorously

\section*{}

Every note sounded a defiance as it floated back to the outraged master. But suddenly busi where she had been gathering gnavas and called to him
Hush lefore my head comes off."
That moment she caught something in the boy's face that told her of that which had gone amiss. A perplexed expression came
into her eyes. She reminded him of his mother for a single instant.

But there were sixteen years of idleness, with their dreadtul influences to correct. He did
not go home until evening; he conld not face his mother with the news of his dismissal. She was growing so much stronger, and so much more cheerful. She no longer spoke of roice of the invalid and the homesick, but in a tender tone as of something remembered and loved, but unnecessary to her life. He bated to cast another worry upon her. But more than all he hated to give up the studies under the palms. Nobody would understand way of acting in the exact opposite of his feel ings. So when he did go home, indeed, his im-
 was seated in the doorway sewing. "Why, oly," she said as he dropped upon the
doorstep at her feet, "yon gave me a turn, son, commin' up so suddint."
The next moment she saw his face. She dropped ber hands, still holding their work upon ther lap; he sa w the ohd harassed expres. sion creep slowly into ber eyes.
"Oloy," she said, "what have you-uns doue, over ter Squair Roseberer's? What ails yer "Tired," said Obed; "tired, maybe."
little boys to hetp him
et themout, so that they might feclan interest
in keeping them watered. Elise had caic? that roses were "refining." If "reflining" macent to make people gentle and goor, like her, he While he was about it he concluded be would et a row of magnolias down either side the rustle of the stiff, satiny leaves "reminded her of home," she declared. They bad a sound hike the old Temnesseg cedars, when the wind stirred in their branches. They looked pretts, too, When he had set them ont, with the simk-
ing sunlight on their dark leaves and the ing sunlight on their dark leaves and the
shimmer of the lake's blue waters beyond. shimmer of the lake's blue waters beyond.
He felt glad that he had put themout; already the place had a more genter air, "as if somphis tue to rest white he contemplated bis work. The hittle boys liked the addition to their yard, too; and they begged him to "build a ler flowers." bees, and coverit trith them yel"A summer-honse, you mean," said Oled.
Well, we will the next time I have a day off. To-morrow, maybe." Though in his heart he
hoped that to-morrow would find him hanting oranges to Squire Rosebormagh's packinghouse again. When his mothercalled himin
had given her, he went with more alacrity
than he bad ever hoped to feel when he bad entered the gate a few hours before.
When supper was over he toolk his slate and went out under the trees, "to study his les-
"ns." He was legin ning to write. The simple,
old-fiashioned copy Elise had set for him old-fashioned copy Elise had set
tonched him with singular meaning
"I at first you don't succeed, try again. How many a boy would have laughed at
Huaint little Elise's old copy? Yet Elise hercIt had little conception of bow many have
risen to eminemce upon that little, old-fashioned motto, try again. Obed ineant to do so. Ioned motto, try again.
Ire felt very timil about approaching the the
suire, however. He wasn't accustoned t making apologles, and he knewh he would be
rery awk ward aloout it. If only he had not very awkward alout it. If only he had not
velled the squire a liar. That is such \(a\) hard called the squire a liar. That is such a hard
Lhing to pardon. A liar. Everybody detests
a liar, and for an bonest man to be called one a liar, and for an honest man to be called one
-well, he had his misgivings, yet he meiunt to "tryy," Had he known that the squire had at
that moment again denounced him as a "hotch on a stick,", and had sent Elise aft to
"not moter
bed in tears because she had interceded for him, he would have been less hopeful of his him, he would have been less hopeful or his
cause, indeed. But he did not know, so he went off to bed with fair hopes of the morrow;
and when tbe morrow dawned he ate his breakfast and hurried away to have it out with Squire Roseborough.
The squire had spent a restless night, and was consequently eross-crosser than usual.
Elise had persistently insisted that Obed hadn't done so bad after all. He had only chased a ralbbit; that was a very natural thing after he had gone to hed. And the little girl's words, "didu't you like to chase rabbits when you were a hoy, grandfather?", He couldn' cred the time when he had left his old grand inother sitting in a buggy, behind a young horse in a lonely country road, while he, the
driver and protector, had run off after a rabdriver and protector, had run off after a rab-
bit that ran across the lane. This boy had left bit that ran across the lane. This boy had left
only a load of yellow oranges and an old mule standing iu a grove where fifty men were a work. Chase rabbits, indeed! But the boy
Lad called hima a lier: But for that he might have excused him. The nan didn't live who
could call Squire Roseborough a liar. He could call squire Roseborough a liar. He
went down to hreakfast thinking about it when he heard Elise's voiee on the back gal-
"Oh, you boy," she was saying, "I am glad
you have come to ask wy grandfather's parifou have come to ask iny grandfather's par-
lon. It was wieked, bead of you to talk so Gentlemen do not use such words. Remember that, boy,
geutleman."
The squire stepped out upon the gallery, he was growing very tired of this boy's way of
offending, and then looking to Elise to soften the offience. He would
ter at once and forever.
"Good morning, squire," said Obed, and his oeart sank when sace, as he said sternly
"Well, sir, what's wanted this time?"
Obed had taken off his hat and stood awkk feeling that if he could just manage to get rid of his hands, he eould go oul. Indeed, he
seemed to have become all hands. He glanced seemed to have become all hands. He glanced
at Elise who encouraged him hy a nod to go
"Squire Roseborough," he hegan, an stopped; he was the awkward country fellow
he had heell when they first met him, without that fellow's assurance.
Squire Roseborough, I stopped by to tell "What, sir?" demanded the squire. "What are you telling me, sir?",
Elise made frants efforts to set him right, behind the squire's back, hut Obed saw only the old man's sterin face.
ty want to work, an' I'm again, "as I hon--that I told you about your telling a lie." It was the best he could do. A glance at the
squire's face and the low ripple of laughter from Elise only made Ohed woter if he had what it was be really had said. After a his hand 1 n dismissal.
"he, in a tone that Ohed had never heard him use before. It made him think of the morn-
ing he had seen him hend over the rolling chair and lift the lame girl in his arms.

\section*{Chapter VI.
NEw-COMBZS, NEW Workies, New
COYTIDEYCES. The house on the bluff had never been so
vely. The last steamer bad lrought a part lively. The last steamer bad brought a party
of gay visitors, and every day the parts was
re-enforced by callers from the neighboring plantations whe
dine, to lunteh, or to tea, as the case migbt be.
Among the visitors was a young equtleman, Among the visitorss was young gentleman,
whom Elise called "NIy Cousln Robert," and
who she told Oled was her thlrd cousin, Who she Roseborough, from Tennessee.
Rohert Ristant
Ohed did not particularly and irire his
elation who seemed disposed he thought to relation who seemed disposed he thought to
be exceedingly near. He absorbed too much of Elise's attention, sitting with her mornings
on the veranda, driving in the low huggy
together, or rowing on the lake. He eould
or hear then laughing constantly, as he drove
the yellow mule from tree to tree where the}
busy pickers were waiting. More than snce
he had seen the little phaeton go hy with thin he had seen the little phaet on go by with this
"third cousin" occupying Julie's place beside "third
The lessons, however, went on without
interruption. Elise would permit ference there. Though she could not prevent
the tall, handsome cousin the tall, handsome cousin coming down to
the palms and stretching himself on one of tbe palms and stretching himase on one of
the rustie settees, while he made a pretense' of reading, until the pupil was dismissed. He polite alwars lifting his was very quiet and courteous "Good-morning, sir."
Yet, obed had au idca that he was therc to ridicule his ignorance, when he should he aloue with Elise. He recognized the fact,
lowever, that he was toothorouglly a however, that he was too thoroughly a gen-
tleman to appear rude in lis preseuce. He had overheard him once call Elise "a little
missionary," hut as Elise had instantly retorted with a prounise that when she was ready to enter the missionary work she would begin with "Home missions,"
glad the attack had hen rather
made. He enjoyed Elise on the defensive more than anything. The winter was over long ago, if the ligbt winter. True, the squire was behind with his began. The advent of visitors interrupted twe work a little also, for the packing-house was daily infested hy the fine ladies and gen-
tlemen, who engaged the packers in conver sation, as visitors will, forgetting that eaeh mau received his pay according as be packed
-so much a box. -so much a box.
Over at tbe cahin Mrs. Martin and the twins
enjoyed the excitement " enjoyed the excitement ap at squair Roseselves, for the mother's heart responded hearily to all that related to, or in any way and her's.
Obed brought a faithful nccouut of all that passed, so far as it was possihle for hin to do
So. He would give sueh slowing descriptions He would give sueh glo wing descriptions
of the fine ladies who trailed their silk dresses of the fine ladies who trailed their silk dresses
over the ground with as little conceru as if they wore homespun, that the old mountain mother could find no words in which to express her wonder except an occasional "Do
tell," or "You don't say,", "Now I wonder !" The twins displayed their approval of the visiting gentlemen, whom they saw passing
through the grove, or met in their ramble trough the hammock, hy wearing their hat eocked on one side of their heads and a short stick in their mouths hy way of cigars. The thing which distressed the motber, bowever,
was Ohed's increasing dislike for young Robert Rosenorough, whom he seldom men-"
tioned except as "Long legs," "Slick shoes," tioned except as "Long legs," "Slick shoes,
"Soft soap," or some other equally expressive substitute for a name.
The "third eousins" were very fond of each Obed's admiration for the visitor whose "lo length" he felt more than once inclined to measure upon the ground. Yet, he never saviv
he white, sentle hands folding Elise's light wrap anout her, lifting the sligbt form from the phaeton, or shaking up the pillows under the bright, restless head, without a feeling
that it was his proper duty. Only the gentle that it was his proper duly. Only the gentle gentleness and refinement.
He became gloony, discouraged, when he compared himself, the uncouth, unlearned
undeserving hired boy, with the elegant and easy gentleman who recognized his right to a position in society as naturally as Obed recgnized his place in tue field. Then a resolu-
ion came to him, sudden and bold and strong, borin of his melancholy reflections.
He had called himself undeserving. There was no need of that. Whatever he might lack of refluement and education-those things Which are the childrell of circumstances-
there was no reacou why he should be undeserving, for merit lies within the reach
He resolved that he would not he lacking in that at all events, and further that he would tances had not willed that he should he one In the dra wing-room.
He felt hetter
He folt hetter after having formed this resolution. He met the despised visitor witli
a pleasant "Good-morning," when he passed a pleasant "Good-morning," when he passcd
near the cart and the yellow mule, and once, When the young man stopped to illquire conobed related the story of his trip to Okahumpka with such sprightly humor and sueh cheerful wit that the "third cousin" went
hack to Elise with the announcement that her queer pupil was a jolly good fellow and
understood how to "spin a yarn" as well as ansludy he ever met.
They met frequently after that, and after the pleasure he derived from young Rosehorough's company. One day, hearing Obed di Cussiug a had wound one of the twins had
eceived from laving fallen upon a sharp
staun" in the forest, and bow the bat empted to dress the wrouud, hut had not been as successful as he wished, Robert was
reminded of a hook that he had iu his rooma little treatise ou surgery. A subseet in
which he, too, was deeply interested. He ran up and hrought the hook down to
obed. After that they were, seeningly, the hest of friends. He held two claims to Obed's
recovery of the twin. Obed told himself that
he could hold no grudge argainst a fellow that had "helped to set Dennie apon his feet again."
Anything affecting his. hrothers appealed to Still, altbouzli force.
dislike was entirely conquered. He truly meant to act fairly and to think gencrously in Hegra to the visiting gentlem:n.
He would have made almost any
He would have made almost any sacrifice to thought so, until he sirw him sitting beside Elise, reading aloud, his hand toying with her bright hair. Then would hegin again the old fight with jealousy
He was williug to accord him all justice; he admired him thoroughly and he endeavored alwaysto convince himself that he was not
jealous if Elise smiled upon him, ncstled her golden bead against his shoulder when they arove together, or lay in her hammock with
her hand clasped in his, wbile he wat near by reading from soune one of her favorite books They understood each other thorougbls, and the city-bred young eousiu could say the
daintiest, tenderest things to maide
"thou used sometimes to wonder how be offered the up so quickly," when he complaint of the invalid's. Yet, he noticed
cone that the pretty speeches never called forth that merry, rippling laugh which his own
silly attempts at amusing her evoked. Thes seemed to sadden her instead; to remind her seemed to sadane her instead; to remind her
that stie was one of those uufortunates who are stie was one of those uufortunates who
are entitled by grace of misfortune to all ym pathy and sweetness and attliction.
One norning, Robert came down where Olbe was at work, and called him aside from the men who were emptylug their sacks into the
"Martiu," he said, taking a dainty little note from his pocket, "we are to have a graud ball
up at the house on Thursday eveniug, and up at the house on Thursday eveniug, and
son are to come. See, here is sour invitation; ny cousin sent it, and she says you are cerainly expected to be there.
Stared, first tat Robert, then at the little perfumed note in his hand.
The next moment he broke into a laugl : "dh, say now," he exclaimed, "wouldn' I worn, patched clothes a moment, and then his mirth suddenly vanished. There was the old comparison again: he was not fit to he
seen in a ball-room, and not fit to be in one seen in a ball-room, and not fit to be in one
even if he had a suitahle wardrobe. He was even if he had a
born for tbe fied.
still, he was grateful to Elise for the invitation; he told Robert so, and asked him to say
as much to her: he would tell her so himself when he went for his lesson.
When he went for his lesson. "Oh, come now " Robert proted, "You must go, there will be pecple from all around the Lake; every yacht in the eircuit will he isto hring out a grand sight. And the steamer There will he a band and music such as soul have never heard, to say nothing of the good things to eat. Come, uow; you and I are about
of a size, and there are just oceans of clothes of a sizc, and there are just oceans of clothes iu my trunk. It wouldn't pay jou at all to get a sult yeur own, away out here where
you would need it about once in ten years; you would need it about once in
He added the last after a glanee at Ohed's face. Yet, the offer was made wlth such tact there was mothi
civility at least.
"Much obte--bliged to you," said Obed, "but I reckou I won't go. I don't tbiuk the clothes would fit my style any more than my style would fit the clothes. I may take a peep at
the fue things from the shrubhery, hehind the the fue things from the shrubhery, hehind the
eitron trees, or the limes. I'd like mightily to eitron trees, or the limes. I'd like mightily to
hear the music ; I gin't heard no good music since I left tbe mountain over in Tennessee. Patch,' and 'Chicken in the Bread Tray,' and Cottou-eye Joe,' uncommon lively. Lo'd hut they ware good times. I ain't lookin' for no Over the face of the city youth a stealthy smile was playing. For one brief moment
there came to him an idea, as brief as unthere came to him an idea, as brief as un-
worthy, of using this ignorant, honest bor for the amusement of his flue friends. The next mounent, however, the un worthy impulse was
put aside, and, turning to obed as he was albout to drive off with a load for the packing
"I sce no reason in the world why you should not get into a suit of my clothes and enjoy do so, it must, of course, be as you wish. Good morning; I will carry your message to cousin
El ise., And lifting his hat, Robert went back Elise." And lifting hish hat, Rovert went back refusal to attend her mother's grand ball.
The eveuing of the entertainment was one

\section*{The moonlight lay upon}

The air was heavy with the Ou the water, hundreds of lights were danc
ing, red, hlue, green and vellow, when the yachts from around the lake were bringing
yace the guests to the hall. The scene mas laid in
fairyland; a land of perpetual summer and of never-fading flowers
As the hoats came nearer, the sound of
music could he heard.

In one of the boats some one was playing a
 melody, full of tuns and trills mid dainty stace catos, more like the notes from a bird's throat than anything Obed liad ever heard before. And the song seemed so much a part of the night, the scene and the liurd itself, that he "just making it up outiful singer was no she went along.
Now and then the voice rested on the last note of a long trill, like a bird on a wila berry-
bush, before it we nt dancing of into pling refrain:

Sweet summer land land,
The first note was held in an exquisite little lingering touch bird-roice balanced itself with a lingering touch upon the next, after which too intricate for anything but simple wonder.

Ah, sweet summer land
Away down south the orange grows,
And the wild bee bides in the heart of the rose,
The mock birde siug, the ring-doves play, bere, men'ry fondly loves to stray
Laud of the lime
And the citron-tree,
Horne of the rose and the old S'wan
Silent dells and silver streams,
Away down south in the land
Sweet summer land,

\section*{A way down south the song-bird hies,
There, summer kmiles aud never dies:}

I long, oh, I long in my dreams for th
Home of the heart that is brave and free,
Where soft winds sigh
O'er jasmine brakes,
And music floatto \(0^{\prime}\) er silvery lakes,
I long,
I long, oh, I long for thy silvery streams,
Away down south in the land of dreams,
sweet summer land
Obed stood spellhound uutil the last note had died away; tue saw the yacht pull up to the the singer disappear from his eitron covert, among all that brilliance house-if being lost appearing. Every door and window stood wide open; there were lights everywhere, and flowers enougb, he thougbt, to make a summer

In the center of the long parlor, the squire guest beside his daughter to recelve tow of white silk, a cluster of orange blossoms in her hosom, and a dagger of pearls holding in
place the coils of dark hair upon the graceful, queenly head.
But the wrast heautiful ohject to he seen, Obed thought, was the little figure in suft,
creamy lace, half reclining upon a sofa of pale, aunher-tinted satin, the golden hair falling about the pale, thoughtful face that
strangely wears, out of place somehow, amid all the fashionable display.
Obed saw how everyone who entered the and spoke to Elise with the hostess, went over ful of her, too: olle brought rery though placed it for her; another shook up her pilRoseborough stood her crutch, while Robert ly fanned her face with a litlle fan of pale ly fanned her face with a litlle fan of pale
blue ostrich tips, fastened with a knot of ribhon of tbe same shade.
He bent bis bead, now and then, to whisper something in the small, shell-like ear. And his bead down and It was at this moment that the inusic sounded, dancing-room
When the parlor was empty of all save Elise and her cousin, Rohert offered to carry hex outside, hut sbe pushed him aside and pointed stand, and a moment later Obed heard her voice among the jasmines, where she lay in her, so that she could look in upon the daneing.
go aspay and dance while I look ou. Therc is a pretty girl in pink, yonder by the second Window, the one talking with the mans in spectacles, who will make you a nice partuer." said Robert, "I am going to stay bere with the girl in

Ellse. "No, wo do co one I am tived The old fretfulness that had beenlong, was in the voice agaln to-night; Obed when young Roseborough left her aloue as she requested; his presence seemed to annoy ber, to make her fretful and 1 mpatient . "She needs one of the old Tennessee songs," Was Obed's thought. "I'd just like to slip up Whether the wisb had anything to do with or whether he acted without consciousness volitinu on his part, he was soon cautiousIs pieking his way through the sbrubbery, veranda where the hammock was swung.
He did not intend to speak, or mean that Elise sbould know that he was there; it was
only that unrecognized longing to be near her, to breathe the same atmosphere, and to look him to the place. He meant to conceal him-
self behind the rines and withont disturbing
her, to rumant there untit she wentin.
He hat Hot fulty reache his biding-place,
when the vines were shightly parted and a soft He hatd not
when the vine
voice calledi:
He drew back into the shadow like a guilty creature canglit in some unworthy act, and
made no reply Thus is it, that the mere appearance of the conteoppitible
make one feel contemptible.
"Obed' Obed, I say?" Elise was not to be
deceived. Ubed hadn't the conrage to slip a way and go homenc, so he came forrward where
she could see himin the noonllight, and said:
"Here I am, Miss Elise."
"Wer in asked, in a fretfultoue. ""on teard ne ne call,
an sure. I was waiting to get Reuben to go

 the window. Cone on, obed. Oh, boy, why
don't you do as I tell you?" "Say fit, say fit, not 'fitten,'" she interrupted
hin With a suddenness that semed to put
them both in a good lumor. And before obed quite understood how he came there, he was seated in squire Roseborongh's chair beside
tbe hammock, Watuhing witll Elise the gay
scene, so new to liun, so old to her, on the tirst slipped into the squire's chair, "never
hide; it looks too much like rigbt up to a place, if you have the right, like yourself lize a gentleman and you will be one. But if you recognize yourself as something
dispicable, the world will value youncordigg
to your own estimate. Do yon understand wbat I mean?"
 just how they were intended for his help. She
understood nobody else so wel, nust what he
did need and just how to help lim to it. She
neverattempted todisguise or empley any tact, in order to protect his,
oreelings. On the contrary, knowing his senstive nature, she continually tonched upon
its wcak points and always witbout mercy,
as when she totd him to come the shadowy walk, bordered by the camelia open window, But when she delivered her
little lecture and asked if he understood her
menn meaning, she was not quite prepared
original, yet wholly satisfactory reply,
"Sorter," he said. "Something like as if You're willing to be bottom rail You won't be
apt to ever be top. Or, if you will croak hike
a frog yon won't win many prizes for' bein' a
mockin' bird." "Oh, you boy, you," langhed Elise, "how
funny you do tak. But that'sit; that's about
What I mean. deart if that girl in the
yeltowsilk would cver be still. Look at her sellowsik would cver be still. Look at her
feet, obed; if I could use my feet ike that-I
would put them to-better-service than-,
Site bal forgotten his presence, the tow, half she bat forgotten his presence, tone low, half
regrelful words were full of a longing that
touched the boy's quick sympathy. He Was the dancing that had awrakened the ; it slumbering, but never absent, longing to run
and dance and skip like the rest of God's
beantiful children. She sighed deeply, but ber eyes were not re-
moved from the dancers. Elise Featherstone
was not one to dodge any pain that was to be a part of her destiny. The strong soul was
growing daily stronger; that, which afliction
denied the chitd was destined to enrich to a full and exquisite perfection, the griandeur of
the womuln.
",hurck Way. "I' Hate to feet over a little shindig
likc that in there; nothing to show for it to-
norrow but at shing shoe-sole and a hole in morrow but shmy sock. Mighty skimpy,
the heel of your some
scrawny, littie-inthe-jug kind of work, I say. He had meant to say "read" but the word
was not comprehensive enough; the substi-
tuted word was full of a deep, unspoken feelIt tourhed her strangely; showed her a
depthinhis nature she had ninot suspectedit the
whirling fignres fitting by in the glare of the Whining fignres fitting by in the glare of the
tant were seen through tears, happy tears,
thit blur She saw with her soul's eyee and was satisfied.
The little hand was slipped unconsciously
inth into Obed's hard, brown one, pressings it gen-
tly to tell him how well she understood and
appreciated his meaning appreciated hir in the ball-room might dance on
The girl the the chose; the ititle missionary in
the hammock no longer envied tbe graceful
 "Thit little puddle over yonder t'wixt Lake
HITrixa and Lake Eustis, said Obed. The
Iitile puddle tbat tries to run around all side
 Water without a sound, as if they, too, mimitt
be dead tike the river; and the filies and wild
lettuce float alo up and down, first this way and that, and no
looly der can terl which way they go, for
nobody knows the flow of Dead river. It
noth then fast, and when you try to fothow the current
sou cannot tell if it flows into Lake Eustis, or
if it finds an outlet in Late the
 off hay," said obed, ligbtiy; although has was
well pleazed to do her bidding, and wetter
pleasil en
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)

\footnotetext{

}

them, and claat awhile with one o' the long-
headed gentemen soozing at the bottom,
alligator by name. You'll find you needn't
travel all the way over th travel all the way over to Dead river to see a
little shakes of a creek like that. r'll fetch
you over there though, if you aim to go." "Oh, you boy, don't say fitch, and don't
talk so about Dead river. It feels like, soune-
how it river always reminds me of myself. My Nirst
recollection of myself is of running along the bank of a swift--lowing, little river, in the mountains of Tennessee, and in the spring-
timc. The banks were so green and the trees
tipped low over the crags to peep into clear, fair water. And along the bluff the
ferus were growing; their long fronds waving
like plut blufts. whered to crags along on the banks, away upld and grand trying
to keep np with the water tbat went faster and faster as 1 followed it,
"But one day , when I Was out driving with
my fither, the horses took fright and thery my fither, the horses took fright and threw
us out, father and me. One of the borse's
hoofs struck me on the sine houfs struck me on the spine, and one struck
my father on the head. When they found us
I was unconscions nay I was unconscions; nyy father held me clasped
in his arms, close to his bosom, and he was
dend "When I came to myself, iny foot was in
paster, and also my bacck. And the doctors told
me I would be a cripple for life. plaster, and ald
me 1 would be a cripple for life. I thonght o
the river Inc river among the bluffs, and do yon know
I fancied it must be still. That it nust know I couldn't run any more? When I saw it
again, the bluffs were bare and brown; it was
autumn, and the fittle ferns that uodded among the crags were dead. But the river ran care at ant because I conldn't catch it any
more. It is rery hard to be a cripple; ob, you don't know how hard." as he drew a little not see that his eyes were full of tears Shucks! you aint half the teacher \(I\) took
you to be, not. to know that little runt of a
Tencese Tennessee creek yon're talkin' about is just wonder ; and it ain't never budged a foot from there-not plumb a step.,"Sbucks! my gran-
dad druv "Dou't say 'druv,' boy, say

\section*{"Drove!" said Frise
"Drove a drove-sh}
hogs through Hickory Valley a passel an my dad drive a drove afterwards, becanse \(h i\) had driv-druv-drove one. Then my dad, he president of the conntry, instead or hog-driver
for Hickory Valley tor Hickory Valley. Maybe I can't be pres-
ident; I can't help that, but I can help being
hog-dive hog-driver, and I said so, right up. My gran-
dad died a hog-driver; so did my grandad's
dad. My own would o, done the same if he dad. My own would o' done tbe same if he
hadn't took the consumption of the lungsand
had to leave them parts. Shucks! You're had to leave them parts. Shucks! You're
little Tennessee river is a hog-driver; same
old track, same old story, same old-same-as ever-all-the-year-round-a crack of the whip,
a big 'boopee and begin over again. If I was
you I wouldn't be honig for chine; you've turned it down and gone up to the head ong ago. You got one hocad-mark
When you opened a school for squatters. Say When you opened a school for squatters. Say,
Miss Elise, what is all that bearing down upon
us fiom the parlor? Oh, guns! But I'm And before she could speak to prevent it
obed shot out of sight through a break ini the
shrubbery, and shc was left alone to meet Robert aud "the girl in pink,", who had come
to sit with her awhile among the jasmines. Long before the grand ball was over, the
golden head had sought itspillow. The moonbeans, through the open window fell upon
the sweet, strong face, in its patient sadness With a caressing, mellow radiance, as if it
vonld compensate for the brilliance she had
left in left in the parlors below. Left with a sigh,
indeed, not of reluctane, but reeret, in that
the gay scene could not entertain her had sought her pillow and forgotten it all in a dream-chase after a drove of hogs through a
tow, green valley that a tall, curty-haired boy insisted had to be "drove-drove-driv through a passel 0 hickorr woods," at the entrance to
which the drove invariabry made a break and
wite were lost to sight, reappearing a moment later
at the same old starting point in the valley, but at each appearance followed by a new
drlver, who always seemed to be her grandfather, and yet was not her grandfather, bedialect she had never heard betore. Obed, however, did not fall so readily wharf syuire's house, and the moon had moved on Life seemed very sadly, sweet to the poor house upon the takeshore and recalled it as
had viewed it through the windows of Squi
Pent Roseborough's elegant home. Elise's conti-
dence, the story of the accident that had shadowed the dear, young life, had touched
the deeper chords of his nature, wringing
from them : response that once, watenen,

When at last he fell asteep, the shimmer
dawn was in the eaxtern sky, and his slun
Wos a stein Was vagrant and fitfut, broken by the gurgle
of a strean-
that wot of a stran-a narrow, swift-flowing river-
that wount anong great blufs where the trees
nodded to their own zigzag shadows in the tream, constructed of ferns; the deticate fronds foated down with the current, oh, so
chioothly the wind, when it stirred, lifting
cinopy of graceful, green spravs to slats in canopy of graceful, green sprays to shint, of
the glare from the sun And we was sitting in
the boat with a solden-haired girt, who What looking on with hin, from a distance, at hife
as it fitted before them, whenerer the sun kind of panoramic ivion, and bearinger above
each picture, in letters of flame, these words: suddenly the girl at his sife screamed and
fainted, and when he looked to learn the
cause of her strange frieht the taloram the cause of her strange fright, the palorama had
ranishiod, and the great buft, the current no
lonver carried them along, hut the fittee fernonat was falling to pieces in Dead river.
He awoke, pale and shiverins, a great fear
at his heart. He possessed, in spite of his hoasting, many of the superstitions of the
humble dwellers of the hills among which his
life had been spent. The dream meant somehife had been spent. The drean meant some-
thing; he iuterpreted it according to hisown
impressions. Life would offer no gilded Visions to him; the curtain would drop upon
the brightness when Elise died; and the could almost-he her in her strongly that he
meant that Elise wrould die. The rery next day he had occasion to recall


THIRTV MILLION CAKES.
Thirty million cakes-of what, pray?
Were they eaten in one day
Were they cakes of Indian batter, Making fat men grow still fatter? Thirty thousand thousand cakes! Is there any griddle bakes Buckwheat cakes to that extent? If so, where d'you think they went Thrice ten million cakes of what? Could any cook have served them hot? How much butter 'spose it takes To butter thrice ten million cakes?
Thirty million cakes, I hear, Made and sold within a year You were one that bought, I hope, For these were cakes of Ivory Soap!
Once it's tried, it stands confessed By all who use it-as the best! Forty million cakes, I hear, They hope to sell another year!





SAEE \(1 /\) YOUR FUEL



 and

\section*{TED}



Age verte 业

Beeman's Pepsin Gum.
CAUTIUN.-See that the name
Reeman is on eachl wrapper. The Perfection of Chewing
Gum and : Deliciour Remedy
for Indigention. Euch tablet con. tans one grain Beeman's pure prppin.
Send 5 cenis for sample package.
The

\section*{CHATTERBOX}

THE KING OF JUVENILES. No book


ESTES \& LaURiAT, Puklishers, Beston.


\section*{(1) Tix flumphate.}

THE BILLVILLE CHRISTMAS TREE
We were all about as happy as the Lord wo have us be,
we took up a
Sill we took up a subscriptiou for the Billville then the trou
swamped us left an'right,
th' there won't be any Christmas tree in Billville Christmas night!
First, Parson Jones he made a reach and grabbed a pair of boots,
Suuday suits;
Sauday sults; Deacen brown he prat go to prison,
said he
But the parson brought him to
swore the boots was his' n .
'hen Sister Jinkins grabbed a dress an'started on the run
stopped the fun,
Because," said she, "'twas meant for me that dress, as well as more ;"
then the \(t\).
the loor.
Then Sister Spriggins said her gal deserved the biggest doli,
When Deacon Scott said he guessed notshe'd not git none at all
Sister Spriggins wen sister sprigins went for him an Until he stood worse than the boy upon the burnin' deck.
here never was a time like that; they fought all over town,
Until they dragged that Christmas tree from Billville clean to Brown.
swampest us left the trouble come an swamped us left an' right,
n n'there won't be any Chr
| ville Christmas night:

FAS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. AnNie and I looked forward to Christmas in a semi-tropical elinate with many misgivings.
We had come to think that We had come to think that
sleigh-bells and frozen noses werc neeessary to the complete enjoyment of the season. We might "twine the holly, wreathe the bongh," in
California, but it would be an empty ceremony without howling wind and driving now outside
But as the days went on and the early rains calpeted the hills. with the green of spring, scattering over it delicate wilc bright sunshine and watched the Italian sunsets, the glories of this wonderful elimate grew upon ins and faseinated us.

sacred festival in a land where all was so like that in which the infant lesus was
loom.

As the time approached, we found the Christinas spirit rife. Roy and Ethel con-
fided some great secrets to our keeping, fided some great secrets to our keeping,
and our friends began making mysterions trips to the neighboriug eity-whose shopwindows were marvels of ingenuity, quite
worthy of western enterprise. TVe hegan worthy of western enterprise. We luegan
to feel the infection, and were soon pre-

\section*{paring to surprise our friends on Christmas morning.}

For Roy, we could think of nothing
except skates or a sled. Skates, indeed except skates or a sled. Skates, indeed! When Christmas came he could have gone barefooted in the warn sand, with delight. As for the sled, it would be too far to take
it to the distant ruountain peaks, where only it would be of use. How many times we have shut ourselves into a room to prepare our Christmas gifts, bnt here we found a seat under some grand old oak, or sought our favorite retreat beneath the shade of a tall eucalyptus. Opposite was an orange grove, laden with ripening fruit and separated from ns by a wall, covered with roses and vines
Never did the sun
Never did the sun rise more gloriously
prer San Antonio Christmas Antonio than on that glad with its golden liglit, reminding us of the

rising of the Sun of Righteousness, and we opened every window that not a ray be
lost. lost.
The
The night before our host had eome, after an absenee of months, and Arethusa had planned a Christmas dinuer party as a surprise for him. All the moraing we were busy decorating the house with the beantiful branehes of the fern-like pepper
with its red berries and white blossoms With its red berries and white blossoms. Then Arethusa brought in a bushel of roses of the most exquisite kinds, all of
her own culture. Any oue of them wonld have brought a fabulous priee that day in New York city.
Latcr, we strolled dowu to the little garden, where two young men were raising rare Howers with whieh to tempt tourists. We fonnd roses for thirty-five eents a and inigno bunehes of English violets most beautiful earnations for a song. As the tourist seasou had not yet arrived, many of these found their way to sick-beds and strangers.
It was a jolly party that assembled about the well-ladened table that clay, and it was the boast of our hostess that every article of from the king of domestic fowls to uct, from the king of domestic fowls to
the toothpicks. John Chiuamau had brought fresh and delicions vegetables from his gardeu, the oranges were frous trees planted by Arethusa and her husband. We had raisins cured by their own
hands. Olives, English walnuts, dates and hands. Olives, English walnuts, dates and
grapes were all home grown. "Where clse grapes were all home grown. "Where clse
in this broad land," they proudly demanded, "can you find such an assertion verified?"
Meanwhile, Christmas merriment was going ou all about us. At the fine place on the lill, the young people had a gay were playing iu the yard, while their pareuts watched them with interest. Gay crowds of wheelmen and women passed.
dquestrians cantered briskly by, Fanily fartics and tally-hoes, loaded with young leople full of the spirit of the day, drove 1.ast. Lovers strolled slowly along, thinking the day was made for them. All were minderl of deseriptions of an Italian fete day.

In the evening many ehurehes were opened and one nore joy was added to the already overfowing cup of the little ones.
it was a comfortalle thought that night, as was atromfortahle thought that night, the darkness and saw stately mansious
ablazo with light and life, that there were no shiveriug poor looking in at the windows, of whom next morning's paper
might report, "Frozen to dcath," and thus spoil our C'hristmas joy. Aleda.
Reader, it will pay you to write for our terms to Ageuts.

\section*{A FEW MEAT DISHES}

As a great many people dislike the flavor think it imagination more thau anything else, as I hare frequently had some of the greatest mutton haters partake heartily of manton and even praise the dish, thinking it was beef-when preparing a roast of muttou, I make a dressing of cold potatoes, a few onions, a slice of light bread, and chop them up fine together; then add salt and pepper and an egg beaten up, and mix all thoroughly. Paek this in the baking-pan with the mutton, pour boiling water around the meat, having first rubbed it well with salt and pepper and sifted a little flour over it, and bake in a brisk oven, basting both meat and dressing frequeutly while if it is likely to brown too much, I turn another baking-pan over it. S
After taking up the meat and dressing, make gravy with the drippings in the pan by mixing a spoonful of flour smooth with milk, and season to taste. The onion flavor seems to combine with the mutton and-well, it never goes begging.
A beef heart is a clish that we like very much, also. Make a dressing of bread crumbs, a little butter, salt, pepper and sage to taste, adding a little hot water, merely enough to inix. After washing and trimbuing the heart, fill the cavities with dressing and pack it also around the heart as it lies in the pan. I forgot to say that I always rub salt iuside of the heart a few hours before using. Baste while whilc cooking. It requires three or four honrs' baking iu a moderate oven. Good warm or eold.
One of the easiest ways to cook a turkey and not have it all dried up, is to steam it. I onee had a very large turkey to eook, and thought I would try an experiment. I prepared my turkey all ready for the oven. I had dressed it the evening beforc, and had rubbed it inside and outside with salt, so it would have time to get seasoned; then I paeked it full of dressing and (uow don't faint) took my tin wash-boiler, aud after thoronghly eleaning it, if there was anyting to clean-at any rate, after repeated rinsings I placed three or fomr small steel rods aeross the bottom, deposited my turkey on them, and putting just enough water in to keep the bottom of the boiler covered, and putting in the giblets to cook tender with the rest, I put on the corer and began the steaming process. In about two hours the turkey was as teuder as it could be. Then I placed it in a drippingpan, pouriug the water that was iu the boiler aronud it, and placing it in a hot oven browned it delicately, then turned it over and browned the other side. I rethat day, and all nraised my tnrker for its tenderness and juiciness-not all dried up. Small turkeys can be cooked in the orel from the start, but a large turkey requires so mucl watching and eare while in steaning, one does not have to pay any at steaning, one does uot tha see that the water dention to them, only to see that the water
does away, and one has the time does not boil aw
for other things.
Sometimes for a change we like beefsteak cooked this way. Round steak about an incll thick is the kind I used to
bake. Season it with salt and penper bake. Season it with salt and pepper and lumps of butter; fold together and lay in
a baking-pan. Pour some boiling water in the pan and put it in the oven. After one side is slightly brown, turn and brown the other side, still learing it folded together. After an hour's laking, with another pan tumed overit, take it from the orch. Stir up a spoonful of flour smoothly with a pint of milk, and stir into the water in the pan. It shonld wake a thin grayy. scason to taste and replace the meat and put it back in the orcn, whero it hour, turning once or twice and adding a little water to keep the gravy from drying away. It is delicionsly
teuder, and very much better than when fried. dish. Take some nice, boiled ham, chop it very fiue, put it in a pan, add one half of a cupful of cream (not too thick), pepper and salt if necded, a small lump of butter
then beat up an egg and add when the then bocat up an egg and add when the
mixtmre is hot. Toast somo slices of bread, dip then iu boiling water as quickly as possible, spread lightly with butter and then witl the mineed ham. Lay the sliees on a neat pile and keep hot. A dish of fried eggs goes very nicely with ham toast.

Au oyster pie makes a good dinner, for a
ehange. Make ehange. Make a crust the same as soda
biseuit, with a trifle more shortening, and roll out thin. Line a baking-pan with erust and turn in some oysters, either raw or eove oysters, season with salt, pepper and butter; then a layer of small crackers, then another gencrous layer of oysters, with more seasoning. Then a pint of thin cream or very rich milk, having enough of everything to fill the pan almost full, wetting the edges of the pie with milk. Roll out another crust, cut a slit in the middle and cover the pie, pressing the
gerextermem
until the erust is thoroughly done and the erackers are soft.

\section*{RECOLLECTIONS OF HOMESTEAD LÍFE IN COLORADO.}

Why a section of eountry where it seldom rains shonld be called the "rain-belt," is to me a mystery. But sueh is the ease, that for two years we "held down" a claim.
Life on the frontier is not without its pleasures, though aceompanied by mauy hardships and deprivations. Two years in a sod house, with neighbors uo nearel than two miles and twenty miles to the nearest town and railroad, will give one a good idea of the reality of such a life and make them better appreeiate the advantages of civilization.
Our red-letter days were the two days of the week, Monday and Friday, when the stage arrived at the post-office and brought us news from the ontside world. The set.-
tlers for miles around would gather at the office and wait for the mail to be distrib-

nted. The post-office building was "dugout," and a cracker-box divided into compartments held the mail. No lockboxes or uniformed mail-carriers for us, but when we reeeived a big bundle of letters and papers from friends in the wast, we cared but little for the style in them.

An old, abandoned "shaek" or sod shanty mswered the double parpose of ehureh and school-house. Here, on every alter nate Sabbath, a good brother who had hen a preacher in the East, but was now holding down a clain, pointed out the way a better country than ours.
After the service, a general hand-shaking was in order, nsually followed by an invitation to go home to dimer with some o the neightors, said invitation being nsually accepted. The bill of fare on sueh occasions consisted chiefly of antclope

teak, jack-rabbit or dried ranger, togcther with such other good things as the honse afforded. Hunger is a good sance, and at the pure air of Colorado gives most people who go there an appetite, they soon learn bing too fastidious, and care more for quantity than quality
The mirage of the plains is something wonderful, but one ninst be up early in the morning to see it, as it soon disappears in the bright sunlight. Beautiful lakes houses and tall trecs appear to be a reality
The neiglibors, big and little, were all the neighbors, big and little, were al
suitable place for one on a treeless plain lecided to go to a place about twelve miles from our settlement, known as "the battle gromnds," on acconnt of its having been解 or whe ill somewhat disappointed in regard to the lace, as there was nothing of interest to e secn-a few bluffs and a small stream from a spring. No trees or shade of any
kind, and onr dinner was eaten sitting on

he ground, with the hot sun beating down on us; but we were all hungry after our did ample justice to our lunch. After inner the older ones began a hunt fo chics of the battle, while the children of
he party amused themselves by wading解 arch by finding a fow berarded in our digging in the brass buttons, and ndian beads, snch as the squaw a few mbroider with. We were all glad when was time to start home; and that was ur last and ouly pienic on the plains.
One of the evils which we had to connind against was the great number of
nakes with which the comntry was infested. Big blow-snakes and rattlers three and four feet long, were quite a common occurrence. The scttlers never kill the how-snake, as they do no harm and are killing them when they can.

Herc, too, is the home of the prairie-dog. It is amnsing to watch them, for on the mear their little homes and wark and on or their stubby tails as long as they think they are safe, then down they dart into their underground dwellings.

Tothing can surpass the beauty of the plains when the cacti are in bloom. As far as the eye can see it is one big flower
garden of red, pink, yellow and salmon lossoms that look like roses. Bnt beware of the needles. One must have a sharp kinife to gather them.

\section*{Emma Frances Bureans.}

\section*{XMAS GIFTS.}

Notwithstauding the fact that Solomon, in all his wisdom, made the solemn declaration that "there is no new thing under the sun," people are ever asking for "some-
thing new." Something new for dress, for table decoration, in menus and recipes, in sorial gatherings and in gift making, this idca is ever the dominant one. It is this many into vulgar display and ridicnlous ornamentation, particularly in dress and

table service. But the desirc, if kept with in bounds and controlled by the laws of grace, harmony and politeness is a laudable ne, thongh one not very easily gratitied A Phorograpil Frams.-Among very table gift, but the following is a new fad,

Which bids fair to become a popular one
makes the gift still more acceptable. It is to have the photograph framed in a bit of one's favorite gown. Among the wealthy the material is shnt to the manufacturer who fashions the frame, but if made at home by the hands of the donor it will have n added charm, espcially if the present is for adentleman friend. A fancy fonndation for tho frame should be cut from heary card ror tho frame shond be cut from heavy card first profusely sprinkled with of soft cotton, profusely sprinkled with sachet-powder of one's favorite perfume. Over this tho
material is smoothly placed, the edges being cut so it can be glued on to the back of the trame. A pieco of dark cambric or silk, ent just to fit, is then glned over the back to cover the raw edges. If a mantel frame, a standard covered with same mate rial as frame shonld be fastened to the back by a few skilfnl stitches. If for a wall frame, a ribbon loop and fancy bow wil serve to hang it by. A small gold cord the picture, to give it the proper effec
made of the crochet-needle, should bc vals all a small punch at regular interstitches caught into these.
Magazine Covers.-To be slipped onto the magazine and remain until it is read, from beconing torn. Will be an accep table gift to any reader. Cut two pieces of heavy cardboard a trifle larger than the magaziuo, but only a trifle. Cut a strip of the cardboard the length of the magzine, and as wide as the magazine is thick


Stove-polishing Mitten.
plush, silk, satin, cloth or chamois skin, abont two inches larger each way than the magazine is when opened ont flat. Spread the narrow strip in the center of it.


Bread and Butter Dolly.

Bread and Butter Doily.-It would almost seem as thongh the list of doilies had long ago been exhansted, but some "a new thing in doilies"-one for the bread and butter plate for luncheon or a five o'clock tea. 'Tis an oblong, of fine, sheer
linen, with a half-inch hemstitched hem. In one corner is embroidered some wheat heads, and in another a tiny, old-fashioned churn. These may be done in white liner or silk, or in wash embroidery silk in nat ural colors. In the latter case the body of the churn should be done in a cedar-colored silk, with bands of nearly black to repre sent the iron bands, while the dasher should be of a light yellowish brown.
A Letter Panel.-It is covered with silk or satin, with a padding of perfmmed cotton, and across the top the letters R. S . P.-suggesting a prompt reply-are either painted or embroidered. Below are ribbon bands of differeut colors, all harmonizing witb each other and with the back ground, put on in fancy shapes to make is lettered with the different days of the week, and is intended to hold the letters week, and is intended to hold the letters
received on those days. In that way one's received on those days. In that way one's nor neglected, but is assured attention in egular order.
A New Blotter.-This is cut from heavy cardboard in the form of a shpper-sole, and six or seven inches long. A piece of chamois skiu or soft leather is cut to fit this for a cover, and the edges bound aud stitched to resemble the edges of an in-sole. In fancy lettering is painted the moth, "I from the bottons of iny sole." Several sheets of blotting-paper are then cut to fit, and held in place on the underside by means of fine wires fastened at
A Dictionary Cover. - Although a dic tionary should be from its usefulness, "a joy forceer," it is by uo means "a thing of beauty" in its natural state, although a handsome cover may make it so. Squares, oblongs, diamonds, scrolls or other fancy shapes cut from kid or chamois skiu and joined by crochet-work in heavy silk
thread, will makea cover handsome enough for the furnishings of any library, bnt not for the furnishings of any library, room or for daily use. If one preferred, pieces cut from the long wrists of either glace or undressed kid gloves may be utilized for such work, and the recipient would undonbtedly consider the cover of more ralue becausc o the associations. To connect the pieces with crochet-work, the edges shonld first crocheting caught in these stitches, or else small holes, large enongh to admit of the
either side place the larger pieces of card oard, leaving a space equal to the thick ess of the cardboard between. Then fol he extra size of the material in carefully and with thin glue or mucilage paste it to
the cardboards. When dry paste a piece of dark silk or cambric over this side, cover ing the rest of the cardboard and the raw edges of the onter material, and catch the
outer and inner coverings together with few stitches between the narrow strip and he larger pieces of cardboard. Attach nar When the cover is put in place on the
nagazine these ribbons are to be tied to magazine these ribbons are to be tied to thus hold the cover iu place.


Two Pretty Baskets.-A really beauti be madle from a small-sized peach basketone of the upright ones-by first sand-papering it, then painting it a delicate pink, the bottom of basket than at the top on the upper part of each panel paint each one different. Iine the basket with
pink satin, with a fall of white lace at the pink satin, with a fall of white lace at the
top. For the other basket take a circnlar piece of cardboard abont the size of a teaplate. Cover with scarlet satin to the edge of this, and to stand up around itsew a broad,
even braid, made of nine strands of small rope, or of hemp clothes-line-latter prefer screening for a fonndation, cover it with
atin, and over it placeabraid of the clothes ine, raveling ont about two inches at each A bow of riblon matching the satin in shade it may be finished at each end above the tassel by a single coil of the rope.
Clara Sensibaugh Everts.

\section*{\(\$ 100\) REWARD, \(\$ 100\).}

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn
that there is at least une dreaded disease that scienc has been able to cure in all its stages, and that i
Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive ur
now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh bein

A BEACTIIFUL GRAZY anill of soo

 OXR SYSTEM THE BEST
sell \(\$ 6.00\) worth of Teas, Spices and Baking Rowder for us, and get a set of Silver Knives
and Forks free, or \(\$ 12.00\) worth, and get a set and Forks free, or \(\$ 12.00\) worth, and get a set util you deliver goods and get premium
W.W.THOMAS, \(48-50 \mathrm{E}\). \(3 d\) St., Cincinnak,
TheHigh Speed Family Knitter


ONLY ONE

\section*{WEDDING PRESENT.}

\author{
Yt sliould be iu every home in the land, and
1f, as a wedding present we could five our
daughter but one hing, that one would be daughter but one ching, that one would be
a volume or TOKOLOGY."-Autumn Leaves.
Tolut
 ealth and disease, is written by Dr. Allice Ser twenty, who practiced as a physician
erepaia, \&2.75. Sam
e pawes free. Best terms to agents.
} ALICE B. STOC KHAM \& CO. 277 Madison-st. Chicago IUST THE THING FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT.


PARLOR POOL Can be uscd upon an



\section*{OUR 1894 "IDEAL" \\ STAMPING OUTFIT FREE}












\section*{WOMEN}
hours, can earn big pay working for us. No
other publishers pay as big cash commisother publishers pay as big cash commission. The business is genteel, and promotes good health, besides filling your purse. Write to-day for full particulars. adelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Ohio.

\section*{(1) in tumsthoh.}

\section*{THE MISTLETOE'S MISSION}

\section*{Trsan the mintletoe did it, they said,} fut the had bold,
When the mistletoe hung overhead.
He had been far away in the East,
the said, with a smile, be'd forgotten him
And he had drawn up his magnificent height,
But just as they passed through the door,
They both glanced above, to the low arch, and
there
fung a mistletoe branch-their eyes met full and square,

\section*{no mo}
so the mistletoe did it, they said,
flame,
t ind she lay in his arms, and whispered his
And at Easter they are to be wed.

\section*{OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN.}

Now that women have learned to take the whip-rein in hand,
and are every day proving and are every day proving
themselves, to be equal to themselves, to be equal to
nearly all the lines of work pursued by men, it is diffieul surmise what will be the resnit.
Less than a hundred rears ago women were mere nomenties. Ereu a generation
or two ago the woman who distinguished or two ago the woman who distinguished
herself was musnally painted a Becky sharp, and the -1melias were mere pieces of dough molded into any form that their Dobbins desired for them. Far be it from the mind of the writer of this artiele to suggest to or persuade women that their Toblius are not worthy theirderotion and admiration, but if perchance there be an Amelia who desires not a Dobbin, let her feel hopeful that life is still worth living, and take courage that if she develop aunbitiou for learning or renowu there is a path way leading to them that is fraught not with hardship

\section*{neering multitude.
Women seem to}
fomen seem to have joined hands all development. They do 101 all desire for "herelopment. They do not all aspire to "higher education," but they seek culture in one form or another. There is a subtle
reachiug out for something hesond what they possess. This derゃlopment of women has been chiefly noticeable in this country since the civil war: The explanation given is that a great numbere were then thrown
npon themselves. Lands were devastated, husbands and brothers were taken from them, and the minor resourees were
brought out. This change was particularly discernable anong southern women. Work had to be undertahen by women for a livelihood and was so lignified and exalted by considerol antugenistie to gentility, but is symmymons with pewer and authority Srores of occulations are now opening ats possible neans of bread winning a few years agu. Typewriting alune has been a marrelons resource for woman, and hinds her. Telegraphy is not quite so readily exactiug, but the central oftices for tel

and literary revielrs.
A school of journalism is now talked abont, but until one is established, women, like nen, will make a bright paragraph or clever article on a new subject the entering wedge to an established and remunerative position. Let it be said iu faror of journalism as aù employment for women, that prices paid for work are the same as those for men, and that iu the large cities -New York, Bostou, Chieago and San Francisco-uot a few women are earnin salaries from \(\$ 2,000\) to \(\$ 5,000\) a year.
broad field is open to women in the occupation of mirse. While it requires a certaiu liking for this kind of work, noth-
ing is better suited to the so-called femiuine qualities of the sex. It brings out a woman's sympathies, watch fulness and teuderness, while there is not a little exercise for the miud in the necessary attention to the doctor's order's. some nur'ses have aluost the skill of doctors themselves, and let it he said for the beuefit of those who may feel a real inelination to take up this profession, that graduates of traiuing schools for murses, who have attained ex-
perieuee and kuowledge that comes with practice, eoumand bandsome incomes besides the eertainty of beiug maintained free of expease on the fat of the land.
Women farmers are not unknown, unt the rough, hard work uecessary in planting and liarvesting crops and looking after stock, is suited to but very fen women. A dairy farm is certaiuly within wounan's range, of fate has opened an opportunity in that line. Butter-making is entirely healthful and not too arduous to dispose of milk to faetories and have it made into butter and cheese on a largescale here is money in a business carried on at the farn itself. There are many people who are too fastidious in taste to use tub butter, and there is a large demand for what is known in different parts of the ountry as "sweet" or"fresh"butter. Fo his, twiee and sometimes three times the ordinary price is paid, and a woman has nly to establish a reputation for an exeel ent article to find a market for all the but ter she can make
Some women alsolutely reqnire out-ofdoor work, and for these thereare the flowergrowing indnstries. Every city, large or unall, requires a certain supply of Howers. To be able to send to market a constant harrest of nosegays, that are the fad of the moment, means

\section*{leasantly earned}

The schools of design are the latest aids to wown who desire to earn a living, and throse who lave talent and originality ob tain later good pusitions with manufae urers and merchants. With the news paper illustrations now so nruch in rogne here is an outlet for skill in this clepart meint of art. In fact, Woman's horizon in the work-a-day world has so broadened that it would be less difficult to enumerat the thiugs she cannot do than those she

\section*{HOME TOPICS}

Many rooks are careles many a good dimner is mined becanse no attention is paid to thi matter. Soup is ofteu merely lukewarm: regetables half eold and the meat far from lot. One of the methods tor preventing this state of
things is to have the dishes ou which the foorl is served, and the plate from which it is caten, hot If the is no plate-warmer attached to the is no pate-warmer attached to the
store, a few minutes iu anopen oven will make them all right. Of comse, lare must be taken that the dishes do not get hot enough to injure the glazing or burn the fingers of those who handle them.
tried making a scrap-book (an tried making a scrap-book "an hardly realize tlie pleasure to be
ed from one. Every one who takes derixed from one. Every one who takes
a good family newspaper will find ar-
a ticles in each paper which he will wish to preserve. In fact, when one begins to make a sclap-hook, he is not apt to stop,

There will be one book o poenss, stories and fumny little aneculotes and mother of recipes, household hints, ti: If : l young housekceper begins scrap-book when the commences honsekeeping, and puts in it muly thied recipe
time, have a book nut only invalmable to herself, but one tit to be lianded d
an heirloom to future generations.
Breaffast:- It is well to have the preparatious for breakfast made the night before as much as possible. If potatues are to be baked, wash them aud put them in the oven, so they will begin to bake when the fire is started. Fried potatoes, when properly prepared, are nice tor breakfast, but the greasy, half-burnel regetable that frequently come to the table under that name, is not tit to be eaten. Potatoes boiled with their skins on can be cooked ores better than others, but they should not be noted so as to be crmmbly or they will not fry nicely. Remove the skins, and in the morning sliee them at least a quarter


\section*{THE HAPPY SEASON}

There's a hustle and a.bnstle in the atreel. The snow in trod to mun 'neath man.
Theres a pushing and a crushing And a jamming and a rushing,
And friend forget. in passing frima to greet.
There's a flat and flabby feeling to the purse, There's a masculine proclivity to curs
And the joyous Christmas season
And the sole and single ceasoln,
For your wife will your whole salary disburse.

\section*{BOVS ON THE FARM}

A mother is a mother the land orer. In his praises of her virtnes, the poet does not werestimate her goodness of heart. or sung conll have I sometimes wonder if the country boys are standing by their mothers just as they ought to stand. It is so easy to liare mother always has. If you are a boy with let your poor old mother wat makes you for yon? It's an old croaker"s opinion that you smoke enough cigans diring the week to pay for that washing, if mother won take the pay, and ten ti not; then surprise her with something whim an kuon whe poor woman without getting a "by your leare" from your mother. Son meed not inagine that jour mother will grieve poor woman will be glad of a little extra iucome.
I hearl a boy say once, aud hon I ad mired the uanly spirit that prompted the speech:
"Mother, I have just had the money for "my wheat harvest given me. Your work
was harder on acconnt of the extra men; so here's a kiss and a saw-i)uck for you.
That boy made his mother happy
There is an old saying:
"My daughter's my daughter all the dars of mr life

No good, true wife craves all of a husband's affeetion, but loves himall the more if he still remembers mother and sist and cares for them as in the old days.
A mother has heartaches enought that heife children uever know. Then brignten go to make life M. D.

\section*{FALL CLEANING.}

Great stress is put upon the spring cleaning, but after all experience of many years I find the fall cleaning, with its busy preparation for winter, as ibaportant.
Indeed, I regard the fall vigilance in cleaning beds, hen-houses, etc., the cunce of preveution which is worth by far mon than the pound of cure used in the spring All the annoyiug insects which infest these places lay their eggsin the early fall, and if these be destroy dhere can be no possible chance of their materializing in the spring; so 1 am rery ceireful in - \(u\) rember when the Hy amd the mosiuit. every bed and wash them thoroughly in cold salt-water, then apply to every "rev ice some corrosive sublimate, whird repeat in February and again in April. so with my hen-house. In November l have it cleaned thoroughly-roosts, sides I and nests washed with a strong solution of roncentrated lye, and whitewasherd inside, nsing one ommee of carbolic ardit a bucketful of the wa-h, or one pint coal-oil, repeating this in lebruary an later in March, when 1 have the hou whitewasled inside and outside, renewing the nests errory monll.
These rules followed, and I rouch for it oune will be troubled with bings, mites. etc. "Eternal vigilance" is a safe guid for the housekeeper in every departincint.

plied with a force of women rather than
Journalisun Lakis opened another duor t
 llamilton" "stocil alone in this profession (1) craft; whereas, women writers are nuw
(o) widered indispensable to the editors


of an ineh thick, dust a little flour over theur; use as little fat as youl can to keep them from burning; watch them carefully, Canlifower all are a delicate brown. before, is cood hashed with an equal quantity of potatoes, and heated with a little butter, and cream or milk enough to noisten the whole. Fried mush is an easily prepared breakfast dish. It should be browned on a gridle greased a little to mush is taken and a teaspoonfnl of butter worked into it, with enough Hour prepared with baking-powder, to make it stifi enongh to roll out and cut in little cakes and bake in a hot oven, delicious muffins are the result.
Winter Evexings.--The house cannot be made too bright and cheerful these long winter evenings. See that there is plenty of liglat and heat, and plenty of good readneighborhood magazine club is a good thing. Half a dozen families can club to gether and subscribe for as many differeut magazines, then each have the reading of al of them. If the ehildren stady their schon lessons at home, parents shonld take au interest in them. Children love to share Vellie can whin they are interested. lesson, what a comfort and help it is bring her trouble to inama, aud have evers thing made clear. If she is repulsed and told that mama is "tuo busy" to help her, she unother loses an opportunity of strengthening a bond of union between her own and her danghter's heart. We should negleet no opportnnity of retaining our places as helpers and companions to our children. What a blessed privlege. The lorang companionship orrews advise them in purpevities and warn them of dangers, knowing and wath them of dange, knowing for comfort in sorrow or congratulation in joy. If one of our treasures is called away from this earthly home to our Father's home on high, how iuexpressible the comfort to the sor-
rowing unotherheart to know that she did all she could to make the life of her child a happy one. Whu shall siy that the loving bond of sympathy dows
go on into eternity? Mand ilch

\section*{A SPLENDID FREE OFFER.}

\section*{}

We lare the best aur sumer





\section*{HOUSEHOLD CONVENIENCES.}

Every housekeeper knows full well that the stipulated amouut of work to be done every day can be accomplished much better when the utensis to work a trade ever convenient. No man plyiug a trade ever attempts in the very complicated trade or business, in the very complicated trade or business, you may callit, often work at a disad For tage by uning awkward utasil. Fon instance, in a farnt paper I was reading the other day, I saw a baking-powder can recommended to chop up frying potatoes, cablage, etc. Now, I think my family would wait for chopped things a long time if \(I\) had to use such an awkward thing as that, when in the promiunn list of Farm and Fhbmine is such a good, sensible chopping-knife.
Our preminn room, by the way, is quite general finding-store. Jnst the place to go for your Christmas bnying.
Onc of our egg-poachers would be a boon to some one who does not succeed in oaching eggs br breaking then in wour meat to the talle in much more palatable condition than the one you are using. If gou had ever insed the Cllisty knives you would wonder how you cver cut bread ufore with a case-knife, or spoiling your Broom, duster and dust-pan would be better lhung up on one of our "Eureka" broom-holders. Try one.
Those who bake cake know how aggravating it is to have them stick to the pau; but with our "Perfection".tius this is impossible.
If you must polish a stove, why not have a stove-polishing mitteu? There is uo use ruiuing your hauds, even if the work must be doue.
I came across a very useful article in the way of an egg-boiler. The eggs, arranged iu tiers, are placed in the boiler, hot water

poured on them and the lid closed; they will cook in this way much more delicately, and if they must wait for a late comer, ueed not get cold.
Some people seem wedded to their old things. I did not realize it so much as when I branched out, not long ago, and got a new, bright dish-pan. The old one was whole; yes-but, oh, so worn and ugly. whated it. It doesn't seem pall.
Everyone knows how annoyiug it is to get up and fall over furniture in the night. One of our night-lamps is inexpensive, and will light up sufficiently to get about nicely.

A new crumb-tray most housekeepers would welcome. Throw away the old one and start in new, with the new year.
Vhy burn your hands with
Why burn your hands with all sorts of lolders, when we have them made so nicely of ticking filled with asbestos? By using asbestos as a filling the heat is prereuted from coming through.

Try some new things and new ways, and life will take on a brighter look. Any or all of these can be had without any outlay of money, if you are willing to devote part of your time to getting some new subscribers.

Christie Irving.
NOVEL DOLLS.
A "new-fashioned rag baby" is a toy so
beautiful that it is difficult to do the origbeautiful that it is clifficult to do the original justice in a short article. Yet, when it comes to description, very little can be said, as much of the beauty of the com-
pleted object depends on the taste and inpleted object depends on
genuity of the worker.

Make a doll body in much the same style as that of the "old-fashioned rag baby;" that is, cut out the figure from white muslin, stitch the pieces together like bags, and stuff with scraps of white muslin. The logs and arms are generally made separate1 s and sewed on the trunk. The rounded, somewhat flattened head is cut out in one
piece with the body, or rather, the face is piece with the body, or rather, the face is
rontinuous with the front, the back of the head with the back. A whalebone may be
inserted in the stuffing, from head to body, to keep the neck firm.
Instead of marking the hair, evebrows and nose with iuk, the cheeks and lips with polkberry juice, and the eyes with indigo, paint a really pretty face like a baby's portrait. Firstasew over the head, in front, a piece of canvas like a mask, and then paiut on it. A lithograph card unay furnish a baby face for a model. Paint the hands, also. Good work can be done on the muslin foundation without covering with canvas. Do not be afraid to put in plenty of shadows, to indicate dimples and the lines between the fingers.
between the fingers
Dress the baby just
Dress the baby just as carefully as thongh it were a wax doll. Make a dainty little flannel shirt and cat-stitch and brier-stitch
it with pale pink or blue sewing-silk. Cut it with pale pink or blue sewing-silk. Cu out little bootees from the flannel and catstitch them. Cat-stitch and brier-stitch the long flannel petticoat. Trim the long cambric petticoat with narrow Valenciennes lace. Next you want a dainty Mother Hubbard slip of fine cambric or lawn, with tucked yoke, puffed sleeves and lace frills. The cap, of fine lawn or cambric like the dress, may be "made" on the head. At least, it should be sewed on, to hide the joint in the canvas about the face and neck. Trim the cap liberally with lace, having ample frills extending over the neck and face. Fasten bows of baby ribbon, of any desired shade, on the cap, top and back, under the chin, as strings to the cap and on the puffed shoulders of the Mother Hubbard.
Make and dress a doll in this style and you cannot help exclaiming, "Why, this is three times as pretty as a costly French doll!" And all your friends and neighbors, big and little, will agree with you
Such a doll, however, cannot be made in a hurry. It will take considerable time. Several days must be allowed for painting and drying the face. It would be folly to attempt dressing such a doll until the paint is so surely dried that it cannot sniear the clothing. And the painting should not be slighted, either. It is just as meritorious to give a child pleasure as to decorate a plaque.
A novel doll much easier to make is the "tassel doll." First, make a lig tassel of zephyr or Germantown wool in the usual way, and of any desired color; then slip over the head of the tassel a doll's head of china, bisque or rubber, fastening by stitches or glue if necessary. Around the neck tie some long fringe of the same sor of worsted as the tassel, forming, in fact, a continuation or thickening of tassel. The tassel represents the baby's long dress or
cloak. Finish the doll by putting a little
mull or muslin cap on the head, and tying
a ribbon around the neck to hide the joint and give an effect of neatness.

\section*{makgaret B. Haryey:}

\section*{IN THE LAUNDRY.}

TO WASH CLOTHES WITH HARD WATER AND
Put on the boiler full of water and put nough lye into it to make the water feel

wet. Use onc teaspoonful of borax to
three pints of cold water:
starcif
Always insist on having wheat starch. Put some cold water into the vessel you intend to cook your starch in, place a clean piece of cheese-cloth over it and leave the starch in a little cold water and pour nto the cloth, letting it come well down into the water. Take your hand and inix well, lifting the cloth out carefully, so none of the dirt will be left in the starch. Put a small piece of laundry wax in and place
on the stove. Stir conon the stove. Stir constantly until it comes to a boil; let boil twenty minutes, add a little bluing and proceed to starch the clothes, dipping all shirts, collars and cuffis first. You will find it much better if the starch is made thin, as it will soak through the cloth better, and there will be no such thing as the starch sticking if the directions are followed. Never use hot water in makingstarch, asit destroys the smoothness and gloss and is liable to make the clothes sticky.

DAMPENING AND IRONING. When dampening the clothes, putall starchedones together and iron them first.
Never cold-starch shirts.
the top off. Dip part of the water out in tub and add two bucketfuls of cold water Put some more cold water into the boiler, a little over three tablespooufnls of coaloil and a bar of soap shaved fine. Now dip the clothes in cold water (or better still, have them soaked over night), wring out and put into the boiler, taking the cleanest ones first. Boil well, lift from the boiler into some cold water and rub. After rubbing, throw into the tub of broke-water let remain in it a little while, wring out blue, starch and dry as usual.
Rub the colored clothes in the same water, boiling none but the ginghams. Follow directions, and I thiuk you wil be satisfied with the looks of your clothes My clothes never get washed any other My clothes never get washed any other
way, and they are as white as any of my way, and th
Should you want pillow-shams, skirts or anythiug extra stiff, starch the same as you do the other clothes, and when dry,
dip in borax-water, roll up and iron while

Neither roll them as you do other clothes, but fold evenly, and you will find it much better.
Never dampen woolens, as it is liable to make them shriuk. When ready to iron, lay them smoothly on the ironing-board, wet a piece of cheese-cloth, lay over and iron.
Should the irons be too hot at any time, dip them into a bucket of cold water. Always have a wire hook for that purpose, and then there will be no danger of hav ing the hands burned by hot steam.
Always keep your irons in a clean, dry place, and wipe them off with a cloth lampened with coal-oil, before placing on the stove. Have the stove clean, and
there will be no black streaks on the clothes caused by dirty irons. clothes caused by dirty irons.
After the clothes are ironed, look them over and mend all that need it, and you
will find that the largest part of the will find that the largest part of the week's work is done.

Cheyenne, Wyoming

\section*{TheYoutris CMMPANION \\ An unsurpassed variety of Articles will be published in the 68th volume of The Companion Something of special interest and value for every member of the family every week. Full Illustrated Announcements Free}

\section*{Important Articles.}

The Work that pays the best. By the Supt. of the Census, Robert P. Porter. The Girlhood of Queen Victoria. By one who knew her well, Lady Jeune. Boys who ought not to go to College. An important subject. By Prof. Stanley Hall. Some Remarkable Boys of the Boys' Brigade. By Prof. Henry Drummond. The Boyhood of the Russian Emperor. How the Czar was Trained. Isabel F. Hapgood.

\section*{Serial Stories.}

\section*{Nine Serial Stories will be given during 1894}

The Deserter
The Sonny Sahib. The Wood Sprites. Herm and \(\mathbf{I}\). Down the Grand Canon.

By Harold Frederic. Sara Jeannette Duncan. By C. A. Stephens. By Myron B. Gibson. By A. Ellbrace.

\section*{Adventure Stories}

Out of the Jaws of Death. Henry M. Stanley. My Closest Call. By Archibald Forbes. Three Romances of the Sea. Clark Russell. Sailing the Nameless.

By Stinson Jarvis. My Narrowest Escape.

Edward Whymper.
Double Holiday numbers at Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's and Easter, Free to each subscriber.

\section*{\(\$ 1.75\) to Jan. 1, 1895.}

2
a
n
n
t
\(s\) This beautiful Colored Piecture, "SWeet Clurity", must
be seen to the appreciated. Its richness of coloring como
mands instant attention. Its subject is a young lady of

The Gift
 cut out this slip and send it with \(\$ 1 . \% 5\) for a year's subscription, and in addition the paper will be sent Free to
Jan. 1, 1894, and for a full yearfrom that date to Jan. 1895 .
11 THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

\section*{"Sweet
Charity." \\ "Sweet}

The Year.
(9)u Sunday Afterneon.
 a wailing place, one great Bochim. Every ures sad memories. Earth has furnished ro specific to heal these fountains of sorrow. Withnut some divine interposition
men go on from bad to worse, piling up their griefs and accumulating wounds until the lieart itself breaks down under the load. But "is there no balm in Gilead, no physician there?" Must this tide of no healing branch to be cast into the bitter waters? Thanks be to God for the un-
speakable gift of his son, who brought life and immortality to light through his nwn resurretion, and opened the crimsom and uncleanliness." The believer knows sorrow, but at the touch of christ his sor-
row is turned into joy. A light, clear and strong, shines into the tomb itself, and a song ascents to heaven from the place of bitterness and death; for even these atrlictions shall "work out a far more exceeding Herald.

THE YOUNG PREACHER
Help the roung preacher. 'The first n a sense quite aside from that in which his conference nomenclature views it. His character as a minister is forming; his courage and faith arc tunder stram. may help to make or destroy the young disciple sent to minister to your spiritual
hope. As yon strengthen him, he will strengthen you; as you hurt hin, by negHelp the young preacher with your prayers, your sympathy and your purse.
There may come a time when you will reffect on sonir course with gratitude and
pride, seeing how he who was least among his brethren, has become as the greatest. Your pride in that day may be excusable as a father's who looks at his own
Pacific Acleocrte.

\section*{Prayer is a haven to the shipwrecked} sinking in the waves, a staff to the limbs that totter, a mine of jewels to the poor, a and a guardian of health. Prayer at nnce secures the continuance of our blessings,
and dissipates the clond of our calamities. Oh, prayer! Oh, hressed prayer! thou art the firm foundation of haman happiness,

SHOULD ANY ONE DOUBT

\section*{Rheumat}
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(|\)\begin{tabular}{c} 
TELL YOUR MOTHER. \\
I wonder how many girls tell their, \\
mothers everything! Not those "young \\
ladies" who, going to and from school,
\end{tabular} ladies" who, gong to and from school, smile, bow and exchange notes and carte de visites with yomng men, who make fun of them and their pictures, speaking in a way that would make their cheeks burn
with shame if they heard it. All this, most incredulous and romantic young ladies, they will do, although they gaze at your fresh, young faces almiringly, aud quets. No matter what other girls inay do don't you do it. Schoul-girl firtation maty che disastrously, as many a fou
wretched young girl can tell you
yearning for some one to lowe is a great time for eversthing. So not let the bloun and freshmess of sour heart he brushed on in silly tirtation. And above all, tell gour tionary, would be indiscretion in hers. It
be ashamed to tell her, who should be your best friend and confidante, all you thank and feel. It is strange that so many young girls win tell every person before "mother
that which it is most important she should know. It is very sad that indifferent persons should know more about her fair
young daughter than she herself. Have no secrets that you wonld not be willing to trust to your mother. She is your
friend, and is ever deroted to your honor and interest. Tell her all.- Famy Fern.

\section*{REGNANT LIVES}

We read in Romaus 5: "They shall re of righteodusness, and shall reign in life bift one Jesus Christ." This is the royal life one Jesus Christ." This is the royal life
which those may live who dwell with the king. God wants such lives, and he hats abundance of grace and of the gift of right eousness for all who will use it for his
glory, and he has, too, much more than any of us have ever enjoyed. How luok these men? was asked of one of old, and
the answer was, "They look like the children of a king victorious over sin, victorious over self, fictorious orer Satan, victorious orer the world, they walk with are unworth, living above the things that the symbolical woman in Revelations, clothed with the sun, with a crown of stars feet, they dwell on high, spurning the things that tempt others. Let us go forth into annther month to reign in life, by one
Jesus Christ, by letting him so reign in us that he shall always lead us in triumpl and enable us to shout thanks be to Goi that he giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.-Glad Tidings.

1 was in a crowded depot not long ago A dozen trains were on their respective
tracks. Hundreds of passengers were jostling each other in their haste to get tickets
or baggage-checks. Everybody was moring, pushing, hurrying, worrying. Buti one corner of the ladies' room sat a litt girl looking calmly on that scene of confusion. I said to her, "Why are you so
quiet, my child? Have you reached the end of your jorney?"
"Oh, no," she replied, "we are going to sit here while he attended to the ticket: ed her father, she would have been rust ning to and fro, adding to the confusion and to his anxiety. By her quietness she showed her faith. To sit still and wait is often so with us. Our hearenly Fathe and baggage. He will make all thing work together for good to them that loy him. -The Occiden
no Lesson book like the bible.
There is no lesson book like the Billte. ten by a shepherd and part by a soldier part by kings and part by fishermen; part herdsman on Julah's hills.
that some part came straight from heaven prison cell like taul's. And though coll live to be old-ilis is the wonder-rou will
never once open that book without coming

Agents for this paper get Big Pay.

Every Man whose watch has been rung out of the bow (ring), by a pickpocket,
Every Man whose watch has been damaged by drop ping out of the bow, and
Every Man of sense who merely compares the old pullout bow and the new

\section*{Nocpocorout}
will exclaim: "Ought to have been made long ago! Itcan't be twisted off thecase. Can only be had with Jas. Boss Filled and other cases stamped with this trade mark- ©
Ask your jeweler for pamphlet
tone Watch Cas

皆


\section*{Old Time} Methods of treating Colds and Coughs were based on the idea of suppression. We now know
 that "feeding a

\section*{Scott's Emulsion}
of cod-liver oil with hypo phosphites, a rich fat-food; cures the most stubborn cough when ordinary medicines have failed. Pleasant to take; easy to digest.

\section*{THE Owee Elegric Betit}

AND APPLIANCES FOR MEN AND WOMEN


A GENUI CURRENT OF EIECTRICITY

\section*{may require, and is absolutely under contro
of the reare at times.
OUB HLLSTRATED CATALOGUE}
contains fullest information regarding the
cure of Acute, Chronic and Nerrous Diseases worn Testimionials with portraits of people
who have been cured, Priee List and cuts of
helts and Applianees, and how to order, pubHi. hed in English, German, Swedish and Nor-
weqian Languages This Catalogne win be
walled to any address on reeeipt of six cents

THE OWEN
Electric Belt and Appliance Co. THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT BUILDING, 201-211 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

When visiting the Worlids Fair do not
fil to see Dr. A. Owen's exhlbit, Elec fil to see Dr. A. Owen's exlifbit, EI
ricity building, Section U, Space i.


\section*{Glimpses \\ \(190^{2}=6\) World's Fair... \\ \(* 190 \begin{gathered}\text { GHITE CITY } \\ \text { GERIS }\end{gathered}\)}

\author{
All Main Buildings \\ All State and Territorial Buildings All Foreign Buildings
}

Grounds... Statuary... Lagoons...
Also characteristic Scenes from
The Midway Plaisance A Beautifital and Lasting SouvenIr
of the fair
A Grand Holiday Gift.



LAIRD \& LEE, Publishers
ROOT'S REPAIRHG OUTFIT,


10 DAYS FREE TRIAL


A BIG OFFER




\section*{(blantugy}

\section*{COUNTRY BOYS}
p with the early song-bir
Fresh for the busy day,
Driving the eows to pastur
Tossing the new-mown hay.
Hunting for eggs in the barm-yard,
Riding the horse to mind
Giving the pigs their swill.
Running of errands for mother Pieking the early greens,
Hilling the corn and potatoes, shelling the peas and beans.
shing the corls and atos.
oing to seliool in winter, Learuing to read and spell,
Working at home in sumumer, Gathering knowledge as well.
Rowing to useful manthood,
Far from the noisy town,
Be first in the wolld's senay yet
POLITICAL ECONOMY AND THE GOSPEL.

TNouvelle Revue contains a
article by M. Funck Brentano on "The Connection Between
Political Economy and the Gos pel," which is worth noting opens fire upon the two English econ omists, Jeremy Bentham and Adan mith, oddly enough putting Bentham sion of their theories, however, is clear and so is his exposition of the works italle result of the intolerable burden im posed hy the older school. He puts very learly Marx's division of the product of labor; the small part paid to the laborer the large part paid to the man with the cupital; and he shows further that eve fund, the capitalist who provides food and fund, the capitalist who provides food and
clothes for the laborer lays a heavy hand clothes for the laborer lays a heavy hand.
The workman pays extra to the landlord, to the butcher, to the man who makes his
boots; he pays for the use of their moncy as well as for their actual work.
M. Brentano also puts very clearly the indubitable truth that if somebody buys learest (which is the way in which moder fortunes are made), another somebody sell in the cheapest and buys in the deares inarket. In the markets of the world people do not do what they would wish to be The writer app
The writer appears to think that in any mutual help and forbearance'-should obtain. Some of his remarks point to protection. Very striking are his remarks on the economics of the crusades: "Our ancentralized administration, without any itary erganization, without suitable means of transport, into a colossal and himerical enterprise which nevertheles succeded. All reasons which have been alleged for the success of the first crusade are insufficient. Faith, devotion, account
for the tway in which the men of the twelfth century left their homes for this wandering expedition, tramping the roads like the Athenians of old, braving the deserts like the childreu of Israel. We un their cruel privations. But also day by day this mutitudions. But also all thes feudal lords and their vassals from the old hounc farms: all those merchants and pur Had they not been sustained by a comino hope and a common principle, the crusad ers would never have crossed the frontie of France. If any lord concerned had bought in the cheapest and sold in the degenerated into a civil war.
And the great cathedrals-the great public buildings of the midrlle ages; had the materials and the labor been bought in ket, wherest and sold in the dearest mar years."-Review of Reviews.

CONSUMPTION CURED
An old physician, retired frompractice, had place
in his liunds by an Eat Tndia niissionary the formul
if a simple veetable rent manent cure of Consumption. Bronchitis, Catarrh,
Astliua and all Throat and Lung flections, alsonal
mositive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all
 The biggest cash commissions ever giten by any

\section*{FRETTING}

There is one sin, it secms to me, is every where and by everybody underestimated and quite too much overlooked in val nation and character. It is the sin of fret ts usual monotone, we do not observe it Watch any ordinary coming together of poople, and see how many minutes it will be before somebody frets-that is, make. something or other, which most probably veryone in the room, or in the car, or on he street corner, it may be, knew before and which probably nobody can help. why say auything about it? It is cold , it s hot it is wet it is dry. somebody has boken all appointment, ill-cookcd a meal tupidity or bad faith somewhere has re ulted in discoufort There are plenty of hings to fret about. It is simply astonishing how much annoyance may be found in the coursc of every day's living, even at the simplest, if one only keeps a sharp ey out on that side of things. Even Holy Writ says we are prone to trouble as spark to fly upward, in the blackest of smoke, there is a blue sky above, and the lesstinu they waste on the road the sooner they will reach it. Fretting is all time wasted on the road.

\section*{HE BIBLE.}

The Bible is not a book written as John Milton wrote "Paradise Lost," nor is it a ook written as a man writes history. intervals of hundreds of years between. It is the record of the progress of the human race in their dcvelopment into the divine dea through the medium of right living It is the serial history of the construction of the noblest elements that belong to human consciousness. The Old Testament was a book of time. The New Testament was a book of eternity. The Old Testament taught religion for its benefits in thi world; the New Testament for its benefi in the world to come. It is very fitting, therefore, that they should be joined to gether to make one book. The Old Tes tament attempted to bring men into harmony with natural laws. The New Testament seeks to harmonize men with siritual laws. The Old Testament, the Now Testament 7ies beyond the horizon of time and the world.-H. W. Beecher the american woman on her travels Perhaps American women whose con-
cicuces are not easy on the matter nay fail to recognize themselves in this unaccustomed word of praise from an English journal: "An American can be spotted in a moment, whether in a railway carriage chews the sailor hat when en voyage. In stead, she wears a trim, sinart 'hoat' shap of waterproof felt, with waterproof ribbons, cunning hand. Her gauze veil is always fresh and immaculate, her gloves easy fit-
ting, but well cut and newly bought. Her ting, but well cutand newly bought. Her
skirt never draggles. No buttons are off sirt boots. Would that Englishwomen would follow
ample in this

\section*{A WORD TO YOUNG MEN}

No man ever becomes great or wise or ich by accident. A young man's prosper ity must depend upon himselion youstrious and frugal and if you set wafore you a distinct object in life, you improvident and changeable, you wi come to no good. A man his mind what purpose; he must make op heannot reason ably hope to succeed in life.

THE CRUSADER IN GREAT BRITAIN.
Mother Stewart, our crusade historian, has the worted auother volume to the bistory of curse. This is an aeeount of Mother Stewart call to Great Britain and her wonderful work
in that country, and the organization of the British Women's Temperaniee Assueiation, Which made the World's w. C. I. Union pos with the white ribbon. It is a fitting sequel to her Memories of the Crusade, being a most valuable but bitherto missing link in the history of the women's part in the temperance source.
It is written in Mother Stewart's peeuliarly the most fascinating romance, and carries the eader irresisibly from pace, to page to the This volume contains 400 pages, is hand gravings of some of the most noted ladies in the temperance army in that country, and Most furorable terms are made to agents, W.
"PAIN AND DISEASE DRIVEN FROM THE WORLD"
OXIEN ELECTRIC POROUS PLASTERS.


So astonishing are the cures wroug by this discovery the throughout the Union, who by their use have been lifted from conditious of hopelessness and helpless-
1iess, are already making not only a comfortable living by selling OXIEN and OXIEN POROUS PLASess, are already making not only a comfortable living by selling
EERS, but are clearing from \(\$ 1,000\) to \(\$ 3,000\) per year.

That all may be able to test their virtues now, we will send a sample THIS COUPON
COOD
FOR 50 C Plaster and special box of Oxien, lf yon cut out this coupon and enclose with 10 cents for postage, before 30 days. If not in need of th
remedies yourself you can make 40 cents by selling to friends.
THE GIANT OXIE CO., Sole Prop's, Box Augu

\section*{THE HEARTHSTONE Has the largest paid in advance circulation of any similar periodi= cal in the world.}

\section*{arge and very interesting, illus=} trated literary and family publica. tion, eight mammoth pages, forty eight columns.

In order to secure 100,000 new trial subscribers during the season e make the following grand ex traordinary limited offer to readers of this paper

FOR ONLY THIRTY=FIVE CENTS

\section*{We will send The Hearthstoxe for the balance of this year and all of 1894,} together with

\section*{Twenty Complete Novels by Famous Authors.}

These Twenty Novels are bight, breezy and very interesting, are printed in good readable type, from new electrotype plates on good quaility of paper, and
handsomely illustrated. We manufacture the books ourselves and therefiore save all intermediate proits. The Twenty Novels are as follows
THE TRUE LOVE OF HER LIFE, UY BNDR THE WILL, WANTED-A WIFE
ONCE LOVED NOT FORGOTTEN, \(=\) HOW HE WOT HER,
MYSTERYOFSTIRLTITG HOUSE, an Engaged man, BY Mise musibin kio ind I,
THE BEAUTIFUL WIDOW, A HOUSEHOLD SANT,

ALTHOUGH HE WAS A LORD IN DEADY EARNEST MISS RIVERS'S REVENGE,

A WOMAN'S PLOT,
TWICE SAVED,
HE LOVED AND RODE AWAY that Last rehearsal, THE LIFTED VEIL, SHE LOVES AND LIES,
 Make No Mistake! The literary matter ocotianned in the Twenty Completc those sold at ten to twenty.five centsa copy, and wouid theref ore cost \(\$ 9.00\) to 85.00 . Upon receipt of Thirty-five Cents, in silver, postage stacmps or. postal note
will send TH HEARTHSTove for the balance of this vear and all of 1894 and all the novels mentioned above. Not one novel but the whole list of Treenty.

(1) แr

THE WHEAT HARVEST OF 1893 IN THE UNITED

Iis settled, berond any reasonable doubt, that this rear's wheat crop
will reach \(+20,000,000\) bushels, and may possibly exceed these figures.
Naturally enough, during the breathNaturally enough, during the breathfarmers ask themselves, "What will I get for my prodnct this year?" This question
is very difficult, indeer,, to auswer, but here are always some data upon which o base an opinion, even thongh the year's final distribntion prores it to be, to some It is usually casier to prophesy the price that will rule in our predict what the farmer will receive, as there are fewer conditious to take price. In other words, the operation of the law of supply and demand is more keenly country places. This is due to the fact that it has been the rule to market the bulk the surplus soon, if not immediately after harrest, whether the demand warranted it or not. The prodncers offer as an excuse
for their orer-anxiets to sell, the need of ash. Let me ask how the wheat is carried by handlers, of grain in cities? There are many times poorer than the average farmer, who, if they should be refused their stock until a decent profit could be realized through the operation of the law of demand, would be utterly ruined. Why is it that the farmer cannot, to greater extent the chances of the rise and fall of values, and make his granaries the storage warehonses of his salable produc ntil such time as his judgment tells him have to borrow money to tide you over just as these meu do who have already been mentioned; you may lose money by holding on too long, just as they do some-
times, but you may rest assured that, in he long run, money is made, as therc ar thousands of grain handlers who have ulgar expression "they merely for their health."
many "middlemen.
through fewer hands from the field pas. lable, or the protits to the prodncer will ontinue to grow smaller. It is plain that divided, the pro rata share necessarily dereases in proportion to the increase in the number of hands through which it passes. statistical standpoint, shonld bring a good profit. The large amount of old grain the tactors to keep the price in cherk thus ar. Another cause has hen ondition of onr finances and the any relief through national legislation. With the redrcion proportions aud the complete restoration of confidence come anl advauce iu prices generally, but
especially so 1 think, in cereals. Let us see to what conclusion a statistical The visible supply of wheat on July 1, 1s93, was \(63,000,0(\mathrm{~b}\) bushels; the imisible supply, Heily Trade Bulletin, and veritied by the result of an inquiry I made on the same wou bushels, and the amount in seromd hemeds \(0,000,000\) more, thas making a grand total crop of 1893 . The latter will not he far
from tha, 000,000 bushels. It will be seen from this statement that our total supply neighborhood of \(\overline{5} 0,000,000\) bushels. This Total supply of wheat July

\section*{}

\section*{\(1 \pi, 000,0000=10,000,000\)}

10,000,010
This makes a good showing for the wheat proximate the facts so closely that the million bushels as a reserre, is so small that in 1895 a "bumper" crop could bo
raised withont sarriticing valnes, as we
have done and are doing. I predict that the areà of winter wheat will be reduced, as the extreme low prices for the past tw or three years have cliscouraged any usnal amount of land deroted to its cultivation. It nould seem that this seacour depression in price and curtailment of area would redound to the benefit of all conerned. We must get our supplies down to what is actually needed, and this calen ation should be based upon home demand ather than upon what may or miny not be needed by foreign countries. The scarcity of any article operates to create a strong enhances its valne
Personally, I believe that wheat at present prices, is entirely too low, and tha duriug the year the price will be greatly mproved. The middlemen have hereto fore reaped the lion's share of the profits, but frnst that in the future the prodncer will recelve what profit is legitimately his.

\section*{hop culture in washington.}

Hops are similar to fruit-trees in this espect, that they do not reward the hus ut, about eight feet apart in the hill, in the fall or spring, according to circum tances, the most approved method being to plant corn with them the first year The second year poles are set in the ground or them to climb; they are trained, kept ree of suckers and cultivated, and if the work
The unost tedions part of the work is now n hand; that is, the pickiug. Estimates of the number of people required are made more or less correctly, and advertisements ot plentr this year eren througl harvest he result was that the couutry was tooded before the harvest with would-be hoppickers, most of them honest laborers, of curse, but some of them confirmed hobos," who gladly saw in the advertise ment a good excuse for saddling the town rith their presence. In fact, a soup-house became a necessity until the hops were Hop-picking, though not hard work, is iresonie. It allows of no respite, and one permits. The owuer of the yard furnishes the potato work, and the picker shifts for himself As this is a dry conntry, shelter is not prorided. If a light raiu falls, it is surprising o see how quickly extempore huts spring can ras, straw, hay or hop-vines

\section*{Whole families sometimes}
hundred miles or more tome from ew dollars, and thus a good sprinkling women is generally found in a hop-rard Indians ar is this the case in yards wher male do the picking, while the bucks drive their ponies to and from pasture and do ood deal of riding generally. Theircamp is sight, as they move about among their tepees in their bigh-colored blauket. ilarly flattered. These people, it is noticed will pick cleaner hops than the whites, for they are not given to close figuring, and do not realize as well as the latter when above their hoard or mot. Ou the othe hand, they invariably bring with them more ponics than pickers, the Alaska In dians cxcepted. A few of these actually pick.
The
The hops are picked into large boxes els being the acknowled qed stanteen bushthese, when full, are loaded onara, an and taken to the drying-honse where they are kiln-dried, and afterwards baled. When the season is over, it becomes a common
sight to see wagons loaded with these bales coming in town. They are shipped mostly to England. Prices, though under the average this year, are still remunerative. the producer a fair margill of profit, stock generally being low, and wheat-raising
simply ruinons in the west, by reason of distance from shippiug-points, high wages, necessity of sacking all the grain, etc. By localities, those devoted especially to the cnlture of this cereal seem to be suffering the most from the depression

Henry DeJersey

\section*{RUN DOWN BY A LOADED HAND.CAR}

\section*{HIS ESCAPE, SICKNESS AND RECOYER}

\section*{NGGRATITCDE.
(From the Wallace, Nel., Herald.)}

Last summer Mr. D. T. Ally of this place, worked for the B. \& M. R. R., as a from Tecumseh, the couuty seat of Johnsou County, Nebraska. On the \(2 d\) day of July he met with an accident that nearly cost working a hand-car in front of when we a push-car. Mr. Allyn was standing on the front part of the car, with his back towar the dircctiou in which the car was bein rum. Just as the two cars came togethe the foreman ordered him to step from the car on which they were riding on to the another of the men to apply the brake, which slackened their speed enough canse a gap of a few feet between the car: Iu stepping back to comply with the order he fell upon his back in the middle of the railroad track and the car, with its reighing fnlly a ton, passing over him. od on the under side of the car caught feet and doubled him up so that his fee fruck his face. As ne rolled over, the njury that came so near proving fatal. The car was raised from the rails anc thrown off the track.
He was carried to town and Dr. Snyder summoned. Afterward Dr. Yoden aud Dr. Waters, all of Wruore Neb., were called in consultation, but they could afford no relief. About the 1st of October he became paralyzed from his waist down. The sense of feeling entirely left his legs, which became drawn one acioss Neb., the head physician of the B. ©M. R. R system, was summoned to treat the cas but finally informed his patient that b could not live to see July, 1893. He had no against the railroad company, but the con pany's attorneys very willingly comprohim \(\$ 2,000\). His condition continued to grow worse, the excruciating pain in his back never ceasing, until upon the recom mendation and by the request of a lady friend, Mrs. II. G. Siran, of Tecumsel, People. To the Heralid reporter he said, "I had no more faith in them than I woulil have had in eating a handinl of dirt. of February, taking one after each meal, and in ten days' time, to his surprise and intense delight, the pain began to leave him. For seren months he had suffere an be imagined but not described. continued taking the Pink lills until the fare part of May. About the middle of without any incon renience. He considers wimself entirely curcd and feels as well as he ever did, except that his back is not as he ever did, except that his back is
strong as it was before he was hurt.
This spring he moved onto a farm twelve miles southwest of Wallace, where he has planted a good crop of corn and is doing all his work without any hired help. Shonld they they are invited to see him personally or He is thankful for what Pink Pills hare done for him, and is willing to go to some trouble to let others know of their wonderful curative properties.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, it -seems, connecessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerres. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis,
St. Titns' dance, sciatica, neural gia, rheuSt. Titns' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheu-
matism, nerrous headache, the after effects matism, nerrous headache, the after effects
of the grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling eases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakuess. They build \(n p\) the blood and restore the men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whaterer nature.
These Pills are manufacture
 sold in boxes at 50 cents a box, or six
for \(\% 2.50\), and are never sold in bnlk.

FROM NEBRASKA.
MAst, CRowell \& Kirkpatrick:
Centlemen-For the inclosed amount
send 12 Atlases and 1 "Yiews," with
Coupon Receipts. Please send samples
of paper to canvass with. I have taken
even 66 orders to date, and will send
for more spoons aud "Views" soou.
lours.

Time WILL Tell.
SIX YEARS AGO

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich


MAST, FODS \& CO,, SPRINGFIELD, 0 .


Best Fences and Gates for all purg THE SEDGWICK BROS. CO., RICHMOND, IKD.

\section*{\(B\) KEEPERS SENO FOR CEANM, THE CURTIS STEEL ROOFING COMPANY \\ ROOFING}

EOX 1385 ,
NILES, OHIO.


JAME XEFEEL \& CO



TFATtENING HOGs. Here is perhaps no ove thing affords the average fiarmer more genuine pleasure and satisfaction than the fattening
of hogs iu autunuu and carly winter, provided it is done on sound principles. But when unskilfully done,
it is not likely to result in paying prices for the feed cousumed, and there is eveu great dauger of the herd being carried off cholera."
Years of successful experience has taught the writer that there are a few simple, easily understood principles by which the foedor must be guided in order important of these is, that the hog has an appetite beyond his powers of digestion. About the greatest folly of which a man can be guilty is to keep corn, and nothing but corn, by the fattening hogs all the time. This was the practice of our forefathers, cited to their success as an excuse for this are altogether different. The hog of those times was of that extremely hardy variety conmonly kuown as the "razor-back" or wer bad, except withholding theire, how had but little bad cffect. Besides, they usually ran in the woods, where they and other uuts, which acted as a corrector of the system and had a tendency to keep
them healthy. An euiuent veterinary surgeon said, to me recently that the fine bred any animal, the more subject it will
be to disease. With the fine-bred hog of to-day, to follow the stuffing plan for any length of tiune is simply courting disaster cholera, or swine-plague, does its most destructive work in herds that are fed on this plan. Many cases of so-called cholera that hare come under my own personal but a species of indigestiou, brought on by injudicious feeding. I believe that if hogs were fed a mixed ratioll of protein foods,
and uever given more than they would eat up cleau before leaving it, and every ther arrangement possible made for their lose nearly if not quite all its teria would During the fattening process, any changes should be from bulky to more run of a pasture during the summer, and this they should always have, they should coru alone abruptly, but should be fed partly on more bulky food, for a time al may be fed corn, stalk and all, and indeed this always starts them along nicely. It f pumplzins, as they have a good supply in mection witl corn. At first they do ittle atteutionsh them, and will pay but learn few fresh ones every day, they soon good-sized pumpkin every day
For the last few weeks of the ripening
process, hogs may be ferl on corn alone, but they should be brought up to this very they will eat up perfertly clean before leaving it. At best, the hog when fed on corn alone is always more or less feverish, and should bo supplied at all times always drink freely. Even wheu slopped counection with other feed, the pure ater should uever be omitted.
Aside from the feeding, the surroundings and comfort of the auimal are of \(n\) fed, they should. Whatcrer the number afford them comfort, cleauliness and moderate degree of exercise, while any filthy and uncom that conpels them to be any good or make a satisfactiry gain not be chate. The sleeping-place must onsumed is expected
For mauy years I have made a practice charcoal. This is said toll supplied with the stomach and keep the whole digestive apparatus iu a healthy condition.- Be this It may, I know from experience that
nothing pays better: The best way I have
found to do this is to take advantage of a
dr dry day and make a large heap of the corncobs, set them on med , and when them witit water until all the fire is quenched, then
allow tho hogs to eat all they will. The amount of this cob charcoal that a bunc-h of logs will consume is almost incredible.
You will find that the cobs from all the You will find that the cobs from all the
corn fed, even when carefully saved, will correly, be sufficient to supply them.
if hogs are kept and fed as above indicated, my experience is that they will keep in perfect health without the use of drugs,
as sulphur, copperas, etc. Of the hundreds of hogs I have raised, fattened and soll, I have uever lost bate wo from disease, while around me of choiera. I do not pretend to exempt a herd from this dreaded diseasc,
but so far I have been thas fortunate. I do claim that if farmers would feed less grass, pumpkins, etc., and look carefully to the general health and comfort of thcir hogs, they would have but little to fear from this or other diseases. J. AE Dobie
Auglaize county, Ohio.

GOOD NEWS FOR ASTHMATICS
We observe that the Kola plant, found on
the Congo river, West Africa, is now in reach of sufferers from Asthma, As before an-
nounced, this new discovery is apositive rure for Asthma. You can malse trial of the Kola
Compound free, hy addressing a postal card to
the Kola Importlog Compound rree, hy adaressing a postal card to
the Roola Importhg Co., 164 Bradway, New
York, who are sending out large trial cases
free by mail, to


FREE. The following re-
markable stateincut to which we direct
special attention, is from a Tenn. farmer.
My age is \(63 . ~ I ~\) suffered iutensely from catarrh 10 yrs.,
dry scabs formed in nostrils, one or both
sides stopped up consides stopped up con-
tinually, dryness and
soreness of hoarseness, intense headache, took cold buzzing and singing in my ears. My hearing began to fail, and for three years I was
almost entirely deaf, and continually grew worse. Everything I had tried, failed. In despair I conmmenced to use the Aerial Medication in 1888 , and the effect of the
first application was simply wonderful first application was simply wonderful. In less than five minutes my hearing was
fully restored, and has been perfect ever
since, and in a since, and in a few months was entirely cured of catarrh. BROWN, Jacksboro, Tenn. MEDICINES FOR THREE MONTHS' TREAT-
MENT FREE. To introduce this treatment and prove
beyond doubt that it is a positive cure for Deafness, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases, I will, for a short time, seud
(by express) Medicines for three months' treatmeut free. Address,
Victory Feed Mills.


THOMAS ROBERTS, Springfield, Ohio. GABLED FIELD AHD HOG FEMCIME.


Fence Steel Web Picket Fence and Steel Wire

\(=\frac{\text { fialll Bltalliliti. }}{\text { MAINE SWEET-COPN NOTES. }}\)
THE OLD-FASHIONED SHEEP.
Though such a sleep would not pasi
muster or take a preminn at a state tair,
it was the finest type of strength, vigor
and endurance that could te imagimed of
the ovine race. It was the sheep for the
is largely grown for the canners in the
valley of the Kenmeber, north of Augusta, Maine, and in the pond region west of
it. It has been a cash1 crop in this region since the Portland Parking Co. began to
control the output, though not many control the output, though not many
years ago its value was as uncertain as that
of wild-cat currency, lor the packers had a way of "failing up" at the end of the sea-times. Now, whatever his corn "figures the brief packing season is over.
No crop better illustrates the great difference in methods and al.so in seasons than
this. One man fold me, in strict contidence, that he had never been alle to get
more than twenty dollars per acre from his corn. He had tried repeatelly, had
grown it tinely for the table and in small patches, but wheu he made it a neld crop easily accounted, they thonght, for his poor luck. mond?' I said to one of the largest growers for the Tassallooro factory.
"Giool. for a poor yearr," he answered. "I
have eighlt acres, and get about three hundred and fifty dollars from it. I have just had for several years.",
"Have you any special method of managing this crop, Mr. Drumuond?" as I put on it last year thirty two-horse loads of manure, such as was made on the
farm, and I bought sone. I took off one crop. This spring I put in the hill at
planting, six hundred or seven hundred pounds of Bradley's superphosphate, ex-
cept on a small part of the field which I thought richer than the rest; there I got but half a crop. I plant the, small variety.
We plaut here, I may say, the "small" only two and one half feet high, and the ears are close to the ground. They are
large and well filled, however, to the end of the cols.
"I plant mine in rows," said he, "three feet apart, eighteen inches in the row. I The gronnd must be just right for it to "What do you witl yonr folder?"
"As soon as I have dome pick ing I cut
and haul it to the barn. I consider it worth1 per acre as much as timothy hay: in fact,
mu experience las been that thi fodder alone produces more and richer creann
than the best of hay and a liberal feed of ponnd. I grew it cleaply this year, hav-
ing hand-lioed it bint once, though we pulled the weeds in it after haying."
Another farmer in the same town, who
has raised coru tenl or fifteen years, said his crop was poor. Hiss returnis hat no
come in, but the last time her grew it he
 hundred to three humdred pumnds of phos-
phate in the liill, he had never since been
 more than bssiner aere fromit. "holds the folder "holds the
In this
balance of power." the feep In this of owners," It keeps many farmers
balance of iner." They have cainies, and
in the business. The
while hauling their corn, feed the cows the cols fresh from the cutters, and they now get the in auy other part of the year
heapyy than
Sweet corn, as raised here, is found to b nuch like a flock of turkeys int their ex
treme youth -teuder, weak tud tasily, dis
rourraged. It often fails to "come," (o)


\(\qquad\)

Gsweet corn, yet the best larm ers, in good seasons, do not
always "get there." This seimes and purposes. The wool was no ery fine nor uniform. The Heece was
used for clothing the family-home-made jeans, linsey-woolsey, hanuels, blankets
and knitting yarn. Ah, such warm, strong lasting clothes as we had in those plain, homespun, all-wool days. The constituhonal vigor of those sheep-they had no oot-rot, scab or any sucll diseases. It wa utrun one, aud if he could, ten chances to one he could not hold it. Those sheep, were built on the race-horse plan. Those tha ould run home for protection before the log caught it, was the best standard They would have been a flat failure in those days. They would not have lived a nonth, winter or summer; they could not horns of a frisky steer. They are not luait The old-firshioned sheep was noted for courage and aggressiveness. They wonla man, either. They would fight at
drop of a hat, and drop it themselves
woy would "sass" an old ram once in :a
open field, but never repeat it unless there
was a fence close by and he was dead snre

\section*{hint.
The dear old-fashioned sheep was an in} dispensable adjunct to the possible zation of its day; it was a trithing fac the rude agricnlture of the times, save in
the matter of compelling the building o good fences, since it conld jump a fence that a mule would not attempt. The sha
of to-day are kept separate from colts and cows, to save their lives and limus. It was ams were considered to he
among other kinds of stoct
\(\qquad\) Fruit raising is likely to be profitable ere, but the business is yet in its infan In the older portion of our territory there In this newer part we have had but one

\section*{gestions.}

Fall or winter planting is likely to be best. In some sections where I have lived continned until May; and I advise the earliest date, and shall commence this year There is thus time for the soil to get
thoroughty settled before the probable ciry winter is warm there will be some growtl
All kinds of standard fruits are likely to
do well, especially peaches and plums

ceed in adjacent territury. The new set
ther camot atord to experiment. of smal
finits plant sharing of strat berries and

\(\qquad\)
well, and shomd be planted largely.

thick roliage like ont kafir-ornct that smo-

biown away by the wind. J. M.
The time that a heifer is allowed
ary after her hirst calf is dropped
her habit in this respect all her life

o milk production laving been derclope
You Dye in
30 minutes
BITS
FREE

Scroll Sawy
DETE CTIVE Ne want sman In everef yosillty


ARE YOU HARD OF HEARING OR DEAE


FOUNTAIN PEN, 10c.


\section*{YOU GAH BECOME}



MY Traxill WIFE SAYS SHE CANNOT SEE HOW



A Wortiefulul lointed Doll FREE:

(3) gitiscellamy.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{15}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
a perfeet gentleman, but I detest him." \\
"And yet he is a man after your own heart." \\
"Ifylo" eures eatarrh, bronehitis and consumption by steam inhalation. Send for free trial bottle. Gibbert d'Cakley, 23-"B" Lat Salle Bloek, Chlcaro. \\
Buever farmers with glib tongues and soft hands are not always safe guides. \\
When a farmer thinks he is independent of others, he is fooling thimself in regard to his own ignorance. \\
Have you seen the Curry Comb advertised in this paper by the spring Curry Comb Co., South Bend, Ind.? If not, you are behind the times. It is one of the most unique inventions of the age. Write for particulars and mention this paper. \\
We owe the hat to 1 sla, for it was in that country that the art of felting wool was first known, and from the most remote periods the art was carried on by the Orlentals. In Indla, Cbina, Burmah and Sian hats are made of struw, of rattan, of bamboo, of plth, of the leaf of the Tallport palm and of a large variety of grasses. The Japanese made their hats of paper. \\
A void All R1sk with a Stubborn Cough by using at once Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a sure remedy for all Coughs ind coids and we the Lungs and Throat. \\
Dasiraway-"I spent two hundred dollars at the world's fair." \\
Cleverton-"Does that inelude the ten dollars that I kent you ?" \\
Dashawny-"Great Scott, old man, I should say so! Why, it includes the five dollars more that I was just going to ask you for." \(-N\). Y. Truth. \\
The Ilousehold Repairing Outfit is something every farmer should have. In faet, it should find a place in every family. Address
Jno. II. Grant, 3łZ Wabash Avenne, Chicago, for Catalogue. \\
A mittre Buffalo girl visiting in the country was stung by a bee. She didn't seem to mind the pain so very much, but as her disposition was sensltive she ran sohbing to her mother with the statement: "I don't see what he did it for, 'cause I hadn't done a thing to him."Bujulo Courier. \\
OFFICIALLY ENDORSED. \\
A speeial free offer to send goods is made in another columin. The artieles in question are called Oxien and Oxien Plasters, and are the Company, of Augusta, Miane, and we are pleased to note men of prominenec of that city, including the mayor, postmaster, city physlclan, bank officials and heads of the muthem.
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

A MATTER OF TASTE.
"I say," inquired the ladybug, "why don't
you dress in the prevailing colors"," "Bah!" answered the po doesin't go with my complexion, and these GOOD NEWS FOR SUFFERERS-CATARRH and Consumption cured.
Our readers who are victims of Lung Dis-
cases, Cattarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption, wil be glad to kronch of the wonderful cures
made by the new treatnent known in Europe Ms the Andrul-Broca Discovery. The Ncw
as the Advance, 6 Eas 6 th Street, Cincin-
Niodical Ad Ire for trial. Write to them.
all partieulars of your disease.

Sbe knitted him some silk wristband For Christmas. They werc lovers,
But now they do not speak. He thought They were umbrella eovers.

CANCER AND ITS CURE
Drs. Mcheish \& Weber, 123 John St., Cincin-
nati O. have made the treatment of Caneer a speciaity for twenty, years. Thir success is set
forth in a "Treatse" mailed free to anyone.

\section*{REASONABLE}
"So you didn't marry him?"
"No; I wouldn't marry any man who Bheumatisum and Neuralgia Cured Send this slip with a 2-eent stamp to W. H.
Hill \& Co., Detroit, Mich., and they will send
Hin you a sample bottle of AR-TMRO-PHON-I-A,
Hill's Rheumatie Specific, free.

They were speaking of superstitions, and Mrs. Dix said: "What is it a sign of to the family cat howl outside at night?" "Of
death in the family, if the man is a good shot " replicd Mr. Dix, emphatically.

For safety in driving use a Springsteen Bit.
T5 cents mailed. F.W. FLoyd, Detroit, Mich. AMUSING ABITHMETLC, Lightning method and mysterious
uddition by mall, 0 cents.
HEFE Pub. Co., Can on, 0 .

\section*{ROMEO} DISCOVERED AT LAST An instrument for the dides GOLD-SIVER-NCKEL PLATIMG
 The The Rocker Washer


BRAVE FELLOW
She:-"Oh, Charlie, here comes a bull! What shall I do?"
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline VIRGINIA FARM FOR SALE &  \\
\hline 800 Acres. Land lays well Weall waterec, Latre & Sows clover, \& arr?re \\
\hline and outbuildings. Price onty five thousand dollars, & TIMOTHY,ALFALFA, 昭 SEDE: \\
\hline R. B. CHAFFIN \& CU., Richmond, Va. Mention this paper. &  \\
\hline PRINTING OUTFIT 15 & \[
20 \text { to } 40
\] \\
\hline 践 & Send for circular \\
\hline & 0 \\
\hline & OTt., VPSILANTI, MICH. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


THE FARM AND FIRESIDE.


\section*{Silectious.}

\section*{COST OF THE CHICAGO FAIR}
is well known that the world's expo sition at Chicago is the most expensive enterprise of the kind ever
undertaken. The first of the great international fairs, held at the crystal palace in London, in 1851, cost only a million and a half of such expositions ever given in this country, that of Ne
as much
Seven millions was the approximate cost of the centennial exposition of 1876 . The cost of the Chicago fair, so far as has ye heen estimaterl, will reach sum.
than twice this last-lumed sum.
World's fairs have always been a combination of governucnt enterprise and privatc investment. The government of the country where the.fair was held has al ways ontributed something to the cost. Of these contributions two have been noteParis exposition, in 1859, of the right to profits in a national lottery, a dubious kind of enterprise which France has regarded as a government privilcge.
The other was our own govermment's gift, a year ago, of five million silver halfdollars coined with special design and tamp as soluvenirs.
Some of the world's fairs have brought great profit to the private investors who put their money into the exposition's stock or bonds. As a rule, however, these gains have not been large. The prospects for profit to investors in the Chicago fair are doubtful.
For several reasons the attendance at the fair, though vcry large, has been disappointing. It was reckoned by those who planned the cuterprise that there would very day. The actual average has fallen for helo this sum, and the ous feceipt ar below this sum, and the gate receipts fre the exposition's first three months were carcely one half whal bunted
In the original pnblished estimates.
with which people far away from Chicago with which people far away from Chicago appreciated how great the achievement of
of the world's fair commission really was. of the world's fair commission really was.
This is always the case with such expositions, and the experience is unfailing that the greatest rush of visitors comes in the two or three months hefore the fair has closed. This was notably true in Philadelphia's fair of 1876
But the most unfortunate element in this year's small attendance has been the business distress prevailing this last summer. Many people who would ordinarily have visited the Chicago fair, have suddenly found themselves too poor to afford the outlay. Scores of banks have suspended, making it impossible for depositors to get their own money back. In some large cities, hanks which have not formally suspended have been unable to give oút actual currency in large amounts, and without sible.
Fortunately, the business panic is over. Banks are resuming payment, and business earnings are improving. undoubtedly increase, as it is already inweeks of the fair Early in September the weeks of the fair. Larly in September the age estimated before the exhibition was age estimated before the exhibition was the narvelous and a better knowledge of articles the popular arising the popular enthusiasm -was The
The people who lent money on the world's fair bonds will prohably get all not in so favorable a position, buld pers are they never exple a position, but perhaps full amount. The subscribers to the stock took the ground all along that they were contributing for public purposes to a public errerprise, and its success as the greatsome compensation.-Youth's Companion.

\section*{TO CATARRH SUFFERERS}
that loathesonve disenears of suffering from trying every known remedy, at last found a medicine which completely. cured and saved dreadful disease sending sufferer from this to Prof. Lawrence, 88 Warren Street, Tew York, will recelve the means of cure free and post-paid.

Agents for this paper make big money.

An inverment SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW INVITED FOR
an invention as marveilous as the Printing Prose. The Art of Bookraking Rovolationized. Dook DISCODNT DIVIDENDG.


Machines now running, turning out thousands of strongly and flexihly hound hooks daily, neither sewed nor wired.
Machines that will do for the literature of the ages what the perfected printing presses do for the news of the day.


\section*{The Auto Book Concern}

\author{
CAPITAL STOCK, Sivided into 100,000 Sharen of 810 Each, Full Paid and No \\ \$1 \\ \(1,000,000\)
} DIRECTORS
MURAT HALSTEAD, Esq., New York, President.
Hon. J. F. PEIRCE, Superintendent of Ins
Vice-President.
Hon. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, U. S. Senator
Mon. CHARLES L. CARRICK, Esq. REGISTRARS OF STOCK: W. A. CROFFUT, Esq.

Hon. W. M. SPRINGER, Chairman Banking and Finance Committee, on. Benton McMillen, Member of Congress B. F. GREEN, Esq., New York, Secretary. WINTHROP POND, Esq., New York, Treasu

ATTORNEYS
PARIER'S LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, New Yor

\section*{Prospectus.}

The Auto Book Concern has heen organized.
First. To acquire and control the American and European patents of the AuTo Book BinDER, and the AUTO Book TriMMER portant as the Steam Printing Press was to the Washington Hand in this and in foreign countries. Second. To acquire the most complete set of stereotype and
electrotype plates, in this country, of the standard popular authors. electrotype plates, in this country, of the standard popular authors.
Tnese are stored in fire proof vaults in the City of New York. They are perfect and cost over \(\$ 1,000,000\). all grades of hooks, including school and music hooks, and sell the

The Company will not sell or lease any of its machines within tne United States, hut to the European hook-making craft only.
at little expense Book Binder and the Auto Book Trimmer are run the assistancese of two firls, picks up primpled sheets and covers, and converts them into solidly and flexibly bourd volumes, neither sewed
nor wired. These machines perfectly nor wired. These machines perfectly perform their tasks, and are presses are to the newspapers. producing hooks, as the perfected It is proposed to provide families, students and school teachers prices heretofore unknownense and the hest current literature at million, neater and cheaper than ever has beon done.

\section*{Statement of Earnings.}

The profts on the publication of the standard and pop ilar work from the piates which the Company acquires have exceeded 8100,000 yearly under the old proceases of manufacture, assuring to the sochioldera a proat
use of the Auto Machlnes these profits must necessarily bo iargeiy increased
It is imposible to estlmate the return from the ownernhip of the patents and the sale of the Machines in Foreign Countrles, but it is a weil Known fact that patents covering machinery that create a revoiution in any important trade have proved enormousty remunerative to the original
ownerm, and soon repay the fuil amount of capital invested. Aditional dividends will be declared from time to tme as such proflis are reallzed. Stockholders' Postal Supply Bureau.
An important feature of the sale department of the Company is the Stockholders Postal Supply bureau.
The Company acts as agent for each stockholder in the purchase of all books published, and secures for stockholders the greatest possible discount, virying from 25 to 0 per cent. Stockholders will also be supplied with catalogues containing the which will be given to stockholders alone. Such discounts to stockholders will amount to an immense sum on the yearly purchase of books, thus yielding large DISCOUNT DIVIDENDS, in addition to the Cash Dividends, on the investment.

The price to be paid by the Company for the American and
Foreign patents of the Auto Book Binder, the Auto Book Trimmer Foreign patents of the Auto and the stereotype and electrotpye plates of the Standard Works is \(\$ 1,000,000 ; \$ 350,000\) in cash and \(\$ 650,000\) in the stock of the Company; the vendors agreeing, however, to donate to the treasury of said Company \(\$ 150.000\) of the stock they receive in part consideration of the To meet said cash payment of
To supply the necessary working capital, 50,000 shares of thendors and to this Company are now offered for public suhscriptipal stock

Applications for stock with remittances must be made to plication is, therefore, recommended. the Company's office, 203 Broadway, New York.


\title{
HRISTIN TH FERALI \\ FUーム OF PICTURES.
}

Published Every Wednesday, 52 Times a Year, at the Bible House, New York City. Louis Klopsch, Publisher.

\section*{A Beautiful Present from Dr. Talmage}

THE CHRISTIAN HERALD is always Bright, always Breezy, always Cheerful, always FULL OF PICTURES, always Printed on
excellent Paper, Issued 52 Times a Year, and sure of a Hearty Welcome wherever it goes. It is First, Last, and all the
 time a Family Paper, and always Interests both old and Young. DR. TALMAGE edits it in his Happiest Vein, and every number is Beautifully and Profusely Illustrated. You may have a really Happy Home, and yet without THE CHRISTIAN HERALD something is Lacking, for no Home is complete without it.

As to Attractive Features, there are so many that a few only can be mentioned here. NAPOLEON SARONY, of world-wide Fame, Contributes a series of peerless Illustrations. MARION HARLAND, whose pen has charmed multitudes, has written, for the Exclusive Use of THE CHRISTIAN HERALD, a NEW SERIAL Story that every man; woman and child should read. IRA D. SANKEY, whose name is a household word, contributes a CHARMING PIECE OF MUSIC to each issue. DR. TALMAGE'S SERMONS, and his stirring EDITORIALS, command the attention of the enlightened world. C. H. MEAD'S unequalled CHARACTER SKETCHES are so full of pathos and humor that they cause tears and laughter at the same time. DR. A. J. GORDON and DR. R. S. MAC ARTHUR are contributors who at once edify, entertain and instruct.


In order to convince you that THE CHRISTIAN HERALD is the BRIGHTEST AND BEST PAPER, if you-will send \(\$ 2.00\) TO-DAY, Dr. Talmage will send THE CHRISTIAN HERALD for ONE WHOLE YEAR, and a beautiful Cloth and Gilt copy of

\section*{HIS LATEST AND GREATEST BOOK FREE}

\begin{abstract}
This Wonderful Book, "FROM MANGER TO THRONE," is pre-eminently THE Book of the Century. It Contains 544 large pages, with over 200 PICTURES, many of them full-page It is substantially Bound in Rich Cloth and Gilt,

\section*{"FROM MANCER TO THRONE."}

From Cover to Cover, this most Remarkable Book is a VERITABLE PICTURE GALLERY, full of delightful surprises. It is Printed from LARGE TYPE on Toned Paper and Handsomely Bound in CLOTH and GILT. It has heretofore never been offered at less than \(\$ 3.75\).

Besides being a New Life of the Saviour, it contains Dr. Talmage's vivid Account of his Journey "T0, THROUGH AND FROM THE HOLY LAND," in which he practically brings Palestine to the Doors of Multitudes who may never see the CHRIST-LAND in any other way.

Many of the Pictures are from Photographs taken on the spot by Dr. Talmage's party. One represents Dr. Talmage Baptizing a Candidate in the Jordan, another shows him Tasting the Waters of the Dead Sea, and in still another, we see him on the back of a huge Camel in Egypt.
 and
\end{abstract}

Remember THE CHRISTIAN HERALD, the Brightest Illustrated Family Weekly in the World, and "FROM MANGER TO THRONE," the most wonderful Book of the Century, may EACH BE SENT TO SEPARATE ADDRESSES. "FROM MANGER TO THRONE" was never sold for less than \(\$ 3.75\), and as We Pre-pay Full Express Charges in every instance, we are offering you
250,000 COPIES.
261,208 COPIES EHCH ISSUE.
ure printed. The Eastern edition being
125, Not con ies, the Western edi
being 125000 copies this issue.
Farm and Fireside has More Actual Sub
scribers than any other Agricultural Journal in the World.
OFFICES: 927 Cliestnut St., Philadelphta, Pa.,

\section*{Topics of the Time.}

\section*{the president's message}

Prosident Cleveland's message to_Con-
gress is a vory voluminous docunicut. The main part of the message cousists of an claborate review of the department re-
ports. A lengthy review of our relations with
foreign governments contains a brief statement about IIawaiian affirs. Having full report, the president boldly annouuces verted by the forcible and umjustifiable interference of those representing us, and olulu with instructions to bring about the restoration of the former government The inethod by which a special messago to Congress, with all papers relating to the subject, as soon as ister to Honolulu.
On the subject of finance, the presiden expresses his opinion that the repeal of the provision of the law requiring the purwill prove most salutary ; that it is impossible, so soon after the financial perturbalion, to know what supplementary legis-
lation, if any, is necessary, and that there should be reasonable delay in dealing with the subject. He lopes that when
confidence is fully restored and hoarded money returns to trade, there will be disclosed "a safe path leading to a perma-
nently sound currency, abundantly sufficient to meet evcry requirement of our increasing population and business." He
advises that "we resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive fiuancial
plan." He suggests the wisdom of giving the president general authority to invite other nations to a monetary conference whenerer it appears that there is a fair
prospect of securing an international agreement on the subject of coinage. He asks for amendments to the existing statutes providing for the issuance
by the secretary of the treasury.
The president indorses the Wilson tariff bill as a wise and careful measure, and the most important duty before Congress. In defense of the plan upon which the bill staunchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other federal taration, and that we should be limited by strict economy, we cannot close
our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up among us, which in justice and
fairuess call for discriminating care in the
distribution of such duties and taxation as distribution of such duties and taxation a ally demand.
He thinks that there will be sufficient revenue raised under the Wilsou tariff in the near future, but in order to provide for the temporary deficiency, he says that the comnittee have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal taxes, in cluding a small tax on incomes
from certain corporate investnients.

\section*{THE WILSON TARIFF BILL.}

The majority of the ways and means conimittee completed the measure known as the Wilson tariff bill, and gavo it out for publication a week before the assembling of Congress.
The most prominent features of the Wilson bill are the substitution of ad valorem duties for specific duties wherever praticable, the placing of so-called raw materials on the free list, the abandonment of reciprocity and a material reduction of the duty on nearly every article remaining on the dutiable list. The reductions rary from one twentieth to more than two thirds; on two dozen articles only are the duties increased.
In the woolen schedule, no duty is left higher than forty-five per cent, and a gradual reduction is provided for so that after five years the average will be near thirty per cent. In the cotton schedule smaller reductions are made. The duty on refined sugar is reduced from one half to one fourth of a cent per pound. The bounty ished by degrees. In the metal schedule large reductions are made; the duty on steel rails is reduced one half. On all agricultural products left on the dutiable list cultural products left on the
material reductions are made.
The bill transfers to the free list iron ore, The bill transfers to the free list iron ore,
copper, mica, nickel, clays for pottery, copper, mica, nickel, clays for pottery, earths for paint, bituminous coal, coke,
lumber, salt, wool, live animals, meats, lard, milk, eggs, apples, broom-corn, cabbages, peas, flax, hemp, binding twine, cotton ties, certain chemicals and oils, paintings and statuary, agricultural implements of all kinds, and a number of other articles.
Unless there is a very large increase in importations, the Wilsou bill will not produce as much revenue from duties on imports as the McKinley law does. To meet this deficiency and provide sufficient revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, it is proposed to increase the internal revenue taxes on some articles, and impose taxes on incomes of corporations or on private incomes exceeding a certain amount.
Although radical changes in the present law are proposed, the protective policy has not been entirely abandoned

\section*{the hawailan question.}

The present Hawaiian question is, "What is the truth?"
Nearly one year ago, immediately after the prorogation of the Hawaiian parhament, Queen Liliuokalani attempted to of the quate a new constitution. This act resulted in the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of the Provisional Government in full charge of the affairs of the Sandwich Islands. The new government was immediately recognized by Minister Sterens, from the United States, and also by the ministers from other countries. At the instance of Minister Stevens, Amer At instance of Minister Stevens, Aner-
in Honoluln to preserve order and protect property. The revolution was peaceful and successful. The Provisional Government sent commissioners to Washington o negotiate a treaty of annexation with the United States. President Harrison sent the treaty to the senate for ratifica-
tion, with a message giving the facts contion, wing a message giving the facts concerning the revin as by Ministcr Stevens and the Hawaiian commissioners, and recrer annexation. Immediately after his inanguration, Prosident cleveland whis treaty from the seuate and sent Mr. Blount to Honoluln as special cominissioner, with "paramount authority," to in vestigate the circumstances attending the revolution, the establishment of the Provisional Go ernment and the offer of annexation.
A few manths ago, Commissioner Blount returned and submitted a lengthy report to the administration, in which he set forth that the queen had been dethroned and the Provisional Government set up with the active aid of Minister Stevens, supported by an armed and landed naval force of the United States. Commissioner Blount's report meeting his approval, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Willis minister to Hawaii, and sent him with full instructions to undo what had been done, as far as practicable, and restore the fallen was on his way to Honolulu, Secretary Gresham announced the policy of the administration, and a little later gave out the Blount report for pullication. Hawaiian Minister Thurston and ex-Minister Stevens promptly reaffirmed thoir former statements, and emphatically denied the allegation in Special Commissioner Blount's report that the government of the Sandwich Islands was subverted by the unwarranted intervention of the American minister and the naval force of the United minister and the naval force of the United
States. Who have stated the facts corStates. Who have stated the facts cor-
rectly-Mr. Blount and the royalists, or Mr. Stevens and the annexationists? What is the truth?

\section*{THE BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION}

Four years ago occurred one of the most remarkable events in the history of the Americas. Without the firing of a gun or
the loss of a single life, the last monarchy the loss of a single life, the last monarchy
on the continent was overthrown. A on the continent was overthrown. A peaceful revolution deposed Dom Pedro II. and changed the empire to the United States of Brazil. A new constitution, General Da Four own, was adoplader of Brazil and the central figure of the revolution, was elected the first president of the new republic. Two years later, in consequence of a revolution, Da Fonseca resigned, and was succeeded by Vice-president Peixoto. Since then several minor revolutions against the federal government have been quelled. But for the past portance to attract the attention of the world has been going on.
Admiral Mello, of the Brazilian navy, is the leader of the rebellion against Peixoto's government. His fleet has been ill the warfare with the federal forts. So far the capital city has not been bombarded by his ships, probably owing to the intervention of foreign governments on account o also been some movements on land in different parts of the republic against the federal governmient. At last accounts running safely through the cannonading
from the federal forts that guard its entrance, with the intention either of going to another part of the country or to intergovernment that have recently been fitted out in this country for the purpose of destroying the rebel fleet.
As these warships have been furnished with some of the new appliances for naral warfare, such as dynamite guus and electrical torpedoes, military and naval officers are looking forward with great interest to their enconnter with Mello's fleet. The practical test of some o the new inventions is of greater interes to them than the future of the Brazilian republic.

\section*{FREE SEED DISTRIBUTION}

From a small beginning over a half cen tury ago, free seed distribution by the de partment of agriculture has grown to business of large proportions. Last yea Congress appropriated \(\$ 135,400\) for tho purchase and free distribution of seeds, bulbs, plants and cuttings.
In 1892 the department sent ont, in more than nine million packages, enough veg than nine million packages, enough vegetable and flower seed to pl
ninety thousand acres of laud.
Secretary Morton proposes to carry out recommendation that has often been made and abolish the gratuitous distribution of seed by the department of agricul ture. In his annual report he says, "This enormous expenditure, without compen satory benefits, ought to be abolished. Therefore, looking to its final abolition, more than \(\$ 100,000\) for the fiscal year end ing June 30,1895 , has been stricken from the estimate for this purpose, and the \(\$ 35,000\) estimated ought to be confined strictly to the purchase of new and improved vari eties, and even these ought to be distrib uted only through experiment stations Thus seed will be tested and found val uable or otherwise. After the test has been completed by the experimentstation, the propagation of the useful varieties and the rejection of tho valueless should be left to the common sense of the people, who will have been informed as to local value and adaptability by the experiment station bulletins. An experiment is simply a test There can be no experiment in perpetuity and this illustrates the fallacy of purchasing and distributing, year after year, the ordinary varieties of turnip, cabbage, celery and other seeds.'

\section*{PUBLIC OPINION.}
"In no country in the world," says the author of the "American Commonwealth," is public opinion so powerful as in the United States. \% \% Towering over presidents and state governors, over Con gress and state legislatures, over conven tions and the vast machinery of party, public opinion stands out, in the ,United States, as the great source of power, the \% In America opinion is not made but grows, ** * does not originate in a particular class, but grows up in the nation at large.
No less remarkable than the great power public opinion-if, indeed, it is not the promptness with whit power-is the som. Every event of general interest within a few hours after its necurrence, is published in every corner of the land dwiftly flow back from the people the ulets of views that unite to form the great stream of public apinion.

\section*{FARM AND FIRESIDE.} ISSURD lat AND 16th OF EACE MONTH BY MAST, CROWELL \& KIRKPATRICK

FARII AND FIRESIDE,
Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Ohio.

\section*{TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:}

One Year, - (24 Numbers), - 50 Conts.



\section*{ \\ 
 \\  \\ 
}

The Advertisers in this Paper.



Forestry. \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Possibly, lumber was } \\ & \text { placed on the free list }\end{aligned}\) the protection and presesvation of American forests.

Is the the time to renew
Is the time to subscribe.
Now Is the time to get new sub scribers. Our terms are more liberal than ever before.

\section*{Railway \\ The Lehigh railway strike}

Strike. has been settled by arbitra\(\theta\) strike the company lost in pross earn the strike the company lost in gross earngained practically nothing. No less favorable time could have been chosen for the the trouble at the beginning.

Canadian Have good reason to be
Farmers pleased with the Wilson in it that open the best market in the world to their surplus products. They are delighted with the prospect of free access to our markets for nearly all the agricultural products of Canada. Proximity to our products of Canada. Proximity
great eastern markets gives them a decided great eastern markets gives them a decided
advantage over western American farmers.

Van Alen. By declining to accept the United States to Italy, Van Alen shows his appreciation of public opinion His munificent contribution to the cam paign fund may now be properly credited paign fund may now be properly credited on the free list. Besides, the political affairs of Italy are now in such a critical
condition that the representative of our condition that the representative of our craft and the arts of diplomacy.

Novelties. Whenever a contributor tions incidentally, some new variety in fruits, grains or vegetables, letters come fruits, grains or vegetables, letters come
in from all parts of the country inquiring where it can be obtained. Readers ties and auxious to test them. The deties and auxious to test them. The demandion. If sclected with discretion, however, it is well to test those that seem to possess real merit. Valuable additions to the list of standard varieties are made in
this way. The only way for the gardener this way. The only way for the gardener or farmer to be sure that promising new
varieties of plants or grains are adapted to his soil and climate, is to test them for himself. Therc is pleasure and profit in experimenting with novelties, if one's selection.

\section*{The Western \\ New York thirty-ninth \\ Horticultural Society Rochester,} N. Y., January 24, 1894. This convention will be of great interest to fruit growers and the attendance is expected to reach the five huudred mark. Valuable papers, reports, and discussions of practical ques-
tions by practical men make up an exceltions by practical men make up an excel-
lent program. The secretary of the society lent program. The secretary of the
is Mrr. John Hall, Rochester, N. Y.

Readers of
Farm añd Fireside
Are asked to help in the work of enlarging its circulation. Kindlyshow it to your friends and neighbors and solicit their subscrip-
tions. Liberal cash commissions will be tions. Liberal cas
Independent, practical, pure in tone, this journal goes to the farm home to aid the farmer and add to the happiness of his family.
As an act of friendship as well as a to aid in extending its circulation.

Clover. Nine dollars a bushel seems
Clover. a high price to pay for cloverseed. But even at this price it is one of the best investments a farmer can make for the purpose of improving or keeping up the fertility of his land. In a very large area of this country clover is the sheet anchor of agriculture. The present high price of the seed does not warrant the omission of clover from any good sys enemies of common red clover are so numerous as to materially injure the crop, substituter fariet

Wool on the
Wool-growers will
Free List. seir many letters to in Congress protesting against the proposed ransfer of wool to the free list, or demanding that woolens be made free as well. Protection for wool or free woolens is their demand, the justice of which cannot be successfully controverted.
Nor are the western woolen manufacturers viewing the situation with calm complacency. With free wool and declining production of wool in this country the sea-board manufacturers will have a decided advantage over them in the purchase of foreign wool.

\section*{Seed and Nursery For 1894 are now Catalogues eady for distri -} lions. Our advertising bution by the you where they can be obtained for the asking. Seedsmen, florists. and nnrserymen strive to excel in making their catalogues attractive, interesting and instructive. Some of them are excellent manuals on gardening, floriculture or fruit culture. Many are works of art, superbly illustrated in colors. If you have a garden, a flowersed, a berry-patch, an orchard or a farm, seedsmen and nurserymen for their catalogues, and tell them where you saw their logues, and tent.

\section*{Points from} Secretary Morton's Report. The exports of agricultural productions from the United States for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1893, reached \(\$ 615,000,000\), being three fourths of all the American commodities exported. Irelanited Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland gets by far the largest potton and meats form the largest part of our agricultural products.
Our agricultural imports aggregate in value \(\$ 350,000,000\). These consist mainly of fibers, including wool and silk, sugar, wines, fruits, nuts and tobacco. Nearly all of such imports could and should be produced at home, thus avoiding the overproduction of certain staples for which the demand fluctuates greatly.
Experiments with sugar-beets will be
 sugar-beet production during the past year," says the secretary, "almost proves country for this branch of modern agricountry for this branch of modern agriculture. For the first time in this country a crop of sugar-beets has been grown from domestic seed produced under the most
rigid scientific culture. That crop has
been highly satisfactory."

\section*{Mortgaged} Are not nearly as numerous as the calamity howl-

\section*{Farms} rs have been claiming for several years past. The 1890 census dissipated the fashionable exaggeration by
showing that less than 30 per cent of all showing that less than 30 per cent of all
the farms in the United States are mortthe farm
Nor is the amount of farm mortgaged indebtedness so rery appalling; the total amount is less than one tenth the total value of the farms.
The average mortgage is only one third the value of the farm on which it is placed. Nor are the reasons for the existence of farm mortgages alarming. Four fifths of the total mortgage indebtedness represents purchase and improvement money.

\section*{Reductions \\ Many American manin Wages. prospect of viriff reduc-} tions with calm indifference. They well know that they can successfully compete with the manufacturers in any other country in the world, provided the wages level. They will continue producing just enough to supply the daily demands of a limited trade until Congress acts on the bill before it. Then they will adjust their business to the new law by making reductions in wages to correspond to the reductions in wages to correspond to the reduc-
tions in duties. In fact, some of them tions in duties. In fact, some of them have already done so. They are absolute
masters of the situation, so far as it masters of the situation, so far as it
relates to wages, because there is a great army of unemployed begging for work.

\section*{Stable}

Does it pay to shelter the the Cows milch cows in winter? recent bulletin of the Indiana agricultural experiment station. Practical experiments gave the following results
Cows exposed during the day to the inclemency of the winter weather ate more food than those given the shelter of a com fortable barn.
Cows thus exposed gave on an arerage less milk per day than those not so ex poser, and much less milk as a total, during the experiment, which extended over forty-eight days in January, February and March
The cows which were exposed to the weather during this experiment, lost in weight, while those given barn shelter gained in weight.
There was a difference of \(\$ 1.26\) each in favor of shelter for cows in winter.

\section*{Food - The department of}
nvestigations. agriculture has be-
Investigations. gun the work of investigating the nutritive value of foods for man. It is proposed to carry on this work by such experiment stations as are already properly equipped for it. An appropriation of \(\$ 10,000\) is asked for "to enable the secretary of agriculture to investigate and report upon the nutritive value of the various articles and commodities used for human food, with special suggestions of full, wholesome and edible rations, less wasteful and more economical than those in common use
With no prospects for the immediate return of prosperity, with few opportunities for earning wages, with the anticipation of lower wages when the opportunities do become better, a great many people are now engaged in studying the problem of how to live cheaper. To get wholesome and more economical rations is a matter of serious importance to them.

WIn so much has appeared in the farm press concern ing the general scarcity of hands and their incapacity, that all must realize that a serious problem confronts us. The majority of the country boys without capital, are drawn to the cities by the appareng wages offercd-wages that are apparently good, but will support a family farm wages do a family in the country.

THE DRIFT IS CITYWARD,
and many of those who remain do so through a lack of energy. I qualify these statements because not a few intelligent, energetic boys and men are remaining as farm-hands; yet, as all of us can see, our
proportion of the comparatively worthless is.excessive, and therein exists the worst of our difficulty.

The farmer is the only employer who xpected to turn his home into and this feature is unpleasant. Mr. Barton Hall's correspoudent, "Young America," would doubtless object to such a feel stipulates that if employed, he must be made one of the family, taken into the ing for the, and be the means of destro ployer's "rights" of the case, the fact that he privand or desires to push his way in indisputably of another's home, indicat ant addition to a cultured circle. Refined people have to be drawn into intimate relations with others, never demand them coive of the true
Nature of a home
-a place of freedom and ease, safe from all unsympathizing criticism, because all memThe are one body with identical interests labor, like all other men, all manne of peopering the day; but, like oth men, he needs his free and uncramped home circle for rest and enjoyment af the day's cares. There is no question superiority in this feeling; it is the natu sentiment of every true man of fam that there be some hours when his wife the restraint that must come with an out sider, be he a boor or cultured gentlem

> Single men.

But single men often cannot board in their relatives' homes and work on the
farm. They must be taken into the home of the farmer, and when this is the case their treatment should depend upon their needs, although always based npon th Golden Rule. Just as an employer wou not want to push his way into the priva of others were he an employee, just so he not to be expected to accede to
wishēs of a "Young America." On other hand, when an employee shows has much in common with the family im employer, the latter is led to u m to accept more of the privileges of worth less than the living, and the e ployer would be the one to say, "No farm ing for me." Then what is

\section*{GOOD TREATMENT}

I answer that all depends upon the man, ex cept that good board and proper courtesy is due all men. If the man enjoys reading, he should have comfortable opportunities. As we are social beings, any one should be whe whose home mporarily in his house. If the man b rude in thought and action, \(h\) rould or should feel out of his element in parior, and kindness should dictate that be left to seek his own mode of enjoy \(t\) for the him which would rebel against desiring to bring restraint upon another man's home circle every evening. The married man makes
the most desirable hand,
f a tenant-house near by can be given him. He can board at home, spend his evenings with those he cires most for, and is not, like "Young America," both ered by any desire to court his employer's
daughter. The only way that I can see to daughter. The only way that \(I\) can see to lighten the labor in our homes is to build
enant-houses. A plat of ground, free eam for its tillage and cow pastnre should be provided. If these things make him a more costly hand, the excess is easily bal anced by the freedom from extra labor in the farmer's kitchen, and by the escape way to
encourage the boys
to remain as farm-hands, after giving them he encouragement Mr. Hall names, is to provide homes for them if they will marry Better cramp one's family in some other ay, if necessary, and relieve them of the drudgery of three hot meals a day for orkingmen, seven days a week, by using rtte money to build a tenant-house or two, and letting a young man start right
in life. Regular work at present wages, with cow, pigs and good garden, will keep can keep their fanailies. If well treated he
will be satisfied and grow more raluable
very year. Such a one has been with me every rear. Such a one has been with me
a long time, and twice have I increased
his wages without the asking, because he earned more for me. He is not bothered
about ny family circle, for he has one fa
dearer to him.
David.

\section*{DEVELOPMENT OF SHEEP HUSBANDRY.} Recently, while journeying by rail in the interior mysclf seated next to one of the most prominent owners, and also most extensive aiser and feeder of sheep in my state. extensive ranch storked with thousands of sheep in Montana, and anmually buys fifty to sixty thonsand sheep and lambs in this state, which find a market at the abattoirs in the vicinity of Boston, his
opinions and advice on lines of stock husbandry, and particularly on sheep husbandry, in its varied aspects at the present time, as a business in which to embark, thought
After considerable conversation on stock matters in a general way, I alluded to the
isolated cases where some of our lamers had followel the keeping of sheep as a regular business in the sthck industry, mmmerative, and finally propounderl to my drover friend a few questions. First, I arover
"In your experience as a breeder and feeder of sheep, also from your wide and sheep raisers, what is the basis on which suceess principally rests in shcep hus His reply was something like this
His reply was something hike this:
"There are several important consideraious to be thought of, and perhaps of about equal importance; but if one is to be the breed. And here let me say, the same characteristics of breed would not be adapted to every locality in New England, and further distinction would be made for "Ttensive operations on the western ranch.
"The eastern sheep raiser," he continued, "keeps smaller flocks than the western breeder. Physical conditions of soil and the climatic influences of the western
country favor this. Our New England soils generally, with a climate where cattle are housed six months of the year and fed from the store of fodder secured in the summer, can make it more profitable to
which are more meaty and from larger carcasses, produce nearly as much wool per head as the Merino crosses, ne
remote, whicl we find in the West.
"No finer and handsomer fattening sheep are rased thall are found in Aroostook
county, this state, in Nova Seotia and Prince Edwart's island; in fact, these sheep are all related, as many of our Maine sheepmen get their rams and breetlargely Southdown, Cotswold and Shropshire. The efve lambs from Aroostook pastures, mated with the weighty bucks rom the provinces, give lambs which ma ture fairly early and weigh heavily.

To give a practical illustration: A Ken-, nebec farmer sent ten early lambs to
Boston, and received a check for \(\$ 116\) in eturn. He has a flock of sixty sheep, and ays he can make about that number pay him better than one hundred would proportionately. He had fifteen more lamb ent later, which netted him \(\$ 10\) apiece.
A Pembroke farmer sold twenty lambs which brought him more cash than some for in the fall.

A short time ago a York county farmer sent six lambs to market, and received "The possibil.
"The possibilities of sheep husbandry as a natioual industry," continued my friend, taking a broader range in his remarks, "have uot been appreciated as they should be, or as they will be in the future. The United States grows only four uinths of the wool we manufacture. Millions of
pounds of 'shoddy, in the shape of old rags and worn-out woolen garments, are brought from over the water, which is mixed with a little of something to hold it together, and sold to the extent of millions of dollars. Notwithstanding the low price of wool for the past few years, Canada
sends wool and unutton to the United States, pays duties on them, and then has a profit left. Are not we Yan
"It is no credit to New England farmers that Canadian sheep farms supply our largest market to the exteut of thousands of lambs each season. The most of New England has all the facilities for raising sheep that Canada possesses, and our far-
mers neglect one of the most profitable mers neglect one of the most profitable
sources of income that would at the same sources of income that would at the same
time enhance the value of their farms, by negleeting to foster this industry of sheep raising."
"As to the breeds, what do you think of land?"' I queried.
"The Shropshire is one of the most popular breerls of England," said he, "and large importations of this breed have been bred bucks of this breed have been judiciously crossed upon the best class of ewes of the stock farms found all over. New England, the result has been an improvement upon the old stock.
"r) ing farmers make a mistake in breeding. No matter how good the males they
breed from, they will not make much progress in breeding up to a higher degree of excellence until they take more pains ceptible to inmpovement as any stock, and the short time it takes to grow a ewe to an stork oue of the to make improve ments mpon.
"lt is too often the case that the farmer will let the clrover or butcher make his own selection from the young ewes, and the farmer keeps the rest to propagate from. Reverse this policy and there will be signs of improvement among the flock

What, in your' opinion, is the best course for flock owners to pursue in view of the low price of wool and the somewhat discouraging prospect before us? To raise
wool at twenty-two cents a pound is a wool at twenty-two cents a pound is a
rather discouraging feature of the business."
"Systematic and profitable sheep husbandry," said he, "is based on several fundamental principles. There are several lines to the industry which must be gathered up and kept well in hand. One of upon winter feeding of sheep; another is early lambs and the lambs for a later market. These are the three objective points in the business to keep in view.
"Then the questiou comes up how to best subserve all these ends. Into this part of the problem comes the choice of breeds, special pur lines in breeding for the special purposes desired; intelligent prac-
tice in conformation to the lines detertice in conformation to the lines deter-
mined upon, and special pains in the mined upon, and special pains in the
selection of breeding stock raised, and selection of breeding stock raised, and
that selected from stock from abroad, adapting the same to attain a standard of excellence marked by the breeder, and continuing on that line with strict adher-
ance to a settled line of policy. So, in ance to a settled line of policy. So, in
feeding for market mutton, have a welldefined purpose and carry it out, being governed by circumstances of feed, prices and market demands for sheep products.' Mrime.
L. F. Abrotт.

\section*{WAYS AND MEANS.}

The native Jerseyman has a wide reputation as a trader and for his peculiar ability to turn up the needed dollar by means of a "dicker." Recently several my observation and impressed me very strougly.
Richard Doe has ten acres of land six miles back from the railroad which touches the famons summer resorts of the New Jersey coast. He has tilled his little plot to the best of his knowledge, and in winter an extra dollar could be added to the family purse. For several years it has been hard work trying to make ends meet, for there were many little mouths to fill, and
Doe's soil was not calculated to produce Doe's soil was not calculated
large crops or many of them.
Happening into a produce markét at one of the said summer resorts a year ago the past summer, he overheard the remonstrances of a lady customer against the high prices charged for exeeedingly poor fowls. A thought struck him, and after the lady left the store he ventured to aecost her, and found that she was perfectly willing to pay a good price for young, plump fowls, and during the season (ten Richard at from six to eight a week. sample of his stork at a price per ponnd which he knew would bring him a good profit, if he could get the towls. That was the rub, for he had jumped at the chanee to "trade" without knowing just where he was to obtain the stoek to supply the de-
maud. His own poultry-yards were large, maud. His own poultry-yards were large,
but alas! the inhabitants were few, and bithard drove slowly homeward, wonderRichard drove slowly homeward, wonder-
ing if he had not, after all, allowed his disposition to trade to rua away with his jusposition to trade to run away with his
judgent. Doing his chores our friend pondered the question, but found no solu-
tion. At the supper-table Mrs. Doe remarked:
"Mrs. Brown was over to-day, and she says they have got over two hundred chickens, but the pesky things is eatin their heads off, and she guesses she'll have to kill
Richard's brow cleared at once, and straightway he called on his neighbor Brown and was soon deep in mother
dicker. The next week Richard supplied his one customer as agreed upon, taking : dozen extra fowls to town, hoping he
might sell them, and he did without dificulty. (iradually he obtained more customers, and ay his trade increased, he woul spend two days each week among the farmers hack of him, buying up at low figures roung fowls. If they were poor,
Richard took them lome, and inclosing Richard took them lome, and inclosing them in a small yard, soon got them in marketable condition. Once or twice he bought in the city market crates of young corumission merchant for sale, but w too poor and scrawny for that purpose. few weeks in Richard's hands changer this state of affairs, and they were turned off plump and clean at a good price.
Another case was that of a man on a small farm who devoted his area to grow ing the best and finest species of fruits and vegetables possible. All were attractively packed and displayed in baskets clean and mostly new. This man had no difticulty in obtaining a price sufficiently in arlvance of that asked in the open market for ordi-
nary specimens, to pay him well for all nary specimens, to pay him well for and assorting his wares.
In both cases the results simply go to prove the strength of the assertion, that a sthat obt prodnct will pay a price beyond to pay the cost of producing and marketing
it, with the advantage of a ready sale.

\section*{PLANT TREES}

Twelve years ago I transplanted three hundred white maple-trces on five acres of land to make a sugar-camp. To-day some of those trees are nearly large enough to near future my customer will endoy the maple-sugar camp I planted for him. He also has five hundred large, first-growth trees adjoining the field I planted, so he will very likely receive an income from will very likely receive an ancome f I have another farm of two hundred and twelve acres, with a highway runuing through the farm, cutting off sixty-five acres. Upon this sixty-five acres is a good
sugar-camp of eight hundred trees, in woods lot of twenty-five aeres, in perfec condition. The one hundred and forty seven acre part lies in one body, one huu-
dred and sixty rods deep and onc hundred and forty-seven rods road front, and is all eleared land. I have just plowed up twenty acres on the back part of this tract, and next spring I will plant it in trees. I and sow seed in the plowed field for othe timber. I will theu fence off this new timber lot, aud never permit farm stock to feed down the growth of new timber in twenty years from how these new timber.

Long before that time I can make three good farms of this one of two hundred and twelve acres. The hanling of manure and other fertilizer the whole length of this
present farm is a serious obstacle to good farming, and it defeats any man in getting from Mother Earth the possibilities she is so happy to yield.
I have seen tree-planting done here for twenty years past with excellent results.
Large, handsome trecs in front of our city residences are the rule. This little city now looks like a dense woods from a little way off. Maple and elm trees grow so fast they are now far above the It is, with twenty years' growth only. land to good advantage, and the growing of timber can be made as profitable as any other farm crop. I planted a fence row of seed; got my plants at our Painesville apiece fonrteen years ago for one cell and thrifty, bearing fruit and plenty large enough to cut for second-growth fencesomest finishing inmber in the somest fimish
Few farmers realize the great importance of tree-planting as a regular farmi indusfarms of all the original forest timber now
have no care for the future, but are content o die without prying up to nature the郎 law of every state in this certain per cent of all farm lands shonld be devoted to timber. It seems as though self-interest would prompt tree-planting when necessary, but through neglect or when necessary, but through neglect or
stubbornness of man lie cannot be moved to do good work except by a Hood of per-
suasion.

\section*{training the horse to obey the voice} There are many things that should be carefnlly observed in the education of
horses that are entirely omitted. Too hucls dependence is placed in the bits, nes, strength of the harness, the use o the whip and the ability of the driver to fence there are so many fatal accidents. The horse is a sensible and sensitive animal, possessed of many attributes, anong which fear ofteu predominates. On the road a horse sces or imagines danger and the ignorant driver, instead of allowing tinne for the horse to take in the sitnation and satisfy himself that he is vigorous manner. The sensible horse aways resents such treatment, and seared and angered, dashes off in fright and fury If the harness is strong, the bits reliable horse, all may be well; should something give way the results are serious.
safe horse must be one with sense nough and so trained that in entergencies it does uot become frightened and unconrollable. It may require some patience ad tact to talk a horse ont of running way or kicking things to pieces, but this should be possible with a safe horse. A
horse must be taught to stand still when it is desirable either for getting in or out it is desirable either for getting in or out inder the saddle. The horse should inderstand that it is not to start until the word is given. It is of the highest importance that the horse should be taught to stop for the word whoa, whether on the farm or on the public highway. It might be considered ridiculous for the driver to be calling ont gee, haw, whoa, get up, etc., to a tean of horses ou the boulevard, bnt it would be a wonderful safegnard to have do when spoken to by his driver in a firm, quiet manner. Horses should be taught tuiet manner. Horses should down a hill in a slow, careful mauer, and to stop and hold the wagon whether going up or down a lill. In uo ase should a hoise be allowed to eross a bridge in auy gait but a walk. This should be drilled into a horse, so that in case it should be running away, it will come to a walk when a bridge is to be crossed.
It is the reckless driving of horses, the depending on the man, and what is called
good lnck, that causes so many disasters good lnck, that causes so many disasters and fatalities. It is time to train drivers of horses as well as the animals. It is not and a whip that is fit to do so.
R. M. Bell.
fruit-trees in the new southwest.
In the new country just opened to settle ment many will be anxious to get fruittrees started. It will be well to plant peach-trees and small fruit plants, especialy grape-vines, but we would advise waiting at least oue year, and for best tree wo years before plánting apple-trees. For this latitude and elimate I would dvise late fall planting. I did not plant any the first ycar, and for the second sea-
son spent a great deal of time in working the soil; but my planting of all kinds of rees has not been satisfactory. The rowth has planted the present fall will be likely of next season.


 could not, and keep the ground thorough-
ly cultivated during the entire season,
that all moisture possible may be retained.
Grow only snall plants in the orchard,
and such as will shade the ground well
and not absorb moisture to the detriment


\section*{(O) fix fur.}

\section*{garden and field notes.}

PUltry and the Gardeni-
Sometimes we think this is a Sometimes we think this is a
poor combination, especially in the time of seed sowing in
early spring, whell the fowls early spring, when the fowls
jnst delight in scratching and digging in the nice, clean beds of mellow soil. There is only one way to prerent
the trouble, and that is to keep fowls the trouble, and that is to keep fowls
out of the garden. If you shut them np for a few weeks, until the seeds are well
np and the ground has become settled up and the ground has become settled needed. For the greater part of the season, poultry may be at large, and will sel-
dom do much damage in the garden, especially if the latter, or parts of it, are at some little distance from the poultryout of the strawberry-patch in June, and out of the tomatoes whenerer they are bearing fruit. I always make provision
for this by planting ing tomatoes at the side of the farm farthest away from the and spriug, I rather like to see my poultry and spriug, I rather like to see my poultry
in the garden, following the freshly-made furrows and industriously picking np worms, bugs and insect larvæ or pupæ. line coming in sight.
The garden, on the other hand, is at all times a help to ponltry; there is always
some waste product that is suitable for poultry feed. If hens are kept more or less in confinement during the snmmer, very haudy; the fowls derour it greedily and it seems to keep them in good health and to stimulate egg production. Almost such as pnrslane especially, can be utilized in the same manner. Then comes waste etc.), sweet corn refuse, small potatoes (to etc.), sweet corn refuse, small potatoes (to
be boiled for the chickens), carrots, beets, turuips, etc., to be chopped up, mixed during the winter. All these things are great helps in poultry keeping.
This is uot the whole extent of the ben efits that inay be derived from the garden
spot or early potato ground for poultry. I have made a trial this year, with rape
fodder plant, recently so much talked fodder plant, recently so much talked
about in the columns of the agricultural press, and especially forced upon the Thos. Shaw. Early in September I plowed a piece of the early potato ground, perhaps one sixth of an acre, and sowed one pound
of rape-seed broadcast. The seed is cheap I think I paid, in retail, 15 cents per pound. The plants came up thickly and
grew vigorously. They look somewhat lite mibnge pinats. In octhber the
 hundred and thirty) began to feast on the
end nearest to the ponltry-house, seemend nearest to the ponltry-house, seem-
ingly preferring it to the rye pasture close
by, and certainly to the foliage of the by, and certainly to the foliage of the
strap-leared turnip, a patch of which was sowed alongside of the rape and at the
the same time with it. The fowls hare kept on feediug, gradually moving into the patch and eating as they went along.
I always take good care of my poultry. I am a hearty eater myself, and willing to
feed my stock well. But I could see very feed my stock well. But I could see very pullets, as well as the older fowls, required with rape-greens than they would have grain rations, my fowls are "fat as butter," and have grown wonderfully fast. Even as late as Norember 2 th they were out
in their fresh, green pasture when the weather permitted. Tho rape, where not
ret tonched, was about eight inclies high, and would afford good pasture for cows or
sheep. Hereafter, I shall sow a patch evers year, but a few weeks earlier, both for
ponltry and cow pasture. The plant seems Like these vegetables, I believe it is a biennial, and therefore will not be liable \(t\) becoine a weed pes
Nest-EGG
Nest-egG Gourd.-The garden furnishe
still another supply for the poultry egg gourds, which make as nice and serviceable nest-eggs as any one could buy
at five cents apiece, and all were grown on two or three vines in some waste spot.
Indeed, these gourds resemble real eggs
more closely than most of the commercial
porcelain eggs. They are light, and there-
fore not liable to break hen's eggs dropped fore not liable to break hen's eggs dropped
in the uest with them. Lastly, they do in the uest with them. Lastly, they do
not cost anything. 'The vine laden with eggs is decidedly ornamental, too, and it
seems here are advantages enough to invecms here are adrantages enough to in
duce any one who has a gardeu and keeps poultry, to plant a few seeds of the nest egg gourds every year. I shall not fail in
his, hereafter, for I know that some sub titute for a real live know that some sub sity during the cold season, and there is nothing better than this gourd. I hare, porcelain eggs and "medicated" plaster Paris eggs, etc., but there is only one or two on hand now; they seem to get lost gourds, we can afford to raise a new suppls.
Hermontatos.-Mr. A. A. Halladay, of ermont, who claims to have found a
tomato even earlier than the Early Ruby amato even eariier than the Early Ruby
and the equal iu smoothness and quality and the equal in smoothness and quality
to any sort now in existeuce, writes me as to any s
follows:
"I
"I am well aware, from experience, that it is a hard matter to make fruits and reg etables come \(n p\) to the claims made for
them by the originators. Livingston's them by the originators. Livingston's
Buckeye State, for instance, was the poor est among the thirty varieties I tested this season. Hendersou's Ponderosa is another of that kind. In fact, the country is flooded with inferior ones. It is for this reason that I have hesitated to offer my
new tomato to the public. I have been somerthat amused in reading "Livingston and the Tomato." Mr. Livingston claims that his new tomatoes were the result of my new tomato came from an accideutal cross (Clampion and Beauty) aud that by selection I have improved it. I also believe that all of the Livingston tomatoes that are not alike are crosses. I cannot see the sightest difference between New Stone and Royal Red; yet my seed came directl This
This will justify some comments. hope that in our friend's new tomato we hare just what he claims, and what we
greatly need and desire; namely, a tomato at least as early as the Ruby, and as smooth and solid as Matchless, Ignotum, Stone, Royal Red or any other of a score of similar sorts. Ponderosa and Buckeye State are monstrous tomatoes, without real heir introducers simply to fill the demand for an extra large touato, not as a general purpose variety. Neither the Hendersons nor the Livingstons deserve criticism fo sending them out. Bnckeye State, I think,
s far ahead of Ponderosa, but I shall not plant either of them again. Mr. Halladay seems to labor under a misunderstanding oncerning Livingston's modus operandi in getting new tomatoes. Mr. Liringston did not deny, I think, that his new toma-
toes were crosses (accidental crosses), but stated that he could not succeed in improving tomatoes by resigned crosses.
Undoubtedly, Mr. Livingston's plan is the correct one. An extra fine, extra smooth
specimen fruit may grow, accidentally, on ny plant, even of an inferior variety, and uch an accident may be without any bearing whatever on the offspring of that specimen. When the entire crop of a is smooth and fine, it shows conclusivel an improvement in blood, no matter sorting or what else. The pure seed of specimen grown on an improved plant will certainly retain its improved character in its progeny. This is an inportant matter We have not yet reached our ideal in
omatoes. We must continue to look for further improvement, and the way to do it is by following Livingston's plan (as ou ing seed from extra choice plants, not from accidentally choice specimen tomatoes. Josepti.

\section*{WHAT WOMEN CAN DO.}

On one of the most stormy days of the year,
seventeen thousand patriotic women of Bo ton went to the polls and voted. This is not the frst time that mothers, wives and daugh-
ters have taken up the broom of reforn for
the interest of their children and families. Women living near a rillage or large town can make many dollars erery year raising poultry
and egges. Mres. James L. Burgess, Naslua, N. H., says
Mhe cleared last year from 16 hens, 336.59 for she cleared last jear frome 1 hens, si6.59 for
egass alone. She could haree cared for 10 hens
easil, and made then times as much
tributes her succese to the use of Sberidans tributes her success to the use of Sheridan's
Condition Powder to make hens las.
I. S. Johnson \& Co.. Booton, Masse, will send
further pariticulars to any one free.

\section*{Orehard and Small Fruits.}

IMMEDIATE EFFECT OF POLLEN
It is a well-known fact that almost without exception our fruits do not develop unless seeds are formed in them. It is also know that some fruits, especially some
of the native plums, require the addition of the native plums, require the addition
of pollen other than its owu. In the case of pollen other than its owu. In the case of common corn, it is quite evident that the ear requires pollen other than that since when one stall: of corn comes up, away from the other corn plants, it produces no grain. Snchsinstances might be multipliod. Onc of the most marked cases of the effect of pollen, which has lately come to my notice, is that reported by Hon. C. W. H. Heideman, who holds the position of superiutendent of one of the sub-stations of the central Minnesota experiment station. He reports:
"My atteution was first attracted to the possibility of influencing the size and polleu by the following fact, which alone is accountable for in no other way except by the direct influence of foreign pollen. A chance seedling was planted on my grounds aluost under the leaning top of a tall Weaver plum-tree; for several years the fruit was a large, flattish, oblong freestone of good quality and very productive.
The plum being so much better in quality The plum being so much better in quality than the Wearer, the Weaver tree was cut down the next season, and ever since the frnit has been smaller, nearly round and a pollen from the Wearer to a few blossoms, and the fruits clearly showed the effect of Weaver pollen.

\section*{indiana pomological notes.}

In a recent article, Prof. Troop, of the Indiana experiment station, writes:

The list of apples growu here comprises ver one hundred rarieties, of which more than one half are winter apples. Ben Davis is probably more largely grown than any other variety of wiuter apple for the market. Rome Beauty, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Rawle's Janet, Jonathan, Stark, Tulpehocken, Yandevere, Winesap and Willow Twig are common all over the tate. Of fall apples, Maiden's Blush and Grimes' Golden are the leading varieties. In fact, southern Indiana is the natural home of Grimes' Golden, and while this is in the market, other parieties are not much songht after. In certain localities, Duchess, Wealthy, Famuse, Fall Wine and others are quite extensively grown. The leading summer rarieties are Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Benoni, Yellow Transparent, Sops of Wine, Trenton Early and a few others of local importance.
"Pears are giving better satisfaction in most parts of the state than apples. A list if those more commonly grown would include Flemish Beauty, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Seckel, Belle Lucrative, Beurre d'Anjou, Kieffer, Tyson, Sheldon, Duchess, Louise Bonne, Winter Nelis, Beurre Clair geau and Beurre Easter.• Dr. Hoskins, Refreshing, MeCumber and Grand Isle are new varieties of promise, though Refreshing is not a desirable tree, being nearly the chape of an inverted cone.
"Peaches are quite extensively grown, both in the worthern and southern parts, especially along the Ohio river. All of the well-known varieties are produced, as well as some of more or less local interest. For some reason, the peach-yellows does but as a rule are remarkabls healthy
"Our native rarieties of phoms are more reliable than the English, although the Wild are grown to a considerable extent Robinson, De Soto, Wolf, Pottawattamie and a few others give good satisfaction. Marianna has been found a failure, so far as fruit is concerned, but it makes a good stock on which to work tine varieties. Of the Japanese varieties recently introduced, fectly hardy and the fruit is very fine Abuudance also gives good satisfaction Satsuma blossoms as early as apricots, and consequently seldons bears fruit except
the extreme sonthern part of the state. the extreme southern part of the state.
"Out of a long list of cherries grown "Out of a long list of cherries grown at ter than Early Richmond, Montmorency, Dyehouse and English Morello of the Morello class, and Late Duke from its class. "Within the last eight or ten years there lave been planted a great many of the
Russian varieties in different parts of the state, with varying results. Hardiness

Was the main object sought after, and so far as that one point is concerned, they
have proved a success. The trees are nearly have proved a success. The trees are nearly
all good growers and many of them extra good bearers, beginning very young. The nain difficulty witl the apples, however,
is that in our climate they are nearly all is that in our climate they are nearly all have proved to be late winter keepers, the saue varieties which are listed as "late winter" in Lowa ripengreatere in August. Undoubtedy, the introduction of these hardy varieties will be bronght about by crossing them with our native kinds. The Rnssian pears have not been in bearing long enough to enable one to tell much about them. Sapieganka small but rery handsome fruit. If picked at the proper time and properly ripened up, it is very good iudeed. One strong point in their faror is the healthiness of the trees, not one having as yet shown any tendeucy to blight. There unay be some extra good varieties of Russian cherrie for some localities, but for this climate
hare failed to find any which will replace our older native varieties.
SULPHATE OF COPPER ON PEACH AND PLUM

\section*{FOLIAGE:}

In replying to a recent letter to the editor of these columns, Prof. John Craig superintendent of the horticultural exper iment work of Ottawa, Canada, writes with regard to the use of sulphate
per on peach and plum foliage
"I have never seen any injury fronl its application at the rate of two (2) ounces to forty-five gallons of water. A number of our Canadian fruit growers have used it at the rate of three (3) ounces to fifty gallons, on plum-trees the past season, and have not noticed any injury resulting from it but I should not feel safe in recommending it stron,
When used at this strength it is a raluable fungicide, and in dry seasous could ofteu be
mixture.

Bordeaux
S. B. G

\section*{INQUIRIES ANSWERED}

Best Time to Plow an Orchard.-W., B iu the basher, Mo. I prefer to plow rather late It leares the soil in such shape that it is ex-Second-I benentted by the frosts of Winter on plowed as on solid land. Third-In late plowing, many larvae of June-bugs and other insects are disturbed and killed by exposure Fourth-It leares the land so that there is a
good opportunity for the rater to soak into the ground. Fifth-It has been, found to work I do uot mean going so deep as to break many roots. If this was to be done, it would be far better to plow in the spring, so that the inthe could heal over at once. In addition to should be added that when in sod the sod will be partially decayed by spring, and iu better coudition for a crop. The worst time to plow an orchard is late in summer or early in au-
tumn, when such work may start the plants


Reply:-Most of the nurserymen of the central and southern states sell pecan-nuts and has several fine raricties of this nut. The pecan, like the butternut, black walnut and rather difficult to transplaut, but if the work is done when the plants are not over tro years old, it may be done very successfully, as
I well know from experience. If the seedlings are properly root-pruned early in the beginning of the second year, they may be transplanted when considerable-sized trees. The trees is that they have very deep tap-roots, in digging and handling. This class of trees should be moved very early in the spring, and need extra care, but the work can be done successfully.

The "Western Trail" is published quarterly by the Chicago, Rock Island \& Pacific West, and it will be sent to you gratis for one Vear. Send name and address to "Editor
Western Trail, Chicago," and receive it one Western Trail, Chicago," and recei
year free. John Sebastisi, G. P. A

The biggest cash commissions ever given by any paper are now" given to club raisers for this
jombrnal. Writh at once for "Special Cash Terms to Club Raisers.
SELF=DEPENDENT STUDENTS.
Noted College Presidents Say They are the Best
Students and Make the Best Men and
Women. Two Splendid Letters.
Free Scholarships.
OHio State University, CoLumbus,

\section*{My Dear .Young Friends}
need not tell you that the lack of money has its disadvantages. You know
that by experience. You are obliged to do without many thiugs that you would lik to have. Perhaps you do not dress as well room is uotas well furnished as you wish ut many And I an sure that you do with things that you do get you have to earn You earn the money that pays for you
board, for the plain clothes that you wear for the plaiu room that you
These disadvautages of your situation lie on the surface. They are as familiar to friends. But do you know that there are advantages within your reach quite as advantages? They are not so conspieuons. ion. Yot may even find it har hat you may make them as real as the ly and constantly presented to you. They escape attention because they are internal. and time inust elipse before they can be may never become manifcst by any iunBut they need no setting or support in the outward life. They are their own exceed ing great reward, and happy is he who, by
the surrender of ease and luxury, gains such transcendent treasures.
For more than thirty years I have had who were either wholly or mainly depenfupport. Of my own class nore than alf paid their own way. Our resourc wated with a better education than we undivided time to the studics of the lege course. Our teaching gave us a horough review of clementary work, and intelligent progress in onr advanced studies. It gave us a higher point of view,
so that we studied in a more earnest and appreciative spirit. It also illuminated to study and what to aim at. For these ends teaching is the best form of self-help. But there are other advantages in earno teaching. The student who limited college at his own expense, is pretty sure portance. He learns by experience, what very fow persons ever learn without expeis almost certain, therefore, that the will make good use of both according to his ight and opportunity. He will be an pensive indulgences or \({ }^{\circ}\) frivolous pastimes; and rarely indeed does a teacher have occairregular in attendance or negligent in his

A benefit that is of even greater value is acter that comes from unceting and overcoming difficulties. He has once dared. something. He has buffeted the wave and knows that he can swin. Hence, he trusts himself. Ilis boyish timidity is grapples with them, and if he can, thrusts them aside: if he cannot, he explores, and Experience like this develops them. ness, that commands respect. Many of nized as leaders among their fellowstudents. I knew one boy who started to remained six years, paying his way by milking cows and driving a dairy-wagon He took care of his own room, prepare a careful, not to say rigid, economy Yet he stoorl well in his classes, and was one of the foremost among the students, being another president of the college paper, at ciation, and during the senior year pres ident of his class.

One day about twenty years ago, as I was
leaving the college for my home, I met a young man on the campus, who inquired for the president. On learning who I was, he said that he had come to see if there I told him that a good many such boys had sueceeded there, aud that his chance was probably as good as theirs had been judge of me by others. I doubt whethe you ever had a student who was as poor I am. I haven't anythiug, and 1 h
walked two hundred miles to get here." I felt strongly drawn to him. His fis expressive face, his earnest, revealing voice, and his modesty and candor won ony complete confidence. He wanted to hat was. ho was willing to do anything eral citizens of the town, and we succeeded at length in finding a place where he would be employed to take care of a horse and took a room in one of the college buitdings and boarded himself. He was without an vercont, 1 think, the winter through, but every moming he was up
to do his moming chores.
In the spring he withdrew from college for a term and langht school in a distric adjoining the town, continuing in private,
however, a part of his college studics however, a part of his college studics.
Having by this time proved himself to be a supcrior scholar, he was employed for classes in the collegc. In connection with this teaching he carried on his studies holding the first place in many, if not all of them. In the class-room he was distinguished by his mastery of the subject and by the clearness and penetration of though the society hall he was pre-cminent in the facility and finish of his literary composi fon and in the brilliancy of his oratorical power. Among the students he was not In the summer of 1872 , just after I ha been appointed president of the Ohio university, at Athens, it became necessary to elect a tutor for some preparatory classe My mind soon fixed on a recent studen who had attended the institution a year o
two, but who was then teachiug in an ad joining county, in order to replenish h exhausted resources. With the consent o position and returned to the university teach and to study. He took up his heavy burden quietly, and carried it with apparent case. His work, both as teacher and example seemed to stimulate a spind his ulous of excellence throughout the iust \(i\) tution. He has now for several years been the president of a college. He is still also laborious student, and I doubt not coninues to diffuse an atmosphere that help about him.
Thcre are thousands of students in the colleges of the United States who are suphow much more intelligent and estimate they will be in their future work? Wh call estimate how much wealth of intellect and character they will contribute to society? Who cau tell how great an influ ence their example will exert to give confidence and hope to the poor boys of the future who will strive, as they are now With, to obtain an education?
Witl ordinary ability and good health application, a steadfast purpose, aud good management of your material, physical and intellectual resources are sure to bring educatioual results tlat will stripass your present power to estimate them. If you wisely, you are certain to rise to a life of very rich and noble quality, and to lift up You have a great opportunity. Great opportunity should inspire to great effort Great effort will insure great, though may be very gradual, success. May you may you attain and achieve all that fio has put in your power
y truly yours,
Lake Forest University, ILlinois, Eilitor Furm and Firesid
Dear Sir:-I am always glad to speak a word of encouragement to the boys an education. As college instructors, we have come to look upon such students wit
earnest purpose which professors are glad
to meet. They never give any toe and their experience has developed in
them such a feeling of independent manhood and womauhood that we find among Students are found in colleges from all come because it is considered the thing to do; others wish the sports of college life;
but among those who are in college for a serious purpose, and who will get from always to be found those who are earniug
their say that education more than pays for al
the trouble it takes to get it, for this is be the tronble it takes to get it, for this is
coming yearly more evident. Aside from the beauty of culture for its own sake, it
should be noticed that the responsible positions of this country are rapididy pass1 wish, therctore to urge upon cevery boy
and girl the great importance of a thorimportint euongh to work hard to \(g\)
and also to promise them that in ever sclves in this matter, they liave uot onl the approval, hat the respect of eve
college faculty. JoHN M. Coulter.


Catarrh in the Head Hood's Sarsaparilla.
"I had a severe case of catarrh, and this with
indigestion brought on frequent attacks of sick headache. Since
Hood's Sarsaparilla

All is Changed.
It has cured me of catarh and my othe
roubles. 1 hope every one similarly anticted

\section*{Hoods'swiicicures}
D. LANDRETH \& SONS \({ }_{\text {THE }}^{2}\) SDEST HOUSE

\author{

}
D. LANDRETH \& SONS SHILLADELLPMIA, PA


\section*{only two ways}

Economy in farm fencing is an important part fencing. Keystone Woven Wire Fence Co. 30 N. Locust St., TREMONT. Tazewell Co., Ill
FROM ONE OF OUR FLORIDA AGENTS.
Mast, Crowell \& Kirkpatrick
Gentlemen-Out of the first 25 per sons canvassed I took 18 orders. I inclose amount of 12 subscriptions to Ladies Home Companion, and 6 Farm and Fireside, with premiums.

Yours,
R. R
R. R. STRANGE.

29th Year \(\|\) ThomasMayPeirce,MI.A.,Ph.D. Principal and Founder.
Record Building, 917-919 Chestnut St. Philadelphia.
-around equipment for
business life.

Annual : Graduating Exercises 1882 to 1892, inclusive.
. The uterances of such men as Thal mage, Gugh, Desewn-
noble ideas conveyed in charm-
not Cloth binding, 8 vo., 524 .pp.
price, \(\$ 7.75\), postage prepaid. ror sale at
Wanamaker's, Leary's,
and office of the School.

\section*{}

JAMES LEFFEE \& CO
SPRINGFIELO, OHIO, or IIOLiberty GABLED FIELD AHD HOG FENCING.


\section*{9 GORDS IN 10 HOURS}





BEST FARM FENCE, made of GALVANZEED STEEL WIRE. FENCES and GATES
THE SEDGWICK BROS, CO., RICHMOND, IND.
5 wisi mini six MHILEENGINE AND ENGINES and BOILERS FRor Circollarsodaress \(\mathbf{H}\). STEELMIND MILL

MAST, FOOS \& CO., SPRINGFIELD, 0.
IDEALFEED MILL


STOVER MFG, CO., \({ }^{\text {SOTO }}\)

\section*{(1) 11 finm.}

\section*{THE POULTRY YARD.}

incubatoHe incubator man had a trying experience at the world's fair.
The huilding was entirely unsuitahle for hatching and eggs
were difficult to procure. It is surprising that any of the incubators were even inade to latch a single chick. Despite all the drawbacks, however,
the incuhators did hatcl chicks, and the brooders were kept well stocked.
The test was not one that prored the full ralue of the incuhators, as the condionstrate that the improvements in incubators have kept pace with everything else. One hrooder, with a small pen for a yard, and which received no sunlight whatever, heing heated with only one lamp, was
crowded with chicks, which grew up to full crowded with chicks, which grew up to full outside of their little pen. The loss was
very small. This success may be attribvery small. This success may be attrib-
uted to the care bestowed by the attendant, uted to the care bestowed by the attendant,
who kuew that his sales at the fair depended ou his success in raising the chicks; hut it is only fair to presume that bestowed hy all who raise chicks in We recently risited a successful poultryuan, who has no difficulty whatever in
raising chicks, and in answer to an inquiry he replied that he had only one reason to give, which was that he, got up at four
o'clock in the morning to notice if his fires were all burning proper1y, and also if the Success at the fair was hecause the chicks were kept warm, although they
were exposed to cold drafts from tinue to were exposed to cold drafts from tinle to
time. One night, after the inculator atteudants had retired, a Columbian guard, in the supposed performance of his duty, to avoid danger from fire, turned out all
the lamps, as he labored under the belief that they had been overlooked, and he was not aware of their object. Fortunately,
his inistake was discovered in time, or there would have been no chicks hatched iu the poultry department.
One lesson to be learned is the fact that atteution is necessary, and that if it is be-
stowed, good results will follow. "The majority of those who use incuhators depend too much on the regulator. The little labor as possihle has heen the cause of nearly all the failures. An incubator may be automatic, but it has no brains.
Intelligence is required, and it will bring success. There is no incuhator nade that

\section*{MANAGEMENT IN COLD WEATHER}

Fowls are very helpless when the snow
is deep, locomotion being very dificult. is deep, locomotion being very difficult. space, and there is no advantage in giviug them liherty. When the snow melts, the
mud and slush are also impediments, the mud and slush are also impediments; the
quarters being made damp from the mud carried in hy the birds. It is a severe or-
deal on the fowls, which are uaturally of active habits, and no eggs can be expected It is expensive to provide large huildings or covered runs, and the majority of farselves to a certain extent, though some
farmers givo their fowls better care and attentiou.
The farmers lose more than they gain by being too economical with their fowls in
winter. There is no reason why the hens should not lay during the severest weather,
and some farmers get quite a supply of
eggs at all periods of the year. Eggs are often worth three or four cents each, and
a flock of fifty hens, laying three eggs a week for each hen, add a larger sum to the
treasury thau any cost that is likely to be treasury thau any cost that is likely to be
incurred. If the number of eggs per heu?
is reduced to two per week, the loss is considerable. One egg cxtra each weeh fro
each hlen may be the turning point to
profit, and any expense incurred in order to get as many eggs as possible will he re-
warded in some manner. unethod of feeding only, llor does it de-
pend on the kind of food entirely. The
point is to keep the tens comforthe to induce them to be as busy as possible.
summer, and work is essential to secure
eggs in winter. It is a little extra labor on the part of the farmer to cut a lot of straw into short lengths and cover the floor to the depth of an inch or two, but such labor
trould be well hestorred, as the cut straw would be enjoyed hy them. Leaves also answer the purpose well. The hens will work in litter if a small proportion of grain is scattered iu the litter. Exercise
keeps the hens-warm and gives them greater appetites for their food, as well as keeping them in good laying condition. Eggs can only bo had then the farmer is hens in a condition most favorable for laying.

> WATER-WARMING CONTRIVANCE.

The ohject of the illustration is not to show any particular design of a water-
ressel, hut to suggest a method hy which the drinking-water may be prevented from freezing in winter. Any tin ressel will answer, and it may he round, square, or ol
any shape or size. An ordinary little night-lamp, with a small wick, aud kept at a low flame, will serve the purpose of
warmiug the water ahove the freczing point. It is not desirahle to warm the

\section*{(1)}
water higher than fifty degrees above zero hut if warmer uo harm will result, as it is sufficient to only prevent freezing. The water-tank may have an aperture in
the side or under the bottom. If under the bottom of the tank, there must be an inch space between the bottom of the tank aud the floor, so as to permit of air reaching the lamp. A small piece of wire in front of the lamp, if it is set in the side,
will protect it agaiust interfereuce hy the hens. We trust that some of our readers will improve
heir designs.

\section*{HIRED HELP}

It is very difficult to secure a eapable mau to assist in the mauagemeut of poultry when it is made a busiuess, and especially iu raising broilers. The eye of
the employer must be every where, and regularity is essential. The cause of this lack of help is due to the fact that it is
seldom that the hired man is required to give his attention to poultry, such matters being left to the female members of the family. Now that poultry is receiving greater atteution, and incubators are comfield opening extensirely, there 1 a and if he will make himself familiar with the details of managemeut, he will find that his higher wages waiting for him.
HOLIDAY PRICES.

It is useless, perhaps, to attempt to in duce farmers to hold back their poultry past seasons show that the heaviest shipments are in November and December There are more buyers, hut the supply is week iu January prices go up rapidly, and customers are not easily supplied. Broilcrs are then salable, and bring good prices.
Capons come into ularket in April, and ducklings arc highest in May. The best

\section*{The prices during the holidays will be low}
for poultry, but eggs will sell high, as they
are usually then in great FREEZING OF EGGS.

\section*{It is impossihle to avoid a certain amount} of loss from freezing of the eggs during
very cold weather, but this may he avoided to a certain extent, by placing the uestboxes in warm locations. Use only deep
boxes; and do not be afraid to have plenty of hay in them. Collect the eggs as fre-
quently as possible, and lieep the egosin a temperature not lower than forty de-
grees ahove zero. When shipping them to grees anove zero. When shipping
market, pack them carcfully
freezing on the journey.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Although some may have difficulty with commission merchauts, it is safe to claim hat much misunderstanding results from failure to comply with the agreement on
oth sides. When the farmer receives the circular of a commission merchant, and findseggs quoted at from twenty to trentycases, expect to receive tweuty-fire cents per ozen, iguoring the fact that there was espects. The highest prices quoted ar spects. The highest prices quoted are that the merchants receive the hest from to sell at a lower price than the farmer expects to receive. If the farmer send trictly fresh eggs, he may not have them triactive, and they may not he clean or ustomers to helieve that an article is hoice unless it is attractive.
The same rule applies to poultry. We doubt if any farmer ever shipped a lot of
poultry to market in which all were alike, there market in whin ans, even of the same breeds. Some will be very choice hut some will not he so good. The highest rice quoted will be ohtained only for the
hoice. The others will bring a lowe rice. rs receive quotations the Qula tead of only one. By so doing they will ave themselves much vexation and per mit them to he on more amicahle relatious
with merchants. The comuission merhants slould also remember that when farmer ships to them he places his conf dence in them, and they should therefore
aim to please him to the fullest extent in aim to please
their power.

\section*{PAPER ON THE WALLS.}

Wall-paper, brown paper, or even old poultry paste; place two or three layers of paper on the wall. If you will theu apply one or two coats of thick whitewash, the paper will through the winter. It should be remored sumia providing a harboring-place for品 lud Aplyiug whitewash as sugested, ad applying whitewash as, suggested paper, using tin caps or leather-headed acks, which will effectively prevent it from being torn
Paper is a non-conductor of heat, and wo or three thickuesses unake a wall airtight. It is also easily adapted to uneren urfaces, and is so cheap that its use is within the reach of all. We know of noth ing that will give so much benefit in pro portion to cost in a poultry-house as paper and it saves food by keeping the hens warm, thus adding to the supply of eggs unseen cracks or holes in the wall.

\section*{VERMIN DESTRUCTION.}

The rat is the principal enemy to con end with in winter, as it makes secur vinter quarters where neither dog nor ca and duckliugs whenever an opportunity and ducklings whenever an opportunity The hest method is to endeavor to have the grain where it will not he easily reached grain where the and to aim to compel them to go some distance from the hole for food, in which case the cat will reach them. Cat should never be fed at the house, hut
nade to remain at the harn. If one or two rats are killed, the others will become alarmed and leave the premises.
\(\qquad\) get that success next year depends on the stock retained for brecding purposes. If ly numher of eggs and hatched large broods, heing also successful as a mother retain her; and if your gobbler has pro duced strong offspring, keep him another stock. Old turkeys that have heen tried and proved satisfactory should never he sacrificed unless very aged.

\section*{INQUIRIES ANSWERED.}

Cholema.-J. E. P., Saline, Micli, writes:
"Does the cholera appear in the winteras well
as in the summer? MIY fowls liave been sick
for a week with what appers to me to be
cholcra, but none have died as yet."
Reply:-It is probably indigestion, due to overfeeding. Cbolera usually terminates fa-
tally within forty-eight hours.


\section*{\(B^{\text {The }}\) DOULTRY \\ JOURNAL.

}
J. R. BRABAZZN Jr., Delavan, Wis, all va-
ieties Fancy Poultry. Satisfaction guaranteed.Cat.1ve. Buckskin Roofing Papar, made of rope pulp, good
for 20 years. \(W\). E. Parsons, Huntington, W. Ta.

\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{} \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}



Cinseng!


HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM EXCELSIOR NCUBATOR.


Make Money
.....
"
N.



Mann's Bone Cutter

\section*{Copyrighted by T. Greiner.
CAPONS FOR PROFIT.}
III.

The Operation.-The tirst, and an absolutely necessary thing to do, is to catch
the cockerels to be operated on, and shut the cockerels to be operated on, and shut
them up in a convenient coop, so that they can easily be gotten hold of wheu wauted. Do this in the evening, and then leave
them for about thirty-six hours without them for about thirty-six hours without
food or water. The intestines should be fairly empty in order to enable the operator to nse the knife withont fear of cutting into them, and to give a good chance for work and for seeing what one is about. The long fast will not hurt the chicks, but next meal.
On the morning of the second day, when
the sun is two or three hours high, aud the sky nearly or entirely cloudless, the manage to get along without much direct sunlight, but the light can not be tor good for the beginner. A clear day is absolutely necessary for a first trial, and if the day should be dark, the cockerels may
be given a very small quentity of be given a very small quentity of
soft food, to carry them over to the next (supposedly clear) day. Artificial light, with reflectors, etc., as
used by some experimentors, is not available for the ordinary farmer and beginner in caponizing, and not needed on
au avcrage fair day. Set the caponizing-table int, or on a clear,
spot and in direct sunlight, hot day of inidsummer perhaps under the rather open branches of some solitary tree, the foliage of which permits the passage of occasional rays of the sun, giving a
slightly snbdued or modified but direct sunlight.
In all these things, of course, the judgment of the operator should be consulted. Spread the tools out on the cleat-inclosed part of the table. On another table, stand,
barrel or box, close by, have a dish with barrel or box, close by, have a dish with
warm water seasoned with a few drops of carbolic acid; also a larger piece and half a dozen small pieces of sponge. The latter may be of about the size of robins' eggs or hiekory-uuts.
a rather lean bird, weighing not more than two pounds, nor much less. Twist or than the twine loop around the wings close to the body, and standing in front of the right, fasten your victim on his left side apon the table, as shown iu Fig. I. Next to the hip, and where, in a lean bird, the
ribs show quite plainly, you find a spot (marked with a cross in the illustration) which, because usually covered by the wings, is almost bare. There may be a
dozen or so of pin-feathers. These should be pulled out. Take hold of them between thumb and index finger, not one by one, but as many as you can take, and deftly pull them out. Don't be nervous. Go at quick and determined abont it, the removal of these few small feathers does not cause much inconvenience to the bird, for
almost knob-like spots. Often the
ribs lie qnitc closely together, and ribs lie quitc closely together, and perhap
the end of the muscle-a flat layer of flesh -extends over thein.
Take the knife (lance) in the right hand,
Take the knife (lance) in the right hand,
shown in Fig. 2. Then with the left hand, reaching over the right, push the skin and muscle from the bared spot toward the hip and hold it there. Observe the two whitish little spots' which form the joints of the last two ribs, and set the point of the knife right between them making an incisiou by a quick dip, at the same time slightly drawing the knife between the two ribs toward the back-bone The length of the incision should be about one inch. With the intestines nearly empty, there is no danger of injury to them, even if the point of the knife shoul Minor blood-vessels usually extend in the kin across where the incision is to be

made. If they are cut, a few drops of blood will be spilled; that is all.' But in pushing skin and muscle toward the hip, and drawing it tightly, you may at the same time aim to get the blood-vessel
somewhat out of the way of the knife. I this is done, the knife often does not draw a drop of blood. If the avound bleeds bad ly, the moistened sponge may be pressed ly, the moistened sponge may be pressed Making the incision, of course, will cause a momentary pain to the bird, but it is no more than any living thing has to endnre a good many times in life, and will do so without complaining.
After the incision is made, lay down the knife and take up the spreader, all the while holding the skin back toward the of the sper the hand. Pril the two free ends meet, and then insert them in the opening and let go. Also release the skin will push the ribs apart, leaving an opening to the fowl's inside from one half to three quarters of an inch wide. If the cut was not large enough, you can remedy it by a slight touch of the knife to one or both ends of the incision.
From now on in the proceedings you will need good light. Shift the table about, or turn it as required, so that the best light will reach into the opening and upon your work. Looking down through the in cision, you will notice a thin, translucent film or nembrane, whicl covers the entire internal organs. The little blood which may have dropped in from the outside most easily remo the tweezers or forceps, a little piece of moistened sponge, introducing it into the the blood adhering to it a membrane the blood membrane now appears clean Then take up the steel hook and carefully pick this pieces, always hold ing the sharp point
of the hook upward, or in the direction of the back-bone, in touching the or gans that may be through the mem
han one and oue half inches in diameter At this stage of the proceedings I take the sponge ont of the water, squeeze most of the water out of it, and then wipe it ver the chicken's side. This is not absolutely necessary, but it moistens the feathers around the bare spot, and keeps hem better ont of the way.
to cut is between the last two ribs; the place the two ribs next to the hip. In a lean chicken they are easily recognized, and often they are very prominent. They exend from the back-bone for an inch and a half or two inches in a slight curve, then take a sudden turn upward toward the ribs appear plainly and promiuently. Just look for the two slightly raised, whitish,
from below. The tear through the mem
brane must be large enough to expose, under good light, the internal organs to you when bowels are nearly empty, back-bone, the npper testicle, a yellowish body of about pea size (of course, larger in older cockerels), perhaps somewhat elongated, or in the Brahma, etc., quite long, almost wormlike. Sometimes both testicles come in plain view, especial ly if you push the intestines aside,
with the probe or with a similar tool. with the probe or with a similar tool. Sometimes, again, it happens that the intestines crowd upon the upper testicle and hide it from view. Then introduce the probe and push them aside, and the testicle will come in' full view. Its light color almost black) makes it plainly visible.

Yoll are now coming to the object of all this proceeding; namely, the removal of single horsehair should previously have been adjusted to form a loop of about or nearly three eighths of au inch in diameter. Slip this loop over the testicle, and between it and the big artery which first you don't succeed, try again. It may require several trials, but don't lose paespecially bad cases you may take wire in place of the horsehair; but the latter is usually to be preferred, and if the testicle is in normal condition, a little perseveryou see that the loop has properly caught on, draw np on the loose ends of the horsehair, at the upper end of cannula, so that the loop is all pulled in, and the testicle tightly drawn up to the end of cannula. Hold the camnula with the left hand, around, at the same time pulling continuously and strongly on the ends of the horsehair with the right hand, thus cutting and twisting the testicle off its fastenings. When you feel it give way, pull it up with the cannula and horsehair, and if one of the strings still adhere to it whe you get it up through the opening, cu them off close to the testicle with the
knife. nife.
The thing to be avoided is injury to the fig artery. If the kink, and the kink be drawn into the horsehair loop, the artery will be torn, and the fowl will bleed to death in a few minutes. This, however, docs not often happen.
one side is done. All that remains to be done is to see that no feathers or pening; then talse out the spreader, le the skin and muscle slip bark over the incision through the ribs, unfasten the chick, and-turn.him around on the other ide for another operation.
uutest details. To perform the operation takes to tell it. In the first time that it may possibly spend a quarter of an hour or morc. What does it matter? Take your time. The fowl, while not especially com fortable, is not actually suffering. He feels slight actual pain only during the perhaps during the removal of the testicle. After you have operated on two or three
birds the task becomes an easy one birds the task becomes an easy one, and the operation will not take many minutes. What next to do will be told in another FODDER-CUTTERS AND POULTRY Some fodder-cutters will reduce hay aud Some fodder-cutters will reduce hay aud
fodder to very short lengths. In fact, we have had them to cut as short as one fourth of an inch. If good hay, corn fodder, or any kind of provender, is cut to half-inch lengths, the hens will pick over the cnt food aud find quite an amount of palatable portions, and they will eat it dry, but the better plan is to scald the mess and sprinkle meal over it. A pound of clover nomical ration the most suitable and ecoquital ration that can be provided a and bone) fock in winter exccpting neat , , it is not only nutritions, assists in making a variety, but also en-
ables the hens to secure bulky food, production

\section*{NHERITED DEFECTS}

We doubt if any creatnre domesticated n the farm is subject to so many diseases as the fowl, and it transmits it defects to its offspring with great certainty. We dow all of his sonswith the same peculiar ity, although such chicks were hatched from eggs laid by different hens. The roup is passed from parent to offspring and lack of vigor causes degeneracy. The remedy is to use only hcalthy and vigor


KeepChickensStrong
and healthy; it gets your pullets to lay-
ing early; it it worth its weight in gold Cholera, Roult; it prevents all disease, It is a powerful food digestive MAKEHENS LAY herefore no condition rowoan ou use, mix with it daily Sheridan's owder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures
perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs.
 If You Can't Get it Near Home, Send to Us. Ask First



THOMPSONS GRRSS SOWS CLOVER,
TIMOTHY,ALFALFA,
RED TOP, FLAX, B DED
 20 to 40
ACRES PER DAY
Send for circulars.
0 , O. ETHOMPSON \& SONS VD Weight 4olbs




Our
Specialties.
Natind

\section*{(quxix.}


 one hundred square feet? Will ashes destroy
moss in tawns? This climate being very moist, moss grows in such quantities as to
eventually ruin a lawn. Would you advise
using any manure or fertilizer in counection

REply:-Hard-wood ashes applied to soils
deficientiu potash produce good results. Appls aencientiu potash produce good results, Apply,
broadeast in the spriug or fall at the rate of ten
bushels per aere. You must determine by
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\) faod, aud its action is only temporars, tend-
ing to exhaust the laud. I have always looked It advisable to put lime on soung clover, and
not plowing it under for two years, or to let it
remain on top only oue year and then plow it
in? What would sou adrise me to use to
Whe


\(\qquad\)

\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline usuall disappear after some time, without \\
\hline \\
\hline 俍 \\
\hline  \\
\hline \multirow[b]{4}{*}{} \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}








SPRING CURRY COMB CO.

\section*{POTATO MACHINERY.}

If you are interested in planting and cutting potatoes by machinery, write to
ASPINWALL MANUFACTURING CO., Jackson, Mich., for their free illustrated
Catalogue. They wrill save you mouey and guarautee the work. (Mention this paper.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline  &  \\
\hline Disensed Udder.-G. R. D., La Grange, & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{9}{*}{} & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}



Do Your Own Leather Work!

\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Root's "Simplicity Process" enables any man to make \\
 \\
 caskets, Blacksmith's Tools, etc, Tor home use.
Catalog free. Root Bros, , Medina, Ohio Mention this paper when soa writo.
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
(Gir) firrside.

\section*{A NOTCH ON A.STICK.}
rescue
 work the morning following the ball ill a balf-hearted
way, and with a way, and with a good things of life ly divided. "Now, there is
his fellow Rohert Roseborough," \(h\)
lout the grove in argued, as he drove about the glove in essary to success, 1 have fothre, foull that father's fault. But is it my father's fault that me was as an opportunity for knowing what is necessary, and still less of obtaining it had he known?"
He womled over it all day, and all day hé was tormented with the thought that Elise could hear ther voices now and then, where his route lay near the palms, blending in song or laughter, and the comparison that had become such a babit witb him of late, would suggest the hiuse fortunat more fortunate he thought of it the more rebellious and unbappy he be
came. At noon h fed the mule, and then went up to the house and asked Elise to excuse hin from his lessons. said,
sick?
"No," he replied
sallenly, "I ain't sick. I want to-to see my nother:"
For an instan clined to be angry for she felt that he was for some reason dodging his lesson. But knowing that tbose visits to bi mother resulted
only in good to
Obed, she accepted the excusc in seeming good faitb,
ing pleas well, Obed, and to-morrow, boy," with a touch of the
humor that seldom failed to restore Obed's good temper. "And you can double on the task, if you please, and see how you enjoy But Obed was not to be cajoled into good the efforts of Elise could not relicve. He had the efforts of Elise could not relicve. He had had led Elise to think so, he decided that he had led Elise to think so, he decided that he
would run over and have dinner with his mother and the boys
"For I won't tell a lie," he told himself, "not o' Texas.
The thought had no sooner found expression, Robert and unworthy of himself
"He ain't done anything to me," was his thought, "and if he likes Miss Elise it ain't no more than natural. And he gave me rthat
book on sores. It ann't the giving that I value but the gift. I needed that book, and I couldn't liave bought it with all the money on earth, because I didn't know as tbere was such a book in the country
He was busily framing
more generous-a resolution already made so many times, so many times broken-when he saw young Roseborough unlocking askif, in the act, as Obed sup
row upon the lake.
He wore a jaunty little yachting-suit of soft gray, and was whistling an air from a favorite ligbt opera when Obed passed by, and being
busily engaged with the boat, he did not see obed until he had passed beyond speaking distance.
But Ohed had seen him, and had been guilty of a most uugenerous thought; it could searce ly he called a wish, inasmuch as he had in
stantly put it aside with a feeling of contemp for having so much as allowed it to take form in his heart, that "the boat might go to the bottom of the lake for all he cared.'
that the lake will be on a reg'lar tear if it doesn't lull before sundown. Serve him right ing such a fool
ing such a fool."
He did not notice that the yacht was miss
ing, nor know that the squire and his daughter had gone across in it to lunch with a tbat Rohert was totally unacquainted with the lake and its moods, and that tbe least he could in all honesty do, was to go back and
warn him not to go out in the skiff until the wind should lull.
But an evil mood was upon him; he trudged on home, by the road ratber than through the grove, as was his habit. He wished to "wall
off" his ill humor before he sbould meet his mother.
They werc at dinner wben he reached the house, but his mother rose at once to set a plate for him, while Bennie slid down fron brother; he's mighty tired," a command only too cheerfully obcyed, for little Ben and Jack asked no loftier honor than to wait upon
His clmbly face was all smiles when h brought the cbair and carefully, slyly (know ing therc would he opposition) placed it a
trifle nearer his own seat than it was to Jacks trifle nearer his own seat than it was to Jack Bennie occupied the right.
Obed's seat was opposite his mother, "Ye pa's place, son," she was wont to remind him in a proud, tender way
Obed felt his ill bumor vanishing before the pleasant atmospbere of affection that pervaded his bome. He noted his brother's sly little brown hand extended fiom the othe side to draw tbe cbair back to its proper place side to draw tbe cbair back to its proper place,
midway the table. This devotion of his


Obed. "Seems like I ain't got no power of reasoning left. I was makiug a fool o' myself because that soft-pawed chap up yonder seems to bave more duds
come to my hand""

Do, non!" cxelaimed the mother, as if the unriddling of the trouble might be the ist a poor orphant boy, and hev lost his pa and ma, too. You ought ter be mighty good ter him, oby, seein' he ain't so prospered as you-uns. You-nns bev yot yer ma and yer "We-uns, son?",
by hrotbers.
"Well, I reckon!" said Obed, tilting his chair back in order to reach a little sun browned ear that offered most teunpting. Something had occurred'to him-something which seut a flush of shame to cheek and

The wind had been steadily rising, and the louds that had been slowly gathering were now heaped in sullen masses, through which an occasional flash of forked lightning darted with fiendish brilliaince. The lake was a shrieked.
That boat? The little light skiff that he had cen go out? What of it? He had a guilt feeling that he had sent the boat out, knowing the danger, and tbat he alone was responsible or that which might concern it
He ran down to the wharf to see if Robert was truly out on the lake; pcrhaps he had vas but one skiff chaiued to the wharf! and tossed and was beaten hy the waves that rose in white-capped fury to lash their helpless prisoner.
Obed was a magniffeent oarsmau. He had an idea that the youth born and beared in a city could not by any possihan the poor skill required to row a canoe down the little rivers, as he had een them do in Temnessee.
dead letter to Obed. He felt it his duty

To the Long island; fair days it might be
sen, a long, dark strip stretched like a ahle upou tbe blue, sunshiny water. But on a day like this all things upon the lake wer of one hue, save the white crests of the leap

Ubed went against the wind, hugging tbe
shores, and keeping well into the slelter of shores, and keeping well into the shelter of the great points, that made
against the fury of the gale.
Obed's plan Was to cross the lake at a point above the island, and to trust to his strength and skill to land at the low, cleared point, the anly poiut at which it was possinle for him and filisur The raves would float his boat, it he could nl manage to steer it
He reached a point, still hugging the sbore, in a direct line with that upon which tbe adventurers were supposed hime imprisonca. Roseborough was such a skilled oarsman, why had he not returned with Elise before the gale rose to such a fury? It had given ample warn-ing-the cloud> had been gathering all day. Thinking of it, he grew alarmed; something must have happened to prevent their return. If so, why had they not hoisted a signal of dising for the signal that he had forgotten searching for the signal that he had forgotten. Sure enough, there it was-a white rag of some description ho
in the wind
The discovery gave him new strength; every y respoud to the demand made upon, it gladAt last the skiff stood at angles with the point at which he wished to cross. He was a half mile above the island. If tbe waves did not break the boat to pieces, he calculated that he would hit the island not far from the landing at which he aimed.
But to cross! His arins were already sore, his strength spent. Tbe seething water rose, at his first effort to push out beyond the more sheltered track he had followed, and lashed him until he could scarcely ply tbe oars. Again he made an effort, and again the
boat was heaten back by the waves tbat caught her astern, driving her, rocking and
dipping, back
against the shore
Baffed and perplexed, he waited a breath for another trial. Would it be useless? Would he ver be able to reach he island? For one instant hope for
sook him; the nex he lifted his eyes to the signal of dis ress and bent his strength to a new attenıpt to reach those in distress.
No sooner had the oat been turned about than a great
wave bore down pon it with a low, whirled it back gainst the shor sent Obed upon his nnees, while an oa vent spinning out ater, houling y cerrie be instant of sight and reach forever.
With that quick-
brotbers was peculiarly sweet to him; it ap pealed to every good and tender impulse of his soul. There was very little, even of his bare, uncrowned life, that he would not have relinquished in the interest of these two help-
ful, loving little hearts that beat so loyally for him.
"Hello, kids!" he said, giving each brown chin a chuck as he dropped into the chair be tween them, "We'll set a trap for a wildcat can keep the winkers off until work hours are over.,"
Instantly two pairs of eycs were opened wide. Sleep? Who dared insinuate that those How orbs had ever been guilty of heaviness How they flouted sleep. Obed laugbed; but a long-desired end
"Ye'll git mighty sleepy now if yer go tromp' 'over the kentry this evenin', like yer do most days. Ye'll hev ter stay at home with mammy an' rest yerse'ves up, if y
And the suggestion proved far more effec tive thall all the threats of alligators, snakes and Indians that had been brought to bear to keep the boys from "ruuning away," a pastime to which they were much addicted.
Obed ate hut little, and in spite of his efforts to appear gay, his mother's partial eye was not to be deceived, When the little hoys had finished eating their dinner and left the table, he carefully crossed her knife and fork upon the plate, then in a voice of tenderest con "Wrn said:
"What air
"ou-uns?"
Instautly
a terrible risk, but it must be run
While he was unlocking tbe boat Julie came running down to him, wringing her hands and weeping.
"Oh, Mr. Obed!", she cried, "Miss Elise-Miss "Wise is out with Mr. Robert in the canoe." "What!" exclaimed Obed, "out on the lake nother?"
"They arc all gone away in the yacht. Reuhen had to go to fire the engine. You know Mr. Obed, can't you do something? There is nobody on the place but us women, and Miss Obed was slipping the oar-locks into their sockets.
"Hand me that oar, Julie," he said, pointing lay in reserve.
Quick as lightning the girl obeyed ; tbe long pole rattled against the bottom of the boat Ohed tossca his coat to the girl, who seized it eagerly, as something
of her young mistress.
"Do you know in which direction they went?" said Obed, his hands upon the oars. "To the Long island," she replied, "to look for Indian relics."
"Can-her consin row?"

\section*{"Like a sailor."}
"Thank God!" said Obed fervently. And a he gave his back to the wind he felt that a never came back, it would not be so hard to go down with the knowledge that his rival had been allowed to go out upon the lake
without at least a chance for his life.
necessity, obed seized the remaining oar with for left haud, while he reached with his righ moment of his peril, to be thankful that \(h\) had thought to provide.
Weary? Nigh unto death. The oars were
like lead in his hands, His like lead in his hands. His arms ached to the very sockets. But so long as that white terro
dangled in the wind, so loug would he batt dangled in the wind, so long would he battle unless the water should gain the victory by
strangling him; nothing eise could prevent strangling him; nothing eise could preven
his fighting, even if he never reached the island.
Not for one instant would he falter while over there two lives that were worth muk to the world. Two lives, the saving of which Was well worth a risk to his own life. He
thought of his brothers and of his mother, wondering how they could manage iu case h never came back. He knew his mother, and
understood how she would feel about it. She would miss him sorely, but her pride in his
act would coinfort her much. She would dry her tcars to bid the little boys be like him her son "Oby, hin
save Miss Elise."
Those would he the very words she would use. And as for the boys, the squire would the old squire was, anyhow. And his daughter, how heautiful, borv stately and gentle. A thousand recollections of them came crowding up for recoguition as be beat his way out
into the lake. He was gaining, too; the last into the lake. He was gaining, too; the last
wave had taken but little from his progress. Wave had taker but little from his progress. life out with it, Still he struggled, looking to
the white signal when streugth seemed ready

\section*{}



 \(\substack{\text { isisead. } \\ \text { Hefole }}\)
He torget his fatigne and the clill that was


 than this.
A rraitito loose for a moment his grasp upon
 \(\substack{\text { ander } \\ \text { ande } \\ \text { ture } \\ \text { The }}\)
 thout was a vanin onese, inasmemen as as ie vas was de viec the use of lis hands with which to ormu
The next, moment., hoverere, he almost


 Thie nest moment hes sat young Rosebor-



 he need tarar no more tor them. His is ica now

vaves were bearins ima directur) dinee the

 the time the canao toochece tue and.

 seen 'einu" from Robert aud a weary, balt plaintive reply from risise assured nium that
the lost ariteles hand itentififed themselves.



 our liueth here unader the treas, untin the gale


 the mater rown there natat nooby speak she had talked on hurricelys, searcely notic-
 Ler complainit, ,ad tallen tor trasd into hee Cosinns arms
When she saw the white, rain-beaten face
 Ubea, she torgot her or own mistor ortuneses in ber

 "Olh, iobert," she callen, "w what is itt' W Wbat Whether the sweet Toice, tull of a gentie \begin{tabular}{l} 
tear tor rim, reached the anconscious ear, or \\
whatuer it was the beating or the rain n upou \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
 boruagh bending over him, in the act of tap-



MIS he hurt. Robertst? obed hieard the sweet volee ask.




 featier.







or twice he fancied a small liand was put out
to draw the gray coat more securely about his to draw the gray coat more securely about his
chill, wet slioulders. Aud he thought some one लhispered "Poor Obed! Poor, dear, brave Obed!" And when he tried to open his eye, to see if an angel might have come earthward
on the wings of the gale, he found the sky above him such a deep, dead, dripping blue,
and so very near he thought it must be fall and so very near he thought it must be fall-
ing. He had an indistinct idea of smiling, and of thinking he lad mistaken the poor, Tet parasol
expedition.
expedition.
He thoug
thing about "coung Roseborough said something about "courage" and "generosity" and
"grit," but he could not quite recollect wbat it was. But he knew when Elise spoke; he
eard every word with maddening distinctness.
"Dea
"
"Dear Robert, do hurry!"
How loud that "dear" sonuded. He fancied for a moment that he was mistaken, aud that
a clap of thunder had sounded in his ears. "Mother will be so frighteued; we must get in before the yacht. Aud poor Obed; I feel so "I will do my best, dear," was the quiet, a suring answer, after which obed remembered get to the wharf before the return of her get to
mother.
"Why
"Why, darling,"-how istinct were \(y^{5}\)-spoken, caressing words-"aren't you a little too impatient? You know, Elise, dear, that the weather for the last few hours is sufficien cause for all haste on my part, to say nothing of our brave friend lying there half dead in the bottom of the boat.
Abouthis shonlders hand about his shoulders. He sighed, such a deep
heart-broken sigh that Elise cried heart-broken sigh that Elise cried out in
error, aud that was the last poor Obed linem of the adventure
"Be calm, Elise," said Robert; "we are althe racht is there at the wharf. She has ey diently just put in, for the fire is still burning and some one is at the rudder. They have
given the alarm at the house, and the yacht is making ready to go in search of us. Al Now they have scen us. I see ny uncle; he is
waving au umbrella, aud Consin Elizabeth is waving au umbrella, aud Consin Elizabeth is watching us through the glasses. Reaben
leaving the yacht; they know we are safe. Ah, there is the whistle. Can't you ware that Ah, there is the whistle. Can't fou wave that
umbrella-I can never again eall it a sunshade -to let them kuow we are not at the bottom of the lake?
Watching teither spoke nor stirred; she was her silken hammock pillow. Something hitherto unfelt, aud still unrecoguized, stirred within her heart a feeling which, once a wakWhen Robert Roseor again.
When Rovert Roseborongh- called to her sccond time to wave a signal to the anxions
group waiting upon the wharf group waiting upon the wharf, her ouly reply
was to adjust the dripping parasol to a posiwas to adjust the dripping parasol to a posi-
tion that would more effectnally shield the face upon the pillow from the merciless downpour of the rain.
Wheu at last the skiff touched the landing aud Robert had tossed the chain to Reuhen, Whise, drenched, numb and utterly exhausted, called to the squire, who waited upon the last step to receive her
once for Oled. He some one down here at the boat, and I thiuk he is dead." And as Robert lifted her from the canoe, she dropped her face against his shoulder and burst into

\section*{Chapter vili. \\ back to tennesser. \\  \\ Jaylird skipered to a t tall post- onk,
Opened his jaw, an' thas hlis epolie:}

The familiar falsetto was riuging through the grove as oled guided the yellow mule ing from a strip of hammock land into the banana grove, heard the song, but with no
other sign than a half smile, passed withont the frown with which he had been, plisiments.
The squire was growing more tolerant of his fellow-statesman. Elise's faithtin her protege
had inspired a kind of family interest at last, and caused the stern old grandfather to exercise more patieuce with the untrained strip-
pling than he was given to indulgiug. Then,
ton all his careless indifference and light humor, light was slowly and surely coming to the
He had worked well siuce he lad been given the care of the mule, and aside from the hour
spent with Elise at uoou, he was seldom albseut during work days from his place in the
grove.
This pleased the squire not a little, for since the warmer weather had set in many of the
hands had quit; some were ill, some tired of work, some too indolent to work longer than
was absolntely necessary. And it is never necessary to exert oneselif to any very great
extent in Florida, where the forests offer all
man manner of gane and the lakes are full of fish,
the marshes of wild birds, and the trees afford
always the most delicious fruits to the
that will take the trouble to pick them. Mauy of squire Roseborought's hands deshipping, althougll he told his daugliter that he could manage to get all the fruit off before the season was quite over with the force he
had, provided that force lield out, as he be-

But the very next morning two of the bes packers were reported absent, one from sicksteamer for home; some fifty miles distant. teamer for home, some fifty miles distant.
The squire was greatly harrassed by this uuexpected weakening of his force.
"I shall lose at least one fourth of the crop," he said at breakfast the morning the meu Tere reported "off:" "I shall lose one fourth. There are but three expert packers on the
place; the others are green, inexperienced place; the others are green, inexperienced anywhere I eould find them. -Now, I conld take Riley from the sizer and put him to paeking in Norris'stead, if I had anybody to size That is as important as anything else.
presented himself at the door and asked to see Squire Roseborough.
"Come, in here, Obed," the squire called
the boy at the front hall door" "Show him in here, Riley. I am at breakfast, hat we can talk while I eat, and there isn't any time to lose from the packing-house this morning
Well, Obed, what is it to-day? No more rab bits, I hope, sir.
"No, sir," replied Obed, as he stood in the door, ankwardly thumbing the brim of his big hat and trying to look at Elise and at
Squire Roseborough at one and the same mo complaint from 'old Molly.' It is about the mule this time."
"Oh, the mule; hang the mule!" roared the because I am in a situation to spare nothing? Are there no horses ou the place, sir?"
"The inule got a had hurt yesterday," Obed went on, ignoring the squire's outbreak. "Cut some last night, and she was able to pull pretty well this morning. I went out by day break this morniug; two of the pickers agreed to go with me, and worked until the mule lame critter if I knows it, not for nobody. I put some ointment on the sore and took her to the barn. And I've come up to say as to run two days with the skimpy gang you've got packing., And that if you waut Riley to pack, I'd like to take his place at the sizer." Elise nodded her approval of the step, bold quire, too, was not ill pleased with the proposition. He hesitated a moment, his hand on the silver spoon with which he was in the act manded bluntly: stick to it?"
Elise glanced at her grandfather, who for of him couldn't ring poor Obed.
"I'll stick until another packer is laid up squire, then I'll expect to be passed on up to
his place," said Obed with a return of his old daring. "1'll stick that long, truly, squire." "If a rahhit doesn't ruu by while you are a the hoy take Riley's place, for all his reluctant consenting. "Be off with you, sir, to that in the market in a few weeks, Wait! Do you know anytbing about sizing oranges?
"Do I know anything about yellow mules and stumpy-tailed rabbits?" said Obed. And
the answer, rude as it was, seemed satisfac the answer, rude as it was, seemed satisfac-
tory, for the squire dismissed him with a wave of his hand in the direction of the pack-ing-house.
It was ni
It was nice work rolliug the perfect, yellow fruit down the sizer uutil it dropped, each individual orange, into its own proper compart-
ment underneath, where the packers seized upon it with such alarrity that Ohed wondered for a moment if
to keep up with them.
The sizer consists of a long, triaugular gut er, made of wood and having a number of ings are of different sizes, the largest being at the extreme end from, and tbe smallest at the end near the person sizing the fruit. Underwhich the oranges fall, and about these are grouped the packers, each with his box and
supply of wrappers. The small fruit will of ourse drop through the first opening, while where it will pass through the larger opeuings and into the compartments prepared for it are first wrapped by experts who make a busirap packing orange. The last layer is in some pretty design, according to the artisic idea of the packer.
Obed found that he if he supplied all those brisk workmen. Why paper about an orange and whisk it into the box in less time than it required for him to the men were paid by the hox, the very slowest of them made a record that calused obed's
stop to tack on tite covers of their boxes. But ried his mouth full of tacks, and a tiny hammer tucked in the little back pocket, that is sometimes called the "pistol pocket." The boxes being made with strips of flexible bark, projecting above the top, of just the length tacks, three strokes of the hammer on each strip, and the box is closed. Then the work frush ming follows, only a run of a smal for the wharf.
Obed's first day at the sizer was a wearisome to keep those packers supplied if he had to sit up all niglit to do it. So when the others quit work he remained at the packing-house until it was too dark for him to see what he was doing. He knew he had staid long
enough, however, to give the men a good start the next morning, and so enable bim to kee np with them.
Consequently, he found work easier next others, he was telling himself hour after the he meaint to bave a grove of his own; and when he did, the first man he would employ would be that young mulatto expert, who showed temper whenever one of the hands spoke to hill while he was at work. "Yes, I'll have a grore aud packing-house partuers ; vegiming, like me, at the sizer. II grow the best fruit, too. Drake Star, Parson Brown and Novel. None of your runt on my Place. When we sell the Tennessee land-
He put the thought from him. For the firs time in his life he had dared to hope the old thing. The squire would sell them the place nostly hammock, but there was a fine lake exposure, and the ham mock was full of sour orange-trees which soon be converted into bearing grove. But as to the Tennessee laud, he had made up hi mind that he would never look to that for
help. He had become too familiar with his mother's disappointment to evor count upo "I'll work for my
"ee my fortune," he declared. "I'll see my name, O. Martin, on them boxes yet.
Or else"-and Obed laughed aloud at the thought-"or else Roseborough and Martin." He worked with a persistence that nsto ished even Elise. And then, one morning a packer failed
moted.
At last the work was finished. The fruit had a few weeks' freedom to do as be pleased. His first impulse was to go back to the ham rel. He poingun had a spot of rust on the ba Tent home, after seeing the steamer start across the lake with the last of her freight "I'll clean her up a bit for luck," he said, reaching for the long-loved companion of his idle hours. And then he saw the rust and pointed it out to his mothe
"Never mind, sonny," she said, busy with her preparations for his supper, "never mind hut the guey alr bo rust on you-uns, anybow, au' 'm a-settiu' you-uns up a heap higher'n I be a-settin' up of any'guns an'seeb. The words plea hims
raise she had ever given him. He was any ing to value her commendation Was learnvalued her criticism, knowing that both would be just, and one, at all events, would be helpful.
The next day, the first of his holidays, he pent in the hammock with his brothers. He was surprised to find how slowly the day time had lost its zest, and but for the pleasure it gave the little boys he would have considred the day's hunt a failure.
They brought home a gopher, tortoise, a three doves. They had a shot at a deer, but its nimble feet soon earried it beyond range of Obed's rifle.
Obed dressed the opossum and the squirrels While "overseeing" the work of dressing the birds. This he allowed the twius to do, to the deliglit of the hoys and the gratification of his mother, who told him that it "Ware allus a mighty good sign to see a boy williu'te how his little brothers how ter do.
After supper obed took his chair outside, to atch the moon rise over the lake. The boy quiet beauty of the Florida woonllght had for him au especial charm.
The magnolias he had set out were growing finely, aud the roses had begun to clamber up the sides of the house. Another year they be in bloom, and the graceful blossoms, seemingly so hardy, yet ready to wilt at a touch, o
upon their creamy petals.
His mother had come out to sit with him Hider the trees. The boys were fast asleep, wider the trees. The boys were fast asleep, "Nak'm," he said absently; then quickly imbecting himself, Now to learn to talk like rolks. No'm, I allowed I wouldn't go any
nore until the kids got to honin' for the
woods again. I don't seem to set as much
store by the hamuock as I used to do. Seems store by the hamunock as I used to do. Seems
like it's a bad waste o' time for a fellow the size o' une, who can't write his name good, be galivantin' all day in the woods, in "Why, son!" For the life of her she couldn't suppress the cry of astonishment. "You use-
ter never be so satisfied as when' you ware a-traipsin' over the kentry by the side o' a rifle."
"Ye
"I said Obed, "I know it. I used to do a sight o' things there w
have learned more better no
He rose, shook himself together, boy fashion, and started off in the direction of the gate. to him as he crossed the road by the stile. to him as he crossed the road by the stile. plied. "I ain't been over in a long time. allowed some o' the family mightn't be well." She watched hin until he disappeared amid
the orange-trees, then she gave vent to her feelings.
"I wonder what ails of Oby," she said, "allowin' he ain't been up ter Squire Roseborer's in a long time. He only quit work over ther' las' night. It ware good dark a'most, when be quit. An ter be a-sayin' he ain't been ther' in' what a rumpus they ware the first time I ever axed him to go over ther'. Waal, Squair. ['m obleeged ter squair fur that. He certain'y have fetched him out."
Meanwhile, Obed went through the grove aud around by the paluns to the squire's wharf. He had found it impossible to stay away from the place where he had
life and its real meaning.
life and its real meaning. He heard a siep belind him on the white, sandy walk, and turning, he saw
coming toward him from the house.
"Miss Elise saw you cross the yard, sir, and sent me to tell you to come up to the house. She met him at the door among the jasmines to talk to him.
"I sent for you to-day," she told him, "to row me over to the Long island. I had a mother said you were in the woods with the children. Now that you are here I must tell you the good news. I am going home. There was a jubilant little ring in the voice,
as if to her, at all events, the news was indeed as if to her, at all events, the news was indeed good. slipping away from him.
"Are you gwine soon?" he faltered.
the laughed, a low, rippling little laugh. '"Say 'going,' boy, uot 'gwine.' Yes, I sliall boy. I shall come back sometime-when the snows come again and the snowbirds begin to
pay visits. There is to be a selool at the vitlage, Obed, and you are to go. Do you hear, boy?" "Don't
"Don't seem to hear nothin' but the going away part," said Obed, with a poor attempt at
cheerfulness. "Be yon going all alone, by cheerfulness. "Be yon going all alo
yourself, and without any company?"
yourself, and without any company?"
she broke into her old merry langl, swingher hammock.
"Listen at the boy!" she said. "No, I am not
going alone. My cousin, Robert Roseborough, is to return for my mother and me in one month. And you are to tell your mother that I am going back to Temnessee. And say to
her, shall I carry her love to the mountain?"" Going away! Everytbing seemed going to pieces. He left her sitting in the bammock, a
smile upon her face and the strains of an old song floating after him througa the

Carry ue back, carry me back,
Carry me back to Tennesse
She ras so happy, so glad to go. She seemed to bave from her: She had not responded to his away from her: She had not responded to his would she? Everybody always leaves with a promise to return, yet how few fulfill the present had no pledge to offer for the uncertainties of the future.,

\section*{SCRAP-BOOKS.}

1 would like to supplement the good advice given by Mrs. Stetson, in her blate article on
womans' clubs, by saying to the members of find them of incalculable vatue in your work, especially if you are some distance from a
public fibrary, and even if near, it saves time if yon can turn to a book already at hand, init "out" when you most need it.
The present daily paper is such an encyclo-
pola of knowledge, where all subjects, living on dead, are being turned, reviewed and held in all possible lights to public view; every
phasp of every sulject scanned and criticized until it serms as though there could be little
else said by any one on any sutject. But each new day bringsi its quota of new things, or old
ones in a neve dress, a nd these choice bits cut out and haid between or pasted on the pages reference.
It is very little trouble to mark with red or
blue pencil, at the first reading, any article thouglit to be worth preserving, and after
each member of the family has read the paper
the marked articles can be readily cut out and
filed in its owni particular books. Do not make fied inits owni particular book, Do not make
the mistake of pasting indiscriminately all the pieces you wish to save. Sorit and put them in boxes if you like, until enough have starting a book by itself.
Scrap-books may be made of the common brown wrapping-paper, by cutting into leaves about seven inches wide by ten in length. This allows of pasting on hwo columns of newspaper print, leaving a margin for notes.
The covers can be cut from any old pasteboard box and held together by a bit of muslin pasted on them. The leaves may be left loose reference thau when fastened, and another advautage is they can always be added to or taken from with no inconvenience to the welfare of the book. The title is then pasted on the back, and when well filled, you have a
book no one need be ashamed to put in any librai'
I have twenty such volumes whicb I call my "Home Encyclopedia," for they are almost as many different subjects as there are books. One contains cuttings about Anerican home life, or incident showing some pecuhome life, or an incident showing some peeuwhich found its way into a newspaper, but would never be found in a biography on "authentic bistory" of their lives, giving an insight to their inner or real life, found noWhere clse than in the columns of a paper. A sketch, a story, a bit of their verse along with these incidents, give a completeness to the
whole, or a place from which to quote if writing an article about a certain author and his works.
Quite
Quite a large volume on Russia was made in a few months, and was found to be of great
value when "the club" were studying the his tory and literature of that country. George Keno's writings and lectures just at that time papers with such articles. I have no story book, as the short story is now so over wheliningly abundant it, is hardly worth the while favorite author or friend.
One book I especially prize is the custom and manners of women of different nation alities. Another is on folkiore and kindred subjects, while there are three on the Colum bian fair, filled with "special letters" and
associated press letters, and letters from friends, with ground, with pictures and desceriptions eut ground, with parers, all combined making good a history as will be sold by' agents or from book-stores in the future.
1 have not despoiled my magazines to enrich book, referring, as a margmal note in the sufficient. It is well to leave some pages fo these reference notes in the book when mak ing it, and also for index to cuttings on special Life is not long enough to waste any precious time hunting througli files of papers for
dimly-remembered article when needed, when it is so easy to transfer all valuable items the pages of a scrap-book, where they ars \(t\) of access, in concise shape and handy. If not already well supplied, commence at once and kept on making aud you will find them such your additions to your library.

\section*{Barbara R. Garver.}

\section*{THE BLOCK SYSTEM}

The system of numbering country roads by
dividing them into blocks, each 528 feet in leugth, originated in Contra Costa county, Califormia. In most counties there is some central city toward which all roads converge possible and named. Each mile is divided in ten blocks, which gives each one a froutage of 28 feet. Blocks are nuubered odd or even
numbers, as in cities, the odd numbers being on different sides of the street. The individ ual houses in the same block are numbered by letters, the number of the block showing how far it is from the central point. Thus \(65-\mathrm{B}\) would mean the second house on the block, six and one half miles from the starting-point. and deserves adoption everywhere. On the most thickly-settled country roads the twen-ty-six letters of the alphabet will be ample to
letter all the houses in a block. In places letter all the houses in a block. In places
where the population is thinly distributed there will be several blocks without a house postal delivery is adopted for rural districts It saves, too, the constant inquiry by traveler how far they are from their destination. Each
block being plainly marked, the footman or rider can easily time himself and see how fas he is going.
GOOD NEWS-WONDERFUL CURES OF CATARRH AND CONSUMPTION.
Our readers who suffer from Lung Disease
Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption, will b
 Medical Adrance, 67 East 6th street, Cincil
nati, Ohio, and they will send you this nes
treatnent free for trial. State age and :1ll

Agents for this paper make money and lots of it. Write for terms.


BOB'S STOCKING.
Susan and Mary, and dear little Rod,
All hung up their stockings, but greedy Bob,
Who was always hungry and dirty, too,
Thought he had a much better plan in, view
The rest went to bed, he lingered behind And laughed with glee as he thought of the lot Of things he would get by means of his plot. When Christmas morn dawned; the children all ran A doll was for Mary, another for Sue, And in Rod's stocking a horn hung in view, While all of the three that hung in a row Were stuffed full of candies from top to toe, But greedy Bob's held to its utmost scope Nothing but cakes of pure Ivory Soap. Santa supposed it was for Bob's mother, And knew she preferred this soap to all other.


Can give you a thorough, complete Business or Shorthand Course. Expert teachpaying for a course.
For specimens of Penmanship, Journal and 80 -page Catalogue, address the

\section*{M. J. CATON, President.}
J. W. BUTCHER, Secretary

Many oid FARMS


BOOKKEEPING AT HOME, ONLL S3.



 and
25 HoUSE PLANS Rer zitity ifivi


PATENTS

 \(=\mathrm{GUNS}=\)

\section*{(1) II duntichold.}

\section*{A FULL HARVEST}
scems like a feller'd ort 'o jes' to-day
Git down and roll and waller, don't you
know, In that airs stubble, and flop up and cro There's no wheat's ever turned out that a-was Afore this season! Folks is keerless, though, And too fergitful, 'caze we'd ort 'o show More thankfulness. Jes' looky hyonder, hey And watch that little reaper wadin' thue Jes' natchurly a-slicin' it in two Like honeycomb, and saumin' it around The field, like it had nothin' else to do Ou'y jes' Traste it all on me and you!
-Jtmes Whiteont Rile

Ufor the glad yule.tide. DER tTIe blue of autumn skies
Bloom the rich tints of paradise Bloom the rich tints of paradise,
The sun sets on a throne of sold, A purple mist the hillse enfold;
The crows caw all the livelong The crows caw all the livelong day,
And to.the Southland wing a way And shouts of children in the wood
Intensify the solitude. Intensify the solitude. Of sleigh-rides gay and rosy cheeks, And hearts that beat in bappy time
To the glad wedding-bells's sweet chim To the glad wedding-bells'sweet chime; Of glowing hearths, whose flames leap high; Or roasting nuts, and purapkin pie, Cranberry sauce awel turkey roast. Cranberry sauce auce turkey roast.
Then snowflakesffiling thick and fa Then snowflakest filling thick
And so, of course, siuce we have come to the happiest month in the year, the orie around which childhood's fondest affections, memory's tenderest reveries, circle,
we must begin to think of some pretty things that will give joy to the giver and pleasure to the friends who receive.
I ran over to Nary's, yesterday-Mary is my best friend, you know-to see some pretty Christmas presents' she has been making. She always begins along iu Angust or September, and then she never needs to hurry; while I-I an always When we were cozily seated in her room, she said, as she brought out her pretty new idea last night, and I want to know what you think of it.
Mary is so clever and her ideas are always so original and bright, that I waited in respectful silence while she bronght receiver that you ever heard of. I waved her to a seat in my most impressive nanner, and hummed a bar of "Hail to the Chief."

"Exphin!" I cried, dranatically. tric ligit hurners gave out the other dey; sin as it wiss of no further account, I got
ilirry to remove the lrass fixtures around the hase, which he did with a slarp knife. Then I crochetel this cap that covers the
numer half of the hulb, out of some yellow embroidery silk, left from some Tancy
work; then I croclheted cords two inches 1 mgat six equal distances, and fastened
them to a little cord around the base of the bult. I bought four yards of yellorr baby

I fastened to this tiny Japanese basket which cost four cents, and four of which fastened to the cord at the base of the bulb. the bulb by four strips of ribloon, each five inches loug. At the top of the hood is fastened a ribbon to tie it under the lamp, and there is my balloon complete. Isn't it cute?" "Cute!"
"I ma
"ing a sofa-pillow for mama," sh said. "For it, I got a fifty-cent-piece of ehamois-skin, half a yard of figured China silk and half a yard of sufah. This cord had on a dress a year ago, so I really count it nothing.'
She had cut the chamois and the China silk in an equilateral triangle fifteen
inches long. Between the two, all arouud the sides, run a puff thee inches wide, of the surah. The seams were hidden by the lovely golden-brown cord that run around the edges, and on the chamois she had painted sprays of pansies in delicate watercolors. The whole thing was a harmony of tan, cream and golden-brown, as restful to the eye as to the head.
"For Jenuie's boys, I'm making heelprotectors of the chamois-skin that was left from the cushion. Here is one, now. And she held it up to my riew. It was
made of the creamy chamois and bound made of the creamy chamois and bound
with crimson sateen, and there was a strip of narrow, white rubber sewed from one corner to the other, to hold it securely over the ankle.
"Where did you get your pattern?" questioned.
"I took it from a stocking heel. I cut the binding an iuch smaller than the edge of the protector. It fits much better. My, but they do save stockings, though!"
"Anything more?" Tasked.
"Indeed I have. I'm making these corls and tassels for Belle's portierre curtains. Here are my directions: Get ten or twelve Ravel out the ends for eighteen inches after tying firmly. Bend back the fringe and wrap with stout cord; reverse it and secmre it again. You can make the head I think an inch and a half a good length. Isn't it pretty?" And she shook the wary flaxen fringe out over her hand. flaxen fringe out over her hand.
"Of conrse," I sighed. "Proceed
"Well, I've made a swallows' flight for Millie's children." And she produced a box of black cloth swallows of graduated
sizes. "There are thirty of them, the largest as big as my hand; and see, the smallest isn't much larger than a Columbian postage-stamp. I shall pin them on the wall at proper intervals, placing the and highest. You wouldu't believe how it
pleases children, and it costs mext to pleases children, and it costs wext to nothing.

I'n making something new in the line of hair-receivers, too. I got a eouple of Out of pasteboard I cut a circular lid, six inehes in diameter. I covered this with red satecn, made a double ruffle of the sateen around the edge, and in the center of the lid sewed a brass ring to lift-it of ribbon to act as a hinge. It would be pretty to hold the sateen full on top, pretty to hold the it? Now," she continued, "I wouldn't it? Now," she continued, "I
intend to make another, for Bess. Bess is intend to make another, for Bess. Bess is
always losing pins, so I intend to make a pretty cushion, just large enough to fit the top of the lid, glue it on, stock it with
pins, and she'll have a combination hairpins, and she'll have a co
She showed me a lovely letter-receiver made by herself. Do you want to make one? Well, then, get a sheet of tinted cel-luloid-pale green is pretty-cut from it a strip eighteen inches long and ten inches wide. Across the top of this paint some pretty desigu, as a spray of eglantine or honeysuckle, putting the heavier part of left-hiund on the right-hand side. "Letters" or "Papers." At the bottom of the left-hand corner, cut out a square, or edges with a tiny pinking-machine, and under the edges put a piece of some pretty contrasting (say piuk) celluloid or isinglass, six inches square. Fasten to gether with bows of gilt wire, throughtiny (so that the pinked edges and the gilt bows come on the outside), for about six inches, bend back the lower right-hand corner two inches and fasten with a tiny
bow of gilt wire. On the isinglass or pink bow of gilt wire. On the isinglass or pink
celluloid paint some pretty design, say a celluloid paint some pretty design, say a
spray of morning-glories or forget-me-
nots. If these desigus are painted at a graceful diagonal and then trimmed out, the effect is prettier still. And if clesired, the receiver mar be all of one piece; but in auy way, it is graceful and pretty as can be, when finished and suspended by a gilt cord.
For a friend who had attended a reading circle, she made the daintiest of souvenirs. Her friend was a teacher, so the sourenir took the form of a slate. It was five and one half inches long and four inches wide It was made of pasteboard, painted black vith a little raised frame, even the red felt dge and black lacings being painted on the edge, and the little pencil fastened by a tiny cord. On the notside, a crescent four wise owls to learn their lessons, and
for

sleeve.
on the reverse side was an umbrella, lautern and a pair of overshoes, without which the recipient never rentured to attenu a session of the cirele: There were a dozen pages, which were decorated with excellent sketches of the authors they had read, with qnotations from them and orignal sketches of the characters, grave or gay, as the case might be. There were als cenes from parties they had attended, and the last page represented a very sleepy old wl perched on the crescent. It is full of suggestive memories, and will be highly prized by the lucky girl who gets it, I now.
Now, I will tell you what I intend to make for Mary, and then I must stop. I shall crochet a pink ice-wool fascinator for her, just touch it with a drop of perfume and fold it in a Japauese paper napkin. Don't you think she will like it? I do.

Carrie O'Neal

\section*{WINTER STYLES.}

On this page we illustrate a cloak and dress pattern of the latest style. Many are aking their long newmarkets, shorteniug hem a little, putting in new sleeves and a big collar, and making the last winter's wrap look new, with very little expense.
Also, by the addition of a little new maerial, an old dress can také on quite a new appearance.
We will furnish choice of these pattern free to any one sending us one yearly sul, scriber at 60 cents, if the subscriber want a pattern also, or at 50 cents if not. Price of the pattern, when purchased, 35 cents; or with Farm and Fireside one year, 14 cents. In

\section*{one christmas.}

It is a pitiful story that I have just read the story of a woman who was so friend les. that she had no one to help her renember the glad Christmas-time, and who, because she knew no one else would do it, bonght and put upon the C'hristmas tree a ilt for herself.
In direct contrast to that, rises a story from my own experience. Scveral years young girl was left utterly friendless, with nothing upon which to depend bnt her education. She was, of course, compelled to seek employment, and seeured ituation as a teacher in a large aud busy school. Of course, she met but few people except those in the building where she
A.s Christmas approached, and the sweet-

Christmas scenes and sounds were suggestive of bygone days, when such happientirely been hers, too. But uow she ras not a soul to be remembered by
School closed on Friday, and Christmas came on Sunday that year, and she thought gloomily of the holiday week that must be spent in the dismal solitude of a board-ing-honse. What was her surprise, upon entering her room on Friday noon, to find when she lifted the lid of her desk, kindly hands kach har of han fellow-teachers, who tritte, with the season's wishes trife, with the season's Wishes. There were danty little handkerchies, books, eards, sachet-bags, fruits and pretty little knicknacks that skilful fingers had made, and for her. Aud to crown it all, there was a note from one teacher, inviting her to spend the holiday week with her at her home on the farm. For a moment she ras orerwhelmed, and then a flood of thanksgiving rushed over her.
The sight of her radiant face was thanks enough for,her friends, and the dear day had for her, thereafter, always a sweeter and broader signiticance.
Such a happy evening she spent preparing for that visit to the country. Such a glorious ride over the snowy roads. Such kindly welcomes from one and all. Such a delightful old farm-bouse. Such merriment and laughter. Such a fat old turver as licized up a row in the bis oven ou Sunday, for the most astonishingly happy Christmas dinner. Such a wishbone as fonnd itself by the most remarkably happy chance on her plate. such fun and hilarity. There never was such a glorious, kindly, happy week, and there never were such delightful, kindly people; no, never. Why, she returned to her work a new creature.
She is the happy mistress of a pretty home of her own, now, but every Christmas some little memento goes to those who helped cheer that sad, first city Christmas.
M. M. Moore.

\section*{AN OLD.FASHIONED GIRL.}

She can peel and boil potatoes, make a salad of tomatoes, but she doesn't know a Latio notn from Greek.
Anil so well she cooks a chicken that your appetite would cuicken, but she cannot tell what's modern from antique.
She knows how to set a table, and make order out of babel, but she doesn't know Eurjpides from Kant.
Once at making pie I caught her-Jore, an expert must have taught her-but she doesn't know true eloqnence from rant. She has a firm conviction one ought only science, not a bit
And the way she makes her bonnets sure is worth a thousand somnets, bit she docsn't yearn for eulture, not a whit. She can make her wraps and dresses till fellow fast confesses, that there's not another maiden half so sweet.


She's immersed in home completely from Browning not a line can she repte: Wel!, in fact she's just a woman, gemt
orable and human, and her fault, she villing to admit.
Twere foolish to haie tarried, so
went off and got married, and I tell y went of and got married, and
an mighty glad ol it.

\section*{\(\$ 100\) REWARD, \(\$ 100\)}

The reader of this paper will lee pleased to learn






EHOME TOPICS; city of money that exists in our country at present, wil necessitate the strictest economy in very many where hundreds and even thousands of men are out of work, but ing that in the average American home there is much food wasted through ignorance, and much money paid for ligh-priced articles of food, which furnish less nutriment than others which mish less nutriment than others which economy depends partly on the kind of food materials used, it depends stil cooked.
Meats.-Where a family must buy al their meat, the cost of this one article is almost equal to that of everything else. A pound of porter-housesteak costs from sixteen to twenty-five cents, and will be eaten A pound of round steak contains more nutriment, costs about two thirds as much and if chopped fine, pressed into a calze and broiled in a double wire broiler, or tizing.
A piece of the shank can be bought for ten cents, put over a slow fire in cold it will be found tender four hours, whel the addition of vegetables, a nice soup can be inade from the broth. The meat will furnish a dinner for three persons, and way to serve this meat is to chop it while warm, season it with salt and pepper, add the marrow from the bone, putit in a pud-ding-dish, spread the top with mashed potato, rounding it up in the center, and slightl. the oven long enough to brown be mixed together, made into croquettes and fried for breakfast. The one importaut thing in cooking the cheaper pieces of meat is to let them cook slowly, merely simmer, and cook a long time.


If you wish to make soup, put the meat into cold water with a little salt; if not,
put it into boiling water enough to come half over it; let it boil about five minutes, turning it over once or twice, and then set the pot where it will cook very slowly. In this way the juice is retained in the meat; it is cooked so as to be tender and digestible and fuel is saved.
Scrapple.-Select a piece of beef as for soup and cook it until very tender. Refine, using only the lean meat. Set the broth off the fire until it is cold, then skin fire. When and return the broth to the taste and thicken with corn meal as for mush. Set it on the back of the stove and let it cnok slowly for at least forty minutes. Fifteen minutes before it is donc, stir in the chopped meat. Wheu it is done pour
it into long, narrow bread-pans. This makes a delicious breakfast dish, sliced thin and fried on a griddle. It is very nutritious and takes the places of meat. fresple may be made from any other fresh meat in the same way. The heads scrapple.
Beef's Heart.-Although the heart is yet if it is.simmered slowly in a closelycovered pot for six or seven hours it will be as tender as the choicest tenderloin. A neck-piece is sweet and tender meat, when cost half as much as the so-called choice

A NuRsERY SCREEN.-A young mother vhich was so convenient I must let her describe it. She said: "My house is not large enough to have a nursery, so baby's toilet must be made by the sitting-room fire. Often, when I was washing him, a door would be opened and a dranght of cold air come in, so I made this screen by taking a large clothes-horse and tacking retonne on the outside of each panel. Then the idea came to me that I could put some little hooks in the upper bars and have a place to hang his nightie during the day and his dresses, etc., at night Afterwards I thought of putting a pinushion and some pockets on one panel when I an ready to dress the boy, I set my sereen near the stove, with my chair auid in
good. Mucilage will not do, as it stains. I will attend to any personal inquiries, or purchase material for any one wishing to
know more about

\section*{Louise Long Christie.}

\section*{CHRISTMAS CANDY.}

An authority on candy-making says: "The whole difficulty of candy-making is the effect of certain things on the boilcd sugar. Sugar when boiled to called the main clear if not stirred. If it is dis arbed by stirring or dipping of nuts this reason, vinegar or other acid is aldect, which to a large extent prevents the clond Which to a large extent prevents the clond
ing. Here are three rules to remen

\section*{\begin{tabular}{c} 
Aroind stirine \\
or disturine \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\ \(\substack{\text { or ardisurinigg } \\ \text { cumas that is }}\)}
meant to be
clear. Never
when pouring
scrape the
saucepan over
it or allow any
of the scrap-
ings to fall
into it. Al-
ways use a
ways use a
thick sauce-
sugar. \({ }_{\text {Vanidia }}\)
Cream. - Boil of granulated
washbowl inside, and everything is at my \(\mid\) sugar with half a pint of water. After the hand. When I am through, the screen is sugar has slowly dissolved, add a large folded and set back against the wall, and tablespoonful of vinegar and one teaspoonverything is put away at once. The ful of gum arabic dissolved in a very little the other two, when it is closed. I from the fire, flavor, and as soon as it can be
wouldn't do without my nursery screen handled, pull until white.
for anything in the world."

\section*{Maxda McL.}

\section*{TISSUE-PAPER.}

Although the art of making paper flowers is not new itself, yet the perfection which tissue-paper is brought to in these days, make them seem quite different from those of years ago. With the exquisite tints self could be imposed upon. Then, too, the crape-paper takes the place of silk in many of its uses.
Silk lamp-shades were not a very great success, as they were expensive, and when soiled could not be cleaned or renewed; but the sliades inade of crape-paper are much cheaper, and the paper being of a tough texture, it can be handled as well as cloth. It can be sewed or pinned or stuck into shape with paste.
For a lamp-shade a bolt of the crape-paper is nccessary. It should be measured the right depth, and gathered with a needle and thread to fit the shade. Around the top it can be
finished with a full quilled ruche of
French paper the same color. Then the crape-paper
can be draped to suit the taste, or pulled out along the it a ruflied apit a ruflled The crapepaper has
abouttenfeet abouttenfeet
to the bolt, and comes in
 all sorts of
delicate colors, or in white with tinted edges. The tints, however, can be applied by the use
of water-colored paints. It costs from forty-five to fifty-five cents a bolt, the scarlet being the most expensive color. The French paper is from three to five cents a sheet. The red in this being the expensive color.
bunches of large flowers - chrysanthe mums or lotus blossoms being the favorite ones, or large roses. Leaves and stems can be bought already made, though some make their own stems by twisting the or winding heavy twine with it.
A very nice, made paste also comes for
handled, pull until white. sugar and one cupful of Porto Rico molasses. Put on the stove where it will not burn, but boil briskly until it is stringy as it falls from the spoon. Add two ounces of grated chocolate, let simmer (not boil)
for five minutes; then take from the fire for five minutes; then take from the fire or dessert-spoonful of very sweet butter. Flavor with one teaspoonful of good vanilla extract. Cream or butter and flavoring fire and has ceased bubbling.
The foundation for all
made boiling the candies is sugar and water, in the proportion stirring; eupfuis of sugar to one cupful of and one fourth of a teaspoonful of water, and one farth a a cold water can be rolled into a creamy ball. Set aside until lukewarm, then stir until white or knead on the molding-board can then be used with dates, pineapples, almonds, figs, cocoanuts or chocolate, and
colored to suit the flavoring. For orange, the juice and grated rind is used. Cranbeets, deep red, and fresh spinach cut into alcohol will tint pale green. For dcep ycljelly will give a pretty red, also. Chopped hickory-nut meats kneaded in with the ream are very nice. For molasses taffy, put a quart of good
molasses in an iron saucepan, and boil for half an hour over a slow fire. When it begins to thicken, add half a teaspoonful of sifted baking-soda. ad if it is rather brittle, pull as soon as is cool enough to handle
\(\qquad\) St. Tit
cures. \(\qquad\)
Dance. One bottle Dr. Fenner's specific -


Beeman's Pepsin Gum.


ONLY ONE
WEDDING PRESENT.


 GRIMA'I CHENNA TEA CO.,

\section*{EPPS'S COCOA}

BREAKFAST-SUPPER.
govern the operations of digestiou and nutrition, and ya carefulapplication of the fine propertiee of welltables with a delicately flavored beverage which may
save us many heavy doctorg' bills. It is by the judl cious use of sucllagrticlecs of diet that a constitution
nay be gradually built no un till very tendency to disease. Hund treds of sulutle maladies is a weak point. We may eccape many a fatalat shat ber by
keepina ourselves well fortifed with pure blood and ploperly nourisbed frame." - Civil Service Gazelte. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only
in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus :
IAMES EPPS JAMES EPPS \& Co., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists,

FREE TRIAL
 Adiathreading shuttle and automatle bobbin winder.
manufacturers lit and and heavy work. Buy of the agents and dealers large
manta proits. Send at once for catalogue and testimonials
frree. Adress (in full) CASH BUYERS' UNION,
\(158-164\) W. Van Buren St., Dept. 24 Chicago, III.

 HOME
QUEEN
PAPER FOR WOM EN
Witively enchanting- prof



> 以 \(2=2020\)
Agents for this paper make big
wages six days in the week.
(1) ix diturithold.

\section*{A DAINTY GIFT.BOOK}

An exquisite gift-book for a prospective mother can be made of water-color paper. A pretty design for the cover is a wreath of maiden-hair ferns, violets or pansies,
with two or three cherub faces just inside with two or three cherub faces just inside
the wreath. Fasten the leaves together by the wreath. Fasten the leaves together by
means of a silken cord or ribbon run through tiny holes in the back, aud tie it in a flufiy bow.
Inscribe within the pages the following poem, which is from the pen of Siduey 0 Holmes:

MOTHERHOOD.
Have looked upon thy face; never yet have clasped thee A mother's fond embrace As yet, elose meeting near my hear,
Of my own beiug thou'rt a part. Of my orra beiug thourf a par. That heart supplies my life and thine Belug of mystery
And with its every And with its every throb 1 send What are thy dreams, my wondrou
Are they of worlds, whose azurt?
Are they of worlds, whose a
so lately thou hast trod? For thou'rt a spirit, that I know, Can I forget the awe I felt When first I knew such with me dwelt? When first with feeble fluttering Thy spirit inly stirred, A faiktly quivering, trembling thing That half reluctantly had come To seek a new aud untried home. Life is before thee, darling mine, With all its hopes and fearsSad, joyful life, sweet, bitter life, Laden with smiles and tearsAnd what existence holds for thee Is hidden in Futurity.
1 often think that thou wilt find This but a dreary earth; sometimes think that thou mayest live To curse thy very birth; For thou a spirit, child of mine, And yet, I do not fear to launch The precious freighted bark, Filled though it be with untold wealth, Upon life's waters dark. I do not fear-God sits abo
Thy mind to rear-I cannot tell Perhaps 'twill not be mine; I do not know-I may yield up Just time, perhaps, for one long kiss, And then to leave thee motherless. It would be hard, methiuks, to go And leave thee thus alone Thy mother, tender one
Warm hearts will gird thec 'round, my love, But what can peer a mother's love? If this be so, remember, love, Thy mother breathed for thee a praye Even with her latest sigh; And Oh! may it to her be given To meet and know her child in heaven. 1 sit and ponder on the guise In which thon'lt greet the day; Hast thou thy father's kingly eye, Or inine of gentler ray?
Hast thou his Hast thou his ample forehead fair? Hast thou my brown luxuriant hair? Wilt thou present thyself a son Of Adam's lordly race? Or, as a daughter fair of Eve,
Shrinking in pensive grace? Will men confess thy benuties power? Will genius b Dreams! Dreams! But eome, my darling one
And let us see thy face And let us see thy face;
Come to thy father's sheltering arms,
Tliy mother's fond embrace. Thy mother's fond embrace. Aud God, our father, sits advent, loveAud God, our father, sits above.

FOR CHRISTMAS EVE
Although the time-honored Christmas tree will ever be a favorite, most Sabbath schools or other organizations observing the Christmas festivities; as a body prefer uow and then, something new as a partic ular attraction, and we suggest some things that have been very popular
If for any cause it should seem better to have a tree, an angel fashioned from white
paper and suspended just above the a beautiful addition. The size of tree ind height of ceiling, must of course ree and the size of the angel, but as a rule a heist the size of the angel, but as a rule a height tory. The form of the angel should suggest flight, and in one outstretched haud she should hold a star or lighted taper-in
the other a scroll. If suspended from the ceiling by a cord or fine wire, the warm atmosphere of the room or waves of ai
will keep it in motion as though flying.

A christmas post-office,
If well carried out, cess. Cheap nuslin is printed to represen the front of post-office boxes. When stretched on a frame on the rostrum, they nake a very good representation of a postoffice. Instead of the usual small delivery-


\section*{Baby's Hamper.}
enough to allow the entire audience to see
Santa Clans, who poses as post-master, Santa Claus, who poses as post-master, and
who comes to the window to deliver the who comes to the window to deliver the
mail as it is called. A list of families is mail as it is called. A list of families is
made. and each family is given a nuuber made. and each family is given a nuube
for their box the same as in post-office de for their box the same as in post-office de-
livery, and each individual in turn walks to the window and calls for his or her mail guards taking care that they stand at the window no longer than necessary, and on or more persons being employed inside to hand the packages to Santa Claus to de liver as they are called for. If the audi ence is large it is well to have the presents limited to one to each person, or else have them so arranged that all belonging to each one may be given out to them at the

\section*{each one mame time.
same}

In the use of the Christmas post-office there can be no display of preseuts, unless to one side of the office is a display of mailbags hanging similar to those in a postalfar. These bags may be printed on dark-brown paper, and be so attached to the edge of the table as to simulate the interior of a car, and on the table may be placed such presents as are most showy, as though protruding from the mouth of an overflowing mail-bag.

CHRISTMAS HoUse
Is a wonderful source of delight to the youngsters, while the older ones enjoy it almost as much. By a skilful arrangement almost as much. By a skilfut arrangement of framework and printed paper, one half
of a log house with a huge chimney, is of a \(\log\) house with a liuge chimmey, is
erected on the stage, the front of it being erected on the stage, the front of it being roof. The back of the house must stand agaiust a curtain as though only a part of the roof showed. At the proper time a jingling of bells and tramp of feet is heard, which, at the shout of "Whoa," from Santa Claus, promptly stops. In a moment Santa Claus appcars on the roof, pack on
back, and disappears down the chimney.

\section*{simulated by placiug in sticks of partly} burued or charred w
terns back of them.

A christmas stocking
Serves uicely to give something uew for a small gathering. From an evergreen arch vith bran from the toe and heel of which small presents appear to be bursting out. small presents appear to be bursting out. troming and appareutly spilling down over trnding and appareutly spilling down over
the sides. If desired, two smaller stockings unay be hung, oue on each side of the larger one; or some presents may be hung on the arch and the others placed on tables back or to the side of it.

> C'lara Sensibaugh Everts.

\section*{A FEW CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS}

Santa Claus will pass by many an empty stockiug this year, I fear, as the "hardtimes panic" is so universal that it must have reached his domain, also. While cash is so scarce, we might eveu yet help the old fellow out a trifle.
- There are few farmers nowadays who do not take a number of periodicals, and a few kinds are preserved on file for future reference. Why not send a year's series of some one of them to a friend or relative, who does uot take the same one, for Christmas? If you can spare more, several presents might be made to different ones. Good readiug is always acceptable,
Perhaps the children have toys, almost as good as uew, that they have grown away from. A little fixing would remodel them iuto a suitable Christmas present for
a younger meniber of your family, or some other.
Are there games which your children are tired of? Some others would be glad of them.
Just put on your thinking-cap, and you


Baby's Lap-pad.
At the same time a subdued stamping and jingling of bells is beard and the heads of
will be surprised to see how much you will find about the house that ean be fixed up for Christuas with but very little expense. There are a good miany articles written in favor ol putting aside so much of Christmas giving. I am in favor of moderation and keeping within one's ineome; but please do not forget the children. Their Cluristmas joys will be something to
which stockings are tlickly hanging, the last of which Santa Claus is busily filling. Of course each stocking has beeu previously filled aud a uame attached. These Santa Claus takes down in turn and hauds out to the owners, interspersing many comical remarks as he. works. A
smouldering fire in the fireplace may be
and I would try to have no empty wee
stocking if I could beg, borrow or find stocking if I could beg, borrow or
even a red apple and a big, fat cooky.

\section*{BABY'S BELONGINGS.}

When the baby arrives and forms one of the family, it brings with it many individualities not at once thought of. The preparatiou of the first wardrobe is always a great pleasnce to the expectant mother. But as it progresses its wants and needs derelop just the same as any other individual. Among the little luxuries designed for baby, are several I would like to describe to yon, for even luxuries become Just now it is the fad to make a coming baby presents. All the frieuds and kinfolks send something for the layette, and in many cases vie with each other to send something novel, just as one does who is looking for wedding presents.
The bath-blanket is a very ruuch needed article. While some mothers use a flannel apron when bathing the baby, others prefer an article to wrap it in.
A square of white flannel is hemmed and briar-stitched on the hem. Then a design of sweet peas or clover is scattered


Baby's Robe.
over it, and worked in outline with washsilk, and a couplet:
"When baby's bath is ove
Outlined in scraggy, irregular lettering, is worked in one color

\section*{My baby is as rosy}

Is another appropriate conplet
A bed-spread, made of numbleached, artlinen with figures-fruit or flowers-outlined upon it, is pretty. It can be doue in blocks, six inches synare, and then put
together like patchwork, and lined with a together like patchwork, and lined with a
color in wash-silk or silesia. Fach block contains a design
Knit bands are preferable to flamnel ones, and wear muntly longer. They can be purchased for one dollar apiece, are ribbed
and have a tab in front to pin the diaper to. the clothes, is a great convenience. This can be of willon, or a cracker-box. It
should be upholstered in white swiss over phink or blue silesia, and have delicate pink or bow der pint between the padding on the inside. Siraps of riblem slionld conte arross the top to simmlate the straps of the
trunk. It is nuch nuore convenient to trunk. It is murd more ennrenient to
find the clothes if the are all in one place. find the clothes if they are all in one place.
This lap-pad is a very nseful articlemade of white formantniwn wool, in plain erocheting, with : simple shell edge,
edged with a pale color, and made like a edilow-slip, opern at one end; in between pillow-slip, open at, one end; inbler ween
is slipped a picce of white, rulbbr foth.
Then it is finished with il crean-whiteribbon all around and tied in a boil at one bon all aromnd, and tied in a bow at one
end or in the midlle of the short side. A crawling rug is made of either
an old blanket, or of felt lined. Fignres
 grows into notichng things, these figures
will anmse it many times. A set of a dozen full-sized ligures can be furnished for twenty-fire cent:-
The rohe illustrater
dress for christening makes a ver chowy ily made from a slip-pattern: pleating the material in two pleats in front before cutand ruftles of lace or the beinsertion shonld be rery soft and fine. Mall would be rery smitahle. There is no end to ba-
by's wants, hut Lhere is to Lony spare.
LHRTIE.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{7}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
A Christmas wish-why, friend of mine, \\
If loving wishes make \\
The Christmas-tide, then all my year \\
Is Christmas for your sake. \\
Yet, just to please your faucy, dear, I'll weave a little rhyme With holly sprigs and metletoeMeet for the Christmas-time. \\
May all the paths you ever tread Be lise the holly-green, And lighted up with friendly smiles Like holly's burnished sheen. \\
May all the thoughts you ever have Be, like the mistletoe, Bedccked with pearls; and all your deeds Pure as the Christmas snow. \\
Yule-logs of love burn in your heart With rosy warmth and cheer, And care-well, may she come, at most, Like Christmas-onee a year.
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{the christmas tree.}
"Name methe tree of the deepest roots; In bleakest weather which blooms aright, And buds and bears in a single night.
"Please thy saintship, no eyes hatio se Thy wondrous orchards of evergrcen; But where is the wean who doth not long
The whole year through for thy liarvest whe Curistinas tree hatlu struck deep roong In human hearts, its wintry fruits In human hearts, its wintry fruits.
Are sweet with love, and the bairns believe It buddeth and beareth on Holy Eve
The Christmas tree is generally supposed to have originated in Germany, though some wise authorities of recent date undertake to show that it had its birth in the more northern regions of Iceland and Greenland. We know, however, that the custom of hanging pretty gifts on the brilliantly-lighted tree at this joyous time, was in use in the Fatherland long before it was introduced into English or American households; lience, it is very natura for us to trace it back to Germany, where tradition informs us that the first Christmas tree, was seen in 1632. In an old French legend, written as early as 1200 , there is mention made of a Christmas tree illuminated with many candles, hung waxen image of the infant Christ. Othe waxen its are oiven by ealy writers of the custom. One tells of a Christmas tree of ancient date being hung by the thot ancieping its gifts upon those for whon, dropping wius gin they were iutended. In Mexico and Spain the observance is attended with both religious and social festivities.
In our own land the Christmas tree blooms in almost every household, its branches loaded with gifts that bring happiness to the little ones of whom Christ himself said, "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven.
Many overburdened mothers of little children dread the work entailed by a Christmas tree, but if preparations are begun in time it is not the undertaking that is supposed. A pine or cedar stree brought from the woods, cut from our should be obtained in time to trim its branches evenly, and then set it firm ly in a block of wood. Small wax candles, with the little tins to fasten them securely on the tree, can be purchased by the dozen at a cost of six or eight cents. Several dozen will be required, of various colors. Popcorn strung and hung on in festoons, make a very pretty ornament, as do and suspended by a thiread
Children enjoy making little gilt, silver and bright-colored paper-horus and bags, to hold presents and be hung on the trees. Small gifts which can now be purchased so very cheap, may be selected for various members of the family, with a view to articles, such as pincushions, pen-wipers, book-marks, needle-books, head-rests, dusters and others, can be made by the members of each other, and the older We know a family where only home-
made presents are given at Christmas, and made presents are given at Christmas, and
it is wonderful to see the pleasure derived from the making of these by the innocent household for weeks, lest some one will discover the nature of their gifts, and whe gifts made by papa evince delight at the gifts made by chubby little fingers, glow with pride, and a degree of pleasure is felt that is not known in many households where costly gifts adorin the Christmas tree.
It is, after all, the spirit of love and goo and cheers the home.
Christmas is the especial festival of childhood, rendered sacred to the little
ones by the memory of the divine chilones by the memory of the divine chilbe humored as far as possible in the
\(\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { selection of gifts. It the tiny girl wants } \\ & \text { a large doll, why not get it instead of the }\end{aligned}\right.\) smatl one; or the growing dauglater profers a look b a ring or something else you
want her to have; the boy a sled to a pair of skates, for this, time try to please them
for alas, the thine will come all too soon when it will not be possible to give them
the nnalloyed pleasure it is now in mother's power to bestow.
"Whly do yon go to so much trouble to please yotr hittle children?" was asked of "Becanse I know that it is only now that I can please them," was the answer,
and its echo will sommd in the hearts of and its echo will sound in the hearts of
nany mothers whose children have passed childhoorl.
Let our little ones then be made happy,
and our hearts at this glad season re-echo and our hearts at this glad season re-echo the words of tiny Tim:
"God bless us everyone"

Eliza R. Parker.
Knit Leaf lace, with insertion of two
ROWS.
Cast on 58 st, and knit once across plain First row-sil \(1, \mathrm{k} 1, \%\) oo, p 2 tog, \(\mathrm{k} 2, \mathrm{o}\),
\(\mathrm{k} 2, \mathrm{sl} 11, \mathrm{n}\), pass sl st over st just \(\mathrm{n}, \mathrm{k} 2, \mathrm{o}\) \(\left[\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{k} 2, \mathrm{sl} 1, \mathrm{n}, \text { pass sl st over st just } \mathrm{n}, \mathrm{k} 2, \mathrm{o}, \\ \mathrm{k} 1, \mathrm{o}, \mathrm{k} 2, \mathrm{sl} 1, \mathrm{n}, \text { pass sl st over, } \mathrm{k} 2, \mathrm{o}, \mathrm{k} 2,\end{array}\right.\)

 MEN or WOMEN make \(\$ 10.00\) a day selling the
"Wonderful Christy Bread Siicer." Write yuick
for territory. OHIISTY KNIFE co., Fremont, Ghio.
CUT THE BOY'S SHE MAKES MONEY.
 FROM THE BALL ROOM TO HELL.




ADIES Wegive permanent position inevery comm-
SENT FREE UNITARIAN
PUBHICATIONS

 WOMEN Who want light and easy work, either all time or spare other publishers pay as big cash commis sion. The business is genteol, and promotes good health, besides filling your purse, Write to-day for full particulars Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Ohio.


Gold Dust Washing Powder
is a wonder of effectiveness and economy which no modern housekeeper can afford to do without. Costs much less and goes much farther than any other kind. Sold everywhere.
Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK \& CO., Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal.


FISK MEMORIAL HALL.
American Temperance University

\section*{AT HARRIMAN, TENN.}

FISK MEMORIAL FUND OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS Divided into Shares of ONE DOILAR each, in Memory of GEN. CIINTON B. FISK, ounder of Harrima A Noble Monument to
Idea, in the Higher Co-edueation of the Sexes.
( Picture Tniversity has Si Distinct Dolicited. lege Preparatory; Conservatory of Music; Art Department; Commercial Department and a First-class Gymnasium. Full corps of Experieneed Teaehers.

Second Term opened Dec. 5; 200 Students Enrolled.
Dr. R. Sehiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., will mail Cure free to any sufferer. He advertises by giving it away. Never fails to give instant
relief in wortst cases and eures where others
fail. Name this paper and send your fail. Name this paper and send y
and address for a free trial package.

Agents for this paper get Big Pay.

Harriman has 4,000 people, ten ehurches, NO SALOONS. Beautiful Mountain Scenery Pure Water; Superb Climate. A safe place for sons and daughters. For courses of study

DR. U. F. SPENCE, Chancellor, on HRRTMTN A. H. HOpKINS, Vice Chancellor, HARMINAN,
(1)w Sunday Gfternoon.

THE TWO DOORS.*
Whisper "Farewell!" at midnight,
To the Old Year whisper low: Then open the Western door, Open, and let himgo.
The work of the hands not good; The will of the wavering mind; The words of the lips not kind;

Faith that is broken and lost; Hopes that are fading and dim
Love that is selfich and rainThese, let him carry with him. Whisper farewell to your doubts, - To follies and faults that you kno
Then open the Western door, Then open the Western door,
With the old Year let them go. Turn to the sun-rising next,
When shadows are growing thin Set open the Eastern domr,
And welcome the New-Year in.
Welcome the order brave "More faithfully do your part" Welcome the brighter hope,
Welcome the kinder heart
Welcome the daily work; Clasp hands with the household love Lift hands in the household prase

Forgotten be all mistakes
And orer again begin,
When you open the Eastern door

\author{
In the dales of Westmoreland it is customary to
}

\section*{SPARROWS AND FARTHINGS}

Youvg Freethinker" writes to the words of the Bible are untrue as applied to our own
times." And he says, "Take the passage, 'Are not two sparare not," Oh, well, I aging? I say they Freethinker that the passage quoted may not apply to this day and this generation. But that is the fault of this generation; the Bible is all right. It is
only we who are all wrong. Two sparrows only we who are all wrong. Two sparrows were sold for a farthing then, and I don't
suppose inspiration itself could foresee that, in the year 1893, in the United States of Amcrica, a race of human beings would wring from a starving neighbor one dollar. and eighty-five cents for a spring chicken no bigger than a robin, or two dollars for a squab three days out of the shell, and would make butter out of dead cattle, and when their children asked for bread would give them a preparation of alum, and would catch imported sardines off the coast of Maine, and would sell "bob-veal" in the public market, and would mix split peas in the coffee and sand in the sugar. I suppose it was the intention to burn the old globe up before a generation arose that was capable of doing such things. Of course, rou can't make the Bible fit our
day, my son. Omnipotence could not do day, my son. Omnipotence could not do the Bible. But you can make our day and generations fit the Bible. Suppose you try that. Commence at the other end of the bridge, and by the time you get Wall
street fitted to the Sermon on the Mount, you will be gratified to see that you have landed the country safely on the old "two sparrows for a farthing" basis.-Burdelte.

Jesus appears to have devoted himself specially to prayer at times when his life
was unusually full of work and excitement. His was a very busy life; there was nearly always "inany coming and going" about him. Sometimes, however,
there was such a congestion of thronging objects that he had scarcely time to eat.
But even then he found time to pray. Indeen, these appear to have been with hinn seasons of inore prolonged prayer more went there a famc abroad of him,
and great multitudes came together to hear and to be healed by him of their
intimities, bont he withdrew himself into the wilderness and prayed.
Many in our day know what this eon gestion of occupation is-they are swept
off their feet with their engagernents, and this a reason for not praying. Jesus made a reason for praying. Is there any of the wisest have in this respect done as Jesus did. When Luther had a specially busy and exciting day, he allowed himself
a longer time than usual for prayer
beforehand. A wise man once said that beforehand. A wise man once said
he was too busy to be in a hurry; meant that if he allowed himself become hurried he could not do all he had to do. There is nothing like prayer for
producing this calm self-possession. When the dust of business so fills your room that it threatens to choke you, sprinkle it with the water of prayer, and then you ean cleanse it out with comfort and ex-pedition.-Iames Stall:er.

SUBMISSION TO GOD'S WILL.
Remember, it is the will of a wise God that we submit ourselves, who has his eternal reasons for the events he prepares for us, who sees the various uses of the nothing haphazard, and who knows nothing haphazard, and who know: results before he has taken his measures We may, indeed, be uneasy about the sitnation we prepare for ourselres, for we do not know ourselves well enough to decide what is best suited for us, and in our choice we usually consult the interests of our passions more than those of our

But the Christian, submissire to God's will, is comforted by knowing the wisdom of him in whom he trusts.
has his reasons," says he, "for they are unknown to me, thes are none the less wide and adorable. I must not measure his incomprehensible views by my poor, limited knowledge. I cannot me will lead. But since his hand has traced them, I have to walk without fear " raced often leads to the promised lapd by He often leads to the promised land by circuitons routes and over barien deserts, and almost always conceals his all the merit of submission and trust.-Mussillon.

\section*{one needed thing}

The sawmill is a very old-fashioned one. It has an up-and-down saw, and the whecl that used to move it was driven by the race. That used to flow throngh the millseems to lack is still there. The mili pnshed up against the saw, is still on the earriage-way, and the work of sawing has years no progress has been made. The vears no progress has been made. The The machinery is rustr, and the timbers The machinery is rustr, and the timbers rotting. No oiling or repairs will make it Are there not churches like this dead mill? The machinery may be all perfect; the work may be well laid out; but the chinery will fail unless there is power to move it. The power is the Holy Spirit. Only his reriving and renewing intluence can move the machinery of a dead church, or impart life to a dead soul. Let us, first of all, seek power from on high.

NOT YET.
The Parisian mob came around the Tuileries. The national guard stood in said to Louis Philippe, "Shall I nire now? Shall I order the troops to fire? With one rolley we can clear the place."
minutes Philippe
Philippe, and then Loui said to the fire" "Wo," said the general "it is tome
don't you see that the soldiers a exclanging armis with the ritizens? It is Philippe. "Not yet" has ruined many a soul and hindered many a notable en

MAKING A VIRTUE OF NECESSITY.
child was told to bring her father's lippers, but she didn't want to leave her play. At length she went for them very sinile, saring: "I's bwinged 'em, papa, but I guess you neerln't say: 'Thank you," cause I only did it with my hands; my heart kept saying 'won't.'" That is abou the only way some people obey God.

MANNERS.
Did you ever think what beautiful few minutes he could in eve friends with a total stranger. What a charm his recorded greetings and parting words! Surely, if wre try to copy hinl at all, we should try to the least of the beantiful examples whicl he set us.

Best

\section*{External} Remedy. feeling. He needs an
Allcock's Porous Plaster on the chest and high up between the shoulder blades.

In another person the cold attacks the stomach, bringing on indigestion. He should put an Allcock's Porous Plaster over the pit of the stomach.

With some people a cold manifests itself immediately in the back. There are shooting pains, or a stiffness which makes it extremely difficult to stand erect after stooping over. For those the one thing needful is an Allcock's Porous Plaster on the small of the back

Wherever the pain may be there is the place for an
Allcock's \({ }^{\text {Poraus }}\) plaser
the best external remedy known in such cases.


A GOOD REASON.
Iisitor.-"An' hare ye never bin married, Mr. Batcli ?"



CENTS


TIE OWEN
THE OWEN
ELECTRIC BELT.
nimainad Alpree!


\section*{Selections.}

TsOME HOMERIC RELICS. He Smithsoniau Institution at Washington has lately received a wonderful collection of Tro-
jan relics, the gift of Madame Schliemann, widow of Dr: Schliemann, the great archæol-
re are one hundred and eightygist. There are one hundred and eighty-
ight of these articles, and although they have little intrinsic worth, their historic value is very great. Most of the ornaments and vessels of gold and silver which were
dug from the ruins were sold to different museums, to pay for the cost of excavation, but Dr. Schliemaun made many fine gifts of unique collectious to various museums, practice.
practice. Until Dr. Schliemann dug down thirtyfive feet into the earth and found the city fhought to be a myth. Four cities had been built one upon the other, and had decayed in turn. But there was still the original Troy, and three thousand years after its destruction its street
An enormous quantity of all sorts of relics was found, especially pottery and
bronze. The pottery was almost all shatbronze. The pottery was almost all shat-
tered, but could be reproduced. As Troy existed in the bronze age, before the use of iron was discovered, the arms and imple-
ments found were generally of bronze. ments found were generally of bronze. Among those sent to the smithsonian are are also several ivory needles, about four inches long, used by Trojan women three thousand years ago, and numerous whorls - wheels used in spinning.

There are bone spoons and sharpened sticks, which the Trojans used for knives and forks. Drinking-vessels are
ous and in many different forms.
The purpose for which most
The purpose for which most of these articles were designed is plain enough. But
there is a small ivory ball, about as big as there is a small ivory ball, about as bing as woman, looking at it, declared instantly that it was a dal
from improbable.
The Sniithsoniau is full of ancient objects of the profoundest interest, but the Trojan cxhibit is perhaps the most striking and valuable of thein all.

\section*{captious critics.}

Do you know that there is nothing in the world that is more useless than mere criticism for criticism's sake?
There were two men once driving across buggy going in front and another in a buggy behind, and this man behind, whenever the mau in front picked out the road, then when he went in a certaiu way, said,
"Do not go that way." And when he turned out to avoid a nass of water, he said, "Go through it." And finally the man in front turned around and said, "Sec and I will go behind." And the man behind said, "Oh, no, I would a great deal rather stay behind and find fault.' Do you know
people like that?
When Michael Angelo's preat statine When Michael Angelo's great statue of
David was placed for the first time in the plaza in Florence, all the people were hushed in wonder before the majesty of the great statue, except Soderini, who was
the dude of Florence. Soderini looked at the statue from differeut points of view with a critical air, and then he said, "Don't yon think that nose a little too long?" And the great sculptor took his chisel and his mallet, and laid the mallet against the and as he went up he took' a little marble little the feature of the statue, and let the marble dust fall, hut did not really alter Soderini looked at the statue critically; lonked at it from this point of view and looked at it from that point of view, and then he said, "It is precisely right."
Do you not see that there are ever so sake of criticising, and they are the most useless of people?-Rev. Wayland Hoyt.

\section*{A NEW CURE FOR ASTHMA.}

Medical science at last reports a positive cure
for Asthma in the Kola plant, found on the the
Congo river, Whest African. So great is their
fnith in its wonderful curative Kola Importing Co., 1114 Broadway, New Sork,
ire sending out large trial cases of the Kola
Conpound free to all sufferers from asthma Conpound free to all sufferers from asthma
Send your name and address on postal card
and they will send you a trial case by mail free

\section*{BATTEN THE CRACKS.}

With the approach of cold weather come nany little jobs that demand attention. One of terything snug and tight about the cow-
ever barn, putting hinges on some of the doors, nailing down Yoose bōards, putting buttons on the windows, etc. Nothing needs to be done more than to batten the cracks aud nail boards over all the open knotholes. We do not need to point out the
advantages of doing this; every farmer advantages of doing this; every lecidedly
kuows from experience how dell uncomfortable it is to have a draught of cold air strike him in the small of the back or around the legs. It is just as uncomfortable to an animal as a man.
What we urge is to attend to this job during the very first spare hour or so. This is apparently such a trifling piece of work, that the tendency is to put it off day after day, firmly resolving to do it tomorrow, and it is finally neglected untha the hammer and nails are seized and some loose boards are dug out of the snow and work is commeuced iu earnest-but seldom finished. Driving nails when the thermoueter is down near zero and the wind blowing fifteen miles an hour, is a job that no oue with experience "hankers
after," and after the hammer comes down on the thumb once or twice and the fingers are stiff, one is apt to think that, after all, those cracks and holes should be left open for ventilation. So we urge our readers to attend to this work at once. It means more milk and butter, feed saved, perhaps comes to cast up the columns of profit and
comes
loss.

\section*{DON'T DO THAT}

Never call on people just at bedtime or during dinner, or befo
stairs in the morning.
Never stop people who are hurrying along the street, and detain them for ten or twenty minutes.
Never, when you see two people engaged miscellaneous conversation.
miscellaneous conversation. "this, that and
Never begin to talk about "then everything" to auy one who is trying to read the 11
thing else.
Never fail to keep an appointment
Never inconvenienee people by comiug in late at church, theater, lecture or con Never delay

\section*{returning books}

Never tell long stories of which you yourself are the hero.
Never spcak disrespectfully of you parents, laugh at your wit, but they will despis

\section*{you for it}

Never talk when others are singing o doing anything else for your amusement, begin to talk upon a difficent topic.

\section*{Lightring cookery.}

Prince Bismarck's old chef, who is now head cook in a Berliu restaurant, recently won a novel bet, and gave a surprising exHe had wagered fifty dollars that he could kill, clean, cook and serve a chicken all in six minutes. The wager was decided at night in the cafe of the restaurant, in the presence of a big crowd. The cook
appeared at nine o'clock on an improvised platform, upon which stood a gas cooking stove. He held a live chicken high over
his head, and the fowl cackled loudly. One his head, and the fowl cackled loudly. One
blow of the keen carver severed the head blow of the keen carver severed the head from the neck, and the cook began to pick the feathers with great swiftness. It took just one minutc to get rid of every feather. In less than another minute the expert had opened and cleaned the fowl, and had. placed it upon a broiler on the gas-stove. seasoning the fowl as it cooked. It lacked just a second of the sixth minute wheu he stcpped from the platform and served the chicken
the narrowest railroad
The narrowest narrow-gage operation is a twenty-inch road in North Carolina. This little pocket-edition road runs between Hot Springs, on the Tennessee border, to Laurel river, a distance but twenty-four miles. It is not as yet
provided with passenger engines and coaches, but it is well fitted for the puran outlet for the timber of that region.-


Hope's Wall Pocket Design.


COLUMBUS Clock,
upon receipt of 25 cents.
SHE WIKIKINSO 3 Randolyh St., Chicago

\section*{Glimpses \\ No World's Fair.. \\ \(4190 \begin{gathered}\text { WHITE CITY } \\ \text { airs of THE }\end{gathered}\)}

\section*{All Main Buildings}

All State and Territorial Buildings All Foreign Buildings
Grounds... Statuary... Lagoons...
The Midway Plaisance

PRICES:- Paper covers, inclosed.in bandsome en. elopp, read, mbossed, in aneat box, 81.00 . Sent post Liberal Terms to \(\boldsymbol{A}\) gents.

LAIRD \& LEE, Publishers 265 Wabash avenue
chicago, ill

\section*{A Natural Food.}

Conditions the system arise when ordinary foods cease to build fleshthere is urgent need of arrest-
 ing waste-assistance must come quickly, from

\section*{food sourc}

\section*{Scott's Emulsion}
is a condensation of the life oil reinforced, made easy of digestion, and almost as palatable as milk.

\section*{}

OXR SYSTEM THE BEST
sell 86.00 worth of Teas, Spices and Baking
Powder for us, and get a set of Silver Knives and Forks free, or \(\$ 12.00\) worth, and get a set Niwezemiz

\section*{GIRLS READ THIS!} FREE RIIGS.



PULLMMAN SLEEPERS on Night Trains.
ELEGANT PARLOR-CARS on Day Trains.
DINING-CARS between
CINCINNATI AND GHICACO.




\section*{AGENTS}


\section*{A WONDERFUL NEW METAL.} SUPERIOR TO SOLID SILVER.

 TEASPOONS, per set of 6 , TABLE-SPOONS, per
FORKS, per set of 6 . FORKS, per set of 6 .
EON 1.78

W. G. MORRIS, Wholesale wateches and
Jowelery 273 E. Madison Stu, Chicago, IIl.

\section*{"TOBACCO SPIT EVERYWHERE"}

How often have you noticed it? Ladies'
eyes dilate with horror as they scorn. eyes diate with horror as they. Scornfully gather up their dress and tip-
foe into the car for a seat. The man who is "TOBACCO SPITTING HIS LIF.E NO-TO-BAC.
Because it acts directly on the nerve centres, destroying the nerve craving effects, builds up and improves the
entire nervous system. makes WEAK entire nervous system. Makes WEAK
HEN STRONG. Many report a gain of
len pounds in ten days. You run no
mhysical or financial risk-NO-TO-BAC physical or
sotd under

\section*{OUR GUARANTEE,}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{FWUBLISHER'S
\(\substack{\text { Wer } \\ \text { Hishers } \\ \text { of phb } \\ \text { phis }}\)} & PLAIN AND TOTHE POINT \\
\hline &  \\
\hline & \\
\hline Spaner, yow the & fund \\
\hline Ireliable anc do & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
This we \\
GUARANTEE
\end{tabular}} & \\
\hline & \\
\hline  &  \\
\hline ORTH & \\
\hline & \\
\hline EICHT & IN COLD. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Agents for this anen en an

\section*{THIS PAPER \\ ONE YEAR FREE.}

Any one sending one yearly subscriber to this journal at the regular price, 50 cents, will receive this paper one year Free as a reward for securing the subscriber.
The sulscriber may ohtain any article offered by the publishers of this journal by paying cook Book, and this paper one year, is so cents, and the subscriber jou secure can have the
cook hook and this paper oue fearby paying s5 cents; and vou cal have this paper one year
free as a reward for scnding the subscription, but you are not entitled to any other prenilum.
ceept this offer now, while it is good. It may be withdrawn.
Publishers FARM AND FIRESIDE, Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, 0.

\section*{TWO FOR ONE}

Trwo Periodicals for the Price of One.
We Here Give a List of Papers and Magazines and Their Regular Subscription Price for One. Year. Any One Sending us a Subscription to Any of These Papers at Their Regular Subscription Price,
Will Receive the FARM AND FIRESIDE One Year Free.

3.00
1.00
3.00
5.00
2.00
2.00
1.00
1.00
1.00
1.00
2.00
1.50

\section*{THREE FOR ONE}

Any one sending US their subscription to any of the following named papers at the regular
yearly subseription price; will recelve our two papers, the Farm and Fireside and the Ladles


Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Philadelphia, Pa, or Springfield, Ohio.

\section*{OUR TWO PAPERS}

\section*{FOR}

ONE DOLLAR.
The Farm and Fireside and the Ladies Home Companion will be mailed to the same person one year for one dollar, but no other premium will be included in this offer. The Ladies Home Companion has been greatly enlarged and improved, making it more popular than ever with the ladies. The regular subscription price is One Dollar a year, but for the present both of our papers will be sent to one address for one year for One Dollar. Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Ohio.

\section*{fiarur bltanings.}

\section*{A CHAPTER ON DOGS.}

If every dog in the world were killed it would throw a large credit to the favorable lars and cents are concerned. The feed of dogs, their taxes, and finally their depredations, foot up a large amount. Still the world does not live for dollars and cents.
And how many a child wonld mourn its amusing pet, how many a lock and house hold miss a faithful friend and defender! Burglars, foxes, vermin generally would rejoice at canine extinction. But men who have been pulled by dogs from Alpine suowdrifts, rescued from drowniug, delivered for infuriated bulls or from the burglar's pistol, are not going to loose at night, unless the owner is absolutely sure, that it will uot leave his This is so hard to determiue that it is safest that every dog should be tied, during the the ravages in flocks of slieep wonder fully, as such butchery is geuerally done at night. If every dog runuing loose at night could be shot with impunity, it would be an excellent law, in sheepgrowing districts at least.
If you own a good dog, do not kick him outdoors when you go to bed and tell him to shift for himself. He cannot be expected to remain a good dog long. Get a tight, large dry-goods box, cut a circular hole just big enough for the dog to pass through, in one side of the box near the hole to kecp out the wind. Put on a sloping roof of matcled boards and set the house in an open shed or on the south side of a building. A dog with such a residence, although it is cheap, will learn heavy wire and fasten it near the dog's house, a little higher than your head, so it will not be an obstacle, and carry it out to a tall post and fasten it taut, about six feet high. Striug the ring of the dog's
chain on it before fastening it. It is then but a second's work to suap or unsnap the chain from the dog's collar. The animal back, insuring run out to the post and the way he will make the chain jingle along the wire will make you admire the contrivance. Give the dog an occasional bath with flea-soap, or a rubbing with bagging. Insect-powder, also, will kill fleas if dusted dry into the hair. A dog's food should be varied, with not too much meat, table-scraps, johnny-cake made of meal and fine middlings, with a little bone-meal in it and dried beet-root; stale bread from the baker's will piece out the dog's menu. Remember, also,
important as food
For all purposes of the farmer the Scotch collie is the choice dog. He will not ouly watcher, fond of children, and often a game hunter of vermin, squirrels, etc. sorts-are valuablè animals, not only for hunting rats, but as house dogs; to detect robbers they are unequaled. They are a pox houuds render an excellent service to pouitry-raisers; but setters, pointers and around poultry. They are better kept on
the chain, being ofteu snappy in disposithe chain, being ofteu snappy in disposiNewfoundlands, as they are proue to bite,
and seem especially liable to hydrophobia. A pure New foundliand makes a noble protector, especially for children wheu near the noblest and safest of canine companions, but they are too high-priced for the If possiblc, get a dog in his youth, and Old dogs will not attend school, or at least will iguore their lessous. When training a young dog, do it all alone by. yourself, so nothing will distract him; let him know you are in earnest, enlist his good will weary him with a long lesson, and you
will succeed.-C. H. Crandall, in Country
Gentleman.

\section*{MUD MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD.} There is a place in Warren County called
ndtana Mineral Springs, where Chicago captalists have in vested \(\$ 150,000.00\) in a big cate plant and bath-house, and people are going netic Mineral Mud Baths to cure rheumatism are the strongest have made the mud deposits Many wonderful and miraculous cures have years old, it is famous Any it is but three who are interested can get printed matter by Indiana Minerat Springs, Indiana.

\section*{Harper's Periodicals for 1894}

\section*{HARPER'S MAGAZINE}

Some of the Attractions for the Coming Year:
Stories of the Wild West. By Owen Wister Articles on India. Written and Illustrated by Edwin Lord Wiseks, Parisian Sketches. Bỳ Richard Harding Davis. The Japanese Seasons. Written and Illustrated by Alfred Parsons. Russian and German Articles. By Poultney Bigelow.
Mexican Papers. \(\quad\) Written and Illustrated by Frederic Remington
Re Rome in Africa. By William Sharp. \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { Rome in Airica. } & \text { By Brander Matthews. } \\ \text { Vignettes of Manhattan. } & \text { By St. George Mivart }\end{array}\) Scientific Contributions.
Dramatic Sketches of the French Revolution. By William McLennan.

\section*{TWO STRIKING SERIALS:}

Triby. Written and lllustrated by George du Maurier.

William Dean Howells's Literary Reminiscences. Abbey's Illustrations to the Comedies of Shakespeare SHORT STORIES

\section*{By the foremost writers, including} Richard Harding Davis, Mary E. Wilkins, George A. Hibbard, Thomas Nelson Page,
Constance Fenimore Woolson, Ruth McEnery Stuart, etc.

\section*{HARPER'S BAZAR}

Exclusive Fashions from Paris, Berlin, New York. the BAZAR in Paris. Pattern Supplements, indispensable alike to the Modiste and the Home
Dressmater

\section*{(ressmaker: ENTERTAINING SERIALS}

WILLIAM BLACK and WALTER BESANT
ESSAYS AND SOCIAL CHATS.

Col. T. W. Higgins
Marion Harland,
Agnes Bailey Ormsbee,
Amateur Theatricals.
plays and comedirs \(\beta\) x
Fanny Aymar Mathews,
Grace L. Furniss,
Rosemary Biss,
Rosemary Baum,
William Elliot Griffis, Helen Waterson,
Christine Terhune Herrick. Cooking and Serving. praotioal. artioles iex Anne Springsteed, Mary Stuart Smith,
Eliza R. Parker,

\section*{OUT=DO \\ OUT=DOOR SPORTS IN=DOOR GAMES.}

Music and Art:
Embroidery and Needlework
Embroidery and Neediework
right Papers by the best writers.
By Cantaor Wherler and Mary C. Hunarrford.
Coffe and Repartee:
By John Kendriok Banga Women's Clubs: Informing and thoughtful articles.
CHARMING SHORT STORIES by Mary E. Wilkins, Louisé StockHarriet Prescott Spofford, Dora Read Goodale, and others. Subscription, \(\$ 4.00\) a Year.

\section*{HARPERSS WERKLI}

SPECIAL ARTICLES
Ou subjects of public interest will be contributed to the Wrekly by tbe
writers best qualifed to discuss them. During 1893 among sucla contributors were numbered the Hon. Carl Schurr, F. R. Coudert, Charles Dudley Warner, Senator Wolcott, Congressman Warner, G. W. Childs, Joseph H. Choate
Emilio Castelar, Prof. Taussig, of Harvard University, and Prof. Richard T. Emi
Ely.

A Serial Story by MARY E. WILKINS ill appear during the year.
PUBLIC EVENTS ARMY AND NAVY
SUPERB ILLUSTRATIONS BY
 T. de Thulstrup
"AMATEUR SPORT
 \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { C. S. Reinhart, } & \text { Albert E. Sterner, } \\ \text { R. H. Hyde, } & \text { Charles Graham, }\end{array}\) R. F. Zogbaum, And others.

THIS BUSY WORLD,"
PORTRAITS. SHORT STORIES by such writers as Richard
Harding Davis, A. Conan Doyle, Walter BeHarding Davis, A. Conan Doyle, Walter Be-
sant, Miss Murfree, John Kendrick Bangs, Will Carleton, T. A. Janvier, Brander Matthews,
Howard Pyle, and Eva Wilder McGlasson. Subscription, \(\$_{4.00}\) a Year.
HARPRR'S YOONG PROPILR

\section*{SERIAL STORIES}

Cadet Days, A Sory about Corporal Pops. The Fur-Seal's Tooth, the first of four long \(\begin{gathered}\text { serials. By Kirk Munro }\end{gathered}\) Across the Range.
One Little Creole Girl, Queer Life in New Orleans. Captured by the Navajos. By Ruth McEnery Stuart.

\section*{STORIES FOR BOYS}
t. Regis' Name, \(\underset{\text { by Wrisham Dryspal. }}{ }\) Into the Bear's Den, Dimid Maf. An Angel with Lots \(0^{\prime}\) Nerve,
by Joun Jaxkbon Gbsan. Number foo,
by Wifinam
Drtsdale.

True Tales of Daring: Captured by Arabs.
Kidnapped Sailors.
A Duel with Harpoon
Held Captive by Savages.
A Desperate Fight.

\section*{STORIES FOR GIRLS:}
 A Circus in the Country. Themson. Old Jeremiah Haddam's Whim,
by HENRY Cur.enk Evening Entertainments:

\section*{A Portrait Reception.}

Our Country.
A Valentine Par
Farm Legends.
Hints for Young

> EXCLUSIVE ADVANTAGES:




Published by HARPER \& BROTHERS, New York
Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Booksellers and Postmasters usually reccive Subscriptions. Subscriptions sent direct to the publishers should be accompanied by Post-office Money Order or Diaft. When no time is specified, subscriptions will begin with the current number.
AGENTS Matan sataz parwe. =0 GOLD-SILVER-NILKEL PLATING

 ASTHMA Aninian imiti KIDNEYS ANO BLADDER
 TLLemew



A WonderfulJointed Doll FREE!

 \(=\mathrm{ab}=\mathrm{a}=\mathrm{a}\)
SPECIAL. DRESSED BOY DOLI

\(\qquad\)


THE WIDOW'S WAIL.
The somber mourning habit served but to
" Mama-" in the hour of her trial shé turned to the and
"-I don't know what to do. Alone and
"elpless, 1 fear the competence my poor hus b:und left may be taken from me, althougli the
last words of his lips-""
"lo
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\) " Be brave, my child be brave

\section*{She was sobbing, now.
" -I w-w-want to \(\mathrm{k}-\mathrm{k}\)-keep my. own. I shall}
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)

\section*{baby basket, and I am undecidell about the}
\(\qquad\)


AN ITINERANT MISSION.

\section*{"You benes."
""Wliat was it?"
" "Where to?}

\section*{Yes; he's one 0 ' these here Methodist min}

IN THE CHEROKEE STRIP

\section*{"Hello, Bill; how do you happen to be here",}
 neither of whom was present, nor in the
habit of attending such meetings. In fact, she treated all three of us like crippled step-sons;
even her husband, who crouched at the back of the room, nursing the twins, is said to
have looked sorry for nc indeed appropriately called the Amazon of
the Alliane,; the Amazon has a mout
miles wide.- Puck.
THE GOODV-GOOD YOUNG MAN.


It is sidd that there is a tribe in Africa where
speakers in public debate arer equirired tostand
on one leg, and are not allowed to spealk longer
than they can stand in that position. With than thes can stand in that position. With
all our boasted civilization, we discover every
now and then, points in which savages surpass us.-Congreguttionalist.
Mason Temple-"This is De Koltay's yacht.
I don't see how he keeps it up. He's having
an awful hard time of it with his creditors."
Mrs. Temple-"I believe you. I saw Mrs.
de Koltay at the reception last night, and she
Tanthes off her back.""-Puck:
Old Gentleman-"What would you like to b
When you are grownl up?"
Boy-"I'd like to be a briek-layer."
Old Gentleman-"That's a commendableam-
bition? Why would you like to be a brick-
layer?",
Boy-" 'Cause there's so many days when
brick-layers can't work."- Tit- 1 -Bits.
"Moriarty, it's home you should be goiug.
Ye're hrun
"Bedad, but

(rasteloss-Efrectual.)
For Sick-Headache, Impaired Digestion, Liver Disorders and Female Ailments. Renowned all over the World.






\(\$ 5.00=5\)
AGENTS

194 LATEST SONGS



\section*{ROMEO}
S.

\section*{}

GENTS WANTED ON SALARY


AWOMAN'S SUCCESS


FREE TO EVERY AGENT!
S25
A WEEK
No mant man or
\(\$ 12 T 0 \$ 35\) canb pate fivithinf

\section*{PER WEEK}



\section*{SOLID GOLD}

FREE TO ALL.

WANTED Stove Polishing Miften






\section*{\$3 a Day Sure. simu rowt \\ \begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{every devilly: remember we guarantee alear proft of 83 for royal manufacturing co., Detroi, Mich.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{IF YOU WANT WORK} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{E.C.ALLEN Nrite., Box Mol3, Angusta, Me.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{THE CRUSADER} \\
\hline & IN \\
\hline & EAT \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\ \section*{Mother Ste}}



No.1. Mrs. Jones(somerrhat deaf).-"Can you let me"
to-day?"

Wiil 5500 Help You Out?

\section*{}
 watatitememitucu

 with Maw inw ew Moody, His Work
 and
Workers." AGEVTS Wanted evzarwiumar. THE wharton e sarbuil pue co,

\section*{WORK and MONEY}




\section*{(Gldatity}

\section*{ONCE A YEAR.}

The house as full as full cm be
of marvelous things that no one can see, The children whispering here and
Secrets a-lurking everywhere, Paekages coming all the while Of every size and sort and style Odors of roasting turkey-meat And much beside that is good to eat, Songs a-learning at evening time, In eity and conntry, far the chime, This is the blessed Christmas tide

\section*{ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND}

Iis not geuerally known that Juan Fernandez-the island ou which A1 exander Selkirk, the Robinson Crusoe
of romance, lived for so many years -is at the present time inhabited. fferent directions, join a sliort distance back from the shore and here now stands a little village of small huts scattered round a long, low, one-storied building with a veranda running its whole lengtl. In this house lives the man who rents the island from the Chilian government and the village is made up of a few German and Chilian families.
The tiny town is called San Juan Bautista, and the crater-like arm of the sea on Selkirk first landed, is now called Cumber land Bay. The island is rented for about 200 pounds a year. The rent is paid partly in dried fish. Catching and dryiug the many varieties of fish and raising cattle aud vegetables wholly occupy the cou income is obtained from the cattle and vegetables sold to passing vessels. The cattle need no care and the vegetables alınost grow wild. Turnips and radishes, first sowu here by Selkirk himself, now grow rank and wild in the valleys like weeds. There is also a race of wild dogs, which completely overrun the island, de pending for existence mainly upou seals. They are descendeuts of a breed of dogs left by the Spaniards.
At the back of the little town, in the firs appearance hewn into the sandstone. An unused path leads to them and a short clizab brings one to their dark mouths About forty years ago, the Chilian government thought that a good way to be rid ports worst criminals would be to trans Here, under the direction of Chiliau sol diers, these poor wretches were made to dir caves to live in. In 1854 they we dig caves to live in. In 1854 they were have since been slowly crumbling away. The narrow ridge, where Selkirk watched is now called "The Saddie," because at either end of it a big, rocky hummock rises like a pommel. On one of these is now a large tablet with inscriptions commemorating AlexanderSelkirk's long and lonely stay on the island. It was placed there in 1868 by the officers of the British ship, Topaz. A small excursion steamer now runs from Valpariaso to Juan Fernandez island. The round trip is made in six days island in fishing may be spent on the but beautiful spots which nearly 200 years ago were the haunts of Robinson Crusoo.

\section*{FUEL OF STEAMERS.}

The American liners New York and Paris burn about 330 tons of coal per day, or about 30,800 pounds per hour, and maintain about 18,000 indicated horse-power which is equivalent to a coal consumptiou The average for all the fast horse-power. The average for all the fast ships triple expansion engines, like the New
York, Paris, Majestic, Teutonic and Furst Bismarck, is probably only about 1.75 pounds per hour per horse-power. In the case of the Umbria and Etruria and similar ships, which have only compound engines, the rate is higher. For example, the Etruria burns as much coal as the New York far less power than either of them, which illustrates the great advance made in marine engineering by the introduction of the triple expansion system.
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{13}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
CONSUMPTION CURED. \\
An old physician, retired from practice in his hands by an East India missionaiy of a simple vegetable remedy for the spee
manent cure of Consumption. Bronchit Asthma and all Throat and Ling Affec positive and radical cure for Neryons Deb
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW INVITED FOR \\  \\  \\ AUTO BOOK-BINDING AND AUTO BOOK.TRIBMING MACHINES. \\ Machines now running, turning out thousends of strongly and feribly bound books daily, neither sewed nor wired. \\ Standard that will do for the literature of the ages what the perfected printing presses do for the news of the day rveryone. Stockholders entitled to the additional advantage of large fixed and continuous discounts, and thus, at small expense, acquire}

\section*{The Auto Book Concern}

\author{

} DIRECTORS :
MURAT HALSTEAD, Esq., New York, Presiden
Hon. J. F. PEIRCE, Superintendent of Ins
Hon. JOSEPH R. RAWLEY, U. S. Senator
Hon. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, U. S. Senator.
MARSHAL HALSTEAD, Esq., Vice-President Cincinnati Commercial Charles L. CARRICK, Esq. REGISTRARS OF STOCK:


\section*{Prospectus.}

The Auto Book Concern has been organized.
First. To acquire and control the American and European
ats of the AUTO Book Binder, and the Auro Book Trimmer patents of the AUTO Book Binder, and the Auro Book Trimmer portant as the Steam Printing Press was to the Washington Hand in this and in foreign countries.
Second. To acquire the most complete set of stereotype and electrotype plates, in this country, of the standard popular authors. These are stored in fire proof vaults in the City of Now York. They are perfect and cost over \(\$ 1,00,000\).
all grades of books, including school and music books and Machines, same at greatly reduced prices, to its Stockholders and the trade.

\section*{Statement of Earnings.}

The profls on the publication of the atandard and popular works from the piates which the Company acquiren have exceeded 8100,000 yeariy
under the old processes of manufacture, asuring to the stoch hoiders a proft of at leaat 10 per cent. per annum from this nource alone. With the use of the Auto Machines these profits must necessarily bo largeiy Increajed.
known fact that patents covering machinery that create a revolution in any and the ale of the Machines in Foreign Countries, but it in a well known fact hat patents covering imachinery capital invented. Additlonal dividendo wili be deciared from time to timeas as such profits are ceallized. Stockholders' Postal Supply Bureau.
An important feature of the sale department of the Company is the Stockinolders' Postal Supply Burfau. greatest possible discount, varying frrm 25 to 50 per cent. Stockholders 'will also be supplied with catalogues containing the
list of the Company's publications, with a confidential price list, giving the wholesale prices and a special additional discount list of the Company's publications, with a confidential price list, giving the wholesale prices and a special adaitional discount,
which will be given to stockholders alone. Such discounts to stockholders will amount to an immense sum on the yearly which will be given to stockholders acone. Such discounts to stockholders will amount to an immense sum on the
purchase of books, thus yielding large DISCOUNT DIVIDENDS, in addition to the Cash Dividends, on the investment.

The price to be paid by the Company for the American and
eign patents of the Auto Book Binder, the Auto Book Trimaner and the stereotype and electrotpye plates of the Standard Works is \(\$ 1,000,000 ; \$ 350,000\) in cash and \(\$ 650,000\) in the stock of the Company; the vendors agreeing, however, to donate to the treasury of said Com-
pany \(\$ 150,000\) of the stock they receive in part consideration of the conveyance of the above property.

To meet said cash payment of \(\$ 350,000\) to said vendors and to supply the net sassary working capital, \(\$ 300,000\) to shares of the capitors and to
( \(\$ 10\) per' share). This stock is full paid and non-assessable. Purchasers
incur no personal liability. The remaining stock is retained by the incur no personal liability. The remaining stock is retained by the machines are in universal use.
Subseriptions to stock cen be paid for in fuil on application, or 20 per cent. can be paid on application, the balance in one and two months. Should the tock offered be over-subacribed, preference will be given to aubacriptions accompanied by full payment. Early apgiven to aubacriptions accompan.
plication ls, therefore, rocommended.
Applications for stock with remittances must be made to WINTHROP POND, Treasurer, THE AUTO BOOK CONCERN ct the Company's office, 203 Broadway, New Yorle.



No. 2. Milkman.- "Yes, Mum, but
must say that's the funniest looking can must say that's the funniest looking can

RUPTURE (75AT Fous =waw DRUNKENNESS:
 Maveva=


CANCER TRUSSES manaine
\(\underbrace{\text { Dr. Thompson's Eye-Water }}_{\substack{\text { If aftictede with } \\ \text { sore eyes } \\ \text { use }}}\)

\section*{HOME AT NIGHT} When chirping crickets fainter ery, And pale stars blossom in the sky,
Aud twilight's gloom bas dimmed the bloom And twilight's gloom bas
When locust biossoms fieck the walk And up the tiger-lilystalk
The glow worm crawls and clings and falls The glowworm crawls and clings and fal When buzzing things, with double wiugs Of crisp and raspish fluitterings,
Go whizzing by so vers nigh,
Onc thinks of fangs and stings:
Oh, then, within, is stilled the dil
Of crib she rocks the baby iu,
And heart and gate and latch's weight



A Pittsburg reporter tells the world Entering the main workshop, the first step in the operation is spen in the formation of the ax-head withour the blade.
The glowing, flat iron bars are withdrawn fronn the furnace and are taken to a powerful and somewhat complicatell ma Chine, which performs upon theul four
distinct operations, shaping the metal to form the upper and lower part of the ax thell the eye, and finally doubling the piece over so that the whole can be welded
logether. Next, the iron is put in a poworful natural-gas furnace and heated to white heat. Taken out, it goes under a tilt hammer and is welded in a second. This done, one blow from the "drap," and the poll of the ax is completed and timmly welded. Two crews of men are doing this fifteen hnndred axes per day
When the ax leaves the drop, there is ome snperfluous metal adhering to the dges and forming what is technically the ax is again heated in a furnace and then taken in hand by a sawyer, who rims the ends and edges. The operator has a glass in front of him to protert his yes from the sparks which hy off by honthe rapidly revolving saw. The iron part the ax is now complete.
The steel for the blade, after being heated, is cut by machinery and shaped. ment. rady for the welding department. A groove is cut in the edge of the
iron, the steel of the blade inserted, and the whole firmly welded by machine hammers.
The steel porthe operation of tempering. being inserted in pots of molten lead, the blarle only being immersed. It is then cooled by dipping in water, and goes to ject to rigid tests before it is mronounced perfect. The steel must be of the required emper, the weight of all axes of the same size must be uniform, all must be ground to an established standard. The inspecor who tests the quality of the steel, does so by hammering the blarle and striking brittle or not. An ax that breaks during a test is thrown aside to be made orer.
Before the material of the ax is in the
proper shaye, it has been heated tive times, including the tempering process, and the the hands of ableted has passed throngl the hands of about forty workmen, each of
whom has done something toward perfecting it. After passing inspection, the axes go to the grinding department, and
from that to the polishers, who finish from that to the polish
them upon enery-wheels.

A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.
A teacher in one of the public schools in Brooklyn has otiered a prize for the best collection of leaves made by her pupils.
It is said that this has created an intense It is said that this has created an intense
interest in her class, which shows itself in ver \(\Gamma\) much hetter text-book work. Squeers
forestalled education forestalled education by a great many
years when lhe tanght the boy to spell years when he tanght the boy to spell
"Horse," and tlien go and curry one. One of the pathetic thingr about our
system of educatien when the teacher is systent of edrcation, when the teacher is
a teacher from ellucation and not from
choice is that choire, is that the linpil interally goos
through the worth having eves and seies through the worth having eyes and sering
not, and having ears and hearing not benot, and having ears and hearing not be-
cause the power that is within hinimelf is
not developed. He is tuo often
 graph, who is expected to give bark just
what has becu int in, in its original forma mint inanged hy the indivitual use he has The tearcher in Brooklyn may never be
known ly name, that she certainly will lease her impress (111 the plastic: germi of
immortality intrinsted to her care It is Sare to ayy that her hoys will not sipend
their sumber valution playing Lilliards, nor her girls embroidering phunle dogs
against a green skr, when they reach against a green sky, when they reach ma-
turity. The woods will nfier more interesting objects: than Broad way. COFFEE AS A BRAIN FOOD
An eminent medical authority, in a re-
cent nnunber of the Bostonn Sirgical and Merlicell Journull, thaintains that cotiee is a real brain food, and has the power of
elisolntely increasing a man's capacity for broin wirk. The writer further says: for
bopimm stimulatex the inagination a alco-
bor "Opimm stimulatex the imagination; alco-
hol lifts a man up for the monient to throw him into confusion and irregularity
of action: but caffieine increases his porver of reasoning, and absolutely adds to his brain-work "apacity for the time

CANCER AND ITS CURE. Drs. MrLeisish \&* Weber, 123 . Tohe. st. Cincin-
nati, O, have made the treatinent of Cancer a


\section*{YOU WILL}

SAVE MONEY
And Secure a Valuable Premium by Accepting any of the Following Offers.

THIS SET OF 6 SILVER-PLATED TEASPOONS
And this Paper One Year, 75 Cents. Also Given as a Premium for One Yearly Subscriber.

\section*{PREMIUM No. 3.}



\author{

}




 inches high. A splenlid out fit
Ve will send this paper one year, and you
FOR ONLY 90 CENTS.


\section*{}

Give it a trial

FARM AND FIRESIDE, Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Ohio.
 silver-plated tea-
spoons, especially spoons, especially
manufactured for us. Prouably it was one of the largest ordersever given for teaspoons. This is
why we are able to
furnish such handsome spoons of genuine merit as premiums. They aremade from a special base metal, then heavily nickel-plated and then silver-plated so that they This method of manufacturing silver-plated ware is now adope.
able manufacturers. Our spoons have just as fine a finish, and are just as handsome as any solid silver spoon can be reputare of the latest style in shape and carving, are full size; in fact ther are perfert beauties. We have received many letters from ladies praising them, and almost every time they say they are much finer than they expecterl. Every subscriber of our paper, who needs a set of spoons, should select this set, which we will send them free with their renewal. We guarantee that in finish, style and beauty these spoons are equal to any solid silver spoons; and further guarantee that in quality they are equal to sets sold in stores for from \(\$ 1.00\) up. Each spoon is stamped Sterling-Plate
We also offer the set of Spoons as a premium to any one sending us two subscribers at 75 cents each if the subscribers want
the spoons also-or for two yearly subscribers at 50 cents each if the subscribers want the paribers can the sec any other premium offered by paying the required amourt for the subscribers want the paper only. Or the subscribers can
selye year, including the premium. The person sending
in the two names gets a set free for sending us two subscribers in any case. Postage paid by us on all spoons. Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Ohio.



Two Kittens count
KITTENS.


BOW-WOW


TATTERS.

\section*{IMMENSE BARGAIN.}

10FamousBooks Ant tus poper ine onit 60 CENTS Or 10 Books Given Free as a Premium to Any On EACH NUMBER IS A SEPARATE BOOK.


Famous Dramatic Recitations. No 942. A large and valuabice cinection of the best
dramatic recitations, as recited by the most
The Modern Hoyle. No. 939.
Official rules for playing whist, euchre,
ches, cribbage, dominoes, draughts, poker,
chen
Mrs. Partington's Grab-bag. No. 940. By. P. P. Shillaber. (Mrs. Partington.) The
contentsof which are very, very funny.) With
cit illustrations
The Minstrel Show; or, Burnt Cork Comicalities. No. 941 . ludes, end-mens' jokes, stump speeches, plan
tation Grandfather's Chair. No. 963.
By Nathaniel Haw tborne. Anything from
the pen of Hawthorne must, of course, fefine. The Young Author's Assistant and Guide. No. 944. A treatise that will greatly assist any ove who has Comt
etc., to write.
The Practical Horse and Cattle Doctor By Jo. 945 . Walsh. A description of the various diseases of horses and cattle-their causes,
symptoms and treatinent. With illustrations. How to Secure a Business Education

 Twelve Complete Novelettes (in on volume) by Popular Authors. Seventy-five Complete Stories (in one
volume) by Popular Authors. Volume) by Popular Authors. The Big Value Premium Budget. Containing songs, stories, puzzles, games,
parlor magic, experiments, money-making secrets, recipen, jokes, etc., etc. Mesmerism and Clairvoyance. No. 950 .
By Janes Coates, PHY.D. An exposition of
the secrets of mesmerism, clairvoyance, hypBy Janes Coates, PH.D.D.
the secretsof mesmerisn,
notism and mind readin,
The Mystic Oracle; or, the Complete Fortune-teller and Dream Book.

\section*{NOTED BOOKS BY NOTED AUTHORS.}

Everyone of the above books is complete in itself, written by authors whose are many of the most popular and famious books ever written. Each book is a regular octavo size, six inches wide by eight inches long. They are nicely printed
and bound in attractive covers. Some unscrupulous publishers advertise a set of books very cheap, but when the subscriber receives them he finds to his disgust that they are, all bound together in one little insignificant volume. But this cannot
be said of these books. We guarantee that they are all separate and individual in 10 different stores. The books named above are entirely different from those offered in our last issue.

Ten Separate and Complete Books. REMENERER, we will send any 10 of the above books and this paper one year, post
paid, for 60 cents.
We alsogive any 10 of the above books free, as a premium, to any one sending one
 case the subscriber gets 10 books, and alssto othe person sending the subscription gets 10
books as a reward for sending the subscription. Order by the numbers and address all letters to

FARM AND FIRESIDE, Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Ohio.

S1.50 Premium
No. 111.

CHEAPEST AMERICAN WATCH EVER SOLD.
H Phenomenal Product of Yankee Ingenaity. Given for a Club of Only 6 Yearly Subscribers.

If this watch is not found as represented, or is not perfect, it may be returned to us, when
we will send anotile or refund the nooney. (When watches are returned they must be care-
full
Given for and cent of syix mearly subscribers; or for two yearly subscribers and \(\$ 1\) addi-
tionali or or one yeariy subscriber and \(\$ 1.25\) additional.
Address, FARMI AND FIRESIDE, Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Ohio.

\section*{200 Photographic Views}

Premiam No. 5 of the World's Faip

\section*{And this Paper One Year for 75 Cents.}

Or Given Free to any one Sending Two Yearly Subscribers. \(\$ 100.00\) Worth of Perfect Photographic Views,

Showing Every Object Exactly as it Appeared to the Millions of World's Fair Visitors. The Most Wonderful Collection of World's Fair Photographic Views in Existence. They Include

\section*{All Exhibition Buildings,}

All Foreign Buildings,
All State and Territorial Buildings,
Many Views of the Grounds,
the Lagoons,
Many Views of the Statuary,
And 45 Pictures of Midway Plaisance.

\section*{All Accompanied by Accurate Descriptions of all the State and Exhibition Buildings \\ Signed Articles by the Officers of the Fair, and Many Other Important Features. \\ Our collection contains over 200 photographic views of the World's Fair, which would have
cost singly 50 cents each on the World's Fair Grounds, or \(\$ 100.00\). These pictures are all cost singly 50 cents each on the World's Fair Grounds, or \(\$ 100.00\). These pictures are all
instantaneous photographic views, showing every detail true to life. Besides the pictures of the grand buildings and the magnificent views, the persons in the pictures are seen in all the characteristic acts of the World's Fair visitors; and sight-sceing in general. Everyone has
heard of the Midway Plaisance and its sights. Get this collection and you can see them all again. To run through this collection of pictures is to live that memorable trip to the World's Fair over again, to see and admire all its grandeurs, and to revisit the Midway tagraphic views, every man, woman and child can yet visit the World's Fair in all its beauty This collection is a pictorial history of the grcatest achievement of the age, and a history that is readily understood by children and highly appreciated by all who possess it. This collection is equal in every respect to those selling for from \(\$ 3.00\) to \(\$ 5.00\). They are We guarante them to give the highest satisfaction. Any one not satisfied may return them will be sending us all your noneighbors' and friends' subscriptions in order to get them. \\ ne year at 75 cents We also give the entire collection as a premium to any one sending two yearly sub-
scribers at 75 cents each if the subscribers want the collection also-or for two yearly ubscribers at 50 cents each if the subscribers want the paper only-or the subscribers year including that premium. The person sending the two subscriptions gets a collec \\ Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Ohio. \\ MODERN COOK BOOK}

\section*{IN SUBSTANTIAL CLOTH BINDINC,}

And This Paper One Year 85 Cents,

\author{
Or Given as a Premium to Any One Sending Two Yearly Subscribers.
}

It Contains 320 Pages and over 1,200 Recipes, and Its Actual Retail Value is \(\$ 2.00\).


The book is the regular octavo size, of 320 pages. It is printed in large, clear type on good paper, and is durably bound in cloth.
This cloth-bound Cook Book will be sent free, post-paid, to any one subscribing for We also ine this cloth- cound Cook Book as a premium to any one sending two yearly
subscribers at 85 cents each if the subscribers want the book also-or for two yearly subscribers at ab cents each if the subscribers want the boor anso-or for two yearly
subscribers at 50 cents each if the subscribers want the paper only-or the subscribers can select any other premiums oftered by paying the required amount for the paper one
year incoluding that premium. The person sending in the two subscriptions receives
the book tree Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Ohio.

\section*{CHistian TII Herald \\ FULL OF PICTURES. \\ AND SIGNS OF DUR TIMES \\ EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR.} Published Every Wednesday, 52 Times a Year, at the Bible House, New York City. Louis Klopsch, Publisher. A Beautiful Present from Dr.Talmage. THE CHRISTIAN HERALD is always Bright, always Breezy, always Cheerful, always FULL OF PICTURES, always Printed on Excellent Paper, Issued 52 Times a Year and sure of a Hearty welcome wherever it goes. It is First, Last
 and all the time a Family Paper, always of Interest to both Old and Young, and Edited by DR. TALMAGE in his Happiest Vein.

\begin{abstract}
As to Attractive Features, there are so many that a few only can be mentioned here. NAPOLEON SARONY, of world-wide Fame, Contributes a series of peerless Illustrations. MARION HARLAND, whose pen has charmed multitudes, has written, for the Exclusive Use of THE CHRISTIAN HERALD, a NEW SERIAL Story that every man, woman and child should read. IRA D. SANKEY, whose name is a household word, contributes a CHARMING PIECE OF MUSIC to each issue. DR. TALMAGE'S SERMONS, and his stirring EDITORIALS, command the attention of the enlightened world. C. H. MEAD'S unequalled CHARACTER SKETCHES are so full of pathos and humor that they cause tears and laughter at the same time. DR. A. J. G0RDON and DR. R. S. MAC ARTHUR are contributors who at once edify, entertain and instruct.
\end{abstract}


Send \(\$ 2\) To-day and Dr.Talmage will send THE CHRISTIAN HERALD for One Year, and a Beautiful Cloth and Gilt Copy of HIS LATEST AND GREATEST BOOK FREE,

This Wonderful Book, entitled, "FROM MANGER TO THRONE," is pre-eminently THE Book of the Century. It Contains 544 large pages, with over 200 PICTURES, many of them full page-including full Half-tone Portrait of Dr. Talmage. It is substantially Bound in Rich Cloth and Gilt, and measures, OPEN, from tip to tip \(9 \times 15\) INCHES. Just Read this LIST of垱 Pictures Contained in "From Manger to Throne." 米
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & & & \\
\hline Absalom, Tomb of, & Emm & John the Baptist, . . . . 197 & & Return from Egypt, The, . . 177 \\
\hline Adoration of the Shepherds, - \({ }^{171}\) & Entombment of Christ, . 517 & John the Baptist's Birthplace, . . \({ }^{142}\) & Madonna and Infant Jesus, - \({ }^{887}\) & Rich Man, Traditional House of the, 405 \\
\hline Agony in the Garden, The, - \(4^{87}\) & Ephesus, Paul Preaching at, - 37 & John Preaching in the Wilderness, 199 & Magi doing Homage to Jesus, \({ }^{169}\) &  \\
\hline Annunciation, The, . . . 147 & Evil Counsel, The Hill of, - \({ }^{469}\) & John, Salome Receiving the head of, . 205 & Map of Middle Palestine, - \({ }^{59}\) & dside Fountain at Tomb, . \(\quad 51\) \\
\hline Arch, The Ecce Ho & Field where David Tended Sheep, 70 & Joppa or Jaffa, 49 & Map of Southern Palestine, : \({ }^{215}\) & Roman Eagle and Statue of Vitus, 123 \\
\hline Armor, Roman Officers, time of Herod 125 & Galilee, Rural Scenery of, . . 85 & Joppa, Simon the Tanner's House, . \({ }_{5}\) & Market Scene, An Oriental, - \({ }_{3} 457\) & Roman Infantry Soldiers, \({ }^{\text {a }}\), \({ }^{\text {a }}\), 127 \\
\hline Askelon, near Jerusalem, ilio \({ }^{219}\) & Galilee, Sea of, \({ }^{\text {a }}\) - \({ }^{\text {ar }}\) & Jordan, Dr. Taimage Baptizing, : 63 & Mary and Marth & Romans Besieging a Walled City, \({ }^{122}\) \\
\hline Andrew and
Athens, The Acropolis at, & Gate of St. Stephen, Interior of the, \({ }_{\text {a }}\) & 95 & ry and the Infant Jesus, . 193 & Ruins of Ancient Inn at Bethlehem, 157 \\
\hline Athens, Mars Hill, . . . 35 & Gethsemane, The & & y at the & ( 03 \\
\hline Athens, The Parthenon at, . . 35 & Gethsemane, Present appear & & Ierchants on Ancie & 07 \\
\hline Bedouins of Palestine, . \({ }^{\text {Bra }}\) & Gethsemane, Ancient Olives Trees, \({ }^{485}\) & LYPE. & Merom. Ruins of Ancient, & 79 \\
\hline Bethany as It now Appears, : \({ }_{226}^{499}\) & Golden Lamp used in the Temple, \({ }^{431}\) & &  & amaritan, The Good, \({ }^{375}\) \\
\hline Bethlehem, The City & Golgotha & & Mosque of Omar. \({ }^{\text {a }}\), : \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & amaritans, Group of Modern, . \({ }^{223}\) \\
\hline & Group of Oriental Maidens, : 120 & & Mount Carmel, Druse Peasants of, 319 & viour's Tomb, Ma \\
\hline Betrothed Jewish Girl of Palestine, A, 136 & Hasbany, The River, . . 118 & & unt Hermon, \({ }^{\text {a }}\) - . \({ }_{263}\) & ourge, Flage ler, Used on Jesus, 507 \\
\hline  & Healing of Lame Man, - 257 & & unt of Olives, Vien of, . \({ }^{13} 3\) & 501 \\
\hline Bier and Coffin, Eastern, & Hebron, & & Mummy of Pharao & \({ }^{315}\) \\
\hline he & & & "My Peace 1 g & O \\
\hline Birthplace of St. John the Baptist, \({ }^{142}\) & Herod's Palace in & & Nablous, or Ancient Shechem, . \({ }^{133}\) &  \\
\hline Cresarea Philippi, Fortifications, \({ }^{200}\)
Cairo, Street in, & \({ }_{\text {Hered's Palace, Street of, }}^{\text {Heze }}\), The Pool of, \(\quad \therefore \quad{ }_{301}^{473}\) & &  & Sidon, Appearance of Fortifications, 325 \\
\hline Cake Venders at Cairo, Egypt, . 39 & \({ }^{\text {Hill of Evil Counsel, }}\), \(\quad \vdots \quad 3015\) & & Nativity, Church of the, at Bethlehem, 155 & Simon and Andrew, Calling of, . \({ }^{243}\) \\
\hline Calvary & Hinnom, Valley of, i . \(6_{7}\) & & Nativity, Th & imon, Jesus Rebuking, \({ }^{\text {a }}\), \({ }^{287}\) \\
\hline vary & Hir & & & mon, The Tanner's House, Joppa, 53 \\
\hline Capernaum, Ruins of, & "Husks used for FeedingSwine, . \({ }^{\text {and }}\) & & Nazareth, The Fountain at, \({ }^{\text {Nazareth to }}\), \({ }^{\text {a }}\) &  \\
\hline Carpenter Shop in Nazareth, \({ }^{\text {a }}\), 189 & Incense Burner, used in the Temple, \({ }_{14 \mathrm{I}}\) & & Trees in the Garden of Geths'm. 485 & \\
\hline Caves in the Cliffs of Arbela, - 273 & Innocents, The Slaughter of the . \({ }^{\text {a }} 75\) & & Olivet, Jesus and His Disciples on, 297 & Spikenard, . . . : \({ }_{467}\) \\
\hline Christ Blessing little Children, . 251 & Ismailia, The F & & Olivet, The Parting on Mount, . 533 & Street in Jerusalem, . . . 425 \\
\hline Christ and the Children, . . 417 & & & Omar, the Mosque of, . . . 135 & Supper, The Last, : - 473 \\
\hline rrist Casting out a Dev & Jairus, Raising of the Daughter of, 307 & &  & \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Christ in the Midst of the Doctors, } \\
& \text { Christ, Entombment of, }
\end{aligned}
\] &  & Wanam & Palestine, Husks for Feeding Swine, \({ }^{401}\) & Talmage, Mirs. T. Delwitt, \({ }_{\text {a }}\) Trontispiece \\
\hline ChristDriving a way Money Changers, 223 & Iehusha & & Palestine, Scribes of Ancient, . 345 & Talma \\
\hline Christ the & & & & Talmage \\
\hline Christ Preaching on the Mount, \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & Jericho of to-day, \({ }^{\text {a }}\), 64 & & Palestine, Map of Middle, . . \({ }^{259}\) & Talmage, Dr., Baptizing in Jordan, 63 \\
\hline hurch of the Nativity at Bethlehem, \({ }_{155}^{419}\) & Jerusalem, Houstops of, : \({ }_{\text {l }}\) & & Pan, Cave Dedicated to Worship of, 339 & Templat \\
\hline Church of St. John of the Mountain, \({ }^{142}\) & Jerusalem Road from fericho, : \({ }_{87}\) & & Paul Preaching at Ephesus, . 37 & Tiberias, \\
\hline Citadel, Jerusalem, Entrance to, 116 & Jerusalem, Portions of the Wall of, \(5^{6}\) & & Pentateuch, Ancient Manuscript, & Tiberias, \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \\
\hline Climbing the Pyramid, \({ }^{\text {a }}\), \({ }^{4+}\) & Jerusalem, Scenery near, \({ }^{\text {a }}\), 111 & & Peter's Remorse, . . . 493 &  \\
\hline Couch and Oriental Table, 285 & Jerusalem, Tower on House of David, \({ }^{59}\) & cautiful Pictures &  & Tomb of the \\
\hline ucifixion, The, \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & Jerusalem, Perforated Parapets in, 37r & & Pilgrimage to Bethlehem, Easter, \({ }_{45 \mathrm{t}}\) & Tomb of the Virgin, near Jerusalem, \({ }_{2} \ddagger 5\) \\
\hline Damascus, & Jesus Answers Woman's Accusers, \({ }^{361}\) & Measures OPEN 9x 15 INCHES. & "Place of a Skull," The, . . 54 & Tombs Carved in the Rocks, 309 \\
\hline Damascus, Houses & Jesus Appears to Mary in Garden, 525 & & & Tr \\
\hline Damascus, General Vi & Jesus Gives the Cup to His Disciples, & Kiss of Betraval, The, \({ }^{\text {a }}\), ! \({ }^{403}\) & Prayer, Oriental Modes of, : \({ }^{277}\) & Vire, The Tomb of, near Jerusalem, \\
\hline David, Tomb ot, - . . 6I & Iesus Healing the Impotent Man, \({ }_{299}\) & 49 & Priest and Levite passed by, The, 375 & Virgins, The Foolish, \\
\hline David, To & Jesus Laid in the Tomb, - 515 & Klopsch, Mr. Louis. . . \({ }^{36}\) & Prodigal's Departure, The, & it to Elizabeth, The, \({ }^{150}\) \\
\hline did's & Jesus Tempted by Satan, - 200 & Lamp Used by Eastern Nations, - \({ }^{461}\) & \({ }_{P r}\) & W \\
\hline ad Sea, Dr. Talnage on Banks of, 62 & Jesus Leading the Blind Man, 337 & Last Supper, The, o . . - \({ }^{473}\) & & Wall of Jerusalem, Portions of South \\
\hline \[
353
\] & \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { Jesus Protects the Erring Woman, } & 3 \\ \text { lesus Rebuking Simon, } & \\ & 387\end{array}\) & Lazarus, The Tomb of, . . - 387 &  & Sl \\
\hline 45 & lesus Shows Himself to the Disciples, 529 & 333 & Quiarantana, or Mountain of Tempta., 211 & 455 \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{JUST THE THNIG FOR A BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENT!!}

We will send THE CHRISTIAN HERALD, the Brightest and Best Weekly in the wide, wide World, to One Address, and "FROM MANGER TO THRONE," the most wonderful Book of the Century, to another Address, if so desired, and thus enable you to secure 2 beAUTIFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS, Worth \(\$ 5.50\), For \(\$ 2\). Money Refunded Immediately if too Late for this Wonderful Premium. BETTER ACT T0-DAY. Address
 YOUR MONEY BACK: If you are not satisfied with this Wonderful Premium when you get it, return it to us and we will refund your Money. Under this unequalied 0ffer you cannot possibly make a mistake. * *```

