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## urrent omment

有RECENT issue of this paper contains the platform of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, adopted last year at St. Louis. Below is
giren the Alliance platform adopted last nonth at Ocala, Florida:

1. We demand the aholition of national establish suhtreasuries or depositaries in the sereral states, which slall loan money direct to the nenple, at a low rate of interest, not to
exceed 2 per c per gunum, na non-pertsbable farm products and also upon real estate,
with proper limitations upon the quantity of with proper limitations upon the quandeand that the amount of the circulating medium be
speedily increased to not less than $\$ 50$ per capita.
2. We demand that Congress shall pass such inss as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures in all agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving a stringent system oi
procedure in trials such as shall secure the prompt conviction of offenders, and the im-
position of such penalties as shall secure the position of such penalties as shall
3. We condemn the sllver bill recently the free and unlimited coinąge of silver.
4. We demand the passage of laws prohiniting the allen ownership of land, and that Congress take prompt action to devise some plan
to obtaill all lands now owned hy aliens and foreign syndicates, and that all lands now held by railroad and other corporations in ex-
cess of such as is actually used and needed hy them he reclairned hy the goverument and held for actual settlers only.
5. Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we de-
mand that our national legislation shall he so framed in the future as not to hulld up one industry at the expense of another further demand a removal of the, existing beary tariff tax from the necessaries of life, ther demand a just and equitable system of graduated ax on incomes. We helieve that the as possible in the hauds of the people, and as possible in the hauds of the people, and
hence we demand that all national and state heree re cemand shall be limited to the necessary ex penses of the goverument, economically and honestly admiuistered.
6. We demaud the most rigid, honest and just supervision of the means of puhlic commnnication and transportation, and if this control and superrision does not remove the ahuses ownership of such means of communication ad transportation.
A comparison between these tro platThe second third some important changes. The second, third and fourth planks are unchauged. The one on fractional cur-
rency has been omitted. The last plank now farors government control, instead of ownership, of the means of communica-
tion and trausportation, a very sensible amendment.
The most important change is in the first
plank. In it the Ocala platform demands the establishment of subtreasury ware-
houses by the gorernment, for the purpose houses by the government, for the purpose
of holding farm products as security on loaus, and also demands government loans on real estate. In this particular the platform is decidedly inconsistent. The fifth plank declares, and rightly, against class legislation; the first plank demands class legistion of the most sweeping character. The true inwardness of the subtreasury
scheme is to force up prices on farm scheme is to force up prices on farm
products by getting up a gigantic corner on them. Producers are to store up their products in these government warehouses and receive on them treasury notes that shall circulate as lawful money. Being relieved of any immediate necessity for
selling them, they can hold their products until the price is high enough to suit them, or by combining they can at any time produce a scarcity in the market by withholding them from sale, and thus foree up prices just as high as consumers will stand. It would hardly be just and equitable for the government to advance loans on farm and not upon merchantable products. The long and short of it is that this sub-
treasury treasury measure is class legislation pure and zimple, the very thing that the Alliance and all other agricultural organizations ought to most vigorously oppose. We do not believe that this measure ever will receive the indorsement of the majority of the organized farmers of this country, or ever become the law of the land.

,FEw months ago, when political demagogues of the most unscrupulous sect were busy misrepresentmachinery and striving to array the farmmachinery and striving to array the farm-
ers against them, the editor of the Farmer's Call made a thorough investigation of the farm implement trade, both foreign and domestic. As a result of this careful investigation he says that one fact vealed with startling certainty machinery could sell to the forein farm machinery could sell to the foreign trade
for twenty per cent less than to the home trade, and yet the foreign trade would net them as much; and this is altogether owing to the foreign trade being spot cash."
He describes the different methods of selling to the foreign and home buyers, and clearly shows that it takes twenty per cent to cover the difference between spot-cash and credit sales. The foreign trade is spot cash, and seventy per cent of the home trade in agricultural machinery is on time, the average credit being about one year.
Do the honest purchasers who pay promptly for what they buy realize what
a burden the credit system places on a burden the credit system places on
them? Do they know that every time them? Do they know that every time
they buy four machines they pay for five? That is the effect of the credit system upon which farm machinery is sold. The honest, paying purchasers pay all the expenses of collection, bad debts, interest on the money, etc. Another thing is very clear: It does not pay for the farmer to make a banker of the manufacturer or
merchant of whom he buys goods. It merchant of whom he buys goods. It
may not be practicahle to abolish the creditsystem entirely, but it would be a good deal better for the farmer to pay cash for his farm implements, eren if he

Let him borrow it of those who are in the
business of loaning it. When he buys on time he is indirectly borrowing money, and he has to pay about twenty per cent interest on it. If his credit is at all good, he ought to be able to borrow money for eight per cent of those who are in the business of loaning it. If there is any business at all about him he will see that cent on the money he invests in farm inplemeuts. As to the buyers who do not pay their debts, it is not necessary to waste any sympathy. They deserve none. They get the most henefit of the credit system, when they deserve none of it. They form a class of
neighbors

## neighbors.

Upon farmers themselves depends the ontinuance of a system that works in justice. The manufacturers will naturally adopt what is the easier for themselves. For illustration, the American Harvester Company may have a monopoly of the business of making and selling mowers and binders. It will be within its power to do either a cash or credi business. If it will be better for them
to adopt the spot-cash system they Wrill do it. If it. will be easier fur them to follow the credit system, witio its 20-per-cent advance, the company will certainly not undertake the work of re forming the method in vogue in the domestic implement trade.
Through the Alliance, Grange and other organizations the farmers of this country can soon revolutionize the implement
trade to their very great advantage, if they only will. Many of them are now asking for financial reform. Reform begins at home. One of the important financial reforms they can accomplish is the abolish ment of the evils of the credit system.

Natled to the top-mast of the Rural New Yorker is a flag bearing the motto, "Down with tiseles fences." that is a very sensible farmer will adopt. Let him take the time, some winter evening, and figure the amount of money invested in the fencing on his farm and what it costs annually to keep it in repair. He will probably be surprised. Then let him spend a number of evenings in planning a better system of husbandry
that will reduce necessary fences to the that,will reduce necessary fences to the
minimum. Having formed definite plans, he can gradually rearrange his farm fences so that in the course of two or three years his fields will all be of better shape and larger size.
A little calculation will show how the number of rods of fencing depends on the size and shape of the field. It is less for a square field than for an oblong one of the same size. It is less in proportion to the
number of acres contained for a large than for a small field To illustrate: in oblong ten-acre, field twenty rods wide and eighty rods long has two hundred rods of fencing, twenty rods per acre. square ten-acre field is forty rods cach way and has one hundred aud sixty rods of
fencing, sixteen rods peracre. An oblong forty-acre field forty rods wide and one hundred and sixty rods long has four hundred rods of fencing around it, ten
rods per acre. A square forty-acre field is eighty rods each way and has three hundred and twenty rods of fencing, eight rods per acre.

A little further calculation will illustrate average cost of good fencing is one dollar per rod. Then the cost of fencing a one hundred-and-sixty-acre farm divided into oblongten-acre fields of the dimension given above would be $\$ 3,200$. Divided be $\$ 1,250$. The trate most forcibly the difference in the cost of fencing
As there is a strong, natural antipathy to taxation, the way to make anything odious and to bring about change or re form is to show it up as a tax. Well, that needless, burdensome taseless fence is, average price of grod farming land to be $\$ 50$ per acre, the cost of fencing it using the same figures given abo tax of from $\$ 8$ to $\$ 20$ per acre, 16 to 40 pc cent, payable every ten, treelve or fifteen years, the life-time of an ordinary fence, leaving the yearly repairs out of consideration. Every single rod of useless fence, even on the most economical system of fencing, is a tax of two per cent or or on each acre. To get rid of this oppr sive tax, "down with the useless fence
Farm fencing should be reduced to
actual necessition of the most prow
ini of agriculture economically minist?red.
The village fence is even worse than the farm fence, comparing cost and bellefits. In communities that posscss the highest type of civilization, front-yar ences are being "downed" to stay. And in some places; both village and farm fences have been almost entirely abol ished.
The principle on which most stock laws re made, that every man should be rc of fencing out his neighbor's, is a sound one and aids to down uselcss fences

I:response to an urgent demand, Congress provided that the 1890 census
should contain the mortgage indebted ness statistics of the whole country. The mortgages for the past decade have been taken from the records, and the census office reports a total of over $\$ \$ 50,000,000$ The investigation into the purposes fo which mortgages were incurred shows that about three fourths of thens were for purchase money or for improvernents, and that one tenth was for business uses The total sum, though an immense one is not alarming, considering tho main anses for which it was assumed
The total sum is very much less tha what was supposed. Two years ago somle
mortgage statistics were going the rounds f the press that placed the farm morteage indebtedness of Illinois alone at $\$ 1,000$, 000,000 . And the farm, not the total mort gages, of Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio owa, Michigan and Wisconsin were cs timated to be over $\$ 4,500,000,000$. At that time it was shown that these figures were
largely the result of loose guesswork, and our readers were warned that no reliance could be placed on them or onany political arguments based on them. Mortgages are gricrous burdens, but the census rereat as depicted

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 L. M. IRBY, a farmer and a leader of farmers in the Alliance movement has been elected United States Senfrom South Carolina.
## FARM AND FIRESIDE

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## 

## THE NEW ONION CULTURE.

BY JOSEPH.

PWing the Plants.
-The whole tone of -The whole tone of a number of inquir
ies about the way grow my onion planting, shows tha the writers are not
mui ch acquainfed he construction and use of what/gar3 call "cold-frames." There is ${ }_{\text {Znn ev- }}$ nute details of the operation, and \% I write this-not for the gardener, brit for the
farmer, the farmer's wife or the farmer's boy, who desires to try the new way of onion growing, but does, not know the meaning of the teclinifal terms in use
hy gardeners. hy gardeners
What is a cold irame? A simple box open at the bettom and covered with a soshown ind Fig. 1. It is placed upou the ground in sone well-drained and wellproteited spot; for instance, on the south
or south-east side of a building, a high, oard fence, a wall or close cvergreen
hedge. The foox, of course, is of the size necessary to accommodate the sash
sashes, if more than one are used. As ordinary hot-bed sash is three feet by the consequently the frame outside is six feet from front to rcar, and three feet in the The illustration shows a single-sasli frame,
which will be large enougl for the beginHer in onion culture, since it could not be onion growing on a large scale rigitat Make tho rear of the box one foot high, the front only eight iuches high, so that
thero will be slant euough from rear to thero will be slant eupugh fron rear to
front to carry off the rain water. Soil may be banked up around the outside of
tho frame for tho sako of protection from mixture of good, turfy loam, sand and file, old compost to about four inches freed from stones and rubbish by sifting, and furlher enriched with fine compost, every purpose. The surface is then made fine and smooth with a stecl rake, and
marked off with straight furrows from
fill front to rear. They are casily drawn
across with the handle of tho rake or with a littlo stick, or cven with the index finger, aud should be about an
and three to four inches apart.
Tho frame is now ready for the seed.
stand of plants in a one-sash frame,
and there will be room enough for the and there will be room enough for the
proper developinent of the plants. We may expectahout 5,000 of them from the one ounce of seed. I have already stated that I prefer the Prizetaker onion to all others for this purpose. Spanish King is another good yellow onion, and Prof. W. J. Green, of Ohio, writes me that the
White Victoria is the leest of the white sorts for the new method of onion growing. I think White Glohe (Southport White Globe) will also prove good. The old standard varieties-the Red Wethersfield and Yellow Danvers-may also be grown under this system, hut I would plant them much closer than I would the ones named before.
the question is, what is the right time for sowing seed? This, of course, differs with the locality; but I can give at least the general rule, to plant about be expected the ground outdoors can ceiving the plants. In the climate of March 1st to 15 th. When ready to from March 1st to 15th. When ready to sow,
scatter the ounce of seed evenly over the entire surface of the bed; then fill in each furrow carefully with the hand or
the back of the rake. This operation buries all the seed in the furrow. Afterwards, the soil should he well firmed by patting it with the face of the rake, or by means of a piece of board.
Now the sash is put on and the hed left pretty much to itself, except giving air on fine days, and an occasional thorough watering when the soil appears to have
become quite dry. Overwatering should be avoided. As the season advances, the sash is removed, at first partially and plants which is an imporden off the The onion, it should be rememhered, is quite a hardy plant, and can stand considerable cold. In about six weeks the plants will be ready for transplanting to the opell ground, and appear as shown in Fig. 2
Now this is all right, so far as the beginner is concerned; but I will have to add a gardener and all those who the market
 paring to plant an acre of Prizetakers next spring, and I plant close, so that 130,000 plants will be required. In that case I make the rows in the seed bed only three inches apart, and sow from one and I calculate on fully 9,000 plants to the sash. perhaps 10,000 , and consequently have to use about fourteen sashes. I would no advise to crowd the plants still closer. A any rate, we will require about one and
one half pounds of good seed to grow an one half pounds of good seed to grow an acre of onions in the new way, if
for the largest yield on that area
The old method requires six or eight pounds of seed per acre. The saving of the difference is an advantage of the new
method, and although one of the less important ones, is yet worth inentioning, When seed costs $\$ 5$ or $\$ 6$ a pound.
The plants can be transplanted at alnost any stage of growth, from the tiny thing


Fig. 1.
three weeks after sowing the seed, to the vigorous and well-rooted plant of pencil size and larger. When of about three ever, they are of best size for the operation. They are then more easily handled and there will be a smaller percentago of loss than when tho plants are smaller. When planting on a large scale, we may need several weeks' timo for the job of transplanting, unless we liave a large all just of the right size, it would be beter to sow only a few frames at a time, at intervals of several days, to have the
not ohject to sowing in a hot-bed with
moderate hottom moderate hottom heat, instead of cold-
frame, especially if seed is to be February, ecialy if seed is to be sown in In an emergency, frames covered with waterproof cloth may answer, but glass is hy all odds the best and safest to nse.解, as we have the plants, the next thing is to know how to plant them This I will tell in next issue of this paper.

## SUGGESTIONS FROM THE STATIONS.

BY JOSEPH (T. GREINER.)
Tomatoes.-In bulletin XXI. of the Cornell University experiment station (Ithaca. N. Y.), the horticultural division (L. H Bailey and W. M. Munson) tells of various tomato tests made the past season. The station people find that in our short, western New York seasons it is difficult to secure the large yields of the middle states.


Fig. 2.
Growers in Maryland and Delaware with little effort harvest a crop which, in ordinary years, we can obtain ouly under the most forceful culture. Thus, every year's that in the North tonato plants should be started early and forced rapidly, and set in open ground quite early, even if the weather should happen to be raw and dark. The average yield at station grounds per plant of marketable tomatoes, before frost, was $113-10 \mathrm{lbs}$. in 1890, and
$121 / 2$ lhs. in 1889. If similar treatment $12 / 2 \mathrm{hs}$. 10 den in trealment fields which supply the canneries, greatly increased yields would be sure to follow. This treatment is as follows: Careful selection and hreeding of stock seed from vear to year; early sowing; frequent ants: and well tilled. If the grower has facilities for forcing the plants rapidly, the first half or the middle of March is a proper time for seed sowing in this lat itude.
The bulletin states that the yields in Jersey, Delaware and Maryland which, even with the longer seasons, by are only from cieht sixteen tons. From my own personal ohservation I know this to be true, hut it should not he so; for it is a very easy thing for people in the states named to raise twenty tons and upwards to the acre. It is simply a question of manure. And here is just where the
profit comes in. The fallacy of the old notion that tomatoes are not as productive on rich soil as they are on poorer ground has long been demonstrated. The more manure and the richer the manure, the more tomatoes; that is settled. High grade, concentrated manures answer well and may be cheapest in many cases. An expense of $\$ 20$ or $\$ 25$ per acre for manure may increase the yield by eight or ten tons. But if rich compost is freely used, especially fish-compost, as is sounetimes done near the sea coast, the distance of four hy four feet, as mentioned in the bulletin for each plant, is nuch too small I would set the ordinary canning and market tomatoes, such as Matchless, Ignotum, Perfection, Beauty, etc., not less than five by five feet. The richer the soil the wider apart they should be planted; that is the general rule to be ollowed.
I havo heretofore opposed Prof. Bailey's with hest culture, and that the average life of a variety is only about ten years. We are now informed, however, that
"running out" does not necessarily nean "deterioration," hut only a change of some leading claracteristic for hetter or worse. The strongest proof of the act that varicties are unstable, and soon "ry out," is the difficulty of maintangood culture and careful selection. The goodiculture and careful selection. The
to "improve," or depart from its original
character.
Experiments made with seedling plants and plants from cuttings, resulted in favor of the former. The seedlings gave the earliest and largest returns. Trimming the plants proved of considerable advantage. The plants were headed back from three to six inches on all the leading shoots, July 28th and dugust 25th, and all the sprouts from the base of the plants were takell off. In every case there was an important gain in earliness and productiveness. The lahor of trimming is very slight, and it would appear to be profitahle.
In regard to varieties, my experience in some cases differ from that of the station people. The Ignotum is named as standing at the head. It is a good tomato, no donbt, but for general purposes, especially for canning, I would be satisfied with the Matchless, which is not yet excelled by anything on the list. Chemin Market (Vaughan) is descrihed as follows: "Of medium size, deep red, somewhat elongated. Resembles Hathaway. Smooth, prolific, uniform in size and shape. Good." Undoubtedly this is the same as the Chemin, which Mr. Burpee had sent me for trial. It is a fine-looking variety, growing in large clusters of seven or eight specimens each. The great fault of this novelty is want of solidity, as the fruit has four large seed cavities, while the most solid sorts have numerous small seed cavities.
Table Queen (Henderson), which the bulletin mentions as "Mikado with ordinary foliage; fruits average, a little larger, and are a little more irregular than Mikado," I find to be entirely distinct and promising. Fruit resembles Mikado in color, but not otherwise; flattish, of large size, very heavy and solid; plant dwarfish, hut very productive. Ruby Queen (Childs) is pronounced "evidently the same as Table Queen of Henderson." I think they are different in all leading characteristics except color of fruit, which is pink (or purple), and not especially bright or attractive. Ruhy Queen seems to be a new type of tomatoes, which also appears in two other sorts, perhaps only under two other naimes; namely, Mansfield Tree (Mills) and Annio Dine (Wilson). At any rate, the three novelties resemble each other very closely. Here we have the most rampant growers with which I am acquainted. Fruit is of very largest size, unexcelled (if indeed equalled) in solidity and productiveness. Some of the specimens, however, show tendency to irregularity, and further improvement in this direction will he desirable. The green fruit of these three sorts, as well as of Table Queen, usually show dark stripes radiating from the apex towards the stem. Early Ruby (Henderson) is of medium size, bright red, early, productive. I consider this a very promising sort for early market. It is nuuch better than King of the Earlies, or any of those first-early sorts, and it seems to be as early. If so, King of the Earlies will have to go, as it is one of the poorest of our tomatoes in quality, and its only redeeming feature wasits exreme earliness. A new variety is also announced as being in the hands of the station-the Ithaca. "Medium in size, about three inches in diameter, nearly splerical, very smooth and remarkably uniform in size; color, light cherry. A
new variety; rery promising among new variety; rery promising among forcing" No seeds are yet to be disposed of hy the station this season.
In 1889 I had imagined to be able to see fine results from the use of nitrate of soda applied at the tinte the plants were put in open ground. The past scason I could not see any such effect from the use of the nitrate. The trials on the station grounds this same season also have seemed to show of potash alone are profitable tomato manures upon thin soils.
Grain Rations for Cows at Pasture.The agricultural division of the same experiment station (Cornell), reports in hulletin XXII. the results of trials made for the purpose of discovering whether there is any profit, in milk and butter, in feeding regular grain rations to cows kept on pasture during the period from May 25th to Scptember 27th. The conclusion civen by Prof. I. P. Roberts and Henry H. Wing is as follors: "In two trials in
milk and butter from feeding a grain ration to cows on good pasture. In one
trial with cows soiled on fresh grass we have received an increased milk and butter production, and in saving of grass consumed, barely enough to
In neither case has any allowance been made for increased value of manure, when grain is fed, which would be considerable in amount, but exceedingly difficult to estimate with exactness. We arc still of the opinion that several repetitions of this experiment will be needed before the mat-
ter can be considered conclusively settled.'

## SUGGESTIONS ON HANDLING COTTON.

finct an intelligent cotton buyer the ther day, who, in the course of our congreat staple which I cousider well worth publishing. They were in substance as
The manufacture of cotton goods in the South is slowly and steadily increasing; and the time will probably come when
the Southern people will make all the heavier grades of cotton consumed in the South. It is hardly to be hoped that the finer fabrics will ever be successfully phere, such as prevails iu England and the Eastern states, is necessary to very fine spinning. The atmosphere of the South is too dry for such spinning. It will pay the South well to manufacture heavy cottou goods, beyond doubt. Inby factories uow in operation.
I will tell you, though, what will pay the Southern cotton raiser better than almost anything he can do. It is a more is sustained every year by our cotton growers on account of damage to the fibre In the first place, many are tardy in picking their crop, thereby entailing loss from raill and wind. Much cotton is beaten out on the ground, becoming dirty and trash is necessarily gathered when cotton s picked late. In many instances the cotton is piled upon the ground as it is
picked, where it often receives one or two rains, greatly to its injury. It pays to have cotton picked early, picked clean and put under a good shelter as soon as picked. The planter had better plant less than is often done at present.
Another great loss is sustained in the ginning of cotton. Most of it is ginned by steam power gins, run at too great a
rate of speed. The fibres are cut short rate of speed. The fibres are cut short
and napped instead of being left long and straight. This, of course, lowers the price of the cotton materially.
Many valuable improvements have been made of late years in cotton ginning machinery, but they have been made more with a view to the rapid handling of the staple than to an improvement of
its quality. Yet some of these inventions really do much in the way of cleaning the cotton also. The bulk of the sand is sifted out in the latest processes of handling seed cotton; but, of course, its discoloration from raiu is not removed.
The greatest reforms needed just now are cleaner picking, better shelter and slower ginning. 'The two first çan be accomplished by the planter hinuself; but the manner of ginning is, of coursc, at Where the planter owns a ginning outfit, however, he can control the speed at which it is run. Even the public gins can, by the pressure of public demand, be made to do better work also. Even the difference of one eighth of a cent a pound on cotton amounts to about five million dollars to the South. With proper care in handling and ginning the crop, Dick NA

EARLY POTATOES FOR MARKET
Joseph's article on how to raise early potatoes for market, in October numbers of Farm and Fireside, is good, and I producing good-sized, merchantable potatoes inside of ten weeks from planting. To begin, the plants require three very essential things to succeed; namely, carefulness, good, sound seed of an early kind,
which he knows will suit his locality and which he knows will suit his locality and
very rich ground. I used the Charles

Downing, sprouted good, nedium-sized tubers until the sprouts measured six or eight inches long, pulled off all but two sprouts to each whole tuber (here is where carefulness is requircd, laid then on trays or in flat baskets, and planted them trenches fifteen feet apart, and corered or filled nearly level; then I'gave them a liberal dressing of my own homemade potato fertilizer, rich in potash and made potato fertilizer, rich in potash and phosphate. I filled the trench up level with the spronts barely sticking out. I
the weather is warm the tops will show green in a very few days. 'Then cultivate frequently; in fact a person can't do to much
low.
Keep your ground level as much as possible; quit work as soon as bloom buds begin to show. I generally use ground which has been heavily manured the year previous and produced a crop of cabbages. This year I planted on April 4th; on April
19th it was cold enough to form ice, but 19th it was cold enough to form ice, but
the wind was high and the ground dry on top and did no damage to the potatoes By the middle of June my crop was ready for narket, not ripe, but as ripe as southern potatoes shipped here, usually are. Again, I say that the main things are very ich, warm land, good sprouted seed, and not to
not bre


## FEEDING FOR MILK AND BUTTER

Please give best plan to feed a Jersey cow through the winter season for milk and butter. Can get clover hay at $\$ 5$ per ground together at $\$ 1.40$ per 100 pounds; oil meal $1 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; bran, $\$ 1$ per
 load. Would it be best to cut hay and steam it before fceding, and put the chop feed on it? Any suggestions will no doubt be well appreciated by many of your readers, and especially by

A Subscriber.
Of the articles named, use clover hay, corn and oats ground, oil meal and wheat bran. Cut the hay, moisten it by sprinkling water over it. Then pour the mixed meals over it and stir until the whole is
thoroughly mixed. Feed this mixture twice a day morning and night. Besides this, put in the rack as much hay as the cow will eat up clean between meals. Occasionally, it is well to substitute either timothy hay or good corn fodder in the rack, for a couple of days. The amount of hay and grain will need to vary with individual cows. The safe rule is to increase the amount as long as the yield of milk or butter increases. When the yield becomes stationary, decrease the amount of food a pound or so.
The proportion of hay and grains we have found most satisfactory is: Hay, 12 pounds; corn meal, 3 pounds; oatmeal pounds; oil meal, 2 pounds; bran, pounds; total, 22 pounds. This is for ersey cow weighing about 850 pounds The cow should be kept thoroughly comfortable at all times, and it wilt pay to curry or brush her off every morning.
If silage can be purchased, about 25 If silage can be purchased, about 25 from December until April. When silage is used, the meals may be fed dry and the cut hay need not be moistened.-Jersey Bulletin.

NEW WAY TO PLANT WHEAT.
Colonel Wirt M. Hughes returned yesterday morning from north-western Kansas, where he spent a week with his parents. "The farmers in that section," said he, "are trying a new plan of raising wheat, and if it proves successful, the grassy prairies on those extensive plains will soon be converted into wheat fields. The scheme is to plant wheat on the prairie without breaking the soil with plows. It is accomplished by means of raction engines, attached to which are ittle subsoil plows and a wheat drill. There are fifteen little shovels or subsoil plows attached to each engine, and these serve to tear the sod enough to allow the rill to plant the seed.
The prairies in that section are covered with buffalo grass and it never grows very high, so if the wheat crop ever matures it can be reaped easily. The shade of the wheat will also kill the grass, so it is laimed by the farmers, rop will be more easily put in than the
on a very small scale last fall reaped a good crop this year, and this fall he intended planting four sections of prairie with
wheat in this manner. Aside from this wheat in this manner. Aside from this there are other farmers who are trying the planted in western Kansas this fall than ver before." $-K$. C. Times.

## the winter Jack-knife.

The jack-knife stands foremost among our good and useful institutions. It is ap-
plied to and relied upon in all scasons for sundry helps and lifts that piece out and fill in.
In winter, however, in the long evenings, ou stormy days, between "chores," when the wood-pile and logging-caup are height. Men and boys like to whittle, to make something-a litter at least-eren i chips and shavings for the morning's fire be the only product; but greater satisfac-
tion comes when the keen blade, the skilltion comes when the keen blade, the skill-
ful hand and the accurate eye unite to form things which are immediately useful.
Although the farmer is benefited by modern inventions, yet some old devices in the interest of economy aud contiuued usefulness will never give way to the new. The homely, home-made xvill remain. Among these are the wooden latch, catch and button on gates and doors, indoors
and out, in and around the farm buildings.
Iron is chilling to the touch in winter, and wlien full of frost, brittle and easily broken, for doors and gates around the barn and sheds are often subjected to hard usage. All gates leading to sheep, calf or even pig-pens, in stalls for all animals, hould have wooden latches or bars
The inmates of these pens and
may "lose flesh" on frosty mornings if they bring their noses into contact with the iron latches or handles. The oldfashioned, wooden latch, with raw-hide lift, fills the office better and longer than iron. The latch gives way to the sliding bar when the door will pernit. The broad, wooden button, with screw through it, rubbing noses lift the latch or slide the bar, the button keeps the door or gate shut.
During the winter on many farms, the jack-knife turns out these door fixtures and many other things from good oak, hickory or elm. If elm be obtainable, it is the best for many purposes, for it is tough and elastic. Farmers and others must go, let every piece of trunk or branch arge enough, cut into convenient lengths, be saved.
No wood makes a better axe-helve than elm, and often the natural run and crook of the wood will have the exact shape of the helve. For handles for gates, hatchets, hammers and many other tools, elm is the jack-knife and sand-paper are needed to make it ready for use.
The jack-knife has
The jack-knife has a busy time before it, and every blade is ready for the work. It makes, or helps to make, pins or pegs, a good half bushel, in size from that of a pencil to that of a ship-pin, the sizes cor-
responding to those of the auger-bits. Iu the busy season, if a plow-beam be cracked, or a wagon-tongue be sprung, these pins mend, temporarily at least, and bridge disaster and break-down.
There cannot be too many pegs around the barn, in the horse and cow stables, on which to hang harness and many things, a peg for every collar and bridle, another for every saddle and breeching, pegs for
tools, for the lantern in differcnt parts of tools, for the lantern in differcnt parts of the barn, pegs everywhere for many purposes. The "peg system" is a great econ-
omizer of time and money. A good jack-knife, the combination jack and pruning-knife is a mainstay everywhere.

Geo. Appleton.

WHY BOYS LEAVE THE FARM.
Farmers often have themselves to blame for the dislike their sons take to a busi-
ness in which they find only the rough and ness in which they find only the rough and hard side of life. Farin work is not so hard and disagreeable as it insed to be bemare the introduction of much labor-saring now lightens it. Still, though less disagreeable, the boys do not like to have its roughest and worst features put on them. Nor will it make it
whatever he dislikes, to tell his sons how much harder lie bad to work than they when he was a boy. Farm work is easier
thau it used to be, and the boys should be the first ones on the farm to find this out practically. Then fewer of them would be led from the farm by the attractious of city life.
far as possible, boys ought to have a personal and pecuniary interest in every-
thing they do, and the girls also, for that matter. Their labor legally belongs to the parent until they become of age, but he is indeed a strangre father who kecps his sons or daughters at work without pay merely to save the wages of hired help. This what withont pecuniary interest iu

Just as soon as the pressure is removed and the child becomes legrally its own
master, all restraint is thrown aside. Every young person should have some chance to work for himself on some corner of the farm, and whatever he thus earns should be his, to be saved or spent under parental supervision.
In this way the habit of earning money and the knowledge of what it costs to pro-
cure it, as well as the best means of using cure it, as well as the best mealls of using
it, may be learned. The farm has undoubtedly greater opportunities for teaching both boys and girls this practical knowledge of money and its value than any other business in the city can possibly enjoy. A great part of the advantage of living in the country, for bringing up a fainily of children, will be lost unless this opportunity is utilized as much as possible. -American Cultivator.

## FARMER'S PROGRESS.

In this day of organization among farmers, if we hope for good and beneficial results we inust go at it in a business way The farmer's gathering must be an educational factor that will equip him, making him a better farmer, better citizen, better business man and a hustler who has been educated by contact with his fellow farm er and the world, which will give him knowledge and a breadth of understanding that will make him proud of his calling and not a foot ball for politicians. Equip him with these capabilities and practicalities and make hinı an educated man of the world, build him up into a thinker instead of a follower of vagaries and non-essentials and you will have so
fitted and prepared him that he will lead fitted and prepared him that he will lead and have a following too; not because he is a farmer, but because he respects his business and is level headed and has extended his horizon; and this alone wil place him side by side with business an professional men in legislative halls and places of trust, for merit in him will be
recognized as well as in those of other vo-cations.-W. H. Morrison, Superintendent of Wisconsin Farmer's Institutes.
the experiment station recurd.
The agricultural experiment stations of the country, over hiry in number, issue amnually some three hundred bulletins and fifty pages each. Very few people have access to all of these publications,
and fewer still can afford the time required to note the character and results of the experiments they describc. Those who find it desirable to kecp pace with the progress of agricultural experimentation will find a condensed record of all station work in the Experiment Station Record, work in the Experimentstation Record,

## Poisoned by Scrofula

## maveras $=$  $2-3-$ veveme

Hood's Sarsaparilla
100 Doses One Dollar
(1) IIt fintu.
 By Josepr.

Potatoes. My article in the is-
sue of October 1st, on growing early potatoes for market, has
brought me several inquiries for prices for Early Ohios for I I wish to say
r seed except for
that I grow no potatoes for seed except
my own use. Whenever I hare potatoes to sell they go to market or to neighbors for I were in the business of growing seed potatoes for sale, this mere fact would put writings on potato growing. This I wish to aroid. On the other hand, I think my friends will be wise to secure their supply of seed as soon as possible, for there is
not a particle of doubt that potatoes will be scarce and dear next spring. If you want to try the Early Ohio next year, look for the advertisements of seed-potato growers in the issues of Farm and Fire-
side for February, March and April, or in those of other agricultural papers for the same period. Then write to the parties, asking for prices, etc., and secure your stock without delay
Mancre.-I also have been a little too tardy in ordering my supply of manure nuret or rather, the kind I want and ordered; namely, fine compost, to be applied on the surface after plowing and to be worked into the soil only by means of the disk
harrow, or pulverizer,) is probably frozen solid, and I will hare to wait for it to thaw out. This mannre costs me, delirered at I am getting (whenever I do get it) a most excellent and cheap manure. There may be twenty tons to the carload. Eren if the stuff averages only eight pounds of
nitrogen, four pounds of phosphoric acid and eight pounds of potash to the ton, I
in the carload not less than $\$ 36$ worth nt food. As long as I can strike
bargain, I see no necessity of bny-
:ach concentrated fertilizer, in which
nd probably three times as much as I can get them for in the stock-yard manure. This opportunity of buying manure cheap is hardly appreciated by the farmers in this vicinity as much as it deserves, Fall Plowng.-Over-confidence in
weather prospects is never justified. For some years our winters have not set in in earnest until about Christmas, and I was such weather this year, that I hare been much less in a hurry about my fall plowing and other fall preparations than it
now appears was prudent. The vegetable garden, and especially the onion patch, should be plowed before winter. At least weather came just in the nick of time to prevent the completion of the job. I only and by, and a chance to finish my plowplowing is tho thorough surfaee drainage Which can be secured by this laying off of furrows between. This makes the soil dry out earlier in spring, and brings it in week or two before it would be in this
condition without fall plowing.
Ransing Owion Sets.-Mrs. Anna E. L. of Chanutc, Kansas, would like to grow a
crop of onions for bunching, etc., from does not know where to get the sets. This slould not he a difficult thing. Every
scedsman ad vertises and sells onion sets; local dealers almost everywhere keep them in store. Priccs, of course, vary in
different scasous and different localities, just as with other gardcn crops. The
ycllow sets-nsually. Ycllow Dutch or
Strasshurg-are loest for gencral er Strassburg-are best for gencral crops.
Suppose, howerer, that sets cannot be
enn veniently had, or not as cheaply as
desireh. Insuch case I would grow bunch
oninns in iny favorite way of sowing seed
the seadlinge to the open $y$ round. Inder good management, and with proper selection of vari-
etios, such as Yellow Duth, Farly Red
and Silverskin, the crop will be ready for
bunching and market as early as from sets.

## Orchard and Small Fruits.

condicted by samuel b. Grees.

## fighting the plum curculio

by Prof. A. J. cook.
belletin so. 6e, yichigas agbictltcbal college. (Fig. c) is well known. The little weeril is hardly more than two tenths of an inch long. It is rough, with elerated, longitudinal lines, two of which, on the middle of the back, one on each side, are very ined with white and beaded with black The two large humps are black, and rest on a black quadrangular spot. The beak is about the length of the head and prothorax and is bent under and back; the legs are brown, specked and ringed with white; the femur or main joint of the legs is much thickened.
The curculio commences to risit the trees late in May, in central Michigan, or at just the time the little, dried-up circle -the calix-is falling from the roung fruit. By jarring the trees I have shown
repeatedly that the curculio does not risit them at an earlier date. The insect now conmences to feed on the leaves, and the female to lay her eggs on the fruit. crescent, cut by the curculio, in the fruit. At the base of a little puncture mithin this crescent the egg is easily found. The insects continue to lay eggs till the first
of July, by which time the beetles from of July, by which time the beetles from
the first-laid eggs begin to come forth. So that there is no time in the year when the beetles mas not be found. During June, at time of egg-laying, the beetles often spend the day, especially early in June, when the weather is cold, concealed under clod or chips beneath the tree. Towards

walk up the trunk of the tree, or may fly from the ground to the tree. I have seen them going both ways
During this egg-laying season the beetles feed on both fruit and foliage. It is generally true that imagos, or mature insects that are several days or weeks laying their eggs, take no little food. We see the probably dereloping all through this feeding season.
Whenever the weevil or the limb on
which it rests is jarred, the curculiodraws which it rests is jarred, the curculio draws habit would falls from the tree. This the insect, as it would save it from hungry birds. It is very easy to see how, through the law of natural selection, this habit might have been formed.
Fig. a) egierce to the the footless grubs -plum, apricot, peach, cherry, apple of pear-where they feed and grow for bout thrce weeks, when they leare the

In a few days-about a week-the mature ing spring, which will furnish in the fruit of plums, cherries, peaches and apples a
nidus for its eggs. Generally, the curculio do very little harm after July 1st. I think
they never lay eggs to any extent after that date. They may, and certainly do at times, pierco the plums or apples even
after this date, rausing the foruer to rot, and the latter to become dwarfed and misshapen.

FIGTtiNG the 1Nsect.
falling to the ground and a gelleral imicity, gives us another method of collthat by kecping a large flock of poultry ming the trees, or evell many hogs or sheep, a full crop of frnit can be secured
eaten up, trodden on or frightetied away. I know of farmers who have in this way
secured full crops of plums with almost secured full crops of plums with almost no exception; while neighbors have secured no plums at all. Often a tree close while others not thus situated suffer sererely. Here the insects are probably frishtened away
Planting Picyi Trees.-As before stated, the pear, apple, cherry and often the peach can be secured against attack by planting numerous plum trees among the others. The curculios prefer the plums, and attack these in preference to the other fruit. I have seen cherries and apples in the seen cherries and apples
in this repeatedly, while orchards not far remored, with no plum trees, suffered serious injury. As our down, this method will be more and more valuable.
The Jarring Method.-Nith this method we can let the cuirculio work till the fruit is sufficiently thinned, when we can proceed to jar, and surely-no doubt in this method-sare our fruit beautiful and sound. As we have seen, the curculio often spends the day on the ground beneath the tree. Jarring, then, must be done either late in the evening or tery arly in the morning-as late or as early s we can see to work, If in the evening the early morning nap is not eut short and the clew is not so troublesome. As have seen, the time to jar is from the ime the calyx falls from the tree-abou Tay 20th, in central Michigan-till the first brood of weerils are all gone-about July st at this place. In rare cases it may be ell to jar later if the punctures of the plums by the second brood are threatning, else the plums may rot because
of such punctures. The number of times required to jar will rary; often will not exceed ten to fifteen for the entire season. If, upon jarring, we find we get only one or two, or better, no specimens, we can then safely omit a day, and if the next jarring is equally fruitless, we may omit tro days. If we jar each
and gather and destroy the fallen fruit as soon as it falls, the work will, think, be less and less each successive

The method of jarring is, in short, to place a sheet under the tree and give the tree, or in case it is quite large, each branch, a quick, sharp blow. The insects fall to the sheet and are easily gathered
and crushed. The sheet may be monnted on one or two wheels like a wheelbarrow, in case of large orchards. The frame hôlding the sheet may be so made as to give the form of an inverted umbrella, and a narrow opening opposite the handles will permit the center of the sheet to simpler and more conmon arrangemeut is to have two sheets on light, rectangular frames, which, when brought side by side, will foruı a square large enough to catch anything that may fall from a tree under which the sheet is placed. If each frame has a square notch in the center of one side they may be brought close together about the trunk of the tree, so that the heets will surely catch whatever may and a third to do the jarring, the work proceeds with great speed. Less than a minute is required per tree. In case one may be square and slitted from the middle of one side to the center. Opposite this side it is tacked to a light, slender piece of Hood, and opposite this it is tacked to $t$ tro the side. This inakes it easy to carry the shect, to place it entirely around the tree and to roll it up in case we wish to set it should always be large enough to eatch all that falls from the trees.
The mallet with which we strike the ree or limb should be well padded and carcfully used, so as not to wound the
tree, or may be iron or wood unpadded, in which case a bolt or spike is driven into the blow. Sometimes a limb may be sawed off to receive the have used the padded mallet succes. I find that I can fell all the to the of the sheet with such a mallet. Enless e are very careful, however, in the use damage to the trecs. When two carry the
dine amage to the trecs. When two carry the
slieet and a third party uses the mallet
we may jar several trees before we stop to catch and crush the insects
It is usually cool at the early or late hour, and the insects are rather sluggish and will generally remain motionless for some minutes. If one uses a sheet like the last described above, it is perhaps best to kill the insects each time after jarring. In case of the wheel-sheet, there is some times a box placed at the center and the inclined sheet makes it possible to shake the beetles from the sheet into this box. than in actual practice. The cnrculio may be brushed into a vessel containing kerosene,
and finger.

The expense of jarring will, of cours depend upon the excellence of the apparatus and upon the skill and quickness of the operators. Our largest and most suc-
cessfui plum growers in Michigan estimate cessful plum growers in Michigan estimate inquired of several of our best pomologists and the estimates run from fire to fifteen cents per tree per season. Surely, this is not an extravagant a monnt.
In conclusion, let me say that I believe plum trees thickly among the other fruit trees of the orchard and then to fight this insect as described above. This will not only secure a fine anc rery profitable crop
of this luscious fruit, but will, at the same of the, tend to protect the other fruits from
this scourge of the careless orchardist, this scourge of the cat
with no extra expense


DEAFNESS CAN'T BE CURED
by local applications, as they cannot reach the
diseased portion of the ear. Tbere is only one
way to cure deafness, and that ls by collituway to cure deafness, and that is by constitu-
tional remedies. Deafness ls caused by an int
famed conditlon of famed conditlon of the mucous lining of the
Enstachlan Tube. When this tube gets in-
flamed you havea rumbling sound or imperfect liearlng have a rumbling sound or imper-
Deafness is is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the infiam-
mation can be taken out and this tube restored
to its taits nornal condition, hearisg will be de-
to troyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caus
stren



## (O) fix fiarm.

## hYbridity in fruits.

A hybrid is a sexual cross between individuals of distinct species, a mongrel as hetween the cherry and plum. It has generally been considered that the two
parents of a hybrid must belong to the same family and genus; but later developments in the science seem to point
towards an endless limit to hybridly, from forced unions between the species f genera widely distinct.
We have true hybrids between such widely different plants as wheat and rye, raspberry and strawberry, etc., and though these belong to the same families, they are certainly far enough apa
ally, to show what may be done.
In flowers and plants greater wonders in hybridity have developed than in fruits, simply because the plants are more perfectly under the control of the operator, and from greater inducements and hecause results were more quickly obtainable. The manipulation of tree fruits in this obtained. When a hybrid is obtained between two fruits, it may prove barren, producing no seeds, and in that way end-
ing our experiment.

What to expect from a hybrid race, as, for instance, between a Chickasaw plum and a common peach, is a problem that most persons well up in horticulture may confident that we have had numerous such hybrids in fruit every year for the last twenty years. I know that many will dis pute the fact that Hale's Karly, Alexander Amsden, June, Garfield and many others of our very early peaches are peach-plum hybrids between the pearch and Chickasaw plum; and that the Wild Goose, Blackman and many others are plum-peach hybrids between the same species. Yet oae who has closely studied them, and bas also between species, can find abundirnt proof that all of these fruits are true hybrids between these two species.

Before Hale's Early came uron the stage, the earliest known peach ripened August 20th, when the Hale ripened July 20 th on its advent. The leaves of the Hale show unmistakble Chickasaw plamleaf characteristics, and the stone also. Its leaves are nearly free from the parasitic fungi of the peach leaf. Its fruit is exceedIngly liable to those peculiar to the plum, especially the one known as rotting of the fruit; and it seemed to be the means to other varieties of peaches which had never rotted before. It was dissemi nated nearly everywhere as soon as the Hale was introduced, and fruited "peach-rot" prevailed. And several more ok scure prove it a hybrid.
Next comes the Alexander, so called peach, which ripened its fruit ne arly a month in advance of the Hale. If I were
guessing, I would guess that the A lexander and all that family of very early peaches are hybrids between a peiac.b, in all probability Hale's Early and the 1 Wild Goose or some other very early Chiiska saw plum, the peach flower that matured the fruit or seed from which the tress grew Wild Goose or other plum. Why? Whait proofs have we of such hybridity?
First, earliness of ripening, the fruit ripening to a day with the supposed plum
parent. Its foliage resembles thi parent. Its foliage resembles thie Chickasaw plum leaf, and so far as I laave observed, escaping entirely the peculiar leaf diseases of the peach. The shell of the seed of all these peaches is lighter in color than those of any other red peach, not. nearly so much corrugated, or nearly smooth; and the seed itself and its
outer envelope are more like those of plums. But the most important porint is that
the cellular structure of the fr ait pulp is very different from that of the peach, and almost exactly like that of the plum; alsoits ripening processes and decery. In fact, they have the exact characteri stics that an expert in hybridity would ex pect to find in trees known to be true hyb rids between these two species.
Further, I have long considered the Wild Goose plum a plum hy brid, or originating from a seed grown om 23 plum tree
flower, with the proof about the same given in the foregoing case.
Further, I consider the Mariana plum a plum-cherry hybrid between a Myro-
bolan plum and the Early Richmond cherry. Of this there is a reasonable amount of proof to be found in the variety itself and the surroundings of its origin. I believed all of these to be facts, from my own experiments and observations, before coming here and seeing the many positively known to be hybrids, grown by Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, this
county, and talking over hybridity with him.
I mention these here, and not those of Mr. Burbank's, for with the above-named fruits many of niy readers are quite faminiar, and from them can get a good between our different species of fruits. I wrote very nearly these same words (may I call them facts?) four years ago, and one of our leading horticultural papers would not publish them, and the secretary of a horticultural society threw them out, I suppose as the theories of a crank.
And all of this thirty years after there And all of this thirty years after there of grapes as distinct from each other as the peach from the plum, fuchias and a thousand other annuals and florists' flowers and plants.
And now, to-day, the question among advanced experimenters in hybridity is not what two forms will hybridize with proper manipulation, but which will not, by forced polleuation.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE
rom Norm Carolina.-Buncombeou ls one of the most prosperous in the state.
The county and its county seat, Asheville, have been on a boom for some years. Property near Asheville that will do for building purposes is bringlng from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 1,000$ per
acre. Asheville is the center of the western part of the state. It has one of the finest hotels in the South. It has six or eight other and gas lights, cotton, furniture, ice and to bacco factories. This part of the state is
mountainous and noted for its healthfuluess, cool summer
to zero in winter. Good, cold, freestone spring water is plentifnl. We also have some mineral
waters scattered through the countr. Waters scattered through the county. The
financial condition of the county is good. All clalms are paid in full when due. We have a great many boarders in winter and summer, from the North in winter and the
South in summer. George W. Vanderbilt has bought about six thousand acres of land nin miles west of here, and is working two spend one million dollars in improving it. The rock foundation for his residence will cost abont four hundred thousand dollars. He has paid from $\$ 25$ to $\$ 1,000$ per acre for his laud. We have a beautiful valley with the Swall-
nanoa river running through, and mountain peaks of varying heights on all sides. W grow all kinds of grains, fruits and vegeta-
bles, except those of extreme southern and northern climates. Apples, cabbages and Irish potatoes grow well. All lands are not very rlch, butcan be brought np to produce extra heavy crops. They can be bouglit from $\$ 3$ to $\$ 100$
per acre, according to location. Corn is worth 50 to 60 cents per bushel; chickens, from 25 cents per pound; butter, from 15 to 35 cents
per pound; apples, from 50 to $\$ 1$ per bushel Irlsh potatoes, 40 to 75 cents per bushel; hay,
from 50 cents to $\$ 1$ per hundred; cows, from from to $\$ 75$. From California.--San Jose is the garden
spot of America. I had to smile at an article abont a farmer in New Jersey, who got such a big price for his peach crop and how he had to guard the samed penighted people back East would come out to our beautiful Santa Clara valley, they of a shotgun. I know places here of only one half acre, on which is a house and outsheds and nice flower garden, making $\$ 300$ to $\$ 350$
clear, besides having all the fruit they want for the besides having all the fruit they want from the middle and eastern states, when they learn that the price of our lands, nnimproved, is from $\$ 150$ to $\$ 300$ per acre, and fullbearing orchards from $\$ 500$ to $\$ 1,000$ per acre, they are paralyzed. They pay from $\$ 50$ to $\$ 100$ prosperous town. Compared with es prosperous town. Compared with these
figures, our prices do seem very high. But the figures, our prices do seem very high. But the
test is, what do these dlfferent lands produce in the way of incomes? A test to which few ing to appl have tbese cheaper lands are willthey net $\$ 10$ per acre, which is 10 per cent. Lands here, in orchards, at from $\$ 500$ to $\$ 1,000$ per acre, have on them valuable fruit trees, which have cost considerable money to set out and
care for. These lands yield from $\$ 100$ upwards (I only whisper it, but I know of over $\$ 500$, n

$\begin{aligned} & \text { Land here is not inflated as it is up north. } \\ & \text { G. A. S. }\end{aligned}$
Fron Jose, Cal. FromTennessee.-Owing to the boomsinour
neighboring towns and cities, farm produce is going up fast. New corn is worth 60 cents per
bushel ; oats, 40 to 50 ; wheat, $\$ 1.15$ to $\$ 1.25$; Irish potatoes, $\$ 20$ to 25 cents per pound; eggs, 20 cents per dozen; hay, sls per ton. If auyone doubts the
existence of our boom, he can be easily con-
vinced byhearing the music of the hammerand the saw everywhere, and seeing thousands of
men and teams employed in grading streets, building louses, etc., in our towns; and the traiu-loads of lumber and logs. We have iron
ore, coal, lime, timber, etc., all close together;
railroad and river transportation through our district. Land is going up fast. A steady stream of northern immigration is pouringin.
We have had a beautifnl winter so far, frost every night and regular midsummer days, a genuiue Indian summer. On the opening of
spring we expect a bigger boom than ever Everybody is welcome. Ihere is room for all
here, whlere we have a beautiful climete, health, free and unmolested speech and vote and expression of religious and political
G. C.

## insects on fruit trees



Outfits. Write them for ofrculars and directions.
GOOD WORDS FROM OUR SUBSCRIBERS.
We received your beautiful picture, "Christ As a work, thank you enough for sending it.

Washington, Ind., November 4, 1890 . The pictures, "Christ Before Pilate" and "Christ on Calvary, to hand. I am very
manh pleased with them. They are greate
than I expected.
JoHN W. HEALY.
I received the picture, "Christ on Calvary," In good order, picture, "Christ on Calvary," In good order, and it is all you clai Rebecca Simmons.
Painesville, Ohio, December 4, 1890. Pilate" and "Christ on Calvary." We are very much pleased with them. We send our man much plans.

Seguin, Texas, December 5, 1890. I received your picture, "Christ on Calvary in good shape, and many thanks to you.
would not take Five Dollars for it, an thonght it so good I sent it at once to be
framed.
Lizzie Bell Willitams. working fo

SWEET Home, TEXAS, Oct. 9, 1890 .
ng machine gives great satisfaction
The sewing machine gives great satisfaction

## and we are very much pleased with it.

> Morrisville, N. Y., December 5, 1890 .
Allow me to present my thanks for the
beautiful painting, "Chrlst on Calvary," which I received promptly. In regard to the picture I whll say that it is truly a fit companion to
that superbone,"Christ Before Pilate," whinich
I have incased in a lovely frane, and which
has been greaty admined. And when I shall
have this hanglng by its side, I shall feel, as I
look upon the grand paintings, as if the
presence of my Divine Master permeated the
room I have set aside as a sort of shrine for
my household idols.


Jeffersonville, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1890.
I received the plcture, "Christ Before Pilate,"
n good shape, and would not take 85.00 for it,
if conldn't get another just like it.
MAGGIE E. Witr. Tiptos, Mo., November 7 , 1890 .
I recelved your high-arm Singer sewlng
machlne, and think it is nice for the money.
It is much nicer than I expected lt to be. It ls
just as you recommended lt to be. The freight
on it was only 70 cents. I thank you for send-
ing me such a lovely machine.
Paulina Scherer. MADLINA Scherer.
Middewn, N. Y., Nov. 2, I890.
The sewing machine arrived and is just as
represented to be. Please accept my thanks.
Will do all I can to recommend your paper to $\begin{array}{lll}\text { friends. } & \text { E. Dunning. } \\ & \text { Belmont, La., Nov. } 10,1890 .\end{array}$ I recelved your promium sewing machine all right.
Lawrence Station, N. J., Nov. 10, 1890. Please accept thanks for the beautiful plccalvary." They are very much admired. appreclate them very highly.


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## 

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## GRAPE WHon VINES

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## A GOOD WINTER JOB



## Unaese oreyy hamiy


(G)It firesidr. insight.
On the river of life. as 1 float along,
1 see with the spiritits sight That mans a nanseons weed
Has root in a seed of right. For eril is sood that has gone ast
And sorrow is only biindness. And the world is alwass under the sway The commonest error a truth can make Is shonting its sweet roice hoarse
Add fin in only the sonl's mistake And lore, the fairest of all fair
That erer to men descended. Cnless it is watched and tended Tnless it is watched and tended. There conld not be anything better than this
old world iu the may it began. nd thongh some matters hare gone amiss
Front the great oricinal plan: Front the great original plan;
And howerer dark the skies may appear And howerer sonls mas tunder,
I tell yon all will work ont clear. For goo

On Bohemia's Border. BY Dorothy Lexid.
CHAPTER V. the old stone benches, aud gave her wear
s. Heesch to a deep and quiet enioyment
e -utumn twilight. Behind the izregula
 througb the dusk. Dim and delicate above
the sharp whiteness of the electric lights, jnst kindled on the public garden, there was the friendly wind kept the fallen. leaves on the odor of them was strong in the air. The dear and homely peace of the twilight hour, which world of the crowded city.
From where she sat Helen could see the ceaseless hurry of the crowd down the flagged hurry, as of men eager to be at home. And there was a pleasant look, or so she fancied, rarer passers by the Clarles street mail. Plainlittle, black bags whicb hinted of work-apron and scissors and dressmaker's charts; yet
walking briskly, too, with a suggestion of the little hone-room to which they were hurryof red and green, a bird-cage in the window, and on the sill rithont the mllk-can, in which tea presently to be brewed in the little pewter "It feels a trifle lonelr," said Helen to her-
self, with a little smile and shiver, "but I shall have a chance to test it for myself after hext "Bah: what ungrateful nonsense! It will
only be plunging a blt deeper into Bobemia to do. I'll make Max take me to dine at Friends, that's been buzzing through my holldas, und explore those historical corners
never bunted up. comes back, and perllaps
tale before Lois comes
come to such glory that Myl sister, Miss Dorv-
los, will be quite a personage in Mrs. Caird's las, will be quite a personage in Mrs. Caird's
drawing-roon.
"Bless me, when I 'remember my mercies,
$\qquad$ anspcakable comfort of knowing that my girl
is happy, and has at last what ive hier, the shcltered, calma life she love.
est, where ever,
different, aud strange that I should hare been too selfish, for so long, to admit the difference. Nax was clearer-sighted than I . What a comanchor for one's life, among all the changes of things.
"They say youth is the best thing in the world; but I ronder if it isn't better, after all, a mbitions growing by achievement, with sure ripened friendships.
She felt a sort of sudden glow of warm and quick content; her life had nerer seemed to her a safer, better thiug, more bappily worth living, than at that moment. The wind came scurrying down the mall, with a colder breath caught from the coming night. She had been sitting idle too long in the autumn dusk; a light shiver ran through her and she rose bastily, wrapping her cloak more closely about
ber.
"My good roman," said a roice close beside her, with an accent of grave impersonal philanthropy, you seem to be cold, and are far
too thinly dressed for snch an air as this. Will you accept my orercoat ?" Was laughing merrily as the roice concluded its benerolent speech. she said, "and moreover, you certainly can evolve impertlnent speeches with a quickness 'Impertinent? I never was more serious in my life," said Dr. Ainsworth, falling into
 medical phrase goes,
and color and your-"
"My years?" Helen interrupted, laughing. something a little like it to myself, as I sat on middle age wasn't a half had msself that When it brought wide interests and liring ambitions and tranquil, safe, tried, old frieud-
"And wbat had you beeu saylag to yourself," said Max Ainsworth, speahing a trifle
more quickly than his ront, and again glanc ing at her with a his ront, and again glancthau the frank and friendiy ones he was wont inently sensible argument lin reply?" tor's." Helen sald, and she flushed lightly, through all the bealthy glow the keen wind was bringing to her cheeks. "But I don't see
why I shouldn't answer it. I suppose what Mark Royd calls the 'contagious domesticity' of the atmosphere at home, lately, lias affected
me more than I know, until I bad a qulet
ininute, like that one oll the bench yonder to realize int. When one feels what it is llke seamy side of independence-and that is lone-
liness, you know. I suppose I never should
ive gotten so romantic-I, at my age. Max!In most homes, when a slster is inarried lit is a Fith us litit is a life, and all ls past. But Lois to plan for, I felt, for Just a moment 'Otbello's occt:patlon's gone.' But itwas only
for a minute, and then it came to me, as I told you, that whatever one may miss, one is never friends."
It was a brave and a womanly face she turned torsard him; and with an impulsire out her hand toward him with a gestnre full of affectionate confidence, as she said "old friends."
He clasped it, warmly and heartily; and cossing the crowde dark now, and they were the hurrying crowd jostling them to right and left, instead of releasing ber band, be slipped it witbin his arm, as ther went slowly on together. There had been a little silence, and tben:
" said Dr. Max, and she felt rather than saw, that he seemed to pull himself to gether and square his shonlders, as if he were facing somelling not quite eass to be done mucb; and I dare sas you baren't noticed that Royd and yon are not the only ones af fected br your 'contagious domesticity.' Why, it has worked upon me to that degree tba

There was an odd, strained, embarrassed note in his cordial, steady voice. A sudden, electric sense of something unforeseen, of something a war with all the safe and warm content of he mood, came to Helen Dowlas, with a tighten
ing of the heart that was like a physical pain
All in tbat strange moment, the unfamilia
cast look in Dr. Max's frank and manly face, cast look in Dr. Max's frank and manly face,
the sense with which, as by some dark magic, all the air was full of coming surprise and hange and loss.
Helen fell tha
Helen fell that. With no breath of warning thoughts "the anchor of ber life," had slipped its safe hold, and she was adrift on some cold aud mistr sea. Not quite kuowing what she did, she caught ber band from his arm and mored, with a curious weakness and aimlessness in her step, array from the hurrying crowd, toward the dark, quiet, grassy spaces that stretched away from the lighted path-
Dr. Ainsworth followed her hurriedly, nlttie anxlously, and with an utter absence o inf-poise and steadiness, which was as strange "Nell," he sald. "Wh
matter? I said nothlng."
"No," sbe answered, quickiy, and It was eas to see she was struggling to regaln the self-
command that nerer before in all ber llfe ba so suddenly been treacherous to her. "No, it was not anythlug you said, Max. It was atmosphere betrcen ns. It was something you mean to say, Max, and will yon say it
qulckls, because I know it's to surprise me, and I do not waut tlme to wonder if it will liurt me, too."
They moved slowly toget her across the dim lit grass. It seemed to Helen that the world
and the life of lt had suddenly wlthdrame
itself to some great, impossible distance, and that the night about her was another night than any she had ever known, a night without stars, and out of whose shadows uncanny
things might come. She noted again, though quite unconsciously, that Dr. Max, before he began to speat, repeated that odd morement as of bracing himself against something hard to meet.
"Nell," be began, once more "it's Inst here ou've said it for me. I're been realizing latels, in the atmosphere of Arcbie's and Lois' happines, that the seams side of independence is loneliness. I am tbirty-eight sears old, Nell, and when I go bome at nigh there's nobody but my old dog to welcome me. Ambitions, friendships, they're good things, as yon sar, Nell; but after all, they stimulat oue, tbey do not feed one. Jre owned the ruth to myself lately: I want a home. I want of the morld can't blow us apir. I shouldn' bave realized it so soon, perbapsthoug every man must feel it first or last I think, Vell-if rour home, which bas been almost mine, wasn't to be broken up
"yax!" she cried her up then broken up for you because , is the bome while I am there
"Yell," be said, more steadily and in his old fashion than he had yet spoken, "even in Bohemia, could I come when yon are alone ther as I came when Lois and Mrs. McCossatt made it a household to come into, and not as it "isit,", pe present., merely one won to It was cruelly plain speaking, but Helen "I bad look plain speaking alway as resect and there was a of hat, Max, she sald, sounding through the paiu in her roice. "It is strange, but I had not once thought of that. Even in Bohemia, as you sar, you could no corue as you have come. And"-ber roice wa almost rithin ber control nor-"I am so glad you remembered so well that to bave a friend in any way different is worse than to lose him outright and altogether, to me.
"But I do not mean you to lose me ontright and altogether," he said, and there was a cheeriness in his roice that brought to ber a sharper hurt than all its former oddness and embarrassment. "Because a man has a bome, does it follow its doors are closed on his ol friends? I mean you in the new days to than ever I was in the stndio in the old days, than ever 1 was in the stndio in the old dars. stupid heartlessness of a Max Ainsmorth she had never known, shook her from head to foot: she laughed, but it was not a pleasant laugh to hear. But as if he had not heard it,
"Not that I have any right yet to talk about my drawing-room or my home; for they are uothing on earth, yet, but a dream. But you know the lease of the old house on Mi. Vernon street, that my uncle left me, expires this year. Aud this is what I bave been dreaming about. Not to relet it, but to move into it, to restore il a bil bere and there, but keep the old-fashioned look, $I$ hope; andit's safely enough awray from Phistia and the tice lies thereabouts
"Considerations that wonld be likelr to ap peal to Mrs. Ainsworth, I should jndge," said Helen, with courageous irony.
"Irs, eh?" said Dr. Max, a trifle taken myself that if Mrs. Ainsworth honored me by taking my name, she would oblige me b sharing the home of $\mathrm{m} y$ choice," he said. "Bu hope I hazard am so fittle sure that I conldnt even woman who will ever be Mrs. Max Ainswortb and make that old house home to me, wil answerme yes or no."
was with a very sipers steady roice, but it Dowlas answered him.
"If she is a woman worth you, Max, and you gire her tirae to know you as you are, I do no sbe said.
How call you venture that, Nell, when rou do not know her name?" said Dr. Max, and he asked the question
whimsical wistfulness.
"But are you snre I do not know her name I bare uot beliered, I wlll confess that, the laughs and whispers that have been In the air Helen answered. Slie tried to speak lightly but her voice sounded to lierself dry and cold. Thace. The clock was striking sir yas tied to speat with bis old, pleasan briskness as he cried:

## For Throat Troubles

croup,
whooping cough, and
loss of voice,
the best
remedy is
fifteen minutes ago, and I can't stay with you
auother second. Bnt-but now I have told you so much, I can't wait to tell you the rest. May I come up when I am at lelsure to-night -it wou't be later than teu-and have an old-
fashioned talk with you, aud tell yon her name, and-and I have a fancy, for you have
raised my courage by that good word of yours, Nell, that I shall be able then, perhaps, to tell you her answer. May I come? It is not mauy
more of our old-time talks by the studlo flre that we can
up Is so near.
It was not like Dr. Max's thoughtfulness, that though he was looking at her very closely as they stood under the doorway lamp, he the unwonted shadows under her kind aud keen, gray eyes. Perhaps there possessed inven Which dims the thought of old friends in the
heart of even the best man, when the heart is full of dreams of more intlmate happlness. There was a pathetic wistfulness as of an
appeal from the new Max to the old-a look appeal from the oddy on her stroug and bright faceas she turned to him.
"Iou know you are always welcome, whether you come early or late," she said. a curious feeling that she was short of breath
and the distance was long and hard to cllmb. and the distance was long and hard to cllmb. paused, catching the soft clatter of china and glass and the sound of Lois' low laugh, and bad a sort of consciousness, as of one stauding apart and watching herself impersoually and
unluterestedly, that it was not her old self unluterestedly, that it was not her old self
whom the tide of this familiar life was pulswhom the tide of this familiar life was puls-
ing out to meet; not her old, steady, merry ing out to meet; not her old, stead, metical self; but a tired woman, inelastic in thought
and old.
She pulled herself together suddenly, and stood up straight. "Helen Dowlas," she said,
two." $\quad$ The bitter pathos of Brutus' words as he passes Cassius' boay
through her thought
"'I shall find tlme, Cassius, I shall find
time.' "But the time is not now. Can you, who have preached to Lois, practice? Let me see
what your pride is worth, aud your self-control you are so proud of, and your good sense. By and by you shall look the fact straight in the face that Max Ainsworth is going out of you
life as Lois bas gone; but not now - now-" Then she opened the door and went ln. They
crowded to meet her, with laughing reproaches and ridicule of her lateness. Mrs. McCossatt reminded her, with severity, that tea was set was to take Lois that evenlug to bid good-by to-morrow on her sad pilgrimage to a little she could pick up a monthful, if she liked. She did not like, Helen said; she had not been so tlred for months, she belleved. It was who came to sit beside her when she had forced herself to drhk the tea Mrs. McCossate
had relentingly brought her, and had seated herself in her fireside chair, drawing up a low
basket, heaped with some heavy, white drapery.
"It is all wretched vanity which is bringing down my gray hairs in sorrow to a headache!
she sald to Royd, and she noted, with that same curions, double consciousness she had had for hours, that her voice sonnded quite
like itself, and matched her light words and not her heary heart. "For did you know, Mark, that I had spent the livelong afternoon knowledged his melodramatic ralsing of hands and eyes to heaven with a little laugh. "You are theirs, so to speak. Now, I had taken for granted that for a quiet morning wedding,
such as Lois' is to be-just into chnrch and out again, and a quick drive over to the steamerGrundys if I wasted my substance in having the oue great and original black sllk gowu
cleaued at Lewando's, instead of doing it up cleaued at Lewando's, instead of doing it up
myself, with soap-bark. But nothing would do but a shining new garment, if you please; of fitting for the first time in twenty years or
so-" "You are worse than Phinstine, Neolh," Hat
Royd, "you are domestig." her
right hand lightly. "That ever I should live to see you using a needle
"Calm yourself, it is a sail-needle. The cover continuity, and Janet kindly trusted me with
the contract of repairing it, stitches being less an object than solidity
And so the idle talk went on about her, and
she bore her part in it fully and bravely, throwing now and then a bit of humorous counsel to the table where Lois and Archie,
with conntless maps and guide-books, were making the thousandth change in the itlnerary of that year's happy foreign wandering
which was to begin so soon; pacifying dear Janet McCossatt's wrath under Royd's impertinent chaff as to whether 'the widdy at Windsor' was expected to turn out the
'Orse Guards on the vlsitlng of London by its ardent worshlper, for it was settled from the beginning that the time had come for the dear
old lady to make the plous pilgrimage she had
been planning for thirty years, now that been planning for thirty years, now that
service to Lols could be reconclled with that service to Lols could be reconclted with that
long dreamed-of pleasure; langhing with the rest at Royd's solemn assurance, when theatre hour called him away, that their evlugly atis better nature, that he had threatened his is better nathre, that op contract. unless ho was cast in the next plece, not as villaiu, but as virtuous hero.
"For my lougings are unspeakable," he said, to have the curtain fall on me, but once clasped in the arms of virtnous affectlon, in-
stead of, as usual, led ofi in irous, R. U. E., by riumphant detectives.
It was over at last; the stralu of the talk and laughter. Royd had gone, and a little ater Lois and Archie were on their sorrowful little farewell vlsit to poor Aunt Harrlet, who
had given Lols a tender welcome among them, had given Lols a tender welcomeamong them,
though she could not delay her "going to Phllip" for even the few weeks until the redding day. "And I shonld but come as a McCossatt had begun to pack her box on the frst intimatlon of her accompanying Lols, and uupackiug and repacking the same had and uupackiug and repackpation of all her subsequent days and nights. To her bed-room ingly, and Helen was alone.
She drew a long breath of rclief, as she threw down the work with which she had
been busying her unsteady hands; and with the gray and weary look her resolute smile had banished, comling back again to her face, she crossed to her bed-room and shut the door. A august looked lito her miro "to see how Helen Dowlas looked with a happy face," so In the clear and merciless light of her lamp
turned upat lts height, she questioned Helen Dowlas'face with another look upon it, and read from it, unshrinkingly, bitter truths. the temples; the liues of thought and car teyes and 11 ps ; the little hollo wesses that at cheek and throal had stolen youth.
Without the lightness of content which lent t comeliness, it was not a beantiful face; only strong and true and weary one. And look Well, it was past, and it was her last illusion It would be a hard wrench to give it up; she lected upon her life most of the rose-color hat strennous life could boast. But the life would not go bare. The gray of dity and th phe of a mbition would clothe it always. She had outlived too much in her years, not Life could be interestiug when it ceased to be happy. There would be something always to win, something to struggle against, something o smile over-but would she ever sm
It was llke Helen Dowlas that the first tears she had shed rushed burning and stinging to her eyes, as she asked herself that question.
All the consciousness of the thousands of tiny hreads of ciousness of the thous onfence, of entire mutual trust and comprehension and loyal affection that for over twenty years
had woven her life to Max Ainsworth's life, and which must be broken now, one by one and the breaklng of every one a separate paln, pressed down her heart with a stifling pres ure that was misery beyond any she ha
She dashed
She dashed to her feet; the striking of the anymoment her that he might he here a news of her death should meet him than sight of that white, woful face the mirror had showed her. Who shall say where in the nex elf-coutrol? Was it the fierce fiinging against her face of waves of water with some eastern essence, that could subtly steal away the stains of tears? Was it from the autumn sky, thick-strewn with keen and glittering stars, which she stood watching the light turned low? Was it from that moment spent on her knees by her father's old chair with hidden face
max Ainsworth came lato the studio as the clock marked seat she had chosen, well back in the shadows of the chlmney corner, and greeted him with and cordial and steady. It was not she who was so discomposed that the old famlllar friendly talk and silences were out of the question. It was not she who wandered rest-bric-a-brac and that, aud going suddenly hot all in a moment and opening the lips as with an intent to say something of consequence, and closing them again with a sort of shame faced, norvous langh
Dr. Max was grave, tranquil, self-possessed things; and through all thand awkward at her heart, Helen felt a certain auginthe sistible a musement at seeing him do them, which did more than anything else could have ne to give her back quite to herself
"Max," she said at last, very kindly and thinklng over what you said thls afternoon thinking over what you said this afternoon
 CURE WAS ALMOST AS BAD AS THE DISEASE. IT IS NOT SO NOW. NATURE ANO SCIENCE ARE ON ACCOMPLISHED WONDERFUL RESULTS. COMPOUND OXYGEN
IS A CONCENTRATION OF PURE OZONE: IT IS VITALIZED BY CHARGES OF ELECTRICITY. YOU INHALE IT: AT ONCE a genial glow pervades the system, cinculation is QUICKENED, OBSTRUCTIONS DISAPPEAR FROM THE LUNGS, AND, BEST OF ALL, REMOVED. YOUR VIGOR BECOMES YOUR REMEDY, AND VIGOR IS NATURE'S BEST SPECIFIC
bOOK OF 200 PAGES WILL TELL YOU WHO HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH EY THE USE OF COMPOUND OXYGEN THE BOOK WILL BE SENT ENTIRELY FREE OF CHARGE TO ANY ONE WHO
DRS. STARKEY \& PALEN, NO. 1529 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA
as you sadd, absorbed in my own matters.
ng how good a wife Emily Westborne wonld make you, iu forgetting that a man does not judge the woman he marries by the same
standards he applies to women when he is discussing them impersonally with his frieuds."
"Nell," said Dr. Max, his nervousness gone poke with something like hls old, amnsed mile (though he had started, enough, when she mentioned Emily West just said is not exactly complimentary to the young lady in questiou-if you mean, as I sup pose you do, that because I am in love wlth
her I overlook the fact that she could not meet my old ideas?
"-1 did not mean to be rude, Max!
ried, aud she flushed, distrustfully. men are like that; it is ouly that I was s stupid in thinking that yon might be an ex
ceptiou. Men do not think of looking for th arge, human qualities in a wife which the look for in a friend; it is enough that sheBut he interrupted the little disquisition.
"But perhaps I am not an exception, afte "But perhaps I am not an exception, after not a quality I value in a friend which my wife t
own."
She
(

She thought of Miss Westborne's 1ittle, was helplessly silen
"I might be so infatuated as to say that, If were speaking of Miss Westbome, whom in he inscrutable decrees of Providence I hav composedly
you have ever seen in me, Nell, to make you tte.
She looked at him breathless, bewildered
"But cor coming and going
ame hax she gasped, "I never heard you
"My dear Nell, your who-whos are worthie
of an owl than of-excuse me-a goose." He laughed a sudden, low, glad laugh, and then something that reflected back the firelight from its surface of dulled silver. "I will do womer than tell you the name of the on wife; I will show you her likeness," he said And then before Helen Dowlas' amazed, mlrro, wonderig face
She never quite knew what happened in the next few moments. She knew that a grea
peace, like a flood of sunshine over a rainbeaten and wind-torn world, was folding he In and warmiug her to the heart, and tha
both her hands were fast in the hands of her life-long friend, in a clasp of perfect trust and loyalty; she knew that all that pain of losing had schooled herself to bear, was never to be borne, but that those threads were instead to blessed and abiding.
"Max," she said, "oh, why did you let me get such a fright and such a misery? You migh have known," said Helen Dowlas, with a candor wholly her own, "that I had a thou-
sand times rather marry you than lose you

He broke into happy laughter.
Oh, but that is a tean Nell he cried. And then, sitting together in the firelight, in great and sweet content, he own, that he liad never reallzed his own heart neward her till he had realized the inevitable intimacy by Lois' marriage. "And when saw how my whole life was bound up with
words that might bring us together or might
send us apart, for I knew you had never giveln me one loverlike thought in all your life
And it came to me that the only possible way was to let you, as I had done, first face what it would be to us to be apart.", (1tax," she said
"t wasn't very kiud of you, Stas after a little silence. "But I can see how it
was wise. For if you had asked me to marry
you, point blank and on an unprepared mind, you, point blank and on an unprepared mind,
o to speak, I think," she mused aloud, with all her old, fatal honesty, "I should probably fom told you that yonr brain was weakened from overwork and you needed rest and a
tonic. But I did'face what it would be for us e so unfamiliar his loug years' knowledge of her brimmed and overflowed her gray eyes, as she raised
them to his. And he took her in his arms and
klssed her.
[THE END.]


## (9) In : fintischuld.

KA BALLAD OF EAST AND WES raise the border side, is he has lifted the colonel's mare that is the colonel's pride He has lifted her out of the stable
between the dawn aud the day and turned the calkins upon her feet, and ridden her far alray. Then up and spoke the colonel's son that led a troop of the Guides where nerer a man of of Ressaldar
If re kuow the track of the morning mist
re know where hispickets are. re know where his pickets are
dusk he harries the Abazal; at dawn be is into Bonair;
But he must go by Fort Monroe to his own prace to fare
se gallop to Fort Monroe as fast as a bird cau fir,
F the favor of God re may cut him off ere he win to the Tongue of Jagai. swiftly turn ye theu,
the length and the breadth of plain is sown with Kamal's men.
the colonel's sou has taken a horse, and a ratr, rough dun was he,
With the mouth of a bell and the heart of hell, and the head of the gallows tree
The colonel's son, he's up aud array as fast as he canfly,
Till he was aware of his father's mare in the gut of the Tongue of Jagal
he was aware of his father's mare with Kamal upon her back,
nd wheu he could spy the white of her ere he made the pistol crack.
Ie has fired ouce, he has fired trice, but the Whistling ball weut wide. now, if $y$ e can ride.'
"on ye can ride." dust-devils go,
The dun he fled like a stag of ten, but the mare like a barren doe.
The dun he leaned against the bit and slugged his head above
But the red mare played with the snaffle bars as a lady plays with a glove
hey have ridden the low moon out of the he dun he went like up the dawn, The dun he went like a wounded bull, but the The dun he fell at a ratercourse heap fell he-
pulled the rider free
thas hasknocked the pistol out of his hand small room there was to striverode so loug alive;
There was not a rock for twenty miles, there was not a clump of trees,
But covered a man of my or
riffe cocked on his knee.
rifle cocked on his knee.
If had raised my bridle hand, as I have held If had rai
it low,
The little
ing all in a row
I had bowed my
have held it high,

## kite that whis

## gorged till she could uot fy."

Liglitly ansirered the
But count who come for the there should follow a ke the price of jackal's meat were more $y^{r}$ will feed their horse on the standing crop, their men on the garnered graln,
e thatch of the byres will serve their fires when all the cattle are slain.
But if thou thinkest the price be fair, and thy brethren walt to sup,
The hound is kin to the jackal spawn-howl, dog, and call them up:
And if thou thinkest the price be high, in steer and gear and stack
me my fatuer's mare again, and I'll fight yy own back
Kamal has gripped him by the hand and set him upon his feet,
talk shall be of dogs," said he, "when wolf and gray wolf meet;
ay I eat dirt if thou hast hurt of me In deed ay I eat dirt
or breatli.
What dam of lances brought thee forth to jest attly answered the colonel's son: "I hold Lightly answered the colonel's son: "I hold
by the blood of my clan;
Thate up the mare for my' father's glft-she Take up the mare for my father's gift-she
will carry mo better man!"
The red mare ran to the colonel's son and nuzzled against his breast. We be two strong men," sald Kamal, then, "but she loveth the younger lest,
she shall go with a lifter's dower, $m y$ tur-quoise-studded reío y broidered saddle a
sllver stirrups twain.

## The coloncl's son a pistol drew and held its

 muzzle-end,have taken the onc from a for," satd he
gift for a gift," said Kamal, straight; ". limb for the risk of a limb.
hy father has sent his son to me, I'll seud my Sou to linu!"
dropat he whistled his only son that dropped from a mouutain crest,
e trod the ling like a buck in spring, and he looked like a lance in rest.
Now, here is thy master," Kamal said, "who leads a troop of the Guides.
and thou luast ride at his left side as shield to shoulder rides,
Till death or I cut loose the tie at camp and
board and bed. Thy life is his; thy thy head. and all her foes ure thine
And thou must harry thy father's hold for the peace of the border line,
and thon must make a trooper tough and back thy way to power-
Belike they will raise thee to Ressaldar when I anu hanged iu Pesharrur.'
Ther have looked each other between the eyes, aud there thes found no fault
blood on learened bread of the brotber-iu
blat They have taken the oath of the blood on fire and fresh-cut sod, the hilt and the haft of the Khyber-knife and the wondrous names of God.

## The colonel's son he rides the mare, and

 nd two hare comend two hare come back to Fort Monroe nd when they drew to the quarter
tweuty swords ferr the quarter guard, ful There was not a man but carrie the blood of the mountaineer
"Ha, done! ha, done!" said the colo
"Put up your steel at your sides;
to-night "tis a man of the Guides!
Oh, east is east, and west is west, and never Till earth aud sky stan
Till earth aud sky stand presently at God's But there is neither ea
When two strong men stand face to face, tho' they come from the ends of the earth.
-Rudyard Kipling

## MOUNTMELLICK EMBROIDERY

In early times it was very necessary to and work for idle fingers-work which should serve the purpose of putting in the time and also furnish a livelihood for the
 Table-Mats in Mountmellick Eacbroidery. parents' hopes and am-
This embroidery was introduced $\mid$ bitions for the child, the more intelligently family: This embroidery was introduced Ireland, about sixty-five years ago, by Jane Carter, herself an Irishwoman, and it has since become the staple industry of the women in that locality. An industrial association now provides work for more than fifty women. All sorts of beautiful articles of underwear, bed-linen and chil drcn's clothes are made of it, and its cheap price promotes the ready sale of it.
Firm, Irish linen is used and white kuitting cotton of different ntimbers, both of which will withstand the ravishes of the laundry. Knot stitch, satin stitch, outline and rolled stitch are used wherever the pattern calls for it. In the toilet set all of them are used. The rolled stitch is made by wrapping the thrcad around the needle. The fringe is knitted of the coarse cotton and proves a very effective them. Toilet but white is used upon them. Toilet sets and table furnishings can be made of it; also many beautifu garments for children's use

Christie Irving.

## Conghs.

"Beown's Bronchial Troches" are used With advantage to alle viate Coughs, Sore Tiroat, Hoarsecess and Bronchal Afection

## HOME TOPICS

Tomato Bisqce.-Rub one can of tomatoes through a colander and heat it to the boiling point. Heat one quart of rich milk in a double boiler and thicken it with one tablespoonful of corn starch When ready to serce, ponr the tomatoes into the soup-tureen and add the hot milk, a little at a time, stirring it constantly. Season with a tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper to taste, and serve immediately. This is a simple and most delicious soup.
Schools.-The first term of the school sear is gone and the second just begun. I have no doubt that if I should ask all the
with their talents and the possibilities of their future. The kinder garten and manua training are results of
this; but when fathers and mothers generally are aroused to the inı portance of the work and not before, will the plished.

Any teacher who is conscientiously trying to do his duty will gladly welcome the visits and acquaintance of the par ents of his pupils. The more a teacher can know of the home life and sur parents' hopes and the
eaders of this paper who hare children n school the question, "Are you interested in the school life of your children?' they would answer, almost indignantly, "Of course, I am." If I should question further, I wonder how many I would find Who had risited the school, had become acquainted with the teacher, had examined the text-books and made themselres ac quainted with the process by which the "arerages" shown on their report cards have been attained, or how many have even a clear idea of the life in the schoolroom, the studies their children are pursuing, the mental and moral training they are receiving, and whether it is all adapted to fit them for their after life? There has been much said and written, in the las few years, upon the subject of educating should visit the school and teacher at least once in each term. Both teacher and pupils will be encouraged thereby. In following the regular course a child will often take no interest in some one study, or, perhaps conceive a positive dislike for it. This can usually be overcome if it and co-operate with the teacher in striving to arouse the interest of the child.
Do not allow the children to find fanlt with their teacher at home, and no matter what reports come to jou, ited the school and made the acquaintance of the teacher in a kindly spirit. Do notex pect too much in the way of patience from a teacher. Are you never nerrons and impatient with your own two or three littl ones? Think what it must be to hare the care of thirty-five or forty restless chil dren, and be ready to help the teacher in every way rou can. Nine out of tell will appreciate jour sympathy and be the better teacher for it.

Grown-up Children.-When our children are babies we kiss and pet them, are unstinted in our expressions of love, but
loving them just as derotedly, we grow
reserved and chary of our expressions of lore. Let us not do this. When our hearts are filled with love and jor and pride, as that of every true mother is for the tall young man who looks down on our head as he calls us mother, it will not hurt him nor us to let him see what is in our hearts. They need our love as mucli now as ever. When the serenteen-rear old daughter comes to us hungry for caresses that were showered upon her baby life, let us not turn her away, but open wide our motherly arms and let her see how dear and precious she is to us. It is a great mistake to repress and hide our


## Crose-stitch for Givgetavis.

deep affection for the dear ones around us. The tinie may come rery soon when eyes that would hare brightened and lips hat would have responded to our words of love will be closed and silent and all our after life be filled with unarailing regret.

Maida McL.

## EASONABLE DESSERTS FOR THE FARMER'S

## HOUSEHOLD

The great scarcity of fruit this year will render it trying on the country houseWife, who has been in the habit of serving her family during the winter with fruit pies, rolls and puddings, as well as frequently haring canned or dried fruit tewed.
For such households a number of very acceptable and healthy desserts may be which will be to prepare. We give the following recipes, from which a selection may be made to urnish variety during the winter
Batter Pudding.-One egg, one cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two and a half cups of flour and one tcaspoon ful of baking-powder. Mix well, pour in a mold and steam one hour. Serve with hard sauce.
Molasses Pudding.-One cup of mo lasses, one of sweet milk, four of Hour two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, hal a cup of butter. Boil or steam two hours. Serve with lemon sauce.
Crear Pudding.-Mix half a cup o white sugar with one grated lemon. Bea six eggs to a froth, mix a pint of flou with a pint of milk. Stir in a pint o cream, mix with the white of an egg Pour in a buttered dish, bake five minutes. Serve with rich sauce
Snow-ball Pudding.-Boil one quar of new milk and thicken with rice flour Beat the yelks of four eggs with three tablespoon fuls of sugar. Mix all, pour in a pudding-dish and bake. Beat the white of the eggs to a froth, add four tablespoonfuls of sugar and half a teacup of boiled

Detailed Pattern of Leates,
ce; flavor with lemon. Drop in little balls over the pudding. Set in the oven to brown.
Rice Pudding.-Boil a teacup of rice in quart of milk, add a pound of sugar, balf a pound of butter and sis eggs. Flavor to taste and bake. Eat with but ter sauce.
Potato Pie.-Boil four large potatoes rub through a sieve; to a pint of mashed potatocs adl a quart of milk, a teacup o sugar and buttcr each, a teaspoonful of lemon extract and half a grated nutnieg. Pour iu pie-pans lined with rich crust. Chocolate Pie.-Take four tablespoon frocolate Pie.-Take four tablespoon


Water; let it simmer for five minutes and audd the yelks of two eggs, two tablespoon-
fuls of corn starch and six tablespoonfuls fuls of corn starch and six tablespoonfuls of sugar; mix and boil until thick. Line
pie-pans with rich crust, bake and pour in the chocolate. Beat the whites of the eggs with powdered sugar, spread on top of the pie and set in the oren to brown. Serve cold.
Scaar Pie.-Two cups of brown sugar,
half a cup of butter half a cup of butter, half a cup of cream,
three eggs. Flavor with extract of lemon. three eggs. Flavor with extra
Bake in erust without a top.
Cream Pie.-Beat the whites of two eggs, a tablespoonful of flour and a teacup of sugar together; add a pint of cream. Bake in deep pie-pans. Grate nutineg ver the top.
Cheese Pie.- Beat a cup of sugar, three
eggs and a cup of butter together, flavor with lemon. Bake in a rich crust aud spread over with tho beatell whites of egg sweetened.
Farmer's Crean.-Dissolve half a box of gelatine in half a pint of milk; beat six eggs very light, nix the yelks with boiling milk, add the gelatiue, sweeten and
flavor. Pour the whites of the eggs, well flavor. Pour the whites of the eggs, well
beaten, over the top. Your iu jelly-molds. Charlotre resse.-Cut slices of sponge cake and fit in the bottom of a mold, fill
with one pint of whipped cream, sweetened and flavored, mixed with two eggs and half a pound of sugar. Set on ice.

## Ellza R. P

## FASHIONS.

After a good stay in two such capitals of
millinery as Paris and London, even so unfashiouable a traveler as I am may be considered a modest authority on gowns, wraps, flowers and flummery generally, and I find my note-book (made
up on the spot) to be full of general directions and hints that ought to be
of ralue. In the matter of colors, of value. In the matter of colors,
blue, heliotrope, brown and green in many shades are in the first favor. Heliotrope, or rather purple in the prune and maure shades, is perhaps rough woolen goods and Scotch rough woolen goods and Sc
tweeds are almost entirely worn.
Plaids are mostly worn for street dresses and long cloaks, and these will
be very rough, with here and there asplas of mohair or silk curl in loose knots upon the surface. The plaid goods are made on an exact bias, the bodices matching at every seam and buttoning either on the the shoulder. With plaid dresses are worn plaid cloth shoes, with kid or patent leather vamps or tips. Plaid cloaks or
mantles reach to the edge of the dress, and are gathered full upon deep, V -shaped yokes of velvet, which have a finishing frill of pinked velvet and a high Medici collar. A handsome wrap of this sort was of plaid iu prune shades with a yoke of gray plaids and black velvet yoke.
Skirts are plain in front with small, interlaced plaits in the back and no tiebacks, hoops or bustles at all. Upon these plain skirts small hip draperies or paniers
are placed. Evening dresses and carriage are placed. Evening dresses and carriage A beantiful white silk has paniers, and under the arm gores of black lace. French gown made for a New Orleans lady was of exquisite hand-maüe silk

border and Fringe for tak
Flanders lace. The train was about six inches only; with this was a Henri IV. jacket of black velvet, rather low in the high neck, with the square sides and full jabots of lace on the front, and heavy irilis of lace on the tight, long velvet
wheeves, the frills falling almost to the finger tips. From the shoulders hung square, loose sleeves of black lace. This
gown was superbly stylish and elegant.

The most fashionable sleeve is called the "Siciliennc." It is full and large to the
elbow and skin tight to the wrist. In combination suits the under half of the sleeve will be of the other culor. Most of the stores sell velvet, silk and braided sleeves ready made, and many ladies add variety to their costumes by varying the sloeves in their gowns and jackets. As somebody says of Mrs. Grant's recent contribution to reminiscential literature,
"This is, to say the least, unique." Henri "This is, to say the least, unique." Henri IV. styles are in high favor.

There are wonderfully pretty capes with sleeves to them, aud the waists of dresses have jabots and wrist ruffles and are
finished at the edge with double satin, finished at the edge with double satin,
lined tabs or loops of ribbon or silk to lined tabs or loops of ribbon or silk to
match the gown. With such gowns a woman of taste can make herself look like some old picture and charm by the quaint fashion of her robes. A more conventional, but not less graceful, cut for bodices is to gather the full front into a V -shaped belt just helow the waist line. Crepe de chine is one of the graceful fabrics for cvening dresses, and crepe de chine sashes, beginning up under the arın, are tied in long loops over the left hip.
One of the prettiest combination gowns we saw in Paris was of soft uauve cloth, with a Medici collar and Sicilienne sleeves of silver-woven cloth; with this were worn gray cloth shoes and a mauve hat covered with silver-gray plumes. Medici collars are sold separately and worn with almost every costume.
Pretty, silk waists in black, scarlet and electric-blue silk, with zouave-shaped trimmings in fine gold braid or black

Persian lamb, put on broad or narrow, as vests and as collars.-Catherine Cole, in
New Orleans Picayune.

## FARMER'S BARN.YARDS.

Some day, when you have nothing else to do, take a ride through the country and count all the neatly-kept barn-yards you for no or if you have or curiosity In a ride of twenty miles you will not see ten half neatly-kept barn-yards, and not more than two-more likely not onewagon here, another there, over there a sled and in another place a hay-rack, flat on the ground, all ranged about the middle of the lot; and besides all these things you will see plows, corn-plantcr, rails, posts and many other things I not now enumerate, thrown around a haphazard way that ought to put any farmer to shame. Not a blade of grass to be seen, when there should be a wellsodded yard
In thinking of the many, many farmers I have known, I can remember but one
who has a well-kept barn-yard. And, as the yard indicates, he is a very methodical farmer. "A place for everything and everything in its place," is his motto, and the entire farm shows that his motto has become a reality, not a mere theory
When he drives into the lot his wagon has a place of its own; each piece of machinery has its own place. Nothing is left in the center of the lot for a horse to run over and perhaps cripple itself. This barn-yard furnishes pasture for two work horses during the summer nights, and for

passementerie, with tucked sleeves and loose, bust draperies, forming a half vest or pouch, are worn with any colored skirts. Velvet wraps for calliug and reterie. They are V-shaped, short and gathered full with a sleeve effect over the arms.
Street wraps have wide, braided sleeves, close backs and long fronts that reach far are like knees. Other stylish jackat just covering the hips. Hats are very large, bonnets are small and cap-like, resembling the coif Margaret Mather wore as Juliet. A new evening bonnet is of three bands of gray velvet dotted with jet acorns. Feathers and ribbons and lace feathers are used for trimmings, but neither flowers nor birds.
The "owl" is the name of a fashionable collarette that comes in cocks' feathers, ostrich tips, lace and silk, and there are pretty ones of roses for theatre wear wide ribbe tied up in the throat with inch
ide, are fashion
 wide, are fashion-
able for a few wo men who can wear a broad, turned-dow in the neck. for court trains and the front side bodies or under-arm gores of dress waists is satin de Lyon, in
which are woven which are woven
very large diamonds of gros grain in the same color. One of $t \mathrm{tabrics}$ is Bengaline which is really only silk poplin. It is ex tremely fashionable for wedding dresses Apropos of dress goods, most of the foreign
shops sell silk and satine and linen dress foundations ready made, upon which the home dressmaker has only to drape her material. Ruchings in pinked silk or lace are sold by the yard to trim the edges of ball-dress skirts; and quite the most

fur or five calves through the entire acres. But the horses are never allowed to run in it when the ground is soft. Of course, it never becomes cut up and rough. The farmer has hauled plenty of grave found there.
As most barn-lots are along the road in line with the house-yard, one would suppose as much care would be taken to keep them in order as is used on other premises. There is just where you are mistaken, as a ride will convince you. The adjoining barn-lot may bea perfect slough of filth and disorder.
Why do not these men realize that their lots are but blots on an otherwise lovely picture? Why not use a little fore thought When driving in with machinery and ve hicles? It takes no longer to drive a it does to unhitch wherever the horses may happen to stop.
"But," says one, "I haven't room."
You think you have not room simply because your lot is in such a confused jumble that you do not know yourself how much room you have until you "size once; if not for your own satisfaction, do so for the pleasure of the people who pass your place. At first they may make remarks and be inclined to wonder what can have taken possession of you, it is so
unlike you to have order in your barn yard. But never do you mind their talk when this systematic plan has become habit with you, others may be led, seeing your "light," to "go and do likewise."

## Elza Renan.

## HAVE YOU CATARRH?

There is one remedy you can try without danger of Humbug. Shd to H. G. Colman of his Catarth Cure. His only mode of adver Jising is by giving it away. Postage 4
Judge for yourself. Mention this paper

Camel's hair in alternating stripes of long and short hair, or spotted with long and short hair, or spotted
lozenges of longer hair, are in vogue.

COLD WEATHER HINTS.
Head.-A black silk night-cap will be found to be of great service on a very cold night. Headache can be warded off by keeping the head warm. As women grow into old age they should give up the iny bonnets of their younger days and adopt something
that will protect
the back of the the back of the head and belind the ears. Wear taken up from the back of the
head exposes the head very much. Even a slight it
lusion veil is great protection against the
re troun
ips th clapped lips and fever
blisters; for this

## ple but unfail

 ing remedy
whys we al-

ways keep on hand. Ten drops of carbolic acid in a tablespoonful of glycerine. When the first stinging sensation of a fever blister is felt, apply it immediately and it will kill it.
A lip salve can be made from the followfuls of sweet oil a lump of sugar dissolved in one and one half tablespoonfuls of ros water, add a piece of spermaceti half the in hot water and turn into little boxes, which can be had at any druggists.
These little toilet accessories are only
among necessities. Little sores allowed to go on are often very great annoy ances, and often develop into something more serious.

HANDS.-It is not at all necessary that any work we do need make our hands so bad, unless we neglect them. Gloves should be worn at all outdoor work, even if a rude, home-made pair. Tak-
ing the hands from washing and going out intothe wind to hang up clothes will be sure to chap them.
Using all sorts of strong soaps, bough because they are cheap, ruins the skin. If soda or borax were used more in dish washing, no soap would be needed.
good, cheap remedy to keep on hand is, one half ounce each of glycerine and alcohol with four ounces of rose water added; bottle and shake well before using Powder for the Face. - In the first place, do not use soap on the face. Rubit with sweet oil before going to bed and in the morning wash it off with hot water into which a few drops of ammonia are placed. Then dust it wlth corn staroh, a perfectly harmless face powder, using a oft chamois or flannel to put it on with A shiny face never has a very refined look

Bettina Holdis,

## HOW TO MAKE A HANDY CUP.

Take a clean, quart can, unsolder the top, make a hole about one third the way from the top, large enough to admit an inch and a half screw, saw off one end of a commou-sized spool, hollow out the little end for the head of the screw, fit the screw through the spool end and through the hole in the can; now take the end of an old broom-handle, say six inches long, bore a small hole in one end for the screw, hold the screw with an old knife blade and turn the handle until tight
H. McC.

Fig Oatmeal Pudding.-Soak figs-say night-in very little water, then slice and place alternate layers with hot oatmeal dough. Bake or steam an hour. Note.-Other varieties of either raw or pre-
served fruit may be used. To always retain a rellish for so wholesome, nutritious and easily prepared food as the above, use only fresh neal. Do not use it too often. However pal,

## TOKOLOGY

 $2+=2=5$
(9)u sumday stternom.

The rank grass springs, the graves to hide And gloomy cedars bar the light of day the skies,
To mark the peaceful sleepers earthy bed; Within this quiet hamlet of the dead.

## frozen in a gale,

## 

And each inhabitant, so quiet and so pale,
side.
No giddy turmoil e'er disturbs their hol
No men of trade with buss, noisy tread, And love of gold within each scheming
Invade this modest hamlet of the dead.
Along the leaf-strewn walks, the wild flow

| smiles, |
| :---: |
|  |

And flitting through the rnined fence
The lone bird chirps within the forest dense. But neither sight nor sound will e'er a araken Who rest

Or of the summer morning's balny breeze-
These dwellers in the hamlet of the dead.
Full many years have passed since first a fer Like hardy pioneers upon a foreign shore,
Did rear their humble domiciles to view. And soon this quiet, verdant village full will

Room only for the stealthy night winds As passing swiftly on from tree to tree,
It sings a requiem to the silent dead. It sings a requiem to the silent dead. Lapius. religion in the schools.

(1)astical bodien, representing nine denominations, recently met in uestion
religious and moral instruction into the public schools. The movement originated years ago, appointed a committee to consider the matter and report. This com mittee was continued from year to year, in an invitation to all other denomination besides the Presbyterian to send delegates inations to which the fourteen denomtended, the Disciples of Christ, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Independents,
Lutherans, Methodists, Presbyterians, Reformed Dutch, Reformed Episcopalians and Reformed Presbyterians replied tha they would send delegates; the Unitari
salists hare made no reply, and the Bap tists, through their
Conference, held ausly decided octo ber 28 ement
before the body as representatives of the Synod to invite the Baptists to meet with Education. The Baptists referred the mat-

## er to a committee

The committee reported a series of res olutions, thanking the Synod for the inviceclining to accept it:
"TVe believe that it is a manifest injus tice to tax those who do not believe in re-
ligion for the maintenance of schools in which are taught religious principles learn; and further, that the inauguration of such a system of religious teaching in for the division of the school funds with those who might not relish such teaching, of shools in which the creed of a goos ticism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Judaism
$\qquad$ teach religion, because this would mean regenerate persons who do not know what would, in a large degree, be marked b


THE MARCHAL \& SMITH
IANOS AMD ORGANS
THE MARCHAL \& SMITH
PIANOS AMD ORGANS
$\qquad$


 My dear when you want a piano or an Organ
send fortheir Cataoue. They have
ORGANS FROM \$35.00 TO \$500.
© 285 East 27 st Street, New Yorh morality, and so worded that it would acceptable to Protestant and Catholic, to struction contained in such a be the inbe based upon a belief in God, it woul meet the opposition of the infide lieve that it is unfair and unjust to tax which he does not believe, and therefore would make the teaching of morality in the public schools a separate matter entirely from religion. The Baptists from tenaciously to the doctrine of religious liberty, and they are loath to do anything which might be coustrued as inconsist

## WHEN JESUS COMES

Some people seem surprised at th eagerness which Second Adventists dis play for the ret
But why should they not be eager for his return, when that return means re union for the parted, immortality for the dead, land for the landless, habitations fo the homeless, plenty for the destitute bread for hungry, water for the thirst sight for the blind, hearing for the deal speech for the dumb, strength for the Weak, youth for the aged, liberty for the captives, riches for the poor, "beauty for of heaviness," "the oil of joy or morn-
ing," peace for the troubled, rest for th ing," peace for the troubled, rest for the perfect bodies for the crippled, mansions dark huts, crowns for crosses, light for arkness, wisdom for ignorance, strength
for weakness, harmony for discord, with
$\qquad$
\$3000

## "





A 11 lamps mak more
s mel

The reason is: the combus tion is perfect in the "Pitts burgh;" not quite in others.
As might be expected, the "Pittsburgh" burns less oil and gives more light than any other central-draft lamp
The reason why the "Pitts burgh," new this year, is tak ing the lead already is its cleanness; it is the cleanest of lamps; it almost keeps itself clean. It has no dirt-pocket has no need of a dirt-pocket.
A common servant, or even a child, can take care of it Send for a primer

Pittsburga Brass Co.

THR GREAT CHISI TEA CO, Gire anay as Premiums


EUUNS
$\underset{\substack{\text { Ir affictede with } \\ \text { sore eres use } \\ \text { use }}}{ }$ Dr. Thompson's Eye-Water


BUSYBEE"WASHER

## AGENTS WANTED



EPPS'S cOCOA




A Family Knitting Machine for Only $\$ 5.00$.



AND STEREOPTICONS

PAY WELL

## （Oltt furur．

## THE POULTRY YARD．

W－
give an excellent brooder by Mr M．Palnuer，New York
this issue，as used by feet long， 22 inches wide and 18 inches high on one side and 24 for the lantp is $12 \times 16$ inches inside．Tho brooder box has au open bottom，but the cover fits tight，tho top living two or should the top bo level．The water－tank （Fig． 2 ）is made of galvanized iron，one inch deep and $12 \times 54$ inches．The stand－
pipe is $S$ inches loug，made large enough to insert thoneck of a quart bottle in the

Any house lamp can be used，the top of the chimney being half an inch tauk is covered with cloth or bagging， sewed on close and tight．The mother is a fraine，made of pine，corered with paper
or tarred felt，with woolen，cut in strips， tacked on the edge，and when in mosition

## TURKEYS AND PROFIT．

With tho good prices now being ob－ tained for turkeys，they pay a large profit， dospite the difficulty of raising then when they aro young，for a flock that has the food that was eaten．It is just as easy to raise a largo turkoy as to keep a sinal one，and you should aim to iuprove your flock next seasou by procuring a Bronze flocks，as it is a complete change of blood We do not advise the use of pure breeds， but to cross，as the pure breeds are some－ times theinselves closely inbred．Unless the gobbler is procured from some flock liability of a waste of time，as a half－ blood male is utterly useless for purposes of improvenent．Kecp the largest and best hens for breeding，and aim to have a fine flock．The profit will then be larger than when only the ordiuary，common kinds are used，as a gain of only two pouuds on each turkey is quite a large item in the profits．

## AN IMPORTANT POINT．

One of the most important aids to secur ing a large number of eggs in the winter season，though not so frequently men－ tioned as the warmth and the food，i
casses should be shipped in one lot．If there are any inferior fowls to be shipped it is better to sell them alone，and at a asa－
rifice，than to allow them to influence the prices for the choicer carcasses．

## LICE IN WINTER

The large，gray louse preys on the skin of the heads and necks，and the long louse works on the feathers．A few drops of sweet oil，or lard oil，on the skin used．Provide a dust bath for the hens in winter，as they will then keop the feathers clean by frequent dusting．

## THE GRAINS TO USE．

As is well known，fowls will eat all kinds of graiu．Do uot confine them to ne kind．Corn，wheat，oats，barley，rye and sunflower seed，given at different times，make better food than to feed thein on any one kind alone．The hens will always appreciate a change of grain，and will thrive better and be more prolific， vhen given a variety

THE FEED AND WARMTH．
The warmer the poultry－house the less food required．It does not pay to feed cheaper to warm them by keeping the cold away．Warmth is a luxury；adds cold away．Warmth is a luxury；adds
nothing to the fowl that tends to a profit， ated．Food shoul bc given with a some return forit It is not econom－ crack in the wall of a poultry－house effects through an extra allowance of food，but the A Lamp Brooder for Chicks． food，but the
crack should be

## FROZEN FOOD

Do not feed an ounce more than the fowls will eat．Anything left orer will be wasted．The hens cannot eat frozen
food，and ther trample it into the drop－ pings．As soou as the meal is finished， the troughs should be emptied，if soft but once a dar，therebr saring labor and waste．

## SWOLLEN EYES AND HEADS

This difficulty will now be frequent， and is usually caused by draughts or cur－
rents of air from some source．The top ventilator is one of the causes，and high one or two drops of a mixture of spirits turpentine，one part，and sweet oil，three parts，once a day．
they do not lay，which shows that it is necessary to provide some kind of litter
for them，and also some suitable place in which they can scratch．It will not do to keep a lot of hens in a dark or uncom－ fortable building，and expect them to be busy and lay．They prefer a light，dry， roomy place，where each hen can exer－ the others．They will never care to scratch，however，if they are fed every time they appear huugry．They must be compelled to scratch and work for their food．We do not advise the limiting o the food．Give them plenty，but only in the litter，where they must work and scratch for each grain．Throw the grain in leaves，cut straw，cut hay，or any kind of litter，and at night give them a good feed in the trough，composed of a mix ture，but during the day make them work and work hard．At first they may
not be inclined to accept such conditions， but unless they scratch let them go hun－ gry．Scratching meaus eggs，for it keeps them in health．

EARLY MATURITY OF PULLETS．
The pullets that are not beginning to lay will be slow coming in from now until spring，and should be sold if the combs do not show iudications of laying．All early pullets should now begin to display bright，scarlet combs，and be fully ma

## GRADING THE POULTRY

Farmers are not aware of the insses they annually sustain by not grading the poultry sent to market．When you send a lot of dressed fowls to market，and some of them are not plump or attractive，they
injure the sale of the entire lot．A few
closed in some other way，and the food should bring back something for the outlay．

## THE DROPPINGS IN WINTER

What to do with the droppings and how shall they be preserved，is a matter
for consideration．One of the easiest and best methods of disposing of theun is to scatter them on the garden plot，and there let them remain on the ground spaded or plowed，so much the better． As there is always a loss of ammonia from the droppings when they are stored away，the plan of scattering them on the garden whenever the poultry－house is
cleaned is as good as any other method， and perhaps better．

## GROUND FOOD

There is but little advantage in feeding ground food，as the fowls need no aid in
the matter of pulverizing their food，the gizzard doing that service well；but there are some foods that can easily and cheaply be procured in the ground condition，such lent food for all kinds of poultry．Bran is very beneficial，as it contains more mineral matter than some ground foods，
and is，perhaps，as cheap as anything that and is，perhaps，as cheap as anything that
can be given．Fowls，however，prefer whole grains．

INQUIRIES ANSWERED．
Fond for Pekin Ducks．－S．A．W．，Pl
mouth，Mass，，writes：＂Will you please tel
me the best food for Pelin ducks for laying，
$\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$
RepLY：－Cooked turnips，
wbich corn meal and Which corn meal and bran
may beadded，areexcellent．
They require some animal
choice carcasses will not assist in selling a lot of poor fowls，but the poor stock re－ duces the value of the whole．The com－ mission merchants understand this fact， and when they buy they always assort and grade it．
Customers differ in their desires，and to please them some pains must be taken． There are customers who seek the largest turkers to he found iu market，but the When chickens are sold，many customers buy those with yellow skin and yellow legs．Such carcasses should be separater from the others．All of the very fat car
three times
food，such as ground meat，
a week，and chopped clover
（rery fine，and scalded）is excellent．Feed old and young on anything they will
Pekin is hardy and easily raised．
Result of Dry Food．－J．D．R．，Medora， Mock rooster＂I hich is affected nearly like a person with pilies．He first showed signs of
trouble in parsing stools ahout a month ago，
and passed blood，and still does so，and the rectum seems to be protruded an inch．He
has had plenty of range and gnod water．
Some otbers seem to be similar，but not so
Replit：－The diffculty is due to costiveness． The use of green ood will prevent the trouble Give each fowl a tablespoonful of linseed meal three thmes a week（gradually reducin THE NEW WEBSTER

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Humemed tut Dr：Thompson＇s Ejo－Water


VETERINARY


Worms.-R. A. H., Marlenfeld, Tex., writes:
"Can Hou tell me hor can cur.
horses? I have two horses that have worms in
Castration of Three-year-old Ram.-T.
R., Honeton Hill,


Probably an Epithelioma.-J. A. P.
$\qquad$
Paralysis of Hindquarters.-T. Q. cases 1 which paralssis is only apparent, and
due to weakness of the oones, feeding bran
and otier substanes rich in line salts may
and
 Probably Vertigo.-P. P., Wcst View,
 der,
(cured) only when of less than three dayse.
istene.. In chronic cases some rellef may he
tven by in the


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"SENDIN' HIM OUT IN THE WORLD." Willam," the brown-haired matron said, As she stood in the kitchen door,
There's a vacant chair by the table There's a vacant chair by the table to-night,
That's never been vacant before." She wiped a tear from her hazel eye,
And turned to walk away-
"Katie," he said, "the baby
"Katie," he said, "the baby, you know, Must be a man some day.
That mornlng the boy of their happy years Had gone from the farm-house door,
To try hils hand in the world's broad fie oo try hils hand in the world's
And double his tatents o'er.
For years he had lived and loved with them, And lifted eachl load by the way-
But brothers were there, and "the

## know, <br> Must be a man some day.'

So they tled hils clothes witli a tender care And bruslied back the halr that curled-
The mother wept as she whispered lowThe mother wept as she whispered
"Sendin' him out in the world,"
Tis a solemn thought for a mother to think, As she watches the baby grow
Some day these hands shall till and toil, When life's dull hopes are low. Some day tbese dimpled, dainty cheeks Shall brown in the burning sun,
As far away from a mother's care His duties must be done!
Some day, when manhood's high estate Comes on witl flags uufurled, The mother will sigh as she sweetly thinks--Bert W. Hựman, in Or
Beechan's Pills cure Slek-Headache. Dos'r worry, as it interferes with the health ful actlon of the stomach.
To prevent lockjaw, smoke the wound with
Horses will thrive better if a lump of rock Horses will thrive better if a lump of roct
salt is kept constantly within their reach. IT is not always good polley to eat what you crave. Eat what
Eat to live and do not take any more food than you find to be necessary to maintain health and strength.
A Disf of plaln, nourlshing soup is a wholesome first course at dinn
invigorates the stomach.
For the making of good bread, three things are Indlspensable-the right kind of flour, good yeast and careful baklng.
Every owner of live-stock and every marrled woman should see the advertisement on this page, headed by grandpa and his big hat.
A SMALL box flled with lime and placed on dampness and keep the air in the closet dry and sweet.
Be ready for Cbristmas. The New Parlor Game beats everything for men, women and children. The Elastic Trip Co., Boston, Mass.,
will mall you the Game for 75 cts, if your will mall you the
dealer has not got tit.
Never put away food in tiu plates. Fully one half the cases of poison from the use of canned goods is because the article was left or put back iuto the can after using. China,
eartheuware or glass is the only safe recepeartheu ware or glass
tacle for "leit overs."
OIL of peppermint in water, diluted even to one part ln one million, will kull cockroaches in an hour, they dying in convulsions. One drop of the oil placed under a bell jar covering a
cullivation of cholera bacilli will k $k 11$ both cuclli and spores in forty-eight hours.

## HIS PROSPECTS WERE GOOD.

Every other day ushers iu a new paper in Georgia. An editor who is a recent nequisition
to the fraternity was asked about the prosto the fraternity wa
"First-class," he said.
"Ever had an at all."
"Many subse
None at al
first-class?"
Well," said the editor, in a confidential haven't had time to started, you see, and know my prospects are good. I had not been in the town twenty-four hours when the ent of streets; the minister prayed for me and elected ine a member of the church charity board; the schoolmaster invited me to deliver a commencennent address; the proprietor of
the hotel invited me to diuuer, and the whole the hotel invited me to diuuer. and the whole Ain't this doing first-class? 'We are here, and here to stay!'"-Ex.





| A WIFE'S DISCLOSURE. |
| :---: |
| A wife recently gave hier husbind a sealed |
| letter, begging him not to open lt tlll he got to | letter, begging him not to open it tlll he got to read:

 week that it was coming, but kept it to myself uutil to-day, when it has reached a crlisis, an
I cannot keep it any louger. You must no I cannot keep it any longer. You must not
censurc me too harshly, for yon must reap the censure me too harsily, for yon must itap
results as well as myself. I do hope it won't
crusl you." the the cold perspiration stood on
By thime his forehead with the fear of some terrible, hair slowly rislng, and read.
"The coal is all used up! Please call and ask $\frac{\text { by this method you would not forget it." }}{\text { OPTJM }}$
 Grandpa's


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## Smilts.

## DROLL BILKINS.

Oh, Bilkins is a sad, droll dog,
He really makes me laugh;
And those who think they know him well,
And those who think they know him well,
They do not know him half.
I lately met him in a car,
And saying, "By your leave,"
I brushed array a long, black hair,
That nestled on his sleeve.
"Dear me, how long my hair has grown;
I'll have it cut," he said: Which made me smile, considering that His hair is short and red. -Boston Courier.

## startling a stranger.


 stopped her wheels to avoid a
big tree floating in an eddr. we saw a native sitting on a
stump fifhing. He sat bent
over, hat over his eyes and

6 ment to tell that he was alive.
We had a smart Aleck with us on the promenade deck, and he had no
sooner caught sight of the native than he
called to one of the deck hands to toss him up a potato. A peck or more of the tubers were
lying loose near a pile of sacks, and one was quickly tossed up.
"Now see me startle him,", said Smart Aleck, as he swung his arm for a throw.
The distance was only about a hundred feet, and his aim was so true that the poll thud. His as to how he did it, but in about three seconds he had dropped his fish-pole, pulled a revileck. The bullet bored a hole in his silk hat, just down in a heap and fainted dead away. When we restored him the top of his head, looked back at the fisherman and absently asked:
"Did she explode both boilers, or only one?"
the reason why.
A well known newspaper man, of this cits, Whose custom it is to take ington stur. As he passed an orchard he no-
ticed all the trees but one well filled with apples.
panion. the other.
the other.
"Here comes a bos. I'll ask him," and the
journalist tackled the boy.
"Fine apples you have for an off year," he sald, with an air of freedom and acquaintance
with the facts.
"Kinder," replied the boy
"Where do you sell them mostly?"
"Ah, are they cider apples?"
"Course; couldn't make ciderif thes wasn't." one tree over there by the fence hasn't an apple
"Well, my friend here and I are a lit the
curious and would like to have you tell us if you will."
mostly,"
The man of inquiring mind hung his kodak
over his shoulder and went on.
$\qquad$

Kind Lady.-"If you need clothing, I can supply you with an old suit of my husband's; Tramp.-"Never mind, mum ; Ill wear 'em. I'd rather be mistook for an Anglo-maniac than freeze."-New York Weekly.

KiLling it's sale.
"What's that !" exclaimed the ambitious au thor, "the sale of my hook suddenly
nothing, ater going off so rapidly ?"
"Yes," replied his publisher. "You see, a
judge has just decided that there is nothing bad a bout

## LITTLE BITS.

Some men buy umbrellas; some men achieve
them, and some get them, an
Sifings.
Know thyself, and keep the information to thyself. Thi
Edward Bellamy has earned si6,000 by Looking Backward. This is better than Lot's wife Who merely earned her salt.- Hartford Post.
""Give me the man who sings at his work,"
says some gush mul writer. Do. Give him to
anybody that wants him.- Washington Post. Snigglns (angrily).-"Do you know that your chickens come over in my yard?", Snooks.-"I supposed that they did, for they never come back again."-New York Herald.
Wickwlre.-"Going to hear the lecture to-WickTlire.-"Going to hear the lecture to
night on 'The young woman of to-day ?"" Yabsley.-"Guess not. The young woman of
to-night is more interesting to me."-Terre to-night is mo
Haute Express.
"Father," said Willie, "did Columbus dis"Why, certainly not. What made you ask "My ioggerfy says he came across it." - Washington Post.
"This bell,"
When showing the belfry of an interestin, village church to a party of visitors, "is only
rung in case of a visit from the Lord Bishop of the diocese, a fire, a flood or any other such

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## urrent omment

N
or being the organ of any organization, this paper can fearlessly and independently either condemn or approve the objects, demands or works of the true interests of the farmers. It is free to indorse any or all of the objects of ally agricultural organization, but is not
bound to indorse all or none. It is in full sympatly with most of the objects of the Farmer's Alliance, but it considers the subtreasury scheme, advocated by the southern Alliance, impracticahle, and has not hesitated to say so. And it has said against them.
against them.
Not all the farmers of the country have gone daft on big financial schemes. Witness the following resolution passed recently by the state Grange of Michigan : Farmer's Alliance and other organizations of farmers have indorsed the proposition in one form or another to make loans by the
government to the people. That the issuing government to the people. That the issuing
of $\$ 1,000,000,000$ of treasury notes and loaning them to the people, either directly or indirectly, at a low rate of interest, would lead to a
wild clamor for credit, everyiutelligent person Wild clamor for credit, every lutelligent person
must admit. That no system could be devised must admit. That no system could be devised
or its operation so guarded as to prevent paror its operation so guarded as to prevent par-
tlality and favoritism in its distribution, first, to personal friends of the loaning agent, aud next, to his political associates, every create a feeling of helpless dependency upon to benefit, thereby relaxing their individual effort, destroying their energy and self-reliance, and rendering them helpless mendicants of government charity, every observer of
human nature must know. That it would lead to thriftless improvidence, relying on government aid or government forbearance by those whom it seeks to benefit, and prove a curse instead of a blessing, is so plaiuly evident
that we are surprised that the National Grange should allow itself to be carried away by the clamor of those who hope for them-
selves public preferment, by holding out a scheme so enticing to the iguorant or impro
It is noticeable that the adrocates of th subtreasury warehouse scheme have given so few estimates of the probalble cost of establishing and running such a system. There are more than twenty-five hundred counties in the Union. To build and equip a suitable subtreasury in each would cost, at people are justly complaining that . The people are justly complaining that taxes
are already too high. Are they willing and ready to have them enormonsly increased? The sum required to establish the system is more than the annual rev-
enues of the government. The people enues of the government. The people
will not stand the additional taxation
necessary to raise the money to establish
the system. Shall the government issue more bonds and borrow the money necessary? The credit of the government is so gond that it can borrow mouey at a low But for it to borrow money at that rate and loan it out at one per cent, means inevitable natioual bankruptey. No savings bank or financial institution could do
business on such a principle. Neither could the government.
Then again, what a bonanza it would be for speculators to borrow mouey at one five ormore? These big, financial schemes are advocated in the interests of the farmers, but as sure as they are once put in operation, the speculators and money
sharks will reap the lion's share of the benefits to be derived from them, and the last state of the farmers will be worse than the first.
Edward Bcllany, the noted exponent of nationalism, sees in the farmers' political movement the first firm steps toward the remodeling and nationalization of our eutire industrial system on the ba
equality and fraternity. He says:
"Primarily the movity. He says:
of the farmers from specifior the relief of the farmers from specific grievances believed to be remedial by special legisla-
tion. To this extent it is, of course, a tion. 'To this extent it is, of course, a
class movement, interesting and important as such to a high degrec indeed, but characterized by the narrowness inseparable from any class movement, however justifiable. It is, however, especially in movement. It attacks the existing industrial and commercial system on lines so radical as to be revolutionary. This is the fact that constitutes altogether the most significant aspect of the farmers' uprising. This is the characteristic which broadly distinguishes it from any mere political overturn and compels its recognition as a part of the present worldwide movement of the masses for a radical change in the industrial system, a morement everywhere so alarming to those who do not understand it , so inspiring to those who do.
"Whatever the name or form of the great national party of the people which a destined in the near future to establish land, we may be sure that these farmers will be found in the ranks. To men who have once contemplated the ideal of human brotherhood, and known the en-
thusiasm it inspires, the petty issues of the so-called great parties cease to have any meaning."

Withry the last ten years about
$5,000,000$ immigrants arrin 5,000,000 immigrants arrived in this country. This is double
ber of the preceding decade. But the number of the preceding decade. But
with the increase in numbers the quality has changed for the worse. The immigration from north-western Europe has fallen off, and that from the suuth and east of Europe has increased. And also the charfrom the countries that formerly comes from the countries that formerly sent the best class has greatly deteriorated. An alarming proportion of the present immigration is from the helpless and dangerous classes of the large cities of Europe, material out of which it is impossible to ever make good American citizens. Degraded ranks of cheap labor, can only add to the
prevailing disenitent and increase the
difficulty of solving the labor problems. There is a bill now before congress, t object of which should meet the approval
of every patriotic American citizen. It is of every patriotic American citizen. It is visions, if carried out, will keep criminals, those who are not self support ing, the most ignorant and all the most undesirable classes of immigrants. The bill provides that the foreiguer intending to settle in this couutry, shall first secure
from a consul or other representative of the United States in liis country, tificate to the effect that he is sound in mind and body, able to support himself, not a criminal, not obnoxious to the laws of the United States, not assisted by charity to enigrate, able to rcad and conhitution of the United States either in his own lauguage or in English
The bill will not keep out any desirable class of immigrants. Only those who can be admitted under its provisions are fitted ever to become citizens. The educational features of the bill. It would cut off large numbers of ignorant, cheap, laborcrs that come over here and enter into disastrous competition with the most poorly paid classes of American laborers. Indeed, the bill, if it becomes a law, will be a very important measure of protection to American labor of all classes.

O
E reason why the dealcrs in cottonseed oil and the manufacturers of the Conger bill and favor the Paddock pure-food bill, is that the latter will not interfere in the least with the fraudulent retail sale of compound lard as pure log's lard. While the bill provides that the manufacturers shall plainly brand the packages with the true name of the contents, it will not prevent the retailer from destroying the labels and from selling does not go far enouglh. The consumer will not know whether he is buying an adulterated or a pure article. So far as
boyus lard is concerned, the law is inefficient to prevent the consumers from being imposed upon, and that is why the makers of compound lard favor it. Compound lard nay be a pure, wholesome article of food, but it should be compelled to sold on its own merits.

I
a test case recently brought before the United States Court at Ciucinnati, olibiting the sale of oleomargerine, colored to imitate butter, could not be enforced against sellers of original package so colored, which were imported from another state. But the law is valid so far asitrelates to oleomargerine manufactured in the state, or imported, if offered after the original packages have been brokeu. In a similar case brought before the court in Philadelphia last month, the judge decided that the Penusylvania statute prohibiting the sale of oleomargerine, in
packages as originally imported from another state, is uuconstitutional. If the Supreme Court, to which these cases may be appealcd, should affirn these decisions, state statutes against imitation butter will be practically null. Although the laws still apply to the retailing of oleomar-
gerine after the original packages are
around them. All that will be necessary
for them to do will be to put up olent for them to do will be to put up oleonar-
gerine in packages small enough for the retail trade. Then the Pennsylvania maker of bogus butter, although forbidden a market in his own state, can sell his product in Ohio, and the Ohio manufacturer can sell his stuff freely in Penusylvania. These packages. under the United States revenue laws, would have to be branded, and it may be argued that then the customers would know just what they were buying. But in actual practice it would be difficult to prevent the retailers from tearing off
the labels and palming off oleomargerine on their customers for butter whenever they could find an opportunity. The remedy is to getan act of congress placing oleomargerine subject to full state control, similar to the act providing for the regulation of the inter-state traffic in spirituous liquor $\qquad$
the letter of a sportsman to his favorite journal appears the following sentence, written apparently in all valley annoy the hunters by posting this valley annoy the hunters by posting tres-
pass notices." How very kind and conpiderate. How thoughtful of the tender feelings of the city sportsmen who annually invade the "rooral deestricts" during the hunting season. How hardhearted, sordid and selfish those other farmers are who "annoy" the hunters by farmers are who "annoy" the hunters by
postiug trespass notices. "Annoy the hunters" is good. Certainly the farmer does not realize what a grievous annoyance it is to the mighty hunter from the city to arrive with his dogs and his friends at his chosen hunting grounds and find them posted with trespass notices. It is too late now to help it. The season is over, and the sportsmen have returned to their homes, and are now studying what amendments to the game laws they shall have the legislature make so as to give them a better clance next season.

■onsiderable clamor is now being made against national bank notes.
But by the time their opponents are in possession of power to legislate against them there may be very few of them to legislate against. National bank notes are based on government bonds. The approaching extinction of the bonds means the retirement of national bank note circulation. But the national banks are anticipating this time by voluntarily selling their bonds and retiring their national bank note circulatiou. They are selling their bonds now because they command a high premium. If they keep on at the present rate bank notes will disappear long before the bonds mature. From $\$ 341,000,000$ in 1873 , bank note circulation will soon be reduced to about $\$ 125,000,000$.

EASTERN farmers appear to be needlessly alarmed about the aid the national government is giving to irrigation in the great arid regions of the West. It is not the purpose of the government to reclaim the deserts and put them into immediate competition with the farms of the East, as feared. In making surveys and providing that the water on the public domain available for irrigation purposes shall not fall into the control of private parties or corporations, but shall be preserved for the public use of future scttlers, the government is doing a

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## (9)w fatur.

THE NEW ONION CULTURE.-NO. 2

## by Josepe.

Sneed be said about the prep need be said about the prepabout the same as for growing onions in the old way. The land should
be rich, or be made so by heavy dressings of manures. It must hare good drainage, but the surface soil need not be deep nor deoply stirred. I do not like to risk deep, loose muck, as there is danger of a crop
of scallions instead of well-finished bulbs. Probably the best way of preparing the ground is by plowing in fall, manuring with plenty of fine coinpost during winter or spring, and stirring this into the
surface soil by means of a good harrow, surface soil by means of a good harrow,
such as the ordinary disk pulverizer or an Acme. In the absence of either, it ma
be done with a fine-toothed cultivator. be done with a fine-toothed cultivator.
This matter of manuring may need little more explanation. That you should not expect a 2,000-bushel crop on poor soil is self-erident. Consequently, it would be poor policy to be 'saring would rather plant a small piece of ground and hare the manure put on thick, than plant an acre with just "fairly good" manuring. I apply fine, rich compost several inches deep all over the ground, and after
this has been worked in I further put on this has been worked in I further put on
whatever fine fertilizing materials I may have-ashes, concentrated mannres, also the matter collected under the perches of the poultry-house, etc. Nitrate of soda,


The Laycis Weeder in Use.
in small doses, is applied every ten days or two weeks during a greater part of the
growing season. But all these suggestions apply with equal force to the old as well a to the new mode of onion growing.
The surface of the ground, of course, should be made smooth, as for sowing
seed. Whercrer the disk harrow is used to stir surface soil and compost together,
we slrould follow with a smoothing harrow or common drag or a "plank"" drag, in order to work down the ridges left by
the disk pulverizer. In a small way, the ordinary garden rake will answer very
well to finish nff; but when we operate oul
harrow will save us a great amount of in the rows, they must be removed, which if not fully as smooth as ground almost if not fully as smooth as does the use of
the steel rake. Probably but few of my readers are acquainted with this "Meeker" harrow, and, unfortunately, it is but little used outside of the eastern states, I believe. But the tool is such a great labortruck farm that its use cannot be too earnestly urged upon people engaged in these branches of farming. Another unfortunate circumstance is its high price (about $\$ 25$ ), but people having much use for it will save this amount in a short time in the labor account
Some of my friends, probably, will wish to know what this most excellent tool gives a true The accompanying picture seedsmen keep it in stock, among them Mr. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass.; City: Henderson \& Co., of New York City; Mr. Maule, of Philadelphia, and
probably others.


The Meeker Harrow.
The next thing is the marking. Nake a simple hand narker with four or fire wooden rake, and have them a foot apart make small, narrow marks that can serve as a mere indication of the proper place for the plants. I like to set onions close in order to grow the largest crop on the
area. Greater width than a foot between the rows is a waste of land and oppor-

The rows may be marked cut only as fast as needed, but make them straight. Afterwards draw the marker some guide as to the space the plants are to be given in the row. Now take upa lot of plants from the bed; with a trowel carefully divide and straighten them, and have them distributed just ahead of the planter or planters. In setting thein, use a small, sharp-pointed, hard-wood dibber, or stout table-knife (a broken one with bladeground to a point is best), and thrus this into the ground in the proper place the onion plant about an inch deep; then again insert the dibber slantingly, about an inch from the plant, and press the soil firmly against the roat. With a little practice this is quickly done. People little accustomed to such manipulations can set perhaps 2,000 plants a day; the nimble fingers of expert planters will more than double this number.
like to have the plants stand as regularly as possible. To accomplish this, a plant is set in each cross-mark and two or
three between in the row. This brings them to just three or four inches apart. To the large, foreign onions and the Prize taker [ always give four inclies space while ordinary sorts, such as Yellow Dan vers and Red Wethersfield, might be set three inches apart. Even at the larger distance we need about 130,000 plants per acre. As I have said before, this job of setting the plants is the real work of the undertaking, and before we rush into the five-acre veuture we should the help that will be needed for this work. On the other liand, the labor of keeping the weeds down will be slight compared with the Each plant has sufficient room for best development, rendering the crop not only very large, but all the bulbs handsome and of uniform size and more readily salable.

Clean cultivation is, of course, as essential as in the ordinary method of onion growing. A good, hand wheel-hoe (row straddler), such as the Planet Jr., should be diligently used. This is easy work. Later in the season I sometimes use a hand cultivator that goes between the rows. At any event, the soil should be kept well stirred, not only to preven weed growth, but also to provide a mulch of fine soil all over the ground and thus
under the old one. The advantages of tae new one are manifold, and appear es-
pecially prominent when the returns from the crops grown under both methods are figured out. Perhaps in some future number I may tell of the methods of curing, storing and inarketing. Buffalo commission men were quite enthusiastic about the onions which we cousigned to them the past autumn.

## ICE.CREEPERS FOR HORSE.SHOES

The illustration shows a horse-shoe fitted with the Blizzard adjustable ice-creepers They can be readily attached to any ordinary horseeffectually preeffectually preslipping ou ice
This useful in rention is man ufactured by S den, Conn. The can be attached
 or removed in a very few minutes when ever necessary, and are a great conven horse's to have on hand to put on your horse's feet in icy weather. The wear all
comes on the steel calks, which can be comes on the
easily replaced.

## SUGGESTIONS FROM THE EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

New Insect Remedies.-The Arkansas station, as reported in bulletin No. 15 made experiments with various substances by which it was hoped the cotton worm might be destroyed. One of these substances, the keroselie soap, commonly known under the euphonious name "sludge," and made from the refuse iu the refining of coal oil, proved a failure for the cotton worm, but effective on the pear slug and some other insects.
The station brings out an entirely new insecticide-kerosene extract of pyreth-rum-and this may yet prove one of the most effective, and at the same time most inexpensive and harmless remedies yet found. It combines the strength and destructive elements of two well known insecticides, pyrethrum and kerosene oil, in oue. It is nade by passing kerosene oil through the powdered pyrethruin The proportions used at the station war two and one half pounds of pyrethrun
and one and one half gallons of kerosene. The yellowish, oily extract obtained will not mix with water any more readily than pure kerosene, and las to be formed into an emulsion with soap in a manner similar to kerosene emulsions. One pound of soap is dissolved in onc gallon of boiling water, and to this boiling lint mixture onc gallon of the kerosene extract is added nixing with a force pump so thorouglly It requires from ten to thirty minutes
the force used. On cooling, the emulsion will be a thick, creamy mass, which is to 500 diluted or reduced to one part in 450 or 500 parts of water before applying. It is harmless to those who handle and apply it, and on cotton, for the cotton worm, costs about five cents per acre.
This estimate of cost looks ridiculously small. The station people figure the cost of pyrethrnm at only 30 cents a pound. It would probably be better to use the California product (buhach), which costs about 75 cents a pound, and if desired, a smaller quantity of it might be employed. Still, as the expense is so trifling anyway, there is no cause for economy. This remedy appears to me decidedly promising, and we inight try it for almost all the pests that at present trouble our garden aud fruit crops, such as cabbage lice and worms, all aphides, asparagus beetle, cur rant worms and all caterpillars. The remedy might he made much stronger remedy might he made much stronger
than the proportions given; and as it is applied in spray form, will yet be cheaper than any other remedy we might use. Even if quite strong it will not do any perceptible harm to tender foliage. Of course, this remedy kills by contact, not from beiug eaten.
Another new remedy found by the station is "reratrine." Mixed with flour in the proportion of one pound to 64 parts of flour, this powder was by far the mos effectual in its rork of anr tried, and bids fair to be a rival of Paris green and London purple. It kills both by contact and from being eaten. When it comes in contact with the worm there at once begius to be a marked uneasiness, followed almost immediately by trembling and writhing, during which it falls to the ground, probably never to recover. Sliould it, however, recover sufficiently to return to the plant, as soon as it begins eating, small quantity proves fatal. There i much similarity in effect to that of Paris green, except that the veratrine show more effect on contact, while Paris green when eaten. The cost of both mixtures (veratrine and Paris green) is about the same. In the foregoing we have two remedies which have every appearance of being of great value. They will be largely tested the coming season.
The Squash Beetlf.--Prof. Clarence M. Weed reports in bulletin No. 8, Vol. III. of the Ohio station, a series of exper inrents made with so-called remedies for the yellow-striped squash beetle. The only thing that proved to be a complet protection against its ravages was fencing as best out by mechanical barriers, such muslin. Dusting peroxide of silicates on the plants seemed to save at least part o them, while Paris green, he'sebore and slug shot, similarly applied, seemed to have next to no effect in protecting the plants from injury. Tobacco dust proved a valuable application. A shovelful of the dust was thrown upon each hill. The beetles seemed to dislike working in the tobacco, and the plants on all of the hills treated came through in good condition Aside from its value as an insecticide, the tobacco acts both as a mulch and fertilizer Analysis shows that its market value as a In many eastern per ton, says utilized but in Columbus many of the factorie are glad to give this refuse to any one who will take it away
Mr. Weed's word is good enough authority for the truth of the statement and yet it hardly seems credible thit so good a fertilizing material slould be offered in this way without finding ready takers. I know if I lived near Columbus I would use tobacco refuse very largely as a fertilizer if I could get it by taking it away, or even at a low price. We could well afford to give $\$ 15$ to $\$ 20$ for an average quality of it for fertilizing purposes alone But aside from this I ain in the position to endorse Mr. Wreed's high opinion of the stuff in its capacity as all insect repeller I used it freely on my vines, last season beetle did not like tobacco flavor. For all that, it is not an absolute protection, and we should not indulge the idea that a little sprinkling on the plants will answer. The way to do is to cover the ground around the plants several inches deep, and if the plants are kept partially covered all the
expensive. It is so to some extent when
yon have to pay $\$ 3$ per barrel and freight you have to pay $\$ 3$ per barrel and freight
for it; but at the same time it is profitable to use it.
Rhubarb Curculio.-A snout beetle (Lixus concavus) has been observed to do
some injury to the rhubarb or pie-plant. The Ohio station tells us that the life history of the insect in its earlier stages has now been discovered. In this region
the rhubarb curculio usually hibernates as the rhubarb curculio usually hibernates as
an adult, and comes forth in the spring to 'deposit its eggs in certain common species of dock. It seems evident that the best way of preventing its injuries will be to in which it develops. If the dock plants are pulled 11 p , roots and all, say, late in June, before they have gone to seed, and
burned, a great many of the insects will be destroyed.
Potato Bhight.- The experience of the Ohio station people in trying to fight the potato blight with copper remodies, the paist season, has not altogether been satisBordeaux mixture, others with the ammonical solution of carbonate of copper, The; Bordeaux huixture was made by adding six pounds of copper sulphate and four pounds of lime to fifty gallons of by adding six ounces of copper carbonate to two quarts of ammonia and diluting with fifty gallons of water. Four applications, The blight came aud continued to increase in severity during July and the first half of August. Little difference in the degree of effection could be detected between the
vines untreated and those to which the vines untreated and those to which the
carbonate solutiou had been applied. The disappointment for me lies especially in the statement that even the rows treated to a considerable extent. Still, there was a decided difference between them and the others. By the 5th of August the plants were practically all dead except in yet green and growiug. The difference, indeed, was very striking, and the Bordeaux mixture rows held ont two weeks longer than the others. Consequently, there was a decided increase in yield in be necessary to determine whether the blight can be prevented entirely by the use of fungicides, and whether this can be done cheaply enough to have the increase of crop compensate for the outlay. It
seems to me that one point is already well established, namely, that the application must be begun early, and before the blight has taken a firm hold on the plants. The whole treatment should be preven-


MATILDA 4th's SON 20214.
sack sprayer can now be had for $\$ 14$, and
I hope advantage will be taken of this by many growers, so the question can be definitely settled the coming season.

## HYBRIDITY AND POLLENATION

In my last article I used the terms "natural pollenation" aud "forced pollena-
tion," and forced, in this connection, might properly be termed unatural. Nearly all who will have interest enough to read these articles will know that perfect flowers, such as nearly all of our fruit
trees have, have two sets of sexual organs, namely: the stamens capped with their anthers-sacs enclosing the pollen grainspistils, are the male element, and the bined with the oy stigmas, whe base of the pistils, are the female organs.
The act of pollenation, then, is the plac
ing of one or more grains of ripe polleu on the stigma of the pistil when it is
stigmatic. The stigma of the pistil, when ready to receive the grains of pollen, becomes moist or sticky and remains so for a longer or shorter time, owing to the habit of the species. During this heat or moisture of the stigma it is said to be stigmatic, or in the stigmatic heat. It is there held by the sticky surface, the pollen grain or grains soon throwing out a
slender tube which penetrates or grows slender tube which penetrates or grows
down through the pistil until it reaches down through the pistil until it reaches
the ovary, with the future seeds iu embryo, where it is absorbed; and there lays the foundation which may in due course of time develop into a new life, an individual life, differing in some points from all other lives that ever existed or ever will exist on this earth dividual or va-
dis an dividual or va-
riety which will always re main the same so long as it has life.
Wecan multiply this vari parts of it portions into millions of specimens of it, artificially, as by buding, but it-al-
the saue. The Bartlett pear is the Bartlett wherever we meet it, the different trees being only divided parts of the original tree, which had its start in one or more graius of pollen, nou
Such pollenation may be called natural. We know but little of the delicate and intricate processes used by nature in effecting pollenation; we never can know all, for they are too delicate and subtle. We do know, in various plants where the male and female flowers are on different plants widely separated from each other, that nature in some way brings the two sexual elements together when we might think it impossible. Again, we have cases where one would think it was not possihle for a single flower to escape pollenation, yet not one will be quickened. Yet there would be nothing mysterious, uncanny or supernatural about this, could we knew all the facts. Electricity is a natural force, and where certain pollen cannot naturally reach certain stigmas, how simple the explanation of such a fact would be if we could prove that both were (to speak language) posand mutually repelled contact the one with the other. Then, all pollen can reach the stigma naturally, we may call natural pollenation.
On the other
gather the pollen artificially, When ripe, and
force it in conact with the riscid surface of the stigma, we may rightly term this forced pollenation. To make the meaning more clear, some facts in the sexual breeding of animals will help, for the phenomena of generation in plants and animals run in parallel lines. We will take the salmon amily of fishes. The distinct species of this family bave lived in the one small
stream or lake for ages, and bred freely, stream or lake for ages, and bred freely,
with no hybrids appearing between them; and so they might live and breed together for future ages of time, in their own natural way, with no hybrids. In the nature of things there could be none, naturally. Why? For scores of reasons, the most potent one being that the one species fears the other as the sheep fears the wolf, or the hare the dog. The spawn (eggs) of the one species is cast as remote
will allow, and gencrally at a somewhat different season of the year. But a still more poteut reason is that it is not possible for the two species to have any sexual feelings or desire for each other. This
seems to be the most powerful element which controls the natural purity of species.
it has long been proven a fact that if we press the ripe eggs from one of these salmon or trout, and press the milt-the male element-from a male of a far refamily, and mingle the two together under the right conditions, they will be
fertilized-will hatch and produce true and ofton fertile hybrids; or, in other vors, a ners species onsi.
In this we have about our only chance
oldest gardeners in the world, the Ja panese and Chinese, have produced some wonder.. hybrids, and plants and flowers largely certainly hybrids. The art they employed we know not, but probably they made 10 forced hybrids. Then what may we not of pollen, or forced hybridity
D. B. Wielk,

## TWO JERSEYS

The pair of high-bred bulls illustrated ou this page are noble representatives of world. They are the property of Ayer \& McKinney, Philadelphia, Pa., and stand at the head of their Meridale herd, $\begin{aligned} & \text { the largest and finest herds of Jersers in }\end{aligned}$ the United States.

An English bee-keeper announces that he has discovered the long-looked-for, "universal" hive. But his hive, or its
principle, is not new, and will not be principle, is not new, and will not be
universal; infact, this hive, or one similar
in construction, has been in use many

The new hive provides for side storing;
Thdeed, this appears to be the new feature claimed by the inventor. The idea is old and not worth inuch. Frames for surplus
honey are placed on cach side of the broodhoney are placed on cach side of the brood-
nest. The inventor says that the bees can when it is too cold to ascend to the upper
story. This shows that the inventor has
not not gone into the work-room of a colony
of bees and there taken up his abode long
enough to discover that it is alwars enough to discover that it is always
warmer over the brood-nest than at the warmer over the brood-nest than at the
sides; that if it be too cold for the bees to ascend to the upper story, it is colder to
travel to the sides of the brood-chamber. In the living-room of bees, as in any
room, the heat rises.
Further, side storing is not likely to be
successful unless a queen-excluding board bo used. The queen, working out from the brood-nest, will lay in the surplus combs unless she be restrained. It is said
that the queen-excluding board does not hinder the bees very much. But it hinders some; there is no doubt about that If a man, returning to his house, is obliged
to crawl into a door just large enough for to crawl into a door just large enough for
him to squeeze in, he would say that it him to squeeze in, he would say that it when it passes through the bee spaces of the queen-excluder or the drone-trap. Again, it is contrary to established principles, contrary to bee law, to enlarge hives believe that if the present hive were twice as high and half as wide, it would be more in accordance with the natural plan of

## The Failure

 there knows? We know that very distinct ones. We know, absolutely, that there are species that will not, cannot, either naturally or by force,accept their own pollen, and there is but accept their own pollen, and there is but
little doubt that there are species that will not and cannot be forced to accept any pollen but their own.
There are rules that have been determined concerniug pollenation in plants, and also many rules that have not been tried and determined, to keep experimenters busy until the end of time. other words, we have simply reached that stage that we do not know what we can
do until we hare tried; and when we have

Hood's Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar


BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1891
 Giadioiti, and other Summer-Flowering BULBS.
NOVELTES Of real merit, some of which can ontybe had be malled FRES of real merit, some of which can only be had direct from us. It will
satisfact


## (G)tu fixum.

NOTES FROM MY HOME GARDEN.
BY JOSEPH.
A reader of the Farm and Fireside, re siding in Tennessee, writes that he has a small garden, low and damp, which he wishes to make as profitable as possible. The query for him is what he should and could do at this season of the year to help along in the desired direction.
The very first thing to do is to make sure that drainage is perfect, or made perfect where in any way faulty. From my more moisture than desirable. This excess will disappear with perfect drainage. Every additional line of tile will help the productiveness of the garden, and we can well afford to have the drains two, three or even four times as near together as we operations. Ditches may now be dug few inches deep on top. Even where cold weather usually sets in by December, ditrhing can yet be continued for a good while. All that it is necessary to do is to
have two furrows thrown togethe ystem. This covering of loose soil protects the solid soil underneath against freezing for some time, and is easily re can proceed. But every ditch or part of a ditch sloould be finished, the tiles laid and covered before night. Neglect to do this must, in case of hard frost, resultin much renience.
Another thing that can be doue in the fall to facilitate the spring's operatious, is plowing and subsoiling. Have the land plowed in long, narrow beds, with deep, subsoil is naturally but little porous, or of follow in the furrow made by the ordinary plow. Even at the North we hav spells during winter almost every year
when such work can be done. This suboiling is next to useless if not a positive damage, however, when done at a tine that the subsoil is impregnated with water The object is to open the subsoil and let water and air pass more freely through it Ifstime this object is which, after drying out again, becomes more impervious to water than it was

Procuring and applying manures to the plowed surface is also seasonable work spared if you want to make the inost of good compost and anything else in that line you can get, and while you then can operations again, you should improve the opportunity and decide what things can eritable renerally. If you plant for hoine use alone, you must, of course, have a little of every thing; if for market, you what appears to gire the best returns These are matters on which nobody afa off can give you directions or advice; eacl
person must deter niine for hinself accord ing to his local conditions. Study the seed catalogues, make a judicious selection, have them on hand when wanted. In the meantime, also get the frames and the and, in short, make all preparations nee soon as the season will perinit. Mt. Morris, Illinois, has a piece of very
rich, deep and loose soil, on which he desires to plant sweet potatnes next year
My experience is that on soil of thi tremendous growth of rines, which will
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ the

## Orchard and Small Fruits.

## the cranberry.

## by samuel b. green.

This plant is a native of northern Europe and America. Our American variety which is the best, grows from Virginia to Canada, and certainly as far west as westthe middle aud northern states.

## Habits.

It grows naturally in low, wet, bog land. It is a perennial vine, with an attenuated stem, which may often be three eet long, with side branches. The leave are small and oval in form, and the berry
is of an agreeable, acid taste. It is rery hardy and tenacious of life in every sit uation, and will root freely from layers or from cuttings strewn on the surface of the soil and slightly covered. It blossoms in May, the fruit ripens in September, and greatly improved by cultivation.

There are two varieties commonly raised in this country. They are considered as ne and the same thing, botanically speaking. The difference is said to have come by cultivation. The varieties are the bel and the cherry; so called from their shape resembling these objects.

## flooding.

For the most successful cultivation, the and for cranberries inust be so situated hat it can be flooded at wyill

1. To protect the fruit against early frosts.

To protect the plant against insects. 3. To protect the plant against winter rosts.

Because it is the nature of and bene ficial to the cranberry to be covered with water a part of the year.

## How deep to flow

This depends, necessarily, somewhat on the location of the bed. If there is but a small supply, flow the land until the water is one inch deep over the rines. But if the bed is subject to occasional extreme overflows, then it should be flooded at east two feet deep in winter; for if not, the vines get frozen into the ice, and then
a sudden rise lifts the vines, and may bring ruin to them. The water should always be within five incles of the surface of the bed.

## tines to flow

1. Whenerer there is danger of the fruit Hooded one inch.
2. Flow in the winter, and keep it on it should be let off to allow the vines to
3. Keep it off the bcd from May unti after picking, unless it becomes very dry or the insects are troublesome, when it may be flooded for a day at a tim

## making the beds.

It will not pay to expend much money in preparing a bed, unless the flowage can be controlled, as the risks from frosts and peat and having control of the flowage, no matter what vegetation is on the land, it The y to reclainn it for cranterries. The vegetable lifc on the land, whether cleaned off, and a good surface formed, free from many roots. This may be done as necessary, or if possible, the land may be plowed and got into slape as for any garden crop. It will generally be found best, if plowing is the means used, to le the bushes and weeds as much as possible The time spent in getting the beds into good order before planting, is well spent for in this work success is dependent upon pared at fift, and subsequent lessened ex pense in cleaning more than compensates for any present expense
After preparing the land, by killing out up. These should be beds may he made up. These should be small, and have an
even grade, running to a ditch on each even grade, running to a ditch on earh
side, so that the water can be drawn off quickly. Never allow any hollows on the beds. The beds should now be covered hould be taken from a deep pit, in

## possible in it.

## planting the beds.

This may be done in two way

1. The vines are pulled from some aeighboring beds, without regard to their having roots. They are then run through hay-cutter and cut into pieces three nches long. The sand should be flooded and then harrowed before planting. The pieces of vines are then sown broadcast ver the land and rolled in. After this the water is let on and the sand kept very moist until the plants have made root.
Plants grow as rigorously when planted Plants grow as rigorously when planted
in this manner as in any other, but the objection is the difficulty of after-cultivatiou.

The sand is wet and marked off into rows one foot apart, and the plants set in the rows about six inches apart. This is done by taking a rine, which may be three feet long, and pressing it down at intervals of six inches, with a blunt stick. It matterrs not if the vines do not have any roots on them, for they will soon form roots in he moist sand.
If not convenient to obtain plants from cultivated beds, they may be safely taken from productive wild bogs; but wild plants vary much in productiveness Plants from good-bearing bogs may be obtained from any of the reliable nursery men in the middle and eastern states.

## after-cultivation.

This consists of keeping the beds free from weeds by the hoe, at first, and later,
when the vines have become thick, by when the vine
hand weeding.

This is best done by hand picking. The bed should be laid off into strips, with strings, and each picker made to pick one strip clean before being given another.
Sometimes, when greatly hurried, the berries may be harvested by mieans of the rake, and then cleaned by inclined board and brush. But this latter method is shiftless, and not to be generally used. After the picking is all done, no matter what method has been employed, the bed should be flooded, and the wind will flow the dropped berries to the land.
The berries should be carefully sorted if necessary, to have the grade uniform, and to remove poor ones. They should then be packed in clean, one-hundredquart barrels for marketing.

## INQUIRIES ANSWERED

Eggs of insect Sent for Name-Measur-
ing Rainfall. W. S. S., Galesburg, Mo.
 REPITY:-The eggs received are those of the katydid, that is so numerous in your section.
They are almost harmless, for while they eat They are almost harmless, for while they eat
some vegetahle matter, they also eat some insects, and the damage from them amounts to almost nothing.- Yes, prohahly that is what the rainfall was where the barrel set, hut it
would not he the correct amount of rainfall unless it was in the open field, free from contact. or influence of huildings and sct perfectly
level. The signal service uses a rain guage hat has teu times as much surface hody or cylinder, rainfall, only one tenth of what is measured in the guage or cylinder is the actual rainfall.

$\qquad$ tump. y necessary, but I should add enough potash and phosphoric acid to make sure these foods are in excess in the soil, for I helieve that a lack
of these two elemeuts in the soil is more apt to of these two elemeuts in the soil is more apt to and then, further, the co lack of nitrogen; and then, further, the cost
is.comparatively little. You might use two
hundred pounds of ground Thomas slag to
supply the phosphoric acid, and one hundred
If you have a Garden 1 O
UR CaTALOGUE Is tho best pubtisted
The most conveniently arranged for reference-
Yon are
appaner of
and
Sed Contains the most practical descriptions of varieties-
The best instrnctions to planters-The best recipes

## Catalogue

D. Landreth \& Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.


## 

## THE POULTRY YARD

## FOOD AND GROWTH

The duckling will eat twice as much food as the chick, but it will also weigh more than twice as much in two months. It is not the amount of food eaten that regulates the expense, but the ratio of gain in proportion to the matters not how much is consumed, prorided rou have a corresponding growth and increase of weight. Feed the ducklings heavily and force them.

## CROWDING THE MARKET.

It is customary to push all the surplus stock to market in the fall of the year, which reduces prices. In January the not pay you to ship at a time when the markets are full. If you have morelfowls than you wish to keep, the best way to
dispose of theun is to use them on your table.

## SWELLED HEADS.

If you allow a draught of air to flow over your fowls at night, the probability
will be that you will find their heads and eyes swollen in the morning. The first thing to do is to remove the cause by stopping up the cracks or the rentilatorhole at the top of the poultry-house. The best remedy is to anmoint the head and part of spirits turpentine and four parts of sweet oil.

## sCARCE EGGS.

Eggs have been very scarce this fall and winter, and prices at no time have been
low in the large cities. In fact, there is nothing produced on the farm that brings a higher price than eggs, and we see no reason why a flock of heus should not pay well. In the winter season some farmers have but little cash other than the sum received from eggs; and if they will procomfortable, the supply will be larger, with but little additional cost for production.

## LAREE AND DOUBLE.YELKED EGGS.

It is seldom that a double-yelked egg will hatch, though instances have been chicks. When double-yelked eggs are found, it is to be regretted, as they invariably indicate that the hens are out of condition-too fat. A hen in good laying condition will never produce an egg other tban of the normal size peculiar to her
breed, and if fat, she is entirely unfitted for laying. If a fat hen is killed she will be found full of eggs, so to speak, but
they will be noticed to be of all sizes, and the poultryman will be amazed over the fact that she did not lay; but examination will show that obstructions of fat were the cause, and the hen is then more profitable dead than when alive.

## MATING THE BREEDING STOCK

Unless you desire to liatch chicks, the males can be kept away from the hens. By so doing, a larger number of hens can
be kept together, instead of a male and be kept together, instead of a male and
ten hens, for if two males are put in the same pen, they will probably quarrel and fight, and be rendered useless. When eggs are desired for incubation, make up a breedillg-pen of ten or twelve of the best
hens in the flock; select from those known to be the layers and which have been free from disease of any kind; with them put a vigorous cockerel, not ferred brecd, and the result will be satisfactory.
Do not attempt to raise chicks by using eggs for incubation from the egg-basket, and which are laid by hens that you are egegs in the ncst; but make up a breedingpen, consisting of selected hens, with a
selected male with them, and you will then know the kind of chicks to expect, and also know something of their future prospects; but unless this is done, all
your eflorts will be like working in the your
dark.
Be ready for Christmas. The New Parlor
Game beats everything for men, women and
children. The Elastic Thp Co, Boston, Mass.,
will mail you the Game for 75 cts., if your
dealerhas not got it.

## LOW COST POULTRY.HOUSES

 We have endeavored to gire a greatmany designs of poultry-houses, and in this issue gire two by way of comparison. It is not possible to present a design that would be acceptable to all; hence eacb reader must compare the whole, and select the one most suitab
Fig, 4 shg tbe cost.
Fig. 4 shows a house in which the roof feet square, 9 feet at the peak, with a board at the bottom 1 foot higb; or it may be of any size desired. The cost for material is about $\$ 15$, tbe floor being of earth. It is not so convenient for oue entering it as is the house shown at Fig. 5; but this house gires more room on the ground, at less cost. Windows should be at both ends, and the roosts may be short, so as not to

interfere with ingress and egress of the attendant.
Fig. 5 shows a double house. This house is $10 \times 16$ feet, divided into two apartments, each $8 \times 10$ feet, and will cost about $\$ 15$. Each apartment will accommodate about ten or twelve fowls, and one rentilator (A) will answer for both. There are two each end (B) and a wire or lath partition, with a door in the partition, separtes the two flocks. This house, like the other, gives plenty of room on the ground, and is more conrenieut in some respects; but both are good and cheap.

## SOMETHING ABOUT MOULTING.

Those who witness the moulting of the hens do not, perhaps, consider how important the operation is to the feathered of the old covering, the putting on of new clothes, so to speak; but the process is a gradual one, requiring three months for its completion. The majority of persons They think she ought to lay when she is moulting, but, if they will reflect a little, they will conclude that nat ure is economical in her workings, and does not deofve upon her creatures the fulfillment of more than one task at a time.
hen cannot shed her feathers and lay at the same time. It is as much as she can do to pass through the period of moulting safely, for, should she catch cold or become sick from any cause, her system will be too much out of order to enable her to arrive at good health again.
Although the heu becomes, as a rule, ather fat while moulting, this is due to the fact that wben her food is assimilated, the feathers require for manufacture
nearly all of the lime, plosphoric acid and nitrogen that is contained in the
varm weather in the spring, and late pullets will not lay in winter at all, unless they have $m$

## IMPROVING WITH

 EMBDEN GEESE. The common goose is ver good age, is singu-Then, again, during the process of feathermaking, there are other minerals that are urgently demanded by the system, such as iron and sulphur. When the hens are moulting, give them a generous supply of bone meal, charcoal, meat and regetables tincture of iron in the drinking water and a few pinches of red pepper occasionally, makes a tonic for tbem. The hens that moult tbe earliest always begin to lay the soonest, and, therefore, it is best not to dispose of tbose that moult early. When once a hen is through moulting, she has a good start as a layer, and has no further work to do till the succeeding fall but lay, and, if well fed, will do well in the winter, especially if the quarters are warm. If early pullets are well grown, the late-monlting hens may be se日 market, and they will good age, is singu larly free from disease, and requires but little attention from the owner. They are
much hardier than any of the pure-bred much hardier than any of the pure-bred
geese, but lack size. It is singular that the male and female of the pure breeds are alike in color, while the male and female of the common kinds are never alike, the gander being usually ligbter than the emale.
Weight is very important in the goose when the carcass is to be marketed, and while we adrise our friends to use the common kinds, yet it would be quite an improvement to get a gander of the stock some. Eren with one gander the process will be slow, but every cross-bred goose will be worth two of the common kind.Embden geese will often weigh thirty pounds each or more, and as they are entirely white in plumage, the feathers will sell more readily. Once the breeding stock has been improved and the number to be retained decided upon, only the young geese need be sold, as the old ones are not easily marketed at a profit. Old geese are better breeders than the young ones, and will raise a brgod of goslings every

## THE COST OF PURE BREEDS.

What is a trio of fowls worth? is often asked by some anxious inquirer. In order to answer such a question, we will say that everything depends upon what they are required for. There is a tendency to pay the highest prices possible for what are termed "exhibition fowls." As high as $\$ 100$ has been paid for cockerels that are capable of "sweeping" the special prizes and carrying off the honors, but such cockerels, outside of the show-room, are not the best for breeding, except. in price for a trio, and still not be able to
the best exhibition stock that can be pro cured. Ererything depends upon the mating, and to properly mate fowls requires judgment. It is usually done by female the part of the male, and vice versa but, in all cases, the stock should have as few defects as possible. Some breeds are her efect as hard to mate, and females are so dissimilar. Thus, in order to breed Dark Brahmas, the black-breasted cocks are mated with dark hens in order to produce black-breasted cockerels. while the penciled or mottled-breasted cocks are nsed for producing nicely-penciled pullets. The Plymouth Rocks are mated in order to produce dark cockerels and light pullets, as the tendency is for the cocks to come to maturity too light in olor and the pullets too dark. Very often the pullets are black from imprope mating. So, to ask what a trio is worth depends not only upon the purposes for which they are required, but also upon the breed. Some breeds are harder to raise than others, such as the Polish while others are not so numerous, as the Wyandottes. The price is also regulated by the season and the age of tbe trio

## MERITS OF THE BREEDS

There is not a breed known to-day that has not been written up as the best tha has appeared, and there is not a breed that is so friendless but that a champion in its faror can be found. Erery season we are astonished at the performances of some new candidate for public faror whose merits so far outstrip all other breeds that those who are unaccustomed to such descriptions believe that all the breeds must take a back position and yield the whole poultry field to the new-

But it is the sanie story, orer and ver again. The new breed steps forth commands adniration, is giren the highest place, but soon drops from the head, goes down near the foot, and another aspirant steps in to be king for a short term, as the new breeds are faitbfully tested and giveu an opportunity to establish all that may be claimed for them The fact is, however, that, while all new breeds that appear really possess some adrantages, their admirers are not so free our thects, learing the farmer and none free from some drawback, it will yet be a long time before the "general purpose fowl" is discorered and given the preference over all others.

## EGGS FOR HATCHING.

In selecting eggs for hatching purposes see that they are uniform. Very large eggs, that "bulge" out at the larger part, and which are disproportionate in width to length, seldom hatch, as hens that lay such eggs are usually in an orerfat condition, and. we may here mention that eggs from rery fat bens are nearly always arge or exceedingly small. The eggs for ncubation should be of normal size mooth, free from excresences or inequal ties of shcll and well-proportioned. But we must go beyond the eggs and know from what kind of hens tbey came. All breeding stock sbould be in perfect health and in full vigor, the male to be active, and the females industrious in their search for food.
The breed uscd should be one that possesses some meritorious characteristic, such as good laying, inarket quality, size, hardiness or adaptability to the climate No eggs should be used for hatching ex cept those that have been selected for the purpose. To take a number from the basket, without selecting them, is to incur the risk of securing no chicks, while extra care may result in a good hatch.

## BONES AND BONE MEAL.

For laying liens, bones that have been coarsely ground are cxcellent, as they are digested and uscd as food. They provide the necessary phosphates and also lime for the shells to a certain extent; they also contain a proportion of nitrogen. Bones, when sharp, also serve as grit, for masticating the food in the gizzard, thus rendering a service as well as providing the inaterials for the production of eggs. For very small chicks, bone meal is better, and the finer the bone meal the easier it is digested by the chicks. Some persons buy the ground bone, sift it, use the
food, but require very little carbon. The hen may, therefore, grow fat and yet be
weak, for she may be richly supplied with certain elements of which she al ways has an excess, while being rery de ficient in other elements that are abso lutely requisite for the purpose of moulting. As the hen has now to supply her feathers, shedry wants, as well as to grow system, and to neglect her for on he day makes it very precarious for her
take a prize, and it is doubtful if any breeder will sell his best, eren whell the
prices asked are readily paid, for they usually send something else instead, not that they do not send exhibition fowls, but do not care to scud their best. If a trio is desired for breeding purposes, 1 asked for fowls ased less phows. Although a trio may not score very highly yet, if properly mated for breeding, wil yet, if properly mated for breeding, wil
for chicks. Fresh bones are much better than bones that are dry, as they contain a Bones are very cheap, considering their alue, as the hens will not eat a very large quantity at one time, but if fresh bones are broken or pounded to sizes that can easily be swallowed, the hens will consider them quite a treat and consume a large quantity. They can be broken much more readily when heated in an

NEST-BOX TO PREVENT EGG EATING.
Ir. Luther Robbins, sends a plan of est-box which, though simple, is novel cribing it, says:

and as the inside of the nestis dark (which the hens prefer), they are not liable to eat he eggs in the nests.
"Fig. 1 shows the exterior of the nestbox, which is 4 feet and 5 inches long and 22 inches wide. It contains four nests, each nest being 1 foot square, making 4 feet, the extra five inches being for the onds and partitions. In Fig. 1 the door to the passage is shown at B, while A A
designate hinges, the top being raised when desired to collect the eggs.
"Fig. 2 shows the plan of the floor, there being a walkway, 7 inches wide, the whole ends, as preferred
"Fig. 3 is a plan of the entrances to the nests and also of the partition between the walkway and the nests. The holes are ten inches in diameter, the bottoms
of the holes being two inches above the floor of the nests,

The door, or entrance to the box, is 24 inches high, but may be lower if desired; and the legs under the box may be as short or long as preferred.
The inside may be lined with tarred paper, or made in any manner suitable. lats or wire netting can be stretched around the legs, thus providing a place
for sitters or for breaking upsitters. This nest can also be made without legs; or it may be placed outside of the poultryhouse, provided an cpening be made in the poultry-honse to correspond with $B$, of the box being brought together."
There is more catarrh in this section of the and until the last few years was supposed to be incurahle. For a great many years doctors pro-
nounced it a local disease, and prescrihed local
remedies, and hy constantly failing to cure remedies, and hy constantly failing to cure
Witill local treatment, pronounced it incurable. tional disease, and therefore requires constitufactured hy F.J. Cheney \& Co., Toledo, Ohis, is it is taken internally in dose on the market. 10 drops to
a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the hood a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood
and mucous surfaces of the system. Theyoffer
one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.
Address F. J. CHENEY\& CO., Toledo, 0.

Mr. Petroff, who had charge of the census of Alaska, estimates the population of the
territory at from 35,000 to 38,000 . Of this num-

## Do You Want a Year's

 Subscription Free?We are getting up a club of subscriptions for the best of all the weekly farm papers, The Rural New-Yorker. Its reg-
ular price is $\$ 2.00$ a year, and it is well ular price is $\$ 2.00$ a year, and it is well
worth it. Its price to clubs is $\$ 1.50$ for each subscriber in the club. We will take your subscription at $\$ 1.50$ and inFireside without extra charge. You can get a specimen copy of The Rural NewYorker free by addressing, Publishers of


## CORRESPONDENCE

Rose or Single Combs.-The claim hy Mr.
Jacobs that the rose comb is as liahle to the Jacobs that the rose comb is as liahle to the surprise and novelty to us. We had supposed
that this question was universally settled. that this questiou was universally setlled. Our own experience of ten or twelve years has
estahlished a conviction which we shall still cling to, eveu in the face of this over-awing authority, with the tenacity of death to the traditional negro. The position taken by our friend Jacohs is, in fact, simply absurd. cording to this process of reasoning, the fat with the lean man, when the mercury drops With the lean man, when the mercury drops the truth of which, as any reasonahle man the rose comb on account of heing hroad and clunky, permits of a comparatively free circulation of blood, thus enabling it to staud a much lower degree of temperature thin, transparent single comh. To assume Jacohs will hereafter refrain from so recktion.
Indiana.
[We are much ohliged to Mr. Barnum for up holdiug what he believes to he correct. Facts their poiuts (tips) during the winter, and while


Tre admit that a large comh contains more hlood, yet, as it is more exposed hy reason of greater surface, more cold must be couutereffort of the heart to force the hlood and warmth to a small comb than to a larger. The to the frost, and as they are also thin, they ar
almost invariably cut off hy the frost.-ED.]

## INQUIRIES.

Turkeys Picking Themselves.-F. N., Center, Neb., Writes:
and cure for my turkeys They hetinl pick.
ing the knee-joint, and pick until they have great holes in their legs
Reply :-It may be hody lice, or it may be with a mixture of four teaspoonfuls of lard one of wood tar and ten drops of carbolic

Drooping Mens.-C. G., Parma, Mich., Writes: "My hens get sick, droop for a month RERPLY:-
Reply:-It may result from the large, gray body lice oll the skin of the heads and necks. If leg weakness accompanies the difficulty,
the cause is that the inale is too large. Re-

melted lard, and add five drops of tincture of nux vomica to each quart of drinking water, allowing no other water to drink
Breeds and Crosses.-H. O. L., Pollock,
Mo., writes: "1. Would you recomniend a
cross of silver-Penciled Hamhurgin cock with
Plymouth Rock hen? 2. What age should each be before one should pen them? 3. What
hreed gives the best results for eggs, and what
hreed is hest for market fowl by weight? What kind of fence would you select for a and what height?
Reply:- -1 . We do not helieve the cross would
prove as well as a cross of Houdan and Plymouth Rock, the Hamsurgh being rather tender in winter. 2. From ten months to two years for the male, and from seren mouths Leghorns for eggs, and the Brabmas, Plymouth
 to get such scabhy legs when they are healthy
other wise? How should a poultry-house be
ventilated in winter? What kind of a floor
should a poultry- Wouse have? should a poultry-house have? - How should
ducks be kept for profit?" Reply:-It is due to a minute parasite suhstance on the legs. Annoiut once a week system of ventilation allows pure air without loss of warmth, it is sufficient in winter to
leave the door and windows open during th day and close the door snugly at night.-A hoard floor is hetter than any other, if rats are
kept from under it.-There is no dfference in the keeping of ducks and chickens, other than
to allow them more hulky aud animal food, and to keep their quarters well littered with cut straw. Use only the large hreeds.
Porter Blanchard's Sons Co., manufactur ers and dealers in every thing in the dairy line,
were burned out recently at their works in Cere burned out recently at their works in
Concord, N. H. They are now located at
Nassau, N. H., and are doing husiness ou
larger scale than ever.
I received your picture, "Christon Calvary," Would not take double the price I paid for it
 EGGS $\begin{gathered}\text { Take Ponltry News, Kennett Square, } \\ \text { Pa.e. 25..(silver) one year ; three montbs } \\ \text { one dime. Tells you how to get them }\end{gathered}$
INCUBATORS. POULTRY Y mem in

D MONTOR INCUBATOR MAKE HENS LAY





## §525 PRINTINGE=


 MIDER



Makes Hens Lay.

GRAPIUES PERFECT?
powelis copeerilive
-

IMIPREOTFID INCUBATOR



ELASTIC TIP CO, Corner Cornbill \& Wash Sts
Also Patentes of RUBBER ELASTIC FURNITURE SIPS A Patens PATMNTIN RAAKLIN H. HOUGG, WASHINGTON, JC $C$ PATENTS

## MFMINAEMS <br> FLORIDA.


(1)w firssille.

## A BOV'S MOTHER.





She laughs and tells him all I said,
An' graik me uniup pats my head:
An' I I hug her, an luag my pa.

THE NUGGET
GRUB-STAKE GULCH.

MChapter I. a. Joseph Graits, hetter known as Conestoga Joe, sat on the
eranda, as it was termed by courtesy, of the "Palace bil-
liard saloon,"" whereof he was
the sole proprietory the sole proprietor, looking if perfectls satisfied with all his surronndings. in perfeculy satisied with al mis surronindings. heen the first to bring Grub-Stake Gulch such refining influeuces as might be fonnd in the "Palace." by those who were in
financial condition, and he it was who had changed the uane of the camp to "St. Jnlian," an enterprise appellation was not bestowed upon the gulch b
doing houor doing houor to Cæsar, but, as Mr.
Graut frequently said, "It looked so fine on a claret bottle that it was hound to strike people as bein' way up for a town." On this particular day the pro-
prietor of the "Palace" "was idle be eause the miners were all at work. and the drones of the camp, baving long since relapsed into a state of
cbronic impecuniosits, were uot of sufficient importance to warrant his spendiug ans time with them. He
had but just settled himself for pleasant contemplation of his many services to the public, when hy the arrival of a habitue of the "Palace," Knowu to
St. Julian as Big Bill.
This gentleman, in the regulation garb of flannel shirt, top boots, into portion of the blue jeall trouses over his left hip, sanntered slowly rived opposite the Patace,
stopped in front of the "What's up now Bill tone: veln and want to sell the claim?"" impatiently, "don't yon think we've had about enough of that jolse?"
"You know, an" so do I. The boys want to it to Seth, but I say it was a fair deal.",
"Looks kinder quer," ingly. "He found plenty of color the first his eye."
"That don't prove nothin'. I sold to him on the square, an' if I'd know'd it was goin' to
peter out like it did, the trade never'd been
$\qquad$ hote in the grouud, an' you was mighty lucky
to get shit of it at that price. It's none of wy business, thought What'er you loafn' for?",
"Come up to tell the ners, an" kiuder 'lowred milthough he never admittcl the fact ing something whith could be given to his
custoiners as a relish to the liqnids he dis
,
"generosity.
added, after having placed a black bottle and
$\qquad$
mouth with the stcere of his shirt, after having swallowed the contents of lis glass.
"It's a fact;
it cansed he speaker pain to administer the reproof, and then Mr. Grant returned the bottle to the counter as a method of restoring kindly feelings, after which the startling news was discussed in all its bearings
The proprietor of the Palace
make of the coming arrival was eager to make of the coming arrival an important
public eveut. Not because Miss Haminond's public eveut. Not because Hiss framinond's but in order to show how well such things could be done iu St. Julian. Mr. Graut had so remainder of the afternoon that his frieuds proposed to appoint a committee, of which he should be chairman, to inake all supposedly necessary arrangements for the intended festivities.
"What Conestoga Joe, Big Bill an' Limpy Jake says goes," an enthusiastic miner shouted, naming the committee on receptions, "an' what they don't kuow about sich things ain't worth knowin'
this round is on me."
this round is on me." Hammond learn of the proposed festivities for lie risited the Palace only at rare intervals pathetically" scheme rereived wh
"I want you to see that all this nonsense is stopped," Seth said, sternly, to Blll, who had come to the salted claim very early to tell of isn't the kind of a glrl who would like such things, and if you fellors want to he particularly kind to her, keep quiet."
"Joe has set his heart on it, more so because this will be the fust real hlow-ou
Stake Gnlch changed its name."
Stake Gnleh changed its natne."
"The majority' of the hoys were fully a week welcoming St. Jullan, and that should be enough, particularly so slnce none of them enough, particularly so slnce none of them
are striking it very rich. If you persist in
night.," And as if too much pre-occupied
with the important news to be a ware of his With the inportant nerws to be arware of his
morements, Bill mechanically refllea the tumhler.

When did you hear abont it?
"Seth j jest told me."
"Well, now, ain't St. Julian humpin' herself? Therell he a reg'lar boom here hefore loug, an lady married
"No,
feller.
Mr. Grant rubbed the end of his red nose reflectively and then examined, by tbe aid of the mirror bebind the har, that very prominent portion of his facc.
"Bill," he said, solemna
"it stands us in hand to for the a long pause, shape when she gits here, it won't do up in shape when she gits here. It won't do for her
to think we're chumps, or that this town is auy slouch."
"The boys are allers ready to staud thei sbare of the drinks," Bill replied, musingly. 'You're a fool! This 'rere is a lads, an' she shau't be insulted by
Mr. Grant was very'angry, as might have been told hy the fact that he removed the
bottle from the har, replacing it on the shelf as Bill asked in amazement:
"Noor, what's crawliu' on Yer, Joe? I didn 'lowr I was sayin' austhin' agin the lads."' dou't seem to have any style ahout yer.
'Tain't jest the thing to tell that the boys'll 'Tain't jest the thing to tell that the boys'll
set up the drinks in a case like this. Youth an' beauty is what St. Julian needs to make the beginuin' of the it won't do to discourage the beginuin' of the hoom

## the stage an

the night."
"Don't d
Don't do that, Seth," Bill cried in alarm "We haren't bad so many women here that we can afford to lose sight of one the miuute she
arrives. Why, the boys are.gettin' themselves up in great shape on account of her. Limpy has gone over to the Creek for biled shirts, an pretty nigh the whole gang will show great harness.
that kind, Alice is uot well; consumptive tendencies are about all she inherited from her parents, and she is coming here in search of health because I cannot afford to send her to a civilized section of the country. That was why I spent so mucb time making myshanty a iittle mor mer will he good chance of her growing strong wain.'
"An outfit of that kind don't cost much." More than I can pas just now, because all the cash has been used iu bringing her out from the East."
Bill was silent for some time, and then, a
Seth resumed his work, he said, hesitatingly
Some of the boys think you paid too much for this 'ere clain, an' talk ahout saltiu'; hut thats where the $\mathrm{y}^{\prime}$ re may of. It's been pretty tough lines for you, I'm willin' to admit, als perhaps things can be squared by my autein up enough to hay the outit for your sister she needu't kuow that I had ansthing to do "No, B
ro, Bill; a trade is a trade, and if I got the Worst of it uo one ever heard me grumble short time I hope to strike the rein."
It could easily be seeu by the expression on Bill's face that he had but little hope of any such good fortune, and after again vainly
urging seth to accept the necessary amount,

not literal his, and said: left "bust a girth

The throng on the reranda thongt of othing but the meary-looking girl on the rear eat, who, leaning orer as the team stopped, lasped Seth around the neck and kissed him again and again, regardless of the admiring hut envious audience.
When the first greetings were over Seth is, holding his sister's hand in
ntroduld take too much time to formally make it each one in turn, therefore we wil Hlice, who,

In an instant evers memher of tbe large parts was bowing and scraping as if his life epended upon the rigor of his movement dered girl as if a perfect sea of starched shir frouts was rising and falling hefore her.
Mr. Grant, at the extreme edge of the shed in side of the yet larger expanse of white at each artraragant gesture. He succeeded in preserving his equilibrium, however, an whea Seth motion ed for his sister to descend, the proprietor of the Palace leaped lightly t spreading his crimson features at the overhaving thus gotten the best of Limpy Jake, who had rowed to perform this service
be ohliged to walk from here theme," Seth said, as his sister hesitated: and Mr. Grant's enormous fingers, evers Gulcher who could get near the stage scramhled for the houor of carrying a portion of her beggage. hare left my packages," Alice exclaimed as brother was about to lead her awa and he replicd, with a laugh
tor. The he uscless to try for any of them you are welco e in St. Julian
"Ther arone in St. Julian." would juce more kind than one would jndge fro:n their faces," Alice said, a moment later, when o:I half
turning she saw a long procession of men, some holding a shawl or hook touched too rudel 5 , aud the remainder of the entire party acting as guides or assistants.
Not until Seth and his sister were laid carefully on the floor did the self-elected escort show any signs of leaving them alone, and then, ad-
vancing a fer $p$ cocs, Mr. Grant said, with a low bor:
"So long as you grace the town of Jiss, erers man Jaclo of us stand readr to give rou the bigrest kind of a boom. There's nothin' here too good for you, an' I'll bet my bottomi dollar that this town will jest get up au' hump herself a-tryin' to make things lively so's you shan't he lonesome."
Al the conclusiou of this hrief but party gave three cheers for the new arrival, and then adjourned to the Palace in order to do full justice to

## Chapter II.

roprietor of the Palace
There was a very small amount of labor performed at the gnlch during the remaiuder of this day, except by Mr. Grant's encplosees.
Before noon the messenger from the Creek Before noon the messenger from the Creek fifty hearded men sat in solemn line ou the fifty hearded meln sat in solemn line ou the
Palace veranda, looking decidedly uncomfortable because of the starched lineu they were anxious to preserve from crease or blemish until the stage came in
Had he allowed
verwhelmed with attentiou; but he turued a deaf ear to the many committees who risited the claim, nrgiug him to "conse au' take somethin' in houor of the erent," and not until dinner sime did he throw down the pick and
Then he went up the one street of the town, past the Palace, turning sharply to the righ over a slight elevation, on the opposite side of would be tbe hetter term-built partialty of cauras and partially of rudely-split lumber cauvas and partially of rudely-split lumber. invitng-lonking liome was the scrupulons ueatness bothinsideaud out. The empty heef and vegetable cans to be found around the other buildings were here conspicuous only by thel $r$ absence, and the short distance from the more thickly settled portion of tbe torn rendered it a desirable residence, if, indeed, that could be posslble in St. Julian.
In anticlpatlon of his sister's coming, Seth had made what Big Bill would hare thought werc elaborate arrangements, and there was hardly more than thme to put on the finishing tonches before the stage was due.
Every "Gulcher," as the inlabin

Gulcher," as the inhabitants of St. Julnu were spokell of by their neighbors, was drawn hy four mules, came to a halt in front

During the first evening in St. Julian, while the inhahitants of the town were celebratling Alice Sbe discussed the future with her brother. with had expected to "rough it" while livir the anticipations, reand was even worse home, she felt decidedly homesick. The frall structure with four tiny rooms appeared any thing rather than cleanly or comfortable, and after a loug pause Seth

## ""It is ouly by

It is ouly by comparison that we are able to realize, fully. our surroundings. Wait until sou then seeunts will apgs in St. Julian, an We are just far enough away from the center of the town to avoid seeing the fights which frequently vary the monotons, and set within hailing distauce if assistauce is required" asked, with a faint smile
"It would le strange if you were not d cidediy so at first: but after a few days the will become familiar now appear so strang will become familiar, and the invigoratin climate is certain to hring back the color t

## For Throat Troubles

## croup,

whooping cough, and
loss of voice,
the best
remedy is
sufficient money on which to live at some
fashionable resort, I doubt if as much bodily
beneft could be derived where the ment benefit could be derived where the mental
citement nust necessarily be greater." "I prefer to be with you rather tban any Where else, however great might be the ad-
vantages, and am really surprised that you bave succeeded in making sucla a house look are progressing.

## claim was purchased I ha regarding your prospects.

is lips, and it was with evident dislnclinaon that he replled
"If I didu't tell the exact truth you would be sure to hear it from some of the boys, thereof aftairs.

## "Is it so bad that such a long preface is necessary?" Alice asked, as he hesitated an

"Except for the fact that the prospects seemed so flattering at tirst it would not be
but I allowed myself to be elated. and mus
suffer $n$ corresponding depression. Tbere can
be no question but that the claim was salted." "What do you mean by that?" owned it, and when the first tenderfoot cane along, wbich chanced to be me, the indicatious nake good the purchase money, even thougb
a true vein could not be found."
"Then, since coming here you have dug no
gold?"
年 "Whby nor try somewhere else?"
important is that my capital has been nearly exhausted. I am comfortably fixed, own considerable land which will be valuable if the Gulch continues to increase iu population, and
lastly, I cannot give up all hope of striking it lastly, I cannot give up all hope of striking it
rich some day, becanse two true veins have been discovered near me. I shall bold out
until there is no longer any posslbility of believing fortune will smile on me."
Until a reasonably late honr in the eveuing of affairs, and when they finally retired, the of affairs, and when they finally retired, the
shouts and songs, with uow and then an occasional pistol sbot from the dircction of the were yet industrionsly engaged in celebrating the new arrival.
Seth was an early riser, as every bacbelor
Wbo acts as his own housekeeper is forced to
be; but Alice was already in the little, illy. be; but Alice was already in the litt
contrived kitchen when he entered.
"Why did you get up?" be asked, reproach-
fully. "I iuteuded that you should have a long rest.
"I was awake, and wauted to get breakfast
before you started on your jouruey," "What journey?" Setb asked in
"What journey?" Setb asked in surprise. "I claim."
"Then why are so many horses fastened near the honse?
Seth opened the door. Four ponies, saddled and bridled, were picketed close by, and from
the mane of cacb liung a long strip of brown paper. Hastily examining
adornments Seth read in turn.
"Fur mis alice." "For tbe fairest flower in St. Julian." "The putyest girl oughter have deth.
Nearly convulsed with in ward laughter, and of the doners should be in the immediate vicinity, Seth beckoned for his sister to read
the inscriptions, and when it was possible to speak intelliyibly, he told of the conversati regarding a pony" just before her arrival.
"Bill has told the other boys, and this is "Bill has told the other boys, and this is the
result," he added. "The first pony is his; the but the others I fail to recognize.
"But what shall we do?" Alice asked in
"Certainly not I will the
"Certainly not. I will take them down to job to make the owners receive their property. But what can't be cured must be endured." To Alice tbere was notbing comlcal in this tbougbt only of the kindly feelings which prompted the gifts, and felt almost distressed at the thought of being obliged to send them
"I hope you arranged tbe matter in such a
manner that tbe gentlemen won't feel hurt," manner that tbe gentlemen won't feel hurt,",
sbe said, when Seth finally recurned, literally shaking with suppressed mirtb.
"There is no doubt about that, although it
Was far from being an easy matter. I really believe you could bave every pony in camp by simply expressing such a desire. Half a dozen of the boys, including Conestoga Joe, are ready
to lay the most vigorous siege to your heart, tbe important question is whether. I shall be tbe important question is whether I shall be
warranted in putting you in a cage to preveut warranted in putting you in a cage to Alice yery plainly intimated that there was anxiety in the premises, and prevented bim from making a reply by announcing tbat lutely necessary to partake of tbe food at once, or take the chances of losing it entirely.
Wben the meal had been eaten it wa
sideriably later thau Selin usually began work
and he was forced to hurry from the bouse and he was forced to hurry from the bouse
with no more of a leave-taking than was contained in the words
"If you get lonesome before noon, ask anyone to show you where 'Hammond's folly' is located, and tben you can see the
which I paid five huudred dollars."
"I certainly do wand
"I certaimy to gratlfy my curiosity until after this house has been set to rigbts."
Seth started out, feellng more encouraged toan ever before since his arrival at tbe Gulch, ome wheu the day's labor was euded; and Alice busied herself witb the household duties, fully resolved to aid ber brother in the struggle for gold by every means ln her power. Ouly a man wbo has kept bachelor's hall can accomplish, in the way of bringing home comforts out of the chaos caused by awkward housekeeplng, aud Setb began to lave some dea of tbis when lie returned for dinner witb the old story that thus far bis labors were ap
parently useless. "We may be obliged to pull up stakes and urn prospectors," he said, cheerily, "but tha "Dlan' you fiud auythiug
"Dldu't
"As a matter of fact, I have done very little ork because of the many visitors who wer but now that curiosity has been at least partially
to-night."
"And, in the meauwhile, we are rapidly deouring your small capital
"It can't be helped. Even in the gold mines one requires a certain amount of money whicb must be expended on a venture that is more ften a losing tban a paying one."
Then Seth went to work again and Alice Then Seth went to work again and Alice
busied berself about the small house until the decliuing sun allowed the heralds of approacbing night to cover the eartl witb a sombre
mantle. But Seth had not returned as he mantle.
Qnite naturally lier first thought was that Qnite uaturally her first thought was that
some accident had happened; but she tried to console herself by saying that the miners would bave informed her at once in sucb a case, and continued her labors an hour longer mpossiblc to remain at hoine.
"I must go to learn why be
he said to herself, winding a not come," around her head and sboulders after a most picturesque fashion. "He surely wouldn't remain away
serious cause
Her hand was already on the latcb of tbe door when a loud knock sent the blood bounding through her veins in fever flood, for the
first thonght was that the messenger had come to tell of some disaster
Not on some disaster
summon sufficient courate elapsed could she and before her stood the proprietor door, Palace, with one huge hand on the left side of his now crumpled shirt, as he bowed after the "Wlat bas bappeued?" manne
"ne of undefined terror." "Whe cried, in a shrill "Down at the lower edge of the Gulch tryin" to stand off a lot of the boys who allow there's nothin' to be done but string up a hoss thief we caught tbis afternoon. I'm willin' to go
considerable on his pluck, but jest now he' on the wrong side, an' is bound to be downed." "What do you mean?" she cried, in perGulch. "Is Seth hurt?"
"No, but I'm afraid he will be if we can't do somethin' to kinder amnse the boy he's backed up the wrong tree, for we nabbed
the stranger on Jake's loss what was the stranger on Jake's hoss what was stole last
week, an'out this way a little bemp around them fellers' necks is the only thing tbat'll what don't carry the right brand." "Tell me where Setb is?" Alice asked, im. ploringly, yet furth
"Why, I told you he was tryin' to stand off a lot of the boys," Mr. Grant repeated, surprised that hls very plain words had not been under-
"Then be is sufe?"
"For a whilc; but I can't say how long, an seein's I couldn't do him any good, it struck me your might persuade him to come away till
the fun is over. It's the first hoss thief we've caught in St. Juliau, an' we're bound to do the "Shatl I come with you?" Allce asked impatiently.
"If you'd be so obligin'; it would make the
boys turn pretty nigh boys turn pretty nigh green." And again Mr. Grant indnlged in a serles of wonderful contortions which were only ended as Alice came
ont of tbe house with the evident intention of finding her way to Setb unaided.
Her face had paled to the hue of deatb,
save on either cheek where fiamed a spot of crimson, and for a few seconds she appeared to think herself aloue
"It kinder broke me all up when you sent you takin' bim in as his owner would like to be taken," the proprietor of tbe Palace begau; but Alice interrupted him by asking, in a voice Wbich sounded strangely unnatural, even to herself:

I mistaken $\ln$ thinking from what you

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## mos <br>  would jest about break me all up if the affair didn't go off as it oughter. You see- <br> Avi yoniu favor of banging a man without <br> DONALD KENNEOY <br> Of Roxbury, Massu, says

 giving him a chance for his life?" Alice cried,sharply, hurrying forward set faster as sbe spoke.
'"That's jest what be has had. We cangbt him on Jake's broncho, an' I don't allow
there's much more to be said. He couldn't there's much more to be said. He couldn't
clear himself now if he was to talk till he was black in the face.
"But it is murder!" And now Alice was iterally running, although wholly ignorant of the proper direction.
you'll see that it's nothin bere a month an you'll see that it's nothin' more'n a square
deal. Take my arm, an' let's bave a cbat. reckon Seth will hold 'em off a while longer, though you must coax him away as soon as you can after we get there.
"Did you think I would ask bim to leave a
"ellow creature to be murdered?" sbe asked, turning upon him so suddenly tbat be was forced to halt.
"But this ain't a fellow creature, Miss Hammond; he's a hoss thier
"In which direction are we to go?" was the
stern question. stern question.
"Straigbt down the road till you come to the big cotton wood.
Alice waited
Alice waited to hear no more. Sbe started off at full speed, leaving ber astbmatic admirer
to follow as best be could, and intent only on to follow as best be could, and intent only on
saving a human life, altbougb how this might be done she had no definite idea

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now being exclusively introduced by the pub-

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then tell me about it, and I will advise. I will, however, in the future, as in the past,

Sincerely yours,
DONALD KENNEDY,
Roxbury, Mass.


YEAR
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## 这




A BEAUTIFUL GIFT.

ing ad
have dif
papers.

## (G)w finurinid.

## SUN AND RAIN.

A roung wife stood at the lattice pane
In a study sad and "brown," In a study sad and "brown Watching the drears,
Steadily pouring down-
Drip, drip, drip
It kept on its tireless play
And the poor little woman sighed, " Ab , me!
What a wrettery weary day

## Au eager hand at the door, A step as if one in haste,

A kiss ou her lips once more,
And an arm around her waist:
Throb, throb, throb,
Went her little heart, grateful and gas and she thought with a smile, "Well, after all, It isn't so dull to-day

## Forgot was the plashing rain,

For the sombre room was lighted again By the blessed sun o' love!
Ran the little wife's murmur'd las
Without it may threaten and frown if it will Tithin what a golden day

CHOME TOPICS. RE of RooMs.-In the first place, supply yourself with the necessary conrenliences
for sweeping and dusting. If 5ou hare a house of medium size to take care of, don't try to make one old, stub
uty for the whole house. It is broom do duty for the whole house. It is
not economy, for it will wear out your carpets twice as fast as a good broom. Hare a broom for the parlor, another for the chambers, and keep it upstairs with a dust-pan, so as to save rnnning up and down stairs. After sweeping the chambers, empty the dust into a paper, carry it down and put it in the store; then your dust-pan will be there when you want it again. After oue of these brooms is too much worn for use in parlor or chamber, take it for the kitchen.

A good whisk-broom is needed to brush out corners and upholstered furniture, and I like it best for sweeping the stairs. Have a feather duster for books, pictures and ornameuts, and a soft dust-cloth fo other dusting. Turkey wings and bunches of the tail feathers will answer the purpose of feather dusters. If you have time, a
nice duster can be made of the tail feathers by putting them on a handle. I have made them, using a piece of an old parasol handle, and putting on row after row of the feathers, winding each time with a stout twine, and sewing a piece of red flauuel orer, after the feathers are all on, to cover the ends.
A bag made of canton flannel, with the fuzzy side ont, and with a draw-string, to be dramn on over the broom, is nice to dust the walls or a painted or stained floor, and will sare washing the floor a great deal. I made sereral of these a fen days ago, and also three or four dust-cloths,
from an old, cloth outing wrapper, and find them very nice. Cheese-cloth or old cambric makes good dusters.
When doing the regular sweeping, it is a good plan to have corers for the large pieces of furniture that cannot be mored out of the room. Old sheets or squares of calico will make these.
To sweep the parlor, begin by taking all ornaments from mantel and brackets, dust them and put them away. Roll the
shades to the top of the windows, shake the curtain drapery and tuck it up out of the way. Take the rugs out, shake and
hang them on the liue; dust all the chairs and sniall pieces of furniture, and set them out of the roons; dust the large pieces and cover them. Brush out the corners of the room with the whiskbroom, also under book-cases or heary articlesthat cannot be moved. Then open
the willdows and sweep towards the middle of the room, and take up the dust there, if the floor is carpeted all over. If a large rug is on the floor, with a strip of
bare floor around it, sweep the rug thoroughly, then around it, and take up the dust. After the dust settles, dust the walls, woodwork and pictures, wipe the the carnet to have a clean, white brighten a mop, wring it out of clear water and go over tbe carpet with it, rinsing it out as often as necessary; this will take up the dust tbat settles after the sweeping.
In dusting with a cloth, wipe the out of the window. A chamois-skin is
the best duster for piauos and nice fur- It always pays to get good material for niture. A good one will only cost twenty soiled, water, and after the are dry, a little rubbing between the hands will make them as soft as ever. Proceed in about the same manner with other rooms, and when you are, through your house will be horoughly clean.
Night-Cloties.-Clothing that is worn during the day, ought never to be worn at night. It seems hardly necessary to say this, and get I know intelligent people who never change their underclothing at night, during cold weather, and argue hat it would be a waste of vitality to do so, as if clothing absorbed vitality from the body and then gare it back again. Ereryoneshould haresleeping-garments made of cotton or wool, and on retiring, remore every article which has been worn through the day. Heary, unbleached cotton makes rery good gowns for winter. Where wool is worn during the day, cotton is usnally better for night, as there is danger of overstimulating the skin if wool is worn constantly.
If a cotton garment is not warm enough, wear a short wool sack over the cotton gown. These are useful for young children who are apt to throw their arins out


Grrl's school Dress.
of bed, and also for the mothers of nursing babies.
Persons who are troubled with cold feet, will be made more comfortable by the feet woll and giring them a brisk rubbing just before retiring.

Matda McL.

## GIRL'S SCHOOL DRESS

After Clristmas there is always a giving way of the winter clothes, nearly always
in the waist and sleeves. A suit can often in the waist and sleeves. A suit can often
be taken apart, the material washed, a little new trimming added, and it $w$-ill take on a new lease of life for the remainder of summer.
Our model, made in dark gray and red, black and a dull plaid, or a plaid trimmed ith plain, is very effective
Just after the holidays there is always a clearing-out sale of stock, and very nice goods can be bought cheap at this time. Short lengths that make nice children's dresses can be had at half the price before.
school wear, as it costs the same to make it, and poor materials wear shabby so soon, and then is shabbr to the end. Heary cloths bourettes, serges and such Heary cloths, bourettes, serges and such braids, Hercules braids, should be used to trim them.

## HOUSEHOLD

While the conntry housekeeper has not he adrantages of the city market, she has material for making very excellent dishes on the farm, some of which are not used at all, such as beef kidneys and lirers, calf's head and feet, tongue and sweet breads, as well as other articles of food equally good if prepared with variety. The following recipes are all economical and will be found acceptable to the farmer's family
Spiced Beef's Heart.-Soak a heart three hours in cold water. Mix one teaspoonful of allspice, half a teaspoonful of loves, half a teaspoonful of cinnamon quarter of a teaspoonfol of mace, half a grated nutmeg, three tablespoonfnls of rinegar and half a teaspoonful of pepper. Put this mixture into the heart, rub well rer the outside and stand in a cold place orer night. In the morning wrap in a cloth, put in a sauce-pan, simmer slowly for three hours; take out, remore the loth, brown in the oven, set aside to cool. Slice thin for tea or lunch
Larded and Spiced Tonace.-Wash a fresh beef's tongue, put it in boiling water and simmer gently for two hours; take up, skin and trim off the roots. Pnt two add two tablespoonfuls of flour; stir and pour in a quart of the water in which the tongue was boiled, stir until it comes to a boil and add one chopped onion, one liced carrot, half a teaspoonful of ground clores, half a teaspoonful of allspice, half a teaspoonful of black pepper and a teaspoonful of salt. Lard the tongue with narrow strips of bacon, put it into the stew-pan and sinmer for two hours. Take up, pour the sance orer and serve
Dressed Calf's Head.-Saw the
calf's head into halves lengthwise. Take out the brains and put in cold water Wash and clean the head well, put iu a kettle, cover with boiling water, set orer a moderate fire; add one onion, one stalk of celery, three or four cloves and a teaspoonful of salt; let boil slowly till tender. Skin the brains, put in a small sauce-pan, corer with boiling water, add a teaspoonful of salt and let simmer fifteen minutes; take out, chop and set aside. When the head is done, take from the water, remore the tongue, skin and slice thin. Trim all the meat from the bones, lay it with the tongue and brains in the center of a heated dish. Prepare sauce with one tablespoonful of butter and two of flour mixed together and put in a fry ing-pan with one pint of soup stock; let boil, season with a tea sponnful of mushroom catsup, a tablespoonful of Worcestershire auce, a little salt and pepper. Let simmer fire minutes and pour orer the head. This is a deliciou dish.
Braised Calf's Liver.-Wash calf's liver and lard with Wash and cut one ollion, one turnip, one carrot and one stalk of celery; put them in the bottom of a braising-pan or a deep baking-pan; lay tbe liver on the regetables, add stock or
water to corer, put a lid on the pan and bake in a moderate oven for two hours When done, take up the liver. Put an ounce of butter in a frying-pan and stir until brown, add a tablespoouful of flour, mix and strain the liquor from the other pan into this, let boil, season with mushroom catsup, Worcestershire sance, salt and pepper. Pour over the liver and serve. StewedSweetbreads.-Taketwo plump sweetbreads and soak in salt and water for one hour, then parboil in fres water, take up and press between two plates until cold. Remore the skiu and gristle, put them in a sauce-pan, cover
with half a pint of soup stock and stew until done; take up, drain and pour over mushroonisauce

Beef Brain Croquettes. - Wash the brains, skin, put in a sauce-pan and boil until tender. When done, throw iu cold water; when cool, chop fine, mix wit
boiled and add half a pint of milk, a tablesponnful of butter, troo of flour, one tablespoonful of chopped parsler, a teaspoonful of onion juice, a teaspoonful of salt, a little cayenne and nutnieg; put in a saucepan, set on the fire and beat until well nixed, then tnrn out on a dish to cool When hard, form in croquettes; dip first in egg and then in bread crumbs and fry in boiling lard. Garnish with parsley and serve hot
Kidnet, Terrapin Strle.-Prepare and clean fresh beef kidneys. Put a table spoonfnl of butter in a frying-pan; when melted add a tablespoonful of flour, mix add a half pint of milk, stir until it boils cut the kidners in small pieces and put in with salt and pepper to taste. Stir nutil done; take from the fire, add the yelk of a beaten egg, the juice of half a lemon, teaspoonful of currant jelly and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Ser
immediately.

## WINTER FLOWERS.

I wish all the dear flower lovers of the household could take a peep in my
bar window to-day and enjoy with me 115 lorely flowers.
Chinese lilies, Roman hyacinths, har cissus, geraniums, fuchsias and begonias, all in full bloom and filling the window with beauty and the room with fragrance. There were some lovely tea roses and white carnations there this morning, but all were cut and sent to a little friend's birthday party this erening. The chrysanthemums are nearly all gone and have been carried to a light room in the cellar, where they will ripen their seeds for next season's plants. I find that it pays to raise plants from the seed, for in that way many new varieties are obtained.
So I save all the seeds from my fine colection of early and late chrysan themums and in March or April I sow them in a box of rich soil, and when they are three or four inches high, transplant to threeinch pots; as soon as the pots get filled with roots, shift into larger pots.
When the plants bloon I can tell what plants are worth cultivating, and those that are single or of poor form or colorare thrown away.
I hare receired quite a number of letters from other flower cultirators and the editor has forwarded several that were sent her for $m$
Now, dear friends, please don't bother the editor with letters for me, but send them to $\mathrm{m} y$ address as giren in FArs and Fireside; they will surely fiud me Chatta Bella

## Box 126, West Branch, Mich.

## GENTLEMEN'S SOCK.

Use Starlight Spanish rarn, four steel needles, Yo. 15. Cast 36 stitches on the first needle, and 28 stitches on each of two other needles, making a total of 92 stitche in the ronnd. Knit 36 rounds of ribbing 2 stitches plain and two stitches seam The remainder of the sock is worked in plain knitting. Mark with a thread of cotton the two seamed stitches iu the center of the first needle, and seam then for seam stitches in the first round and in every alternate round doing 30 rounds.
Thirty-first round-Begin decreasing for the leg; when 3 stitches before the two seam stitches, narrow, 1 plain, seam seau stitches, 1 plain, slip one, 1 plain, pass slip stitchover, knit to the end of the round.
Kinit 9 rounds. Decrease the same way in the forty-first, fifty-first, sixty-first aud seventy-first rounds, reducing the number of stitches to $\$ 2$ in the rouud. Knit 30 rounds for the ankle.
For the heel, knit to the seam stitches, seam those, 20 plain, turn the work, slip the first stitch, seam 41. Leave the othe 40 stitches as they are, divided upon two needles till the heel is finished.
Third row of the heel-Slip 1, 19 plain seain 2,20 plain.
Fourth row-Slip 1, seam 41. Repea hese two rows till 34 rows are knitted. Then to shape the heel, slip 1, knit to within 3 stitches of the seall stitches, slip 1,1 plain, pass slip stitch over, plain, seam the 2 seam stitches, 1 plain, uarrow, knit plain to end. Seam a row Repeat these two rows 4 tites, the and sew up.
For the gussets, hold the heel the right side towards you, and pick up on one
heel from the right hand corner of the instep needle to the seam at the bottom of the heel, knitting each as you pick it up, needle pick up the loops thence to the heedte pick up the loops thence ne the again making 28 stitches; on third ncedle knit the 40 instep stitches. Knit 1 plain
round. Then * on first foot needle, 1 plain, slip 1,1 plain, pass slip stitch over knit plain to within 3 stitches of the end of the second foot needle, narrow, 1 plain, knit plain along the instep needle; knit 1 plain round.
Repeat from * till reduced to so stitches in the round. Knit straight on round and round till the foot measures 6 inches or $61 / 2$ from the picked-up stitches.
For the toe-* on the first foot needle, 2 plain, slip 1,1 plain, pass slip stitch over, knit plain to within 4 stitches of the end of the second foot needle, narrow, 2 plaiu on the instep needle, 2 plain, slip 1 , within 4 stitches of the end of the needle narrow, 2 plain, knit 1 plain round.
Repeat from \% till reduced to 24 stitches Slip the 12 foot stitches onto one needle, turn the sock wrong side out, lay the
needles level with one another and bind off by knitting together a stitch from cach needle.

## talmage says "sleep."

T. De Witt Talmage says: "There is no one man or woman in ten thousand who can afford to do without seven or eight hours' sleep. All those stories written about great men and women who slept very interesting reading, but I tell you ny readers, no man or woman ever ye kept healthy in body and mind for hours' sleep.

A mericans need more sleep than they are getting. This lack makes them so nervous and the insane asylum so pop-
ulous. If you can get to bed early, then rise early. If you cannot get to bed till late, theu rise late. It may be as Christian for one man to rise at eight as it is for another to rise at five. I counsel my But let the rousing bell be rung at least thirty minutes before your public appearance. Physicians say that a sudden jump out of bed gives irregular motion to the pulse. It takes hours to get over a too sudden rising. Give us time, after you in the face and look before we leap.'

## PANSY CUSHION

Felt and velvet combined promises to be a farorite decoratiou this winter. The pin-cushion illustrated is of pale blue satin, the pansies are of pale blue felt, a shade darker than the satin; the upper petals are of velvet. A sixteenth of a yard
of felt and as much of velvet would fur

nish pansies for cnshion, handkerchief box and jewel-case. Three patterns are used. One should be cut from velvet and the other two from felt; a thread finglow should outline the eye, and a gives it a natural appearance. The lines may be put in with black serving sill with pen and ink or with the brush. If one is skillful with the latter, a bit of shading in the right place may be used. White pansies with blue markings and
fine, narrow, button-hole stitches on the
center of the lowest petals, are pretty
mixed in with the blue. The stens are narrow strips of olive green felt, and the leaves are of the same nuaterial.

Kite Lace.
Cast on eleven stitches aud knit across lain.
First row-Knit 2, o, $\mathrm{n}, \mathrm{o}, \mathrm{n}, \mathrm{o}, \mathrm{n}, \mathrm{o}, \mathrm{n}$,
Second row-Knit plain.
Third row-K 2, o, ı1, k 2
Fourth row-Knit plain.
Fifth row-K 2, o, n, o,k $4,0, k 1, o, n$,
Sixtll row-Knit plain.
Seventh row-K $2, \mathrm{o}, \mathrm{n}, \mathrm{o}, \mathrm{k} 6, \mathrm{o}, \mathrm{k} 1$, , k 1 .
Eighth row-Kinit plain. N.
1.

Tenth row-Knit plain
Eleventh rowーK 2, o,
Eleventh row
Twelfth row-Kinit plain.
board, then run it through the wringer. I then rinsed them thoroughly in very warm rain-water and hung them on the clothes-line until they were almost dry. I had my irons heated ready to begin work wheu the clothes were ready. I covered niy ironing-sheet with a very dark picce of cloth to prevent getting lint on the clothes. I liad a piece of black cloth which I wrung out of warm water and laid on the right side of the clothes. I ironed tho clothes with the cloth between the iron and them, dampening it as fast as it became dry. I exercised great care in preserving the shape of the pantaloons and sleeves. It required a great deal of
careful work, but I felt amply rewarded careful work, but I felt amply rewarded
for my trouble, as the suit had the appearfor my troube, andy new suit.
Haviug been so successful in my first venture, I decided to try my hand on a black cashmere dress of my own. In this case I added a little borax to the washwater, otherwise the same method was


Thirteenth r
.
, $\mathrm{o}, \mathrm{n}, \mathrm{k} 1$.
Fourteenth row-Knit plain.
Fifteentl row-K 2, o, n, o, n, k l, n, , o, n, k 1 .
Sixteenth row-Knit plain.
Seventeenth row-K $2, o, n, o, n, n, o, n$, $\mathrm{n}, \mathrm{k}$.
Eighteenth row-Knit plain.
Ninetecnth row-K $2, \mathrm{o}, \mathrm{n}$,
k 1, slip and bind $\mathrm{l}, \mathrm{o}, \mathrm{n}, \mathrm{o}, \mathrm{n}, \mathrm{k} \mathrm{l}$.
Twentieth row-K 5, n, k 5
K means knit; o means throw the thread stitches together. Elza Revan.

## SOMETHING ABOUT JOHN'S BEST SUIT OF CLOTHES.

Perhaps the majority of the lady readers of the Farm and Fireside have, as a part of their regular work, the supervision of a father's, husband's, or brother's wardrobe, and they understand, as no one else can, how much that involves. It is very easy to soil clothes, but a rather difficult undertaking to clean them, and the prothe city housewife-is an unknown quantity to most farmers' wives. But, forunately, many farmers' wives clean nice essional quite as satisfactorily as the pro the enormous charges the professional scourer would certainly demand.

John had a very fine suit of black clothes that, somehow soil very badly; not one piece alone, but the three pieces. I did not know what to do with them. Brushing lad no effect on them. They looked very much as if oil liad been sprinkled over them and a liberal peppering of dust added afterwards. When anything is but slightly soiled

I usually clean it with gas-
oline, but a suit of clothes would require more gas spare. Finally I concluded that I could certainly nake them no worse in appearance whaterer I did, and the chances were that I might make them con siderably more presentable than they were. I resolved to try, anyhow. So one fine, sunny morning I heated a water; I had it quite warm, and with my own make of hard soap I made a good suds. (I used my own soap because I knew it was good, and then, too, I had no factory soap on hand.) I plunged the clothes into the suds and allowed them to remaiu soaking ten or fifteen minutes. Then with a stick I pounded them vigorously some minutes, then I turned each piece inside out and rubbed it on the wash-
employed, and the result is as pleasing as I could wish, as neither the suit of clothes nor the dress have shrunk a particle.
Be sure that the rinse-water is as warm
as the wash-water, and select a warm day to do such careful work if you would avoid that shrinkage which troubles so many ho $\qquad$ USEFUL HINTS.
Throw away Concord grapes? No, by no means. Until this year my large vine, which is not much, if any, less than thirty years old, and which several have declared bears the sweetest grapes they ever tasted, has beeu freer from rot than any other
variety. This year I found the grapes on oue side of the vine decaying badly partly, perhaps, the result of a heavy hail storm. Having once arrested decay of Isabellas by picking off all brown leaves and decaying grapes and burning them, and then treating the vine with a liberal springling of wood ashes, I tried the same on Concords, with a like result Now, some will think this too much trouble, but can we expect to have nice
fruit without painstaking? Some, doubt ess, like the Syrian leper, will think th remedy too simple, and will prefer to do some great thing; but I believe if the ground for some distance around grape ines could, every fall, have a liberal dress ing of ashes, it would pay. I wrote Lewis Roesch, the great Fredonia grape grower my opinion about ashes for grape vines, also that a gentleman from California whom I met at the Centennial, told $m$ that California grapes would not hurt any
one, for there was so much alkali in the soil there. Mr. R. replied: "I think as you do about wood ashes." So you see I am not alone in my opinion.
Now, I want to tell the
wok care of iny yrapes took care of iny grapes. I picked off all lusters, preded them in Mason glass $j$, pushing down stems with a spoon, sprinking with granulated sugar as I packed set the covers on lightly, folded a towel and put in bottom of tin boiler, set cans on, set boiler on store and filled nearly to top of jars, and let the water boil until the grapes were cooked enough; I then crewed covers partly on, and took jars to table, setting them ou a folded towel, and finislied screwing on covers. I can assure
you, when wiuter comes, grapes put up n this way will surprise any one by thei freshness; and the juice is delicious
To make jelly, I took grapes not over ipe, squeezed the pulp from the skins, and pressed out a little of the juice from the skins-not enough to make a dark color-set a brown earthen dish in a pan of water, and boiled until pulp could be asily mashed with a spoon; strained wice; boiled juice about twenty minutes, while granulated sugar was heating in a baking-pan in oven; poured sugar, hissing hot, into juice, let it boil up, and
poured into tumbler. It is light and handsome in color, but might have been a trifle clearer if I had strained it into the glasses. Let it stand uncovered while cooling, and then put on paraffine paper or a paper with just enough butter on to inake it trauslucent, pressing closely around the edge, and my jellies, kept in a dark, dry and rather cool place, keep for three years, with no mould on them. Did any of you ever make sweet corn
or watermelon jelly? I took premiums on both; the watermelon jelly is made much like other jelly. Corı kernels split with a sharp knife, scraped from the cob, strained and made like other jelly, is very nice when first made, but will not keep long unless canned.


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(1) III dioutitholi.

0A CHEAP STORM-DOOR. how the wind would whistle door and the door-frame! Did
not the carpenters of thirty properly? Certainly they did, for doors fit snugly into their frames then. But in of the door had worn away. A new door was not to be thought of; but a remedy caused suggested itself

## Like an inspiration came the thought,

 A real blessing in summer for keoping storm-door and so convert it into, if nota thing of beauty, a joy for a long time?" les, the scheme was possible. We pro-
cured enough table oilcloth to corer the cured enough table oilcotho
door; to this we sew ed two strips of wood
or small laths. We fastened this frail frame to the door (on the outside, of
course) with small brads. The brads course) with small brads. The brads
need not be closer than twelve or eighteen inches, as the frame can then be easily remored in the spring.
muslin, soaked in linseed cotton sheeting one or two coats of paint, rould be much cheaper and quite as durable as the oil-
cloth. Howerer, we are well pleased with sared by this arrangement more than In lieu of sand-bags, oats-bags were upper and lower window sashes. They were made as long as the window is wide,
and four or five inches in circumference Muslin of a medium quality was the material used. It is surprising how these
precautions, trivial in themselres, add to the comfort of those who occupy houses "airy" than is at all times agreeable. $\xrightarrow[\text { SKETCHES FROM CANADA. }]{\rightarrow}$ Directly in frout of my window, as I
Write, is a a conical-shaped little hill, its top ablaze with autumn's coat of many colors.
Half way down are a few evergreeus, hemlock and spruce, forming a sombre contrast. Just at the foot is a clump of
beeches-one blaze of brilliant, Jellow glory. No bouquet of hot-house exotics
was erer one half so beautiful. No artist was erer one half so beautiful. No artist was designed and executed by the Artist
whose works are unapproachable. At my right hand rises a mountain
thousands of feet abore sea level, its sides also gorgeous with varied tints of yellow, ing mass of rock. Little, thread-like strips of clearing strecteh theuselves upward on
its side in ambitious but fruitless at-
tempts to reach the top tempts to reach the top. Between me and
it is a wide, fertile ralley of cultivated land, thickly dotted with prosperous-
lonking lomesteads, and sprinkled orer with herds of grazing cattle. The little
brook that tumbles in surprising leaps off engine of the mill in the distance, surrounded with great heaps of peeted logs.
Behind me rises spruce hill, a sher heavily-wooded crest to the earth be-
neath, in search of sustenance. Away in
the distance can be seen many peaks and tops of a range to thc east of us. that despite these hills there is plenty of
laud as fruitful as any that ever "laid out doors," and of beauty and picturesqueness
unsurpassed. Sometimes the mist and
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

MONEY


## 


powder thickly in the air, the children rejoice and say the women are picking
geese in Scotland and letting the wind drift the feathers to us. Hurrah, then, for carnivals water surface; for shout and joke, as long strings of logging teams come in sight, loaded with piled-up logs. Every one turns out, with all sorts of carriages o screen in front to keep the balls of snow from the horses' feet from making too intimate acquaintance with sour craniun to the bob-sleds and "pungs," all bearing their allotment of people alive and aglow to their finger ends with health and vigor Pure air and good water everwhere.
If we could manage not to think that we must hare a piano because our neighbor has an organ, or a bearer coat because he has one of coonskin, and live simply and enjoying to the full the beantiful scenery and healthy climate God has given us, when such an epidemic of good sense
breaks out, we will not need to search further for pleasant and comfortable homes, but just settle happily down to live and
Canada.
the slate on the kitchen wall.
"What is the big slate for that hangs upon your kitchen wall?" said a risitor
to a young housewife the other day. "Oh,
that's my memoraudum book," was the
reply. "When I first began to keep house out in this suburban spot, we would fre-
quently sit down to a meal and discorer quently sit down to a meal and discove
there was no pepper in the pepper-caster
or vinegar in the cruet,
quarter of a loaf of bread in the box, or slipped my memory among the number
of more important things I had to think
of-by themselves of little account, but away from a good meal which it ueeds to be thoroughly enjored.
"As our grocer, and baker, and butcher, you see, are all two or three miles awar,
one cannot tell the girl to clap on her hat, run out and supply the want, as you can who live in the city; so I told John I
must have a memorandum book for the kitchen, to jot these wants down in, so that when I did go shopping
them of everything I wanted.
"The rery next day the dear boy brought
me home a lovely little book with ivory leaves, from which the writing could b
erased after the book was full. I tried for a week, but it was so pretty that if the clores were almost gone, I would have to stop and wash the paste from mands
Consequently, I used to say, 'Oh, I'll not stop now. I'll just remember that and
put it down when $I$ have some others to go with it.' Of course, I forgot all about the cloves until the next time I went to get some and found not half enongh. So I
relegated the pretty books to the recesses of my bureau drawer and bought a common
school slate with a pencil and a tached to it by strings. Whenever I find
anything running low in the larder, I jot
it down on the slate, one half of one side
of which is reserved for the grocer, and
the rest for the butcher, the baker, etc. Bridget shows them the slate and they
copy down the orders. Then, on
other side of the slate I write instructions
$\square$
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## (9)IT Sunday Gfternou.

T

## SHEARS THE SHEEP. <br> took up one collection for the ther for far away

sexton's bill,
mother round was very still.
"Why pay ye not?" the F
was stern and deep-
The Lord would be no shepherd if he did no
THe Evae in

Hburden of big houses icleal of earthly comfort, so have seen it, is to get a hous and fill it up so full of jime cracks that it is a constant occupation to
keep it in order. Then, when the expense of living in it is so great that you cannot atford to go away and rest from the bur boarding houses and cemeteries begin to yawn for you. How many Americans
do you suppose, ont of the droves that Hock annually to Europe, are running nature undertakes to provide a housc, it fits the occupant. Animals who build by instinct build only what they need; but man's building instinct, if it gets a chance to spread itself at all, is boundess, liarity that nature has filled him with impulses to do things, and left it to his dis cretion when to stop. She never tells
him when he has finished. And perhaps we ought not to be surprised that in so many cases it happens that he doesn' inaterials last.
If another man tries to oppress him, he understands that, and is ready to fight to the death and sacrifice all he has, rather than submit, but the tyranny of things is so subtle, so gradual in its approach, and comes so masked with seeming benefits,
that it has him hopelessly bound before he suspects his fetters.-SCribner's Magazine.

## A MOTHER'S HEART.

We ought to watch closely the character Of the memories we leave in our homes "Many a night, as I remember lying quietly in the little upper chamber before sleep came on, there would be a gentle
footstep on the stair, the door would noiselessly open and the well-known form softly gliding through the darkness, would appear at ny bedside. First there tion, which gradually deepened into words of counsel. Then, kneeling, her head close to mine, her most earnest hopes and desires would flow forth in prayer.
Her tears bespoke the earnestness of her desire. I seem to feel them yet where sometimes they fell on my face. The slumber, and came not to mind again for years, but they were not lost." Is it not weave such memories into the early years of her childre

## idLeness a waste.

Able-bodied idleness is a shame. It produces nothing and lives on the labor of others. It slights opportunities and wastes the patrimony of life. It lacks
good sense aud disregards any reward. Indeed, compensation is no part of philosophy
the prime lifeis a labor and thrift. It involves health, wealth and pleasure; and hence, reveals the true philosophy of life. More than
this, it is the heroic element in nature that levels forests, opens up fruitful fields, builds towns and cities and sounds labor through the land, and thus makes a nation grow strong and great.-The

## A Good Reputation

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Brethren and sisters, sow the seed. Don't let your good religious literature the morning sow thy seed, and in the erening withhold not thine hand, thou knowest not whether shall prosper this or that, or whether they both shall be good alike." Eccl. 11. 6. The time for us all to be up and doing is the present, and God will hold us responsible if w withhold the light. Let it shine; tell of Jesus' second coming, for he said (John mansions, if it were not so I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you, and if I go to prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you nto myself, that where I am there you nay be also."
We can all be preachers; for it is not by might nor by power, but by my spirit,
saith the Lord of hosts. Eccl. 4: 6. Praise the Lord. We find in Jobn 7: 37, "If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink." Oh, Low sweet to abide in Jesus and honor him by believing his word, that we nay be ready to meet him when e comes, for he will come to receive his people unto hiniself. Scatter the truth. -Pucific Advocote.

## REST.

In the rush and hurry of modern life est is the one thing that women imperatively need. The demands upon them are so incessant and so varied that they
require nerves braced and steadied by sufficient intervals of absolute relaxation to meet them aright. This tonic influence cannot be secured in any other
vell as by a sufficient quantity of sleep. We have all joked about "Tired Nature's weet restorer-balmy sleep," but it is an indeniable fact that most women do not get half enough of it to keep them in a The result is that they bring to tbeir work a tired brain, aching limbs and too often an irritable temper. The duties which should be a pleasure seem an intolrable burden. The demon of hurry, who is as different a personage from his half brother-speed-as daylight is from dark pursues them, and once in his net they may bid good-by to peace and quietness anless they resolutely break away
There is one plan by which this may be accomplished. To look the matter fairly in the face, and resolve not to do so many things-to do a few better.-Ladies' Home Journal.

## BRIGHTING ALL IT CAN.

The day had been dark and gloomy when suddenly, toward night, the clouds roke, and the sun's rays streamed urough, shedding a flood of golden light pon the whole coun in joyful tones, "The window called out The sun's brighting all it can
"Brighting all it can? So it is," an swered papa.

## un if you choose

## "How, papa? Tell me how"

"By looking happy and smiling on us all day, and never letting any tearful rain come into the blue of thos happy and good, that is all.
The next day the music of the child's oice filled our ears from sunrise to dark the little heart seemed full of light and love, and when asked why she was so Why, the answer came langhingly: I'm brighting all I can!"
"And filling the house with sunshine and joy," answered papa.
Cannot little children be like the sun very day, "brighting" all they can? Try it children.-S. S. Messenger.

## ABUNDANT RECOMPENSE.

The long rest and incomparable splendors of our heavenly inheritance-when unto God, and shall shine as the sun in the kingdom of their father-will be abundant recompense for the witnessing and warring of this life. The witnessing and the varrings are for a day, the kingship will affliction," "for a moment," termed "light "weight of glory," and "eternal." Children of the kingdom, spring to it; the time s short, and the glory is close at hand. You will be called to the marriage supper of the Lamb before you are aware of it.
Have your lamps trimmed and brightly burning.-Christian Witness.


## Fw=

 $\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{=}=$ © $\mathbf{8 8 0}$ Portiand, Maino The Pittsburgh Lamp one of those inven-tions that seems to be finished. It seems to reach the end as to nd way, management. The only care requires is ing.
chimney taken off, not into a pocket as other central-draught lamps. Putting in a new wick is a very easy matter indeed.
All this seems strange to one who knows how troublesome other good lamps are.

It is in all the good lamp-stores. Send for a primer.


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## There are $105,000,000$ sheep $\ln$ Australia.

 BrazllBeecham's Pills act llke maglc on a Weak
Last year thegovernment sold $13,000,000$ arres of land to settlers.
Pouk all the dish-water and soap-suds on the roots of young trees.
Leather chair seats may be cleaned by rubblng with white of egg, well heaten.
It will require 58,000 frelght-cars to $m$
stock of wheat in the Red River valley
A GRain of musk will scent a room for
twenty years, and at the end of that thme will twenty years, and at the end of that tlme will
uot show that it has diminished in the least.
Forty thousand miles of railroad have been projected and surveyed and capltal subscribed
to build in this country durlng the next two years, but less than half that mileage will be years, but les
Orl may be taken out of any carpet or woolen stuff by applying buck wheat plentifully, and carefully brushing it olfater and putting on fresh until all the oil has disa ppeared.

As Egyptian seythe, recently unearthed, is exhibited among the autiquitles In the privat musenm of Flinders Petrie, in London. The
ink stains can be entirely removed by the immediate application of dry salt, hefore the ink has dried. When the salt becomes disapply more, wettlng it slightly.
THE surface of the sea is alive with vast swarms of minute organisms, both plants and
animals, and the "Challenger" investigations animals, and the "Challenger"investigations keep dropping, day and uight, like a coustant rain, toward the ooze of the bottom.
"Speaking of brave men," said Colonel Blue-grass, of Kentucky, "there is Colonel
Blood, of our town. He's the bravest man I know," "Indeed?" "Yes, sah! Why, sah, the doctor prescribed a glass of water before is taking It without a kick."
"Cheap Lands and Homes in Kentucky, TenLouislana" Is the Title of a Pamphlet issued by D. G. Edwards, Cincinnatl, Ohio, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Queen \& Crescent
Ronte, containing correct County map of these States. Malled free on application, to auy adIn sour paste, the milt of a codflsh, or even in water in which vegetahles have been in-
fused, the microscope discovers animalculi so small that millions of them would not equal
the size of a grain of wheat. And yet nature, the size of a grain of wheat. And yet nature,
Wh a singular prodigality, has supplied many of these with orgaus as complete as
those of a whale or an elephant.

## A COMMON SENSE CALENDAR.

The calendars that come in the fall are as
numerous as the flowers that bloom in the spring. Many further resemble the flowers in
that they come without being sent for, and fade after a very brief existence.
The most sensible and business-like Calendar that we have seen comes to us from N. W. Ayer
\& Soll, Newspaper Advertising Agents, Philadelphia, and bears their "Keeping everlastingly at it" imprint. It is so large and clear
that its dates can he easily distingulshed across an office, and is printed in a manner to recon-
cile the most fastidious to its company for a year.
It is

## It is sent t of 25 cents.

More dangerous than the profession of a soldier in time of war is the work of a freight
brakeinan in times of peace. The work is dallgerous enough in summer, hut when the foot-board on top of the freight-car is covered
with snow and ice, "braking frelght" becomes with snow and ice, "braking frelght" becomes world. The schoolboys welcome the coming
of snow and sleet, for to them it means pleasure. To the hrakeman it comes as anything but a hlessing, for it means that it in-
creases the chances of his death fifty per cent. Even the most experienced brakeman cannot always guard against a slip, and few there
are, new or old, who have not had narrow escapes from a dreadful death. The marvel is alive, when one considers the awful danger of running along the narrow, lee-covered footfor the hands and the wind blowing a gale In the darls ness.

## CONSUMPTION CURED.



## THE PERFECT MAN. The proportions of the human figure are six

 tlmes the length of the right foot. Whether the form is sleuder or plump, the rule holds rule is a departure from the beanty of proportlou. It is clained that the Greeks madeall their statues according to this rule. The all their statues according to this rule. The
face, from the hlghest point of the forehead, face, from the lilghest point of the forehead,
where the hair begins, to the end of the chin where the hair begins, to the end of the chin,
Is oue tenth of the whole stature; the hand from the wrist to the end of the middle finger, is also one tenth of the total height. From twelfth of the stature. If the face, from the roots of the hair to the chin, be divided into three equal parts, the first division deterinines the place where the ey be mostrils. A man of
secoud the opening of the good proportlons is as tall as the distance beare extended to full length.-St. Louis Republic

## A SteER's mistake.

A Texas steer that got into a panic while be-
ing driven througli a Kansas town, took after a grocer, but didn't see the man dodge into a doorway. He kept on until he saw a telegraph
pole and he made a charge and struck it with such force that his neck, one ley and a shoul der were broken. It is a funny thing that the
owner of the steer is suing the grocer for the loss-of the animal.-Detroit Free Press.
SOME THINGS A BOY SHOULD LEARN.
To swim. To dance. To throw straight. To make a fire. To be punctual. To hang up his hat. To help his mother or his sister. To wipe
his boots on the mat. To close a door quietly. To read aloud when requested. To remove his hat upon eutering a house. To treat the girls so well that they will all wish he was
their brother. Either to sing or to play a musical instrument.-New Yorle Ledger.

## SAW.MILL FOR PLANTERS AND FARMERS.

 Quite a number of years ago there was very great demand for a saw-mill for farmers and planters' use, to be driven by their farm engines. The demand for such mills had been seemed willing to pay. Appreciating the fact that very many of these mills can be sold, the Lane \& Bodley Co., of Cincinnati, designed a mill and ad vertised same largely at a very low mill is sold at a low price, it is not cheap in any sense, its material and workmanship being of the very best quality aud all parts cor-rectly adapted to the work. The reputation of this house has been well established for many years and it is only uecessary to mentiou that they continue to manufacture in large quan-
tities these mills, to attract the attention of lities these m
our readers.

## A GREAT SCHEME.

"Do you know that one of the higgest schemes to furnish electric power from water power is soon to be put in operation out our
way?" sald the Hon. A. C. Brown, of neapolis, when I met him in the Hoffman House last eveniug. The Mississippi river, for a distance of ahout five miles, hetween St. Paul and Minneapolls, is full of rapids, and the land on each side of the river is sultahle for the erection of manufactories. The idea
is to utilize this water power by huilding a succession of dams in the river-using the water over and over again. This will furnish electricity thus produced for street lighting and motor purposes. Henry Villard and terested in the movement, and will begin work on the dams a
-New York Hercld.

## VARIOUS ROADS TO FAME.

Authorship is not the only road to fame, nor is politics, writes Johin Swinton in the New
York Sun. One maniu this city has perpetuated his name for three generations, and -may perpetnate it for many more, by being has perpetuated his name t. Another mau ventor of a printing press; another hy devis-
val ing a lead pencil; another by starting a town that has grown up; another by coucocting a honse; another by establishing a charitable society; another hy building a theatre; another McAllisterism; a aother by pugilistic feats; another by carrying on like a crank; another flower which be called after himself; another by building up a mercantile establlshment another by designing a stove; another by mak produequest to some institution: another by structing a lock; a nother by vocal accomplish ments, and others in many other ways; but
perhaps there is not one author $\ln$ a hundred perhaps there is not one author in a hundred who writes a book that gives him a reputation
that lasts for a year.
Platinum and silver can each be draifn into wire many times smaller than a bima wire so fine that tweuty-seven of them twisted hollow of a hair; that is, if a human bein or a human-made niachine could he found minute and precise enough for such a delicate
undertaking.

Agriculture in ancient china. En Emperor Wou-Weng, Tcheou-Kung,
structed norias, or hydraulic inachine simple design and working, by which water
was raised to a height to which it had never
canals for lrrigation. Water was conducted
by meaus of machlnery from the wells to the
dry hill tons, and water provision was assured
for times of drouth

Kung comprised the promulgation cheou respecting the boundaries of properties and the prevention of trespasses. The fields were ing a
illing ho arranged that eight farmers, each ninth interior tret, nuited in cultivating the state, and the produce of which paid their The system succecded to a marvel. Each the whole product of which belonged to him, whole, and had, as a laudlord, the iucome of
the ninth tract. Besides this, each farmer had





horace greeley's ham After the New lork libune had moved its offices to spruce and Nassau street s, in the oin
building, Mr. Rhoades came down one moring about nine o'clock and saw a big ham lyiug on Franklin J. Ottarson, the city editor, came in and said: dit know, Ot," was the reply. "I only know that when I came into the office that ham was
"Nothing of the kind," said Rhoades ou want it, come around and get
Ottarson promptly went around aud took it
and salve o'clock Mr. Greeley came around
"Dave, where is my ham?
"Your ham? Get up to Ottarson's as quick the pot boiling.
"Weng, confound yon," said Mr. Greeley, "Why more vigorous language,
"He took it," was the reply. "Ottarson "wn and asked for the ham. I wouldn't cam

Next day Mr. Greeley said: "Confound you, Rhoades, you gave Ot that ham."

Nothing of the kind."
Ot says you did."
Shortly afterward Mr. Greeley unhurdened
his mind to his associates in words somethlug The
shirt on my back if I don't want to lose it

BUT WHAT WOULD PARADISE BE WITHOUT
Lady lecturer on woman's rights (growing
warm)-Where would man he if it had not
heen for womau? (After a pause, and looking
arouud the hall)-I repeat, where would mau
be if it had not been for woman?
From the gallery-'E'd be in Paradise,

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# FEMALINE <br> WOMAM! <br> at The physical enemles 1 

ter, naming the pub
MICHIGANE=== = = = $=$ PRIUS

river. It was so large a story that a flour
barrel near the stove coughed suspiciously
and the Kansas man whittled offa larger slice of pine than usual from the coruer of his box.
Finally he said, in a pensire tone, as if calling up the details gradually out of a roomy
past :
"I remember when I went to Kansas iu the spring of '6s it was awfully dry, hut I had
great faith iu the productireness of the soil,
aud I put in eighty acres of the finest seed wheat you erer saw. It didn't rain all sum-
mere, and not a spear of that $t$ heat came up.
"Well, gentlemen I can tell you I felt pretts "Well, gentlemen I can tell you I felt prettr
sa. But I managed to scrape through the
winter and the next spring I sowed the same piece of land to barley. But it didn't rain a
drop all that year, and not a hlade of that "Tou may depend upon it, I felt pretty nigh
discouraged. But with the help of mr wife's elations I pulled throngh the winter. I had
great faith in the soil, and the next spring I sowed the same piece of ground to oats. If
you will heliere me, not a drop of rain fell
all summer and the oats nerer came up. fall it began to rain, aud it did raiu. The flood
was a trikutary to that train. It kept right on
raining all spring, and in July I had the finest crop of rheat fou ever saw-the wheat that 1
sored in $6 S$, you understand. began to rain again, and the next summer the
fnest crop of harles you erer sawr came up, crop and I paid off all my remane
witt it.
"The next spring we had a fine rain, and the "ats that I planted in
and-" Kansas mau looked up and sam that he
The was alone. Even the flour barrel had edged
a mar hehind the store, and the Kansas man
smiled as Kansas is remarkahly productive."
$\qquad$ itting hy the open window in a railmas
rain.
"I'm sorry, but I'm afraid sou'll have togrin
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## urrent omment.

Referring to a statement made no
long ago in these columns, that auy curreucy not redeemable in gold and silver coin is a failure, a correspondent asks what the greenbacks are recleem able in. By the manner of his commun deemable in coiu: Well, what is a greenbuck, anyway? Look at it carefully the next time you get hold of one. We do
not mean to insinuate that inoney is a scarcity with you. We hope that you are more fortunate than most people at the present time. But in handling currency, you will find that most of it in circulation is gold and silver certificates and nationa hold of and you will find that it is simply a promise to pay money. What kind of money? The greenback or United States Treasury note is a note issued by the government to pay, on demand, the sum of money, but credit money, a promise to pay money. And the money it promises to pay is the money that was in use at the was gold and silver coin when the United States Treasury notes were issued. The money they promised to pay is gold aud silver money, not iron money, or copper money, or fiat money.
To redeem these promisory notes of the government, the national treasury holds in reserve $\$ 100,000,000$ in gold and silver are in circulation, but the credit of the government is so high that they are at par There was a time when the credit"cf the
government was not so good and they were worth only forty cents on the dollar. Like ordinary notes of hand given by individuals or business firms, they rest on The solvency of the parties making them Wepecially prepared in convenient feing especially prepared in conrenient form counterfeiting, and issued under special national laws, greenbacks are like ordinary notes of hand.
Sational bank notes are also credit representative money. They are certificates of gold and silver on deposit in the reasury of the United States, payable to They represent the coin in circulation, serve as money and are redeemable in coin. the sub-treasury scheme, asks why a mortgage on land would not be better and anything else. It is not a question about the quality of the security at all. It i It
nake a special privileged class of the wners of real estate aud loan them money low rate of interest.

THe free silver coiuage bill passed by the seuate provides "That unit of value in the United States shall be the dollar, and the same may be coined of $4121 / 2$ grains of standard silver, or of 25.8 grains of standard gold; and the said coins shall be legal teuder for all debts, publis and private. That hareafter any owuer o silver or gold bullion may deposit the same at any mint in the United States, to be formed iuto standard doliars or bar: for his benefit, and without charge; but it shall be lawful to refuse any deposit of less. value than $\$ 100$, or any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint." The bill also provides for the issue of coin certificates of denomina tions of not less than one, or more tha one handred dollars, and that such certi icates shall be redeemable in coin standard value.
Section 4 of the bill provides "That the certificates provided for in this act, and all silver and gold certificates already is sued, shall be receivable for all taxes and dues to the United States of every description, and shall be a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. There is a probability that this bill or on equivalent to it may become a law within a year. As to the effect of such a free coinage act there is a diversity of opinion. If it will enhance the value of silver so hat it shall be on a par with gold, then well and good. If the value of silver does not increase, and the government stamps the dollar miark on eighty cents worth o silver, then gold will dișappear from cir-
culation, and this country will descend to a place alongside India, China and othe silver standard countries. The bill does not confine free coinage to the bullion produced in this country, but throws the mints open to the world. If this bill should pass and result in giving this tors and silver kings will have a bonanza at the expense of the farmers, wage earn ers and merchants of this country. There is another class that want a depreciated currency for the purpose of having their debts scaled down. There are many wh honestly believe that free coinage will bring silver up to par with gold and ben efit the country. The only way to settle the question seems to be to make the is the large and increasing number of advocates of free, unlimited silver coinage

ABILL has recently been introduced into the Ohio legislature to do away with the double taxation of mort gaged property. The purpose of the bill ation is an uujust burden of the most grievous kind, and must be carried by those least able to bear it.
Under the constitution of Ohio, laws must be passed taxing, by a uniform rule all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, joint stock companies, or otherwise; and also all real and personal property according to its true value in money, excepting school, church and public property, and personal property to an amount not ex dividual. Under the laws mortgages ar dividual. Under the laws mortgages ar
tax on the mortgage is paid by the holder but he covers it by incleasing the rate o interest, and the holder of the mortgage property really pays both the tax on the mortgage and the tax on the property. If the tax is two per cent, the true rate of inthe borrower, is increased by that amount pay it. Whenever property and the mort gage are both taxed, there is double tax ation, and all of it paid by the borrower. tion this double taxation can be avoide only in a roundabout way. Neither th mortgage or the property encumbered can iujustice to the borrower, it is proposed to have the amount of tax paid each year o the mortgage, indorsed on the note as partial payment.
The object is to relieve the borrower o an unjust burden and to compel the lender to really pay the tax. But the plan will not work that way unless the of interest to cover the indorsement, just as it has already been raised to cover the tax. If not prevented, the lender will advance the interest and the borrower wil not be relieved of double taxation, but will simply be conpelled to make all annua partial paymeut on the mortgage note, which might not be satisfactory either to the lender or himself. For the proposed aw to be effectual it must be supple mented by something that will preven the rate of interest from being advanced It is certainly not the spirit of the consti tution, that the same property should be taxed twice, either directly or indirectly the constitution be amended

Te great American Harvester Com pany, that was the wonder and the has goue out of existence, and there are very fow mourners. The reason given for abandoning the combination is that it ran afoul of the laws against trusts in several states. The harvester company company. It was apparently a more powerful monopoly than a trust. But the nough to forbid corporations from hold ing stock in another corporation for the purpose of forming a monopoly. The har rester combine fell within the range o these laws, and on the advice of eminent egal counsel the organizers abandoned it The organizers have stoutly denied that their purpose was to advance the price of nachiues, but maintained that thei de reasing the cost of produc tion and distribution, and to ultimately lower the price of machines to the farmer Farmers refused to be convinced that the object of the combine was not to raise prices, and there was a steadily increasiug hostility against it. The ability of a great monopoly to lower cost of production is voluntarily give the purchasers any benefit of such reduction is doubted. When a monopoly shares such benefits with the consumers, it is a benefit to the community. A well known political indication that we are to see new developents of the power of aggregated capital
merica. Joint stock companies are yet in their infancy, and incorporated capital instead of being a thing which can be overturued, is a thing which is becoming more and more indispensable." Trusts and monopolies are a power for good or vil. We are just now in that stage of the development of civilization when it is wholly within the power of those in the combine to absorb all the benefits to be derived from it, and also to oppress the community by advancing prices, and amass great and sudden wealth at its ex pense. When the time comes for the benefits to be distributed fairly, a trust will be a blessing instead of a curs

THe Alliance and other farmers' or ganizations that took such an active part in polities last fall, have an mportant work before them now. It is ime to get ready for the spring elections Reform in politics begins at home. If these organizations are in earnest and in tend to keep the farmers; movement going, they will not neglect looking after the election of local officers. It is within the power of the farmers in most com munities to combine, go into the primaries and nominate the candidates of either of the old parties. It will not be necessary in very many cases to put new tickets in the field. An organized movement will in many cases secure the nominations in the rlominant party. If that fails, then try the minority party. If both fail, put an independent ticket in the field. De termined action on the part of the farmers will soon bring either one or the other of the old parties to terms. Above all, le not the nominations go to the broken down political hacks and party sore-heads who are now cultivating the political field so industriously, and trying to take ad vantage of the farmers' movement to work their way into office.

## 1

 response to a demand from the farmers expressed in a resolution adopted at last summer, a bill has been introduced into the Ohio legislature providing for the election, by the people of the state food and dairy commissioner. As the office is now filled by appointment, it is usually given as a reward for political party services And it is not such a difficult matter for and dairy laws enforced, to influence the appointment in their favor. The farmers of Ohio are now asking themselves what is the use of having these laws if they are not enforced. It is not absolutely certain that it would be better to have the office filled by election than by appointment but they would like to try it.Nmerous inquirers for seeds, plants nd trees are respectfully referred to our advertising columns. Seed and nursery catalogues are now in full bloom,
and you can easily collect a choice bouquet from the florlsts, seedsmen and nursery men whose advertisements appear in ou columns. If you need anything in their line,send for their catalogues. Besides price lists and descriptive matter, many of these catalogues contain much useful informaion about the culture of Howers, fruits and egetables. When you apply for a cat alogue, kindly mention where you read about it. Advertisers like to know what apers give them the largest roturns, and

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COMMENTS ON STAation bulletins. ertilizer Control. passed, Jew Tork sate has enacted seemingly good law,
curi ously entitled "An act for the protection and educa he purchase and sale of fertilizers." The director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Dr. Peter Collier, Geneva, is prorisions of this act. The of the provisions of this act. The object of
the law is simply to require that the fertilizers offered for sale shall contain such ingredients and in such proportions as the manufacturers claim. No standard is prescribed by the law for the composition of a commercial fertilizer. Each manufacturer makes his own standard for ing what that standard is. The law proposes simply to see to it that the man ufacturer shall keep his goods up to the standard set by himself.
The act requires of the manufacturers (1) That they attach to each package of they, between the first and twentieth day of July of each year, furnish to the dimercial fertilizers they manufacture or offer for sale for use in the state, with the names or brands under which they are known on the market, and the sereral percentages of nitrogen or its equivalent, of insoluble, and of potash, either single or combined.
Dr. Collier's duty is to collect, through his agents, samples of the different fertilthe analysis shows a deficiency of more han one third of one per ceut nitrogen
unore than one lalf of one per cent arail-
able phosphoric acid, or more than one
half of one per cent of potash soluble in distilled water, the manufacturer is liable to prosecution.
"Every person, firm or corporation
iolating any of the provisions of this act shall, upon couriction thereof, for the shall, upon conriction thereof, for the ess than fifty dullars, nor more than two hundred dollars, and for tho second retion of the court
There can be no doubt that such a law unust act as a wholesome restraint to ferfor violations are not so very severe, I im-
agine dishonest manufacturers and deal
ers would stand in considerable fear of tend to hurt their reputation and diminish their sales. Just for this reason I would like to see a similar law enacted in every state. I cannot understand, however, the form of analysis. Why allow this equivalent in ammonia in place of simple nitrogen, and why potash either single or combined? The farmer is not any too familiar with chemistry, and the comparison of the different values of fertilizers should be made as easy as practicable for him. If information of the source of plant food elemeuts is thought desirable, let it be something like this: Nitrogen (in ammonia); nitrogen (in nitrates); nitrogen (in organic matter); potash (as sulphate) potash (as muriate), etc., as the case may potas
be.
A
subscriber of Farys and Fireside asks me whether the bnyer can collect asks me whether the bnyer can collect
damages in a ciril suit from the manufacturer, if his fertilizer falls below its guaranteed analysis or commercial value I should think he could if he is able to prove the facts. This latter might be feasible in case the manufacturer has been previously convicted for the same ffense in conuection with the same brand of fertilizer, in an action brought by Dr Collier. Otherwise it would be difficult,
if not almost impossible, and in any case I would rather suffer the loss than go to the expense of fightiug the manufacturer Bulletin No.
ork Agricultur (new series), of the New which contains a copy of the mentioned law, also gives us the promise of the pubication of a number bulletins giving information on the principles underlying
the use of fertilizers; description and sources of fertilizing elements; economical purchase and rational use of some fertilizing elements; prices of raw mate-

More New Insect Remedies.-Bulletin
5, of the New Jersey Agricultural College
row
The bulletin recommends the Cyclone and Nixon nozzles for applying liquids in a fine sprat. The Cyclone with the " morel" modification for clearing the nozzle of obstructions, is the most widely applicable for spraying low plants and bushes, like cabbages, p
Potash salts, especially kainit, have een founc to possess rery raluable in ecticide properties. A solution of one ounce of kainit in one pint of water
killed wire worms and cabbage maggots in soil impregnated with the solution Rose bushes infested with plant lice were speedily cleared of the pest by spraying them with the same solntion. In no case सas any injurious effect on plants obserred. Muriate of potash of the same trength was sprayed on some greenhouse camelias badly infested with mealy bugs. It killed all the insects without damage to he plants. It also proved promptly effective for the rose-leaf roller, but injured the foliage and flowers of Wisteria, the jounger leares of maple and grape and the fiuer kinds of roses.
Kainit seems preferable to muriate, as acting more effectively on insects and not ujuriously on plants. For general use on plants it is not to be recommended, but more especially for underground pests. The best metbod of application would be by broadcasting in fertilizing quantity before or during a rain, so as to carry the material into the soil at once In corn fields infested with grubs or wire orms, the application should be made before planting. Where it is to be used to reach root lice, it should be used when the njury is beginning. When strawberry beds are infested by the white grub, the application should be made when cultivating or before settiug out.
Tobacco has long been used for the destruction of insects. The New Jersey entomologist prepared a stock, by making lecoctiou and boiling it dowu so that a


bail and Wire Feyce

Experiment Station, gives some interest ing notes on "Insecticides and how to apply them." Spraying, both for insects
and fungi, has now become a generally recognized necessity among fruit growers and gardeners, and the question whether to use Paris green or London purple for nsects, seemed to be all settled in favor of the former. I hare just been among the of them spray not only apple and pear rees, but also plum and cherry trees with Paris green. They find it effective against codling moth, curcnlio and leaf eaters generally, and if properly diluted (two
ounces of Paris green in forty gallons of water), no injury to the foliage has beeu bserved by its application to any of these trees. The entomologist of the New York London purple in the proportion of one pound to two hundred gallons of water with a pail or two of milk of lime added
to the mixture. This addition of lime renders the soluble arsenic iusoluble, changing the acid nature of the misture to an alkaline one, and thus prevents in ury to the foliage. We should remember our great authorities declared in faror of London purple only a few years ago, and these same authorities now speak just as
emphatically against it. The fact remains that London purple is rariable in strength and perhaps composition and while Paris green applications, properly made, seem to be safe and effective, it would be wise to go slow on changing again to London purple. This matter should be
pint of the liquid contaiued all that could be gotten out of one pound of stems. One pint of this stock in one gallon of water applied to potatoes badly infested by the flea beetles, checked injury at once and killed or drove away the beetles. It remained effective as a repellant for several days, until after a heary rain. The beetles eturning again, a decoction was made with one pound of "nicotiana" (coarsely ground tobacco) to one gallon of water frst steeping in two quarts of boiling water and then adding enough more to
make up the gallon. The success was as marked as before and the plants were not again troubled. Samples of the decoction banded to others for use against the same pest, were reported equally effective, and the universal addition was that the plants treated were the finest in the patch. This is probably due to the fertilizing effect of

## he tob

The flea beetle has become a real dangerous pest in receut years, and if we can ucceed indriving it away with tobacco, it is a most important fact; and I know of no better use that could be made of every pound of tobacco that is grown than to kill insects with it. It surely is better and more profitable than to have it kill people's nerves. I have used tobacco dust with some effect, both for the flea beetle and the yellow-striped cucumber beetle. I noticed that a handful of the dust, thrown into the heart of a cabbage or cauliflower plant badly infested with flea beetles, drove them away quite quickly. I do not think it killed a single one, however, as the pest only seemed to congre-

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treated. For the cncumber beetles I plied it as a heary dressing around the plants of each hill, covering the ground to he depth of perhaps an inch. Here again he dust proved its repellant powers, and the plants suffered alınost no injury from the otherwise so destructire pest.
The same bulletin also speaks of naphtaline as an insecticide worthy of further tests. The results of my trials in hot-beds ast year, where the pure naphtaline was hickly scattered among the plants and the air kept impreguated with its rapor, gave do indication that its presence in any Way inconvenienced either the insects (and there were plenty of flea beetles) or the plants. The presence of a toad or two, however, proved very effective against the insects and cleared the beds in an astonishingly short time.

## RAIL AND WIRE FENCE.

Mr. D. G. Hatcher seuds a description of a good aud cheap fence, which is well shown by the accompauying cut. Let the taller posts stand about fre feet out of the ground and the shorter ones two and a half feet. Wire the top of the short post to the tall one. Pnt rails between the lower posts, and run two wires on the taller posts.

## THE PRODUCTION OF HYBRIDS.

I ras much interested in the article by D. B. Wier entitled, "Hybridity in Fruit," in the last uumber of the Fabs and Fireside. While I cannot agree with some of the sweeping assertions there made, I am glad that attention is agaiu called to this subject and in so thoroughly a suggestive mauner.
Cross breeding and hybridization are among the most important resources in horticulturc. The former takes place instantly iu uature and has the effect of repressing variation, or in other words, tends to prevent varieties from becoming species. As a rule, it is only varieties of the same species that interbreed freely and reciprocally. On the other hand, there seems to be few closely related species between which fertilization cannot be effected by skillful management. This crossing of species, whether they be closely allied or more remote, or whether we use the original form in each, or il rariety of the same, produces,
essful, what is called a hybrid
These are usnally the result of man's effort and do not play a very prominent part in nature. The most characteristic feature of hybrids where we usually find a combination of the qualities of both parents, is a very low degree of reproductive power. In the animal kingdom nearly all wellknown examples of hybridity are sterile. Among hybrid plants we often find an absence of fertility. Self or close fertiliza tion and remote cross fertilization produce the same eflect.

Observation and experiment have shown that the sterility of hybrids, where it oc curs, is sometimes owing to the abortive fect pollen being produced. Many by brids which cannot be self-fertilized may
be readily successfully fertilized by
pollen of one or the other parent. The following experiments in cross fertilization were made at the Ohio State University last spring, this work being vanced students in lorticulture. Vari-
ous crosses were attempted between different well-marked varioties of the currant and also between different varieties of the gooseberry. These crosses were entirely successfil, the fruit developing perfectly. The cross-bred fruit did not show any particular effect of the pollen either in ceneral or specific characters, although arieties that were widely distinct in shape, sizc and color were inter-bred. It remains to be seen what the seeds of these crosses will produce. To the Crandall currant was applied pollen from the Downing gooseberry, but this was a failure. The failure occurred, not because the cross is an impossible one, but for the simple reason that the single Crandail curraut bush growing upon our grounds, although it bloomed freely the past year, failed to set any fruit at all. The flowers, which were abundant, appeared to be perfect, and had what seomed to be perfect stamens, yet for some at present unexplainable cause, no fruit followed the bloom cit
I might add that an attempt was made to fertilize the Crandall with the pollen of the Ruby Castle currant and some other arieties, but these attempts, as I have stated, all ended in failure.

## cherry

The following tests were made with this fruit:

Twenty-five well-devoloped, single Hower-buds were securely covered before the blossoms opened. About a week after the blooms had fallen the covers were reflowers appeared to be fertilized, and the ovaries of these only partially developed, for they dropped off long before inaturity A little more than five per cent of the uncoverch flowers on the same tree produced
2. Six branches on different parts of a sweet cherry tree containing from 100 to fine ganze before any of the flowers were open. Six other branclies, similarly situated and containing approximately the comparison. The percentage of developed fruit from each branch was as follows:


The covered flowers may have been injured to some extent by the excessive rains that fell during the period of blooming, but from all appearances those that were uncovered suffered the most from this cause. Branches on certain portions of the tree being more favorably situated, gave better results than others having the saine number of flowers but a lcss favorable location. The test represents fairly well the influence and usefulness of insects in fertilization.
In this experiment the covers were removed as soon as the period of bloorring was fully past, so the two lots were subing this period. 3. In effort was made to secu
between the sweet cherry and between the sweet cherry an The blossoms of hut other of the Mazzard s sub-order.
no tree, a vari operatod upor $\quad$ r sweet cherry, were
follows: 1th al
uet therrs
2. With a sour or Morollo cherry
3. With a wild goose-plum
4. With a seedling peach

Numerous flowers from each of the above-named varieties were collected and allowed to wilt so that the pollen could be easily dusted over the stigmas of the flowers prepared to receire it.
This preparation was made in the following manneir: From four to twelve
branches of the tree were solected fint fully fore opening, and the anthers carefuly emoved. Then the flowers thus treated the conditions being farorable, the pollen was applied. Only one application was made and the sixtcen lots were each equally divided among tho four varietics of pollen. The flowers were immediately covered as before and loft for nine days.
At that time a large proportion showed more or less influence of the pollen, as though fertilization had bcen eflected; but in the course of a week or so nearly all of the set fruit dropped off. What was left was covered with mosquito netting just as the frult began to turn red, in order to protect it from the birds. The number of cherries that matured and were picked was as follows

## 1. Fertilized by sweet cherry, 4 <br> 2. Fertilized by sour cherry, 2. <br> 3. Fertilized by plum, 1. <br> 4. Fertilized by peach, 11

There was no apparent difference in the ruit, but the larger number of successful crosses, with peach pollen, when the same number of flowers were tried with each of the three other varieties, is significant. The pits have been saved for planting. Wiclian R. Lazenby.

## Ohio State University.

## A simple rain gauge.

Let the tinsmith make a funnel with a small-say one quarter inch-opening at bottom, and having a two-inch band soldered round the top as shown in sketch, to prevent the rain that falls within splashing out again. The upper edge of this band must measure an exact eight inclies in diameter. Take a good, arge bottle-an ordinary in botlowill serve, but rainfall is heavy something larger is preferable -into this bottle measure three and one half fluid ounces, and mark the bottle at the water level; so on till the bottle is
 filled, marking the water each added measure of three and level of each ad
one half ounces.
Each of these graduations shows one eighth inch of rainfall. For convenient references the graduations may be marked on a strip of paper and gummed outside the bottle.--Exehange.

## AACTICAL SVSTEM OF MANAGING AN

In running an apiary for large yields of surplus honey, the first thing we want at the beginning of the honey flow is bees. We want to know how to have our hives literally "boiling over" with bees, for it requires bees to gather the nectar from the flowers. To get the bees at the proper
time we must have a prolific queen-one whose reproductive powers, or egg laying, we can manage to suit the time of our honey flow. We must also see that our bees are well supplied with plenty of stores, both honey and pollen, in early spring, and well protected from the ccol nights and early frosts by keepien the hives well protected with ohat or other suitable material.

As the danger of chill-
old "snaps" beglns .ed brood from commence to spr to pass, we must
inserting an or tad the brood-nest by inserting an or ad the brood-nest by cause $i{ }^{\circ}$ we get ahead of the bees and
tb - nem to get more brood on hands n they can protect in case a cool spel should set in. In a few days take the twe outside frames containing brood and place them in the center, placing the two cente ones in their places. Repeat
times, and when all danger of chilled brood is past, take the frames containing the most brood and place them next to the sides of the hive, placing those con taining the least brood in the center.
If there are not enough stores, feed a thin sirup made from granulated sugar Place rye flour where the bees can hare which answers for pollen in brood rearing. Which answers for pollen in brood rearing. known by the bees commencing to whiten their combs, along the top bars, reverse your frames and put on your sections, with starters or partly built out combs for "bait." If bees refuse to go into the sections, fill a section with comb containing drone brood and place this in the
center of your super. I know all this is during swarming time is where the main surplus crop is sceured

When Ifirst commenced kecping bees I read in our bec books and journals that when our bees swarmed we must sccure as many foragers with the swarm as
possible. This was nceomplishod by moving the old hive to ono side, turning it half way around and placing a now hive in its place, when a swarm issued. location. Every day tho old hive was turned a little, so that on about the sixth day it faced in the same dircetion as the
new hive containing the swarm. At about 12 o'clock, when as many of the becs were out as possible, the old hiro was carried to a new location, so that tho returning foragers would enter with the swarm.
This required too much labor, and adopted a plan requiring no hiving-boxes or other swarming implements, giving or other swarming implements, giving
much better results and requiring much less labor. I clipped the wings of all my queens, and when a swarm issued I old hive a few fect to one side and placed a-new hive in its place. I then took the super off of the old hive, using a little took off the honey-board and lifted out the two outside frames from each side of the brood-nest, with their adbering bees, and placed them in the new hive, breaking off all queen cells and again reversing
tho frames. I then filled in between these four frames, four other frames (an eight frame hive is best), filled with foundation, put on the honey-board and a new super of sections filled with foundation, and on this super I placed the super from the parent colony (old hive) and covered them up. By this time the swarm was return-
ing, when I released the queen and let her run in with tho swarm. I had them swarmed and hived at one operation, with honey from tbe swarm than under any previous management
The object in putting into the new hive the four frames from the old one was two fold. First, to get the working bees. with
the swarm; and second, to so reduce the strength of the parent colony that I would not be troubled with after-swarmswings of which I could not clip, as they had never mated. I then carried the-old hive to a new location, taking care of the queens as they hatched out, and giving frames as needed, so that the old colony built up strong and in good condition for winter.
Last season when my first swarm issued was arvay from bome. My wife moved the old hive to one side, put a new one in its place, gave the swarm four cmpty combs and left them thus until I could return and "fix" them. I returned about found a vast uumber of the cells on all the combs pretty well filled with the honey that the bees had brought in their sacs from the parent colony. Here was a raluable lesson accidentally learned. "If
those bees had been giren frames solidly filled with young brood or sealed honey, and only starters in the other frames, that not one empty cell could have been found in the brood-nest, then they would have been compclled to deposit the honey in their sacs in the sections, and thus the habit of going 'upstairs' would have ween ill the end of the honey flo
This was my reasoning. I then changed my system to suit it. When my next above, cxcept that instead of giving them the ontside frames and frames of founda tion, I selccted four fraines containing eggs or very young brood, or scaled solid with honey, and placed between them four other frames with one-half-inch starters. It would be several days before as the bees bnilt comb from the starter: the queen was ready to deposit it forkin lively in the seetions, just as I had calculated they would, and kept working in the sections to the end of the season This plan works to my entire satisfaction with the invertible, hanging frame. In
using the invertible and divisible hive, with closed end frames, a slight change in the above plan would have to be made.

Now, why fuss with "swarming-boxes" noying inpensive, unnecessary and an y at having your surplus crop cnt short, and swarms abscond, when an inexpensive and much better plan can be adopted-one that will require much less labor, save tho climbing and cutting of valuable trees, the loss of fine queens and swarms of bees, and give more honey?
Don't like to clip your queens' wings? Then use friend Alloy's queen and drone traps. You work to prevent swarming, so traps. You work to prevent swarming, so
as to keep down increase, do you? I would not have bees that would not swarm; but if I wanted to keep down increase I would combine Dr. Tinker's plan with the above: Simply shake all the bees front the remaining four frames from the parent colony, in front of the hive containing the swarm, and place them over some colony capable of taking care of the brood. No, sir; I would not use the parent colony, or any other, for that matter, as a nucleus for queen rearing. I would use a more progressive and inuch better plan for queen rearing.

$\qquad$

A WINTER TONIC.
If you have never had lettuce of your own raising in mid-winter, do not live
another winter without it. It is a tonic, a luxury, that wards off (tho doctor) and builds up. Even the sight of it, beautifully green when the eartll is "sere and brown" or covered with snow, is a help. Plant seeds in a window-box. If the ground be frozen and no protected place can be found where a pit may be dug, make a "pen" of boards or plank, three feet wide and six fcet long, just the dimensions of a gardner's sasll. Make the pen three feet deep; then put in two feet of green horse-manure, crowded down a little, and on top a foot of rich loam, good black earth, made richer by fine manure. On all sides of pen, outside, bank with earth If it can be obtained, or witl hay, straw, stalks. Transplant the plants from the window-box when the leaves are an inch long. Keep the earth moist with tepid water. The first rank heat of the manure should be allowed to pass off before the plants are set out. The sash should be raised every morning and the bed aired, and in the middle of the day the sash should be raised in sunny weather Cover the sash at night with tarred paper and weight down with boards to prevent the wind from blowing it away. Mainteach summer heat. A little practice will sash. Lettuce is more hardy than some suppose. It will endure, for a short time, considerable heat and considerable cold.
Later, start field-plants in the bed, and when these are transplanted, plant cucumbers in the bed and let them "riot" in it all summer.

Heorge Appleton.

## SUNFLOWERS

I raise the large Russian sunflowers every year. I plant them three feet apart each way and thin to one stalk in the off the leaves and give them to the off the leaves and give them to the larger. I leare a few leares near the
head. When they get ripe I cut off the heads and take a piece of lath twenty and let the hens pick the rest. The seed I take two bushels of oats to one of sun-
flowe and get them ground together. flowers and get them ground to
$\qquad$

## Cause of Rheumatism

R $2=2$

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar

## (O)! firm.

NOTES FROM MY HOME GARDEN.

(1)By Josepr. USHROond Growning.-It is only
in obedience to the call of subscribers that I say a word heart is not in it. When handling the subject of tomatoes, or melons, or onions,
or many other fine things in the garden or many other fine things in the garden a wakened: But I am not fond of mushroour flavor, consequently do not like to say much about them. There are a great
many people who enjoy a dish of mushrooms, howerer, and for the benefit of these I will tell how a supply may be
easily grown in any ordinary, damp easily grown in any ordinary, damp from $50^{\circ}$ to $70^{\circ}$ Falrenheit. The best time for action is from September far into the
winter. The proceeding is simple and the requisites are few.
Take fresh horse droppings-clear droppings, no long litter-and mix them with finely cut up sods from an old pasture. finely cut up sods from an old pasture. worked orer a number of times,
heat has nearly subsided.
place for your bed. It may be made directly upon the ground or upon a shelf, length desired. Spread out an even layer of the prepared manure mixture and beat
it down firmly with a wooden mallet. Next spread another layer on the first; beating down as before and repeating, if necessarr, so the bed will be abo
inches in thickness when finished.
The mass soon comes to a heat again. Insert a thermometer down into the
center of the mass and allow the first riolent heat to subside until the temperthe spawn should have been procured by this time. All seedsmen keep it iu stock,
usually in brick form. Break the bricks into pieces of the size of a small egg;
make holes all over the bed about troo inches deep and ten or twelve inches spawn (or two if very small) into each manure mixture, after which the whole bed must again be beaten down smoothly inches of fine loam, patted down with the back of a spade or shovel. The cellar
should be reasonably dark; if too light, a covering of six inches of hay orstrat may xcluded by means of some covered frame placed over the bed. No watering will be but if the latter is very dry, warm water of a fue rose sprinkler. If the temperature is kept at $55^{\circ}$ to $60^{\circ}$, the mushrooms
will appear in from five to eight weeks and Continue in bearing for some time.
Oiled Mluslin For Hot-beds.-I hape frequently used frames covered with the
oiled muslin (largely advertised and sold by one "Waterproofing Fiber Co.") in covering will answer for hardy plants stuff soon rots, and, altogether, it is to glass inlescery respect. The home-
made oiled muslin, which also repeatedly tried for the same pur-
pose, has not sults than the other, and my advice is to
use regular hot-bed sash and don't bother
with the oiled To prepare my oiled muslin covering. I sufficient size to cover the bed, and braced tightly stretched over this and tacked on. egg; I forget in what exact proportion, the upper surface of the muslin, the readers kuows a better way of preparing 11 ab Buckwheat Hulls.- I would like t anount of plant food is coutained in simply because $I$ do not know it myself,

I do not think, however, that the amonnt is very large. What I would do with the orer, and then use what they refuse to eat of liquids in stables and yard.
bone and hory and Hoof meal.-a Bone and Hory and Hoof Meal-A.
M. S., of Wheeling, W. Va., wants information on the relative value of bone meal and hoof and horn meal for fertilizing and usually a rer'y cheap phosphatic manure, haring about $22 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent of phosphoric acid and 3 to 4 per cent of nitrogen; no potash. Its ralue, on the basis of the latest schedule of retail rates, is rery near 340 a ton, while it usually can be bought for little more than $\$ 30$ a ton. Hoof and horn meal is emphatically a nitrogenous manure, haring about $141 / 2$ per cent of acid; no potash, either. The nitrogen is not readily available, howerer, and pound, if as much. The nominal ralue of this meal exceeds $\$ 30$ per ton; butI do not think I should be willing to pay that price for it. For general purposes I would
supplement either of the two substances

Orchard and Small Fruits.
sweating of apples and vegetables.
All growers of experience know of the arge masses in a close cellar regetables in but few know the physiology of the thing, although they may successfully aroid any loss from this cause. In the following rticle I have sought to give a botanical study of the subject
watery vapor exists in the carities of plants in larger or smaller proportion and is exhaled in abundance from the stomata breathing pores). In the living plant this during the life of plants. The stomata are most abuudant in the newer parts of plants above ground, and yet there are
more or less of them oll all exterior living issues of highly organized plants, even on their roots. It must be borne in mind, too, that when apples are picked, or potaare still alive and the cells and cell conents are active and coutinue so inwarm atmosphere, while in a cold inedium it may become nearly or entirely quiescent. Again, this activity is increased temperature, for by such changes the air in the cells expands and sap or thatery rapor may be forced out through the skin other roots tightly corered with earth in a close cellar, or apples at once picked and barreled up, may become covered with is thrown off soon saturates the enclosed air, and the excess is condensed on the ent if the roots were gathered in quite cold weather (when little growth is taking place and consequently the air of the cells pits which would be warmer than the roots. In such a case the air enclosed rapid and would engender more heat tion, as it would be if the roots were In this connection I may be permitted to state that much of the water found on geuerally supposed to have come from the atmosphere, really is excreted by the
plants themselrcs. This will account for the fact that active-growing plants of red more dew on their leaves than ripe stand-
ing wheat; the former having their cell ng wheat; the former having their cells
very active, while in the nearly ripe wheat
hey are nearly dead they are nearly dead.
> mulch for strawberries. Salt hay is uost exeeds, and the small amount of salt frce from quantities all along tide-water for mulching Propagatí
pyras Kahi) may be propagated from seed, hut
it does not come true to name. it does not come true to name. Commercially
it is propagated by grafting it on seedlings of our native persimmon (Diospyras Tirginica) The seedllngs should he grafted near the
face of the ground, When one year old. sometimes bndded; but this method is not may also be done in the winter ing. Greenhouses on potted seedlings. It $\pi 111$ undoubtedly grow well on lts own seedlings; but the uative seedlings are
stronger growth.
Varieties of Apples for New York.-G make a mistake by planting Delarare Winter Sawser, Salome, Wealthy, Wolf River and Perraukee apples in the Mohawk rlver valley instead of Baldrin, Kiug of Tomkins County Rhode Island Greening and Gravenstein. think it rould certainly be a mistake to plan mauy of the new klnds. You monld be mach safer in depending on the old varieties for general planting. The Pewaukee I do not think any addition to the list of apples for your section, and would not plantit; Thile the Wealthy is one of the most beautifal apples in the rorld and bears very yonng and contantly; it is also very hardy. Delaware TVinvery valuable. It is not well to same and not old established kinds in planting for profit Whlch cannot be generally grown at a proft, there is perhaps so apple in the market that there is perhaps no apple in the market that
is more songht after than first-class King of Tomkins County, and by careful colture (by and syringing to protect from insects) they ear. The Baldwin, Gravenstein aud Rhode Island Greening, too, are more thau holding Fertilizes ave recelved inquiries regardlng the best varieties to nse to fertilize (pollenize is a strawberries. These pistillate varieties are of very promising value, aud it is importaut that the best bisexual varieties for profit be grown
amongst them. I thluk that perhaps the Jessie rould be most profitable for this pur pose in sections trhere it does well, as in most of Indiana and Ohio. Sucker State would per-
haps be most valuable in southern and central haps be most valuable in southern and central Illnois, while tbe Countcss (Downer's Prolitic) may do best further north. We should be growers on this subject
Grafting Crab, Apple Trees.-W. S. C.
Cotincil Hlitfs,
 Reply:-If the trees are fonng, it may be done, but nnder the best circamstances the and stock till unite and grow vigorously, but will not form long-lived trees. If the trees are old or very large, it will not pay to try the ${ }^{\text {p }}$ plant ont some good, 5oung, thrifty trees good kinds. The kinds it would be well to try burgh, Tallman's Sweet, Wealthy and Whilow burgh,
TWY/g.

Fie Bloom,--S. C. A., Tampa, Florida Writes: "heard that all plants have flowers, but
bave heo
have often watched the flgs grow and thes do Repdy:-The fig does not come from on flower, nor in fact is it a flower at all; but it is a group, or innorescence of nowers growiug in the flower rests is a modified portion of the terent plants. In the corn the recepatacle is forms a separate flower. Iu the strawherry it is the part meat, and corresponds to the cob in corn; on the $c_{c}{ }^{\text {b, but the cob is juicy and de- }}$ sirable. In the fig the receptacle resembling a great mauy separate oners, some of which are plstulate, Thlle otberena, staminate; that is, nearly like an ear of corn tirr. through Which lnsects may pass to distribun pollen. This hole can be seen in any dity ay therin a rresh one. Perbaps I need no lower (plstulate) and that the stamiuat Hest $\quad$.

the Hidson Gage plum and the Inperial oitd
$\qquad$

somethlng later. Want something earller and
mend
but only a few twen would
Rei Reine Claude fe of a kava has beexcept Lecombarding
to me as a good late plum. and Monnended
as
 for Shippers Pride and. What can you say
recommended ?
than Bradshaw iagara is sald Are to they as be better
ould lite Would like your oplulon on the variets. rarieties,
also ou the Marlana and Weaver. I have a
large number of stocks to grafe.
want the best varleties; and as ord, and
set want the best varleties; and as those I have
set hare not fruited, except the Lombards,
I am uot able to declde for noyself ", Reply:-Hudson Gage and Imperial Otto-
rery early (from two to three weeks before the
Lombard), but are not so generally reliable as
the Lombard and some others. On account the Lombard and some others. On account sou. They are as hards as the Lombard, aud Claude de Baray
dactive, late plum, a vigorous grower and is vers hards. mas done $\pi$.ll in norther Maine, and is generally popmlar whereve grown; it is also a good keeper. Coe's Golden Drop, a fine, late, attractive pinm that sells readily. Shipper's Pride I think well of and does not transcend all our old varietles. Genii is a very profitable earls market plum and much sought after. Niagara may be several lu blities as being thes wher earlier aud smaller grow tor cutiues; wo Gother and bighly of it for furit, ber
tmeric
mericana type generall bearer, a free-stone, ripens in September, but can be any great valne where the older kinds De Soto, which is of the are worthy of much attention from son if you INSECTS ON FRUIT TREES


### 850.000CRAPE VIINES


SEEDS


GRAND HEW FLOWEHS.

$=$
J. ROSCOE FULLER
Floral PPrk.
Hention this paper when youn wite.

## Navis Choice and Unique Plants

 Eorty Cents.

## SEEDS FREE

Ran zuan



## OWif farm.

## THE POULTRY YARD.

## THE EXPENSES SHOULD BE BOOKED.

It is only right and proper that all sums epended for the support of the hens should be charged against them, whether they are kept simply to supply the family with eggs or to slip to market, and the new year is the time for beginning the keeping of a book account in order to know all the cost. On the other side the heu must be creditell with all eggs and chicks sold, and with all poultry and eggs nsed in the family, as well as with all eggs
used for incubation. It is sometimes used for incubations. It is sometimes
customary to only estimate the profit lyy
the number of eggs sold; but the eggs used in the family are just as nuch a portion of the proceeds of the hens as are the eggs to withhold that credit from them. If a strict record be kept of all the poultry and eggs consumed at home, it will be a matter of surprise, at the cud of the year, to notice how mucli the flock has con tributed to the tallc. A small flock gives better
results than a large one, for a family, because the talle scraps and wasto material largely contribute to the supply of food, thereby lessening expenses.

## CHANGING EGGS.

One of the practices among farmers is changing egrs with each other in order to aroid in-breeding. In the first place, the eggs themselves are a risk, as no one canl
tell what they may produce, perhaps no two chicks from them being alike and no breeding of value in the stock. In the next place, the changing of eggs makes the flocks in a comulunity all of one by the practice after it has been persisted in for a while. Get pure-bred males from some source, or eggs from some breeder of pure breeds. If you must cross, do it correctly. Do not waste time in the ateggs for some nondescript stock that lias no merit uor possesses any ad vantage. To improve a flock, oue should know the kind of stock he is using, and what can be expected from it. The changing of eggs is a practice usually pursued by those who do not know the value of the breeds, and
such persons should not be encouraged.

## ROOSTS AND LARGE BREEDS.

We noticed a certain breeder of Brahmas provided no roosts for his flock, and we have found his plan to have some merits. The large breeds are liable to leg weakness, when fat, to injury in getting on or
off the roosts, and to too much draught on the perches. When provided with a bedding of straw they escaped these difficulties and seemed to be less subject to ills ing, and the plan of no roosts for the large breeds should be given a trial.

## $\$ 100$ REWARD. $\$ 100$


$\qquad$

## PROVIDING LIME FOR HENS.

The best way of providing lime is to put a lump of lime in the drinking vessol. Some of the lime will be dissolved in the water and thus drank by the lrens. Lime will also assist in preventing the spread of roup through the agency of the water, and it sometimes aids in correcting bowel disorders. It is at least cheap, and will do no larm whether beneficial or uot; but we oan safely assert that by keeping small lump of lime in the water it will prove of great advantage.

## POULTRY-house AND interior

The poultry-house illustrated in this issue may be of any size, but as shown, the house is $10 \times 13$ feet, intended for 25 fowls. The front is 8 feet, slanting to 6 feet at the rear, the shed being $3 \times 10$ feet (main part 10x10 feet). The shed is intended as a dustroom, and for scratching in rough weather. The house may be boarded or manuer, with tarred paper
roof. In Fig. 2 is shown the interior, $B$ being the feedbox; C, the the roosts; E E, the nests; A A A, tho egress
and ingress holes from main room to the
shed; $l^{p}$, the ingress and egress hole from shed; P , the ingress and egress hole from
shed to the yard, and $R$, a ventilator, or lattice the yard, and room has a feed-box and water-box at each end, which may be remored at will. It requires not over 1,000 feet of boards and 200 feet of scantling to build the house. The illustration is so plain that an extended description is unnecessary

## COTTON-SEED MEAL.

Cotton-seed meal, about one gill a day for ten hens, mixed with the soft food, is an excellent addition to the ration, but occasionally it should be dropped and linseed meal substituted. The cotton-seed meal is very nitrogenous, and will largely aid in supplying that which may be lacking in a food that is almost wholly earlo-
naccous. It serves to assist in completing a ration more than to provide, of itself, a special food for poultry:

## PROVIDE GRIT FOR THE HENS.

Whether broken flint, ground shells or in any other shape, the grit must now be supplied to the hens, as they cannot procuro it; for even if grit is plentiful it cannot be picked up by tho fowls. It is
essential that it be supplied in some shape.
stances swallowed for that purpose, and when they cannot procure the sharp, hard
substances, the result is indigestion, dissubstances, the result is indigestion, disnot omit the grit as a portion of the ration for hens.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

A rikiedy for Chop-Bound--I sliould like to inake known througli the columns of FARMy
AND FIMESIDE, a valuable remedy for cropAND Fineside, a valuable remedy for crop-
bound fowls, which is yeast.
J. W. R. saund fowls, which is yeash.

## Sago, Ohio.

Remedy for Liee.- - have tried several remedies recommended in your cxcellent paper with partual success, but the best remedy I can
find is one I inveuted for perches. Pour spirits of turpentine atong ont the perches in the morning, and when it is time for the
chickens to roost, the lice will be dead and the chickens to roost, the lice will be dead and the
spirits of turpentine dispirsed. Be sure to apply it iņ the morning, so it will not damage the chick en's feet.
Portland, Niich.
A Year's Record.-On December 1, 1859, 1 had 13.4 hens and some pullets ralscd from
them. I received 14,171 eggs. I soid 1,108 them. I received 14,171 eggs. I sold 1,108
dozens and used 50 dozens. I set 281 eggs, batched 214 chlcks, and lost 30 cliicks. I sold 90 hens and clickens, and ate 50 hens and chicks. I got 50 bushels of hen manure. Tbe feed I gave them was corn, i,, 600 ponnds, meal,
2,300 pounds, bran, $1: 050,35$ bushets of buck2,300 pounds, bran, $1,050,35$ bushets of buck-
wheat, 4 bushels of wheat and 2 bustiels of Wheat, 4 bushels of wheat and 2 bustiels of
barley. For eggs I reccived 8209.95 , for chickbarley. For eggs I reccived $\$ 209.95$, for chick-
eus $\$ 31.21$. Adding to this the value of eggs and chickens used \$287.41, and the total expenses were $\$ 109.45$. The net caslh iucome, after deductiug all expenscs s12.64 per was used in the famy is 151.65 , or s12.64 per month. I reduced my fock Decen-
ber 1,1590 , to 135 and have commeuced another year's account.

## inquiries answered.

Peafowl Feathers.- Mrs. A. C. Olmsted,
nit, writes: "PPease inform ne mbere I can find sale for peafowl feat thers."
REPLY:-We know of no one who buys them, Reply:- We know of 110 one who buys them,
but they are sold by commission merthants, and would no doubt be bought by those who manufacturc feather dusters or such goods.
 ducks?" REPLY:- It is usual to allow one drake with Repry:-It is uspal to allow one drake with
five ducks, but it is better to have only four
ducks with one drake. Brooders.-S. F. S., Clark's Summit, Pa.,
writes: "In your Decenber sti issue you gave writes: "In your Decen ber 1st issue you gave,
a plan of brooder. Where cau I buy oue RePLY:-We give plans for our readers to
make their own, nothing being pateuted man of no one who makes a business of man -
know or in
ufacturin them as we do not tin fige ou any nfow or no them, as we do not ins fringe ou any
uf the plaus of manutacurels. of the plaus or manufacturer
 finally die? ", may be roup are REPLY:-It mat and Repry:-It may be toup, causcd by top
drughts, or it may be that the male should be
renter the form renloved from the hens, he being large and fai
If roun, inoint eyes with a mixure of oon
part spirits of turpentine and part spirits of turpentine and four parts sweet
oil, once a day, and give half a teaspoouful at
ind the same time, as a dose.
Mutigestion-N. S. F., Higganum, Conn.,
writes: "My pullets' combs turn pale; they writes : "My pullets" combs turn pale tbey
droop and die to then oned
liver very much entarged."



## MAULE'S SEEDS LEAD ALL.

Onr Catalogue for 1801 is pronounced ab solutely the best seed and plaut book issued printed in good legible type, on good paper, excites the admiration of all. 004 varieties of Vegetables, Flowers, Flowering Plauts, Small Fruits, Fruit- and Nut-beariug Trees, etc., are beautifully illustrated, as many at 38 of them being in colors. This catalogue is mailed free to all who ordered in 1890 ; but as the postage on the book alone is five cents, we must ask all others who are not customers, desiring a copy, to send us twenty-five cents in stamps for it; and in addition to sending our catalogue, we will also mail you, withou extra charge, a packet of the wonderful BUSH lima beans, the most valuable vegeTABLE NOVELTY INTRODUCED IN IEARS AND A PACKET OF THE NEW MIARGUERITE CARNATION, THE FLORAL WONDER OF 1891. These two packets of seeds are wort 25 cents; so it virtually means the same thing as mailing our catalogue free to all who answer

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-2

Nothing On Earth Will
MAKE HENS Lar

LIKE
Sheridan's Condition Powder!

and this duty is as important as the allowance of food. Soine persons use ground oyster shells, which are excellent, but will use but little of them. The soft oyster shells are of but little service. One of the best materials is Chinaware. the broken caps, saucers, dishes, plates, etc., should be pounded for the hens; the
fowls will swallow them with aridity, and it will surprise the novice to notice how quickly the hens will eat pounded glass when grit is scarce, and that, too, with a relish and without injury. The hen has no teeth; her food is masticated u the gizzard, aided by the sharp sub
scratch for their food untll they improve, theu
feed twice a day. The Best Breeds.-J. R. G., Brownsville,
Tenn., writes: "1. How many hens should he Tenn., writes: "1. How many hens should he
with one nale? Which is the best breed
for layiug? 3. Which is the best breed for market? 4. Which two, crossed, are best for REPLY:-1. About ten. 2. Leghorns and
Minorcas. W. Wantotes and Plymouth
Rocks. 4. Probably the Browu Leghorn and Rocks. 4.
Wyandote.
Mininea Chicks.-L. B. R., Eaton Rapids, Mich., Writes: "Please Neighbors wbo have ralsing the guinea fowl. Neighbors who have
tried lose all the chicks wheu tbey are two or
three weeks old." Reply:--The canse of loss of youngguineas is
probably due to the large, gray lice on the heads. They should be latched by hens, kept four or five times a day on a variety of food,
including a little meal. The lice go from tbe
hens to the chicks. (


A Saw Mill for light power at a low
price was introduced first by us. Many are in use; many are wanted. If you
\$188.00-A Saw Mill For- $\$ 200.00$
are our figures, and that no better, sub-
stantial, durable small mill can be found stantial, durable small
Address the old stand,

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ing advertisements, as advertisers often have diffe
papers.


|  |
| :---: |

## 

## BURPEESSEEDS 

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## For 28 Ens mivituc

 BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1891,



W, ATLEE BURPEE \& CO, Phlladelphia, PA,

| IPOMEA PANDURATA, <br> RED RIDING $=$ HOOD PANSY. <br>  <br> 20 EENTS |
| :---: |
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## GRAPE ato VINES


$\xlongequal[\text { Qutrits. }]{\text { Fertary } 1,}$

Old Coins.-C. M. P. For price list of old
coins send stamps to W. WB. Prown, $14 \pm$ Nassan
street, New Jork. Manure spreader-E. A. T., Mnter city
Moss. You can get abod inanure sprcade
from the Newark Machine Company, Colum Book on Electro-Plating. - 0
Owosso, Nich. Youcan eet a book

 REpLr:-The food ralue of linseed-oil me
is not double that of mill-feed. Oil ineal
Sl. 60 per cwt . is as clieap as mill-feed at Sl per
ewt.
Effect of the Moon on the Weather.-
 Repir:-No, the moon does not control the
weather in that way. It Is constantly chanc-
ing instead of taking a jump once a week.
The tides of the ooean are eaused by the
mutual attraction of the earth and the moon;
but it does not follow from that that the moon
 successful unles
planted peas gene
ed seed in a tight
quantity drug carefully, as it is rery rolatile ande the
plosive. Keeping the infested pas in boiling
rater
wither Tar Roofing.-J. At A. Stand, Iowa,
Writcs: "What it that roof-painters mix
with coal tar is RepLy:-The following extract from "What
Everyone Should know," for sale at this of-
fice, will answer your a tion, previousily boiled, stirred and and inposed:
tood elean tar, eight gallons; Roman
ceonent two gallons (or in its tallow, three pounds. apply hot; and let a
land follow and sift on sharp grit sand,
pressing it into the tar composition. If wlshed ine-pronf, go
lug preparatio
cover with hot


VETERINARY


Swelled Hoek Joint.-G. R. V., Steptoe,
Wast1. Bandage the swollen part with a
bandage of woolen flannel, but cormence the
at least twiee a day.
Aptinomycosis.-C. G., Wallace, Canada.
If the morbid process is in the bone, the case Af thinomyeosis.- C. G., Whathae, Canad
is incurable. The treatinent the bone, the case
number in the June
the morbid proens applies to ceases in which
thot in, but outside of
Diseased Tootht or Teeth,-J. B. B., Mel-
bourne, Fla, writes: ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{My}$ horse will not swal ow hay or grass, but ehews it up, then spits it
ont. He eaty grain and bran sparingly and is
getting very weak and thin. Tongue, bowels, gethng vely breath seem normal, and he has no
nrine and
other symptoms of disease except a hard swelling on the right muscle of bis neek where
it is attaehed to the base of the skull back of
the ear."
ANs.-Examine the horse's mouth and you will ind one or hore diseased molars,
whielimust be extraeted.
Umbilical Mernia.-D. Mr. F., Mechanics-
town. N. Yrites: "I have a colt five town, N. Y., writes: "I have a colt five
months old. When he was about tro inonths
old, there came a hard buneh just in front of
his sheath, which in a short tine broke and
ding olis sheath, which in a short tine broke and
hisharged and welt away. About two weeks
since another lump came, which is soft and I
can press it in and feela hole. The lump is ANSNER:-The frst swelling, which broke
it seems was a sore navel, and the preen
swelling undonbtedy is an umbilieal heraia As it is not very large and the colt is yonn
yet, it may gradualy disappear. If it does no
it is yet time enongh next summer, or ere. later, to remove it by means of an operation.
? Feeding Colt.-H. W. C. East Orange,
writes.
(I) How mnell hay sloould I IVe dail
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ too youles a day? Iy colt has an awful
free mall on her, cansed, think, by the har.
stomael

ANSIWER:- (1) That depends upon the breed hay and the kind and quality of the other breed of the animal and upon the temperature
and the season of the year. (3) Good, sound oats and
knowing
in quars
much as
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Jour eolt has an "awful" stomach, you prob-
ably feed more hay and less grain thau is good
for the animal.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| the case is now, provided the anin | - |
| $t$ an incurable cripple, the best your can | then, beforc he is perfectly |
|  |  |
| gh examination of the extent | ti |
| damaged parts until a healthy reaction setsin, | times, at fect 0 star stable utensils. |
| twice a day, with absorbent cotton satarated |  |
| whth a solution of corrosive sublimate (one |  |
| part) ln distilled water ( 1,000 parts), or nearly | and composed of abnormal liorn the anlmal, |
| one grain to every two ounces of water; and | therefore, is incurable. If the malformati |
| to protect the sore and raw surfaces by ju- | of the hoof permits slioeing, some relicf may |
| diclous bandaglng. After the lanieness has | be afforded by judicious shocing; but the shoes |
| disappeared, and new horn is reproduced |  |
| again, some reslnous thacture (tincture of | that time the hoof will require a little trim- |
| aloes will answer) may be used instead of the | ming and paring. The rest must be left to the |
|  | judgment of the liorse-shoer: |
| beet lron, as described | and Scratehes.-L. C. D., White |
|  |  |
| shoe, the horse theu will soon be able to work. |  |
|  | chronic di |
|  | can bo given if the animal does not recelve |
| Some few weeks sluce one of her hind | any tame hay; lunt lustead of it give good oat |
| legs became weak at the pastern joint, | straw and sutticient quantlies of grain. Vol- |
|  | uminous fond, at any ratc, must be avoider ; |
| the upper pasteru bone. The other lcg begins |  |
| the same symptoms. The colt | for it will increasc the difficulty. If the |
|  | animal is kept in the stable, the latter must |
|  | be clean, well velullated and not too warm. |
| ness and what treatment you would recon | The best remedy and narticularly t |
|  | ventive against so-called scratches, which are |
| ANswerr:-The cause probably cousi | simply children of neglect, consists in keep- |
| ime |  |
| and wanting, pernaps, other necessary con- |  |
| stituents. Since the colt is six months old | dive oil |
| and can eat grain, I adrise you to feed plenty | e oll (three parts), may be applied |
|  |  |
| e good well water, or at any rate good | rasions.-G. II. P., Scranton |
| hard water to drink. The disease seems to be | "My horse has bruised |
| rhachitis. Hay grown on irrigated fields is, | from above the hock down to the ank |
| a rule, not sultable. | washed it off with hot water and appli |
| be Tubereulosis.-B. C. T., Fresu | nlea and vaseline to the abrasions; sccond |
| Cal., ivrites: "I have a cow that has a hac | day applied vinegar and worm-wood to keep |
| ing cough, cspecially so after I feed her. If | down inflamin |
| she lies down soon after beiug fed, she wlll | trolled. Was this my best treatment to con- |
| ry hard, and acts as thongh she | trol fever, remore lamencss, and lical the sor |
| could not get her breath. She seems well in | spot, and will you plase give iustruetions for |
| cvery other way, except that she has a few | treatment in suchl cascs, of which the |
| Iumps on her back, about the size of a mar |  |
|  | WER:-As the adage says, there |
| about | roads leading to Rome, so the same object may |
| quarts of bran at each meal. She has a go |  |
| appetite, and gives a good quantity of milk. I | you meet with the desired success, I have no |
| have a good, clean stable, and have lier tied | criticisms to make, although I must say, my |
| with a loug rope so she can bave out-door ex- |  |
|  | I would either have used strict antiseptics; for |
| SWER:-The hacking cough is a little | instance, a five-per-cent solution of carbolie |
| 倞 | acid, or iodoform, whicli would have kept down |
| cnlosis. An examination by a compe | the inflamma |
| th | according to the nature of the ca |
| as the cous | of liqu. subacetate of lead (one part) and sireet |
| but it is also possible that it is simply caus | oil (three parts.) |
| tom |  |
| T1 | A LIBERAL OFFER |
| gets away with a good deal of food, is a | J. M. Willis, a leading and reliable phy- |
| fuller, at least inl cows not with calf, because |  |
| the large, first stomach has its place ous the | ho send |
|  | him their name and adaress, a box of Pa |
|  | Componud, a nositive cure for constipation, |
| old mare whicli had a colt last |  |
| In July the colt got the dis | should send a two-cent stamp. |

# RAWSON'S THE BEST! 

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## W. W. RAWSON \& CO.

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## AN ELEGANT © 25 Cts .

JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, ROCHESTER, N, Y,

(1) IIP firesille.

SINCE NELLIE WENT AWAY
to be,
'The leaves ain't grotrin' half so green opon the maple The brook don't seem ter ripple like it used ter, down the lill- The loblinkear ter her a come at sadder thrill; Eo bright,
The day is growin shorter jest ter make a longer
$\qquad$ come to stay;
The world ain't been the came to me since Nellie went The old piano orer there 1 gave her wherra bride-
It ain't Leen played upon bit once since she took sicl nn' then a neighbor's girl come in an' struck up "Old
Black Joe,"
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ His
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\square$
$\square$ will lie offiset by happiuess a luundred million

$\qquad$

THE NUGGET GRUB-STAKE GULCH.

had so lately been distinguished by the elt izens, almost brought the tears to his eyes. Alice understood now, as well as did Seth,
that nothing could be accomplished by force and she changed her tactics immediately: Still standing where she partially protected ser brother and the hali pleadingly to Conestoga Joe:
' Mr: Grant, if for no other reason, won't you, as the greatest possible faror to me, ald in saviug this man's life until it is known pos itively whether his story be true or false? T
preserse the reputation of St. Julian for fair play, give him the opportunlty. If he is
guilty I will make no protest at wbatere pmishment you choose to inflict, and if he is innocent you will thank inc that a foul mur"I stand willin' to do all in my power, Miss Hammond," Joe satd with a very low low and a majcstic wave of his right hand; "but you see how set the boys are, an' it'll take more'n "Then I appeal to all the gentle.
"Then I appeal to all Alice stepped forward a few paces. "In this
camp I have been so kindly rceelved that camp I have been so kindy recelved that the first favor, and the only one 1 will asts Allow iny brother and myself to take this stranger lome; we wlll be responsible for him, and I pledge my word there shall be no attempt at escape.

Theu, Witbout maiting for a reply, and real
izing how much might be accomplished just at this moment by prompt action, she too the wounded man by the arm, whispering to Seth as she did so
"It can be doue before the worst men in the crowd have time to urge the others onl."
Setb grasped the situation quite as quickly as had his sister, and he followed ber sugges on rithout dela
The mob fell back as if hardly conscious of What they were doing, when tbe two moved forward, half carrying the accused between them, and
departure.
"We'll knorr wbere to find him," Bill said in significant tone, as the man with the rope began to harrangue the mob, "so what's the use of raisin' a row now. Seth's sister is grit to the back-bone, an' if angbody wants to say a word agin her, let him yip afore we break up, when I promise more fun tban could be had outer a dozen sprees like this. Since Bill was known to be a man who was ready to fight on the least prorocation, and seldom missed his aim, no one cared to accept the implied challenge, and Conestoga Joe did his share of the peace-making by saying
ext thirty minutes."
"ext thirty minutes." Tbis was like pouring oil on the tronbled
waters, and with a common impulse the entire throng inade all possible haste to reach the saloon before the specified time should expire.
On the road the men met the reseners with their burden, for the stranger was now wholly unconscious; but the trio were unmolested. Those who wonld have lynched tbe prisoner despite Alice's presence, were deterred by the many who openly avowed their intention of aiding her, and the thirsty party hurried ou,
up so easy; I saw a feller what carried away seven bullets; but that was mostly the fault of
them as were firin' at him. I hate a man who bungles a job like tbat; one shot oughter be
enough for any decent feller
Alice ralked swiftly ou, hardly conscious of wbere sbe was. The thougbt that through her efforts a human life had been saved lent a cer taiu fictitious strength to her limbs; although on the rerge of exbaustion she still kept pace been asked to describe the momed she had it would have been impossible for her to give even a general idea of his apnearance; the fact that he had been rescued from a felon's death, alone occupied her mind
Arrivlug at Seth's home, tbe unconscious man was laid on the canras couch which Alice's brother claimed as his own, and Bll began a rough but reasonably skillful search for the bullet all knew must be in some por tion of tbe sufferer's bods
"It's jest as I thoughf," tbe miuer sald, after a brief examination. "Tbe man who fired the shot oughter be kicked for poor shootin'. The ball went in here (pointing to a small wound over the third rib on the left side), an' has come out on his back where the prick of a pill will settle it.
Flgorons slash with a keen-bladed was quite rlgorons slash with a keen-bladed knife, and "Is the wound dangerous?" Seth aske
"Not tround dangerous?" Seth asked.
the sake of havin' your sister 'teud to me, an' you kin bet your pile that I wouldu't git well any too soon.
With a certaln rough tenderness Bill bound up the wound with baudages hastily prepared by Alice, aud when this had been done the in valid showed decided improvement.
Openiug his eves he look ed around curiously and asked in a low tone:
"How does it happen tbat I am here? Where is tbe mob?"
Bill replicd before Set
Bill replicd before Seth could
speak:
"The boys are filln' up down to the Palace, an' rou are here 'cause one of
the handsomest girls in this section: the handsomest girls in this section:
of tbe country, whodon't understand what a mean sneak a hoss thiet is, stepped in an' stopped their fun. But don't tbink everytbing has been smoothed over. If your story ain't: proved, up sou go bigher'n a kite,
an' all the pretts faces ln the world won't save yer
The inralid closed his eres as if to shut out that scene by the cottonwood tree, and after waiting a mo-
ment to learn if be would make any reply, Bill said to Seth :
"I reckou there's no reason why I should lose the fun they're havilu' here so long as he don't try to dust, an' 'lll see you agin in the mornin'", essary he should pass through the room where Alice was waiting unt the stranger's wounds bad been dressed, aud to her questions Bill replied:
chump; he'll be'round time on that in a couple of be'round lively eould $a^{\prime}$ been said if Joe
made
you."
"I
"I Wish to thauk you, Mr
Mr."
"Bill is all the name I go by, Miss." "I must thank you for renderiug held out her band, the miner taking it as if it was some fragile thing which could be easily broken, as be asked jeulously "Did yo
before?"

Couestoga Joe delasin'g only iong enough to lift his hat to the lady, for it was absolutels necessary he should be among the first to reach the Palaec. othervisc considerable damage might be done to the properts:
Bill was about to follow the others, Bill was about to follow the others, he hav ing bren forced to halt for an instant when Mr. Grant made his elaborate salute;
glim pse of the girl's face checked him. glimpse of the girl's face checked him.
Now that all immediate danger was passed Now that all immediate danger was passed,
nature began to assert herself, and Alice nature began to assert herself, and Ahice
looked hardy less weak than the man whom she was bravely trsing to support. "I reokon I'll take a hand in this 'ere jol myself," Bill said as he stepped to her side. "Let me get a grip on him, Miss, an' you
todde on ahead; you ain't tookin' fit to help a sodale ol."
shic yielded lier place, and mothing save will power enablel her to continue the walk.
"Thesc tenderfeet scare easy," liill said con"Thesc tenderfeet seare ensy," 1311 said con-
emptuonsly, as he shoulderedl considerably more than half the lhurden. "If he'd hatlany sand in him, you'd had some help ha standin'
"The poor fellow is wounded," Seth replied "The blood on his face fomes from a few scratelies; but hils shirt is saturater
"I reckon some of the crowd plugged him
when he fust showed flght ;" and Bill spoke as When he fust showed fight ;" and Bill spoke as
if the matter was hardly worth his attention "It would be kinder rongll on us if he went under 'fore the boys get througll with him." "Unless we can stop the flow
there whll be llttlo bope for him.
"T'hcse klud of cattle don't turn their toes
eeded; but it was enough to know that he Bill actially blushed, meu like yourself." not probably t,eell guilty of for many years, and replied quickly
"Don't bet too much on my goodness, Miss, say I salted tbe claim I sold Seth
"I salted tbe claim I sold Seth." what has happened this ercning. Now I Fnow has happened this ercning. Now transactlon."
won't talk ahout that," Bill said, with evident embarrassment. "If lt should turv out that the feller herc didn't steal Jake's or the East jcst as soon as he kin stradate saddle."

Beeause he's sich a blamed fool tbat tbe
CONSTIPATION and
all disorders of the stomach, liver,
and bowels, removed
by using
Ayer'sCathartic Pills
shows his nose out of doors. I'll be 'round in
the mornin' to see how the chump is gettin' the mornin' to see how the chump is gettin' Not until after these words had heen spoken
did Bill release his hold of Alice's hand, and did Bill release his hold of Alice's hand, and
then he hurried away as if helieving he had then he hurried away as if helieving he had
done something of which he should feel ashamed.

## Chapter

## rectifying the mistake.

On the morning after the proposed lynching upon htmelf a heavy responsihillty.
Instead of showiug signs of recovery, as Bill had predicted, the stranger was $\ln$ a high fever, be bestowed upon him. As yet, st. Julian did not number a physician among her inhab-
itants, and the nearest medtcal ald that could be procured was at the rallroad junction,
seventy miles away. Alice was virtually an invalld, and if she
should he obliged to play the part of nurse, it would have been better that she liad $n$ come to the Gulch; but yet someone must
take care of the stranger, and after consider:able thought Setli
True to his promise, Blll called early in the day to learn how the alleged horse thief was Joe. That either of the gentlemen liad any
very ahsorhing interest in the man, whom a
short time previous they slort time previous they tried to hang, is high-
ly improbable; hut the visit gave them an opportunity of seeing Alice, which was not to "I 'lowed the chump didu't have much
sense," Bill said, as he and Mr. Grant were ushered into the room where the sick man
lay, and hefore Seth's sister made her appearance; "but who'd thought a little thing llke
what happened last night would a' knocked him over?" "My experience with tenderfeet lias been that the best of 'em are a poorset. Why, the lastone
what struck this town would a' found fault What struck this town would a' found fault hadn't giveu him $\Omega$ hint that it might be un-
healthy;" and Mr. Grant looked at the unconscious man with an expression of deepest
scorn. "This feller's a little the worst specimen I've ever seen. What a pit
settle the whole matter last night.'
"It strikes me that it is very nearly settled, to come here," Seth replied, just a triffe angrily.
"I wouldn't put myself out to get one for a
chump like this," the proprietor of the Palace replied, thoughtfulty; "hut in a town that's
got the hoom St. Julian has, we oughter have something of the lilid around. Say ${ }_{2}$ Bill, who did the shootin
"I dou't know; three or four of the boys took
a crack at him." shall be disgraced at the Creek if it leaks out that a tenderfoot llved after more'n one had tone of sincere regret. garding their lack of sympathy, when Allce entered the room, and during the next few
moments the visitors were oblivious to everything save ber presence. Conestoga Joe, who
hatd indulged in the luxury of a second clean shirt in two days, thereby causing his
hoon companious to accuse him of trying to be a "howling swell," went through a series of
wonderful contortions in welcoming her, and Bill tried, with very poor success, to copy his every movemeut.
"I am glad you
"I am glad you came," she said, too much
occupied with the condition of the straut occupied with the condition of the strauger to
be amused by the extravagant gestures of her guests, "for you can help me convince Seth
that there is no reason why he should neglect his work in order to take care of theslck man." "Of course there 1sn't," Mr. Grant replied,
proniptly. "Pump a little whlskey in to him now an' then, an' the tenderfoot will get along "I don't thlnk that the proper treatment," said Alice, thoughtfulls ; "hut I can take care of the gentleman, with a little help fro
during the nlght, and he need not-"
"You?" both the visitors cried in surprise. "Certainly. My hrother thinks I am not "Seth is dead right," Mr. Grant interrupted,
as he shook one fat fiuger impressively. "It's clean agin reasou that you should spend your tlme ou a hoss thief. Better let the boys settle him, au' theu there'll be no more bother." and now Alice spoke quite sharply. glance at him is sufficient to show he is a gentleman, and unused to rough life. Very
likely he was here prospecting or to buy land." Bill turned away with a gesture of mingled pity and scorn. That such a pretty girl should
waste her hreath in defence of a fellow who waste her hreath in defence of a fellow who
allowed hlmself to he overcome by a trifing wound and the mild excitement of the atunderstand. Mr. Grant, however, was aroused to something resembling interest in the
stranger by her words. He rememhered the quarter section he was intending to stake off into town lots, in order to be prepared for the
coming hoom, and the idea that the wounded man might possibly be a:purchaser caused husizess instlncts to momentarily extingnish
the fianoe of newly-klndled love ln his heart.

## Seth replied:

"I suppose we can find out by searohing his clothes; hut I thought it best not to do that be no chance for him to say I had gone too far to keep secret,"
to keep secret."
"He'd hetter
"He'd hetter not so much as think of sich a thing while I'm 'round," Blll said quickly, stranger's wishes were not to be consldered for a siugle moment.
A thorough examinatlon of the person and clothing of the dellious man revealed the fact that his name was Edward Morey, and he had probably come to make investments,
since there were nearly two thousand dollars slice there were nearly two thousand dollars in his money-belt. Where he lived or
he was bound could not be ascertained.
"I declare, it don't seem as if a fellow with Jake's," Mr. Grant sald, when the search wa concluded. "It wouldn't be a bad ldee haps they'd find his hoss,"
"But what are we to do for hlm ln the mean "Bulle?" Alle asked.
"He's got money enough to pay for what's needed, so wc'll see about gettin' a doctor, an' I'd come myself, if huslness didn't Interfere, for it can't be anything but a soft snap to loaf where
A langulshing look and a profound bow tended, and Bill, determined not to let his campanion have any advantage, said quickly: "I reckon it wou't hurt me to hang 'round to-day, though it aln'tllkely there'll be very much to do tlll the pill-maker comes."
"I may want to call on you later," Seth replied; but fust now I can afford to take a hreathing spcll, more especially in view of the
fact that the claim is not paylng hig money at present." the claim is not paylng hig money at Bill looked up furtively to see if there was speaker to reproach him for the late transac speaker to reproach him for the late transacsemblance of a sueer, lie said:

11 right. JIe an' Joe'll talk the matter ver, an' see you agin.
It was evident that Mr. Grant, had Intended helped him out of the room, he could not well offer any objections, and was forced to take his departure.
He waited long enough to take leave of Allce in what he intended should be an affectionate and impressive manner, however; and as the
two walked rapidly away, wlth many a hackward glance, he said, in an outburst of con fidence:
"Bill, I've pretty nigh made up my mind to marry Seth's sister. How trade would boom It was several sere reply, and then stopping suddenly made any Mr. Grant hy the shoulders in order to loot him full in the face, he said with great emphasis:
"There may be more'n you have made up their minds in the same way
cried, in astonlshment
"You can't say a hoss wlll buck till you're in Mr. Grant burst into a perfect paroxysm of laughter, greatly to the lrritation of his frleud, who added sharply, "Perh aps you think you're for anybodyln this 'ere town, an' don't you forget it.
The walk to the Palace was finished in almost perfect silence, and during the remainder of the day more than one of Mr. Grant's patrons wondered why the worthy proprietor
and Big Bill were so frigidly ceremouious and Big Bill wer
toward each other
A helief in the possibility that the stranger might be innocent was rapidly galning ground in St. Julian, owlng to the eloquence of Con-
estoga Joe, who saw ln Jorey a purchaser of some portlon of his quarter section; and several volunteered to go in quest of a physlclan. Little Bill, so-called because of his ahhreviated stature and to distlnguish hlm from the large
gentleman of the same name, was selected by the proprietor of the Palace as the one to on the charltable mlssion, and after being presented with a flask of "Joc's best," received the following instructlons:
"Let your pouy out and ride like sin. If the We want people to understand that when the town of St. Jullan sends for anything, they are bound to have it, dead or alive."
Some of the gentlemen present thought that
Mr. Grant's orders were Mr. Grant's orders were a trifie too severe, since a dead physlcian would be of but little servlce to the invalid; but when this sugges tion was solutely "I tell you, hoys,
indications of sand, or St. Jullan show some boom on. If the doctor comes dead, he'll a boom on. If the doctor comes dead, he'll do
to start a grave-yard with, au' that's we're needin'. They've got a dandy over to the Creek, wlth a claim-jum
Thls was a powerful argument which non could combat, and Little Bill rode away at full speed, resolved to carry out his instructlons to the letter.

9MANY WELL KNOWN MEN AND WOMEN TESTIFY IN ITS PAGES. IN EACH CASE THE INDORSEMENT IS SIGNED. YOU CAN FIND EVERY MAN AND WOMAN WHO HAS BEEN CURED. YOU CAN CORRESPOND WITH THEM, IF YOU LIKE, AND GET THEIR OPINION OF COMPOUND OXYGEN-NOT OURS.

COMPOUND OXYGEN IS A CONDENSATION OF NATURE'S OZONE. IT IS CHARGED WITH ELECTRICITY. INHALED TO THE LUNGS IT SENDS A REVITALIZING GLOW ALL THROUGH THE SYSTEM. THEN A DELIGHTFUL SENSE OF RETURNING VITALITY AROUSES THE DESPONDING INVALID TO RENEWED EXERTION. BEST OFALL--THE STRENGTH THUS AROUSED DOES NOT DISAPPEAR WHEN THE USE OF THE OXYGEN IS DISCONTINUED. IT REMAINS TO ERADICATE DISEASE. FOR STRENGTH IS NATURE'S BEST SPECIFIC.

## THE BOOK ADDRESS

Drs. Starkey \& PALEN, No. 1529 ARch St., Phlladelphia, pa

| Two hours later Mr. Grant made another call at Seth's home; but this time he appeared anxlous to avoid being seen by Alice. He was laboring under considerable excitement, and asked hurriediy when Seth opened the door: <br> "Do you remember what kind of a hoss the stranger said he owned?" <br> "A big roall, with oue white foot and a slit in the left ear. Why do you ask?" <br> "Nothiu' pertic'lar," Mr. Grant replied, evasively. "Some of the boys 'lowed it would he a good ldee to look around a bit, that's all." <br> "Have you found him?" Seth asked, as the gentleman was on the point of leaving. <br> "If we had there wouldn't be any reason to come here for the description. How's Mr. Morey gettin' along?" | 10 Pkts. Fl |
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|  | and chearnest, Beartifnl |
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|  |  |
|  |  | "Iores gettin' along?

"Improving, I think. Fortunately, my slster we have succeeded in reducing his temperature.
ducin' him? I didn't 'low he was over and above strong anyhow
"I mean that we have lessened the fever, he will improve rapidly. Did anyone go for a
"Little Bill started two hours ago, an' you can bet on seeing him back hefore noon
to-morrow. Give my most distinguished regards to Miss Alice, an' tell her I count on gards to Miss Alice, an'
callin' asin this evenin'-
Then Mr. Grant walked rapidly amay as afraid Seth might try to detain him, and the the visit nut sufficiently aroused as to caus him to $\ln$ vestlgate the matter, returned to the slck man, who was beginning to show signs of consciousness.
prop a late hour in the evening did the proprietor of the Palace fulfll his promise in
regard to making a thlrd visit, and then he called seth out of doors before attempting to pay his respects to Alice.
"We've found Morey's hoss," he sald, lu a hoarse whisper.
"In town here this afternoon. The same feller as stole Jake's po
owned the whole place."
"Was he here when you came to mor "Yes; but I didn't 'low you should know stand any foolin
"What do you mean by that?" Seth asked, excitedly. "Has there heen another lynching
"I reckon that's what it miglit be called. We've started our graveyard, an' it won't be
long now before St. Julian will have more frills that the Creek
"Good heavens, man! Didn't the fact that you came very near killing an innocent person last night prevent a repetition of such lawless work?"
"There wasn't any mistake thls time. The sneak confessed, so that made everything straight. We give him a bang-up funeral, an
the boys are over to the Palace drlnkin' health are 't reckon there's any call to $h$ plain the "Certainly not;" and Seth spoke very emwhatically. "If murders are to be committed town, by all means keep the fact a secret from "See here, Seth," Mr. Grant sald, $\ln$ a fatherIf tone, "I'm a friend of your'n, an' feel it's about murder when the boys are 'round, for an' if it wasn't used when it's needed, this would be a mighty tough place."
close at this point by walking into the house,
where he greeted Alice With all the dignit
olle might expect to find in



THE NEW ONONCUITYIE

2.


S500 For a tomato

\%its siownal tuair Exdighen





## (O)Ir filturnold.

## his OLD YELLOW almanac

 changed my place of dwellin Danghter Susie's stylish house, right in the city street.nd there was them, b of scared me tellin'
How I wonld find
How I would find
They said I'd have uo comfort in the rustlin fixed-up throng,
ad I'd have to wear stiff collars every week day right along.
find I take
water;
ike the racket and the nolse, and never tire of shows
there's no end of comfort in the mausion of $m y$ daughter; freely flows,
And hired help is all about, just listenin' for my call;
miss the yellow almanac off my old
e house is full of calendars, from attic to the cellar, like to see:
But just in this particular I'm not a modern der,
d the yellow-covered almanac is good euough for me
used to it, I've seen it 'round froni boyI rather like the jokin' at the bottom o each page.

## ihe ray the " S "

'ek's begiunin'
ese new-fang

## aleudars the day

## the man upon the

## nugs and liver all exposed, still sliowed

 we are fixedMr. Aye
r.

## l $o$ fi

## Ircy soted o

 style;
## ,eni in pits

rather have my almanac than all that nd, though I take to city life, I'm louesome aiter all,

## w. 11

## - Ella Wheeler Witcox, in the Century.

 HELPFUL HINTS.TheCCOMPANYING model for keeping eggs warm will be a wel keeper who must keep the table g for late comers
foundation basket is of rushes (just (inary splint will do), the covering green wool and intermixed with and worked round and round in clain loops. The inside of the basket is with fannel. Strips in double thet in white wool edged with picots,
theparate receptacles for each egg. eulye is finished along the rim with a of flat balls.
APras.-Our model is of sheer India With insertion and edge of very
dear $y$ torchon lace; it is gathered sercral Wuto .t the waist line and fastened to Aloi $p$ jee underneath to stay it; cord and Letter-Rack.-Any boy can make the

-Basket for Keeping Eggs Watra.
foundation of this in light-weight wood. It is then covered with plush, trimmed with a piece of art embroidery, or it can be a liandsome ribbon. It is a very useful Usiakelut-Case till answered Usbrella-Case.-A receptacle separate from the hat stand is advisable, for
unless well takell care of the umbrella is often maimed or mislaid. It sloould be well dried, then wound up so the silk will not cut, and placed iu the case.
Any kind of embroidery may be used uponit.

## HOME TOPICS.

Caramel Cake.-Again the school gir has brought me a recipe, and when the product was eaten at our Sunday night tea, all voted it good enough for the readers of the Fary axd Fireside.
To make the cake, cream one third of a cup of butter with one cup of sugar, add the yelks of two eggs, beat together five minutes; ald one cup of milk aud two minutes; ald one cup of inikk aud two
cups of flour, prepared with bakingcups of Hour, prepared with baking
powder; flaror with vanilla and lastly add the whites of the two eggs beateu to a stifi froth. Bake in three layers.
To make the caramel, take two cups of brown sugar, one cup of milk and one tablespoonful of butter. Boil this together until it is waxy, but not hard enough for candy. Remove it from the fire and beat until it cools and thickens so it will spread nicely on the cake, but do not let it get cold. When the cakes are cool, spread the caramel between the layers and over the top. It will be smooth and glossy on the top, like icing.
A Carnival of antions.-Church aid socicties, relief corps, temperance societies, etc., often find it necessars to devise some meaus of raising money other than by voluutary contribution, and a new idea in the way of an entertainment proves nore successful than the more common fairs, festivals and suppers.
I will describe the Carnival of Nations, recently held by our relieí corps, which

very attractive with its oriental cushions,
hangings, rugs, pillows, etc., and its veiled attendants. China, Japan aud Corea combined to make a very attractive booth where bric-a-brac and curios were rery tastefully displayed. The attendants were dressed in the costumes of the countries they represented, and so good were the represeutations that you could hardly believe they were not veritable almond-eyed beauties from the laud of the Celestials.
This carnival lasted fire nights, and every night there were three or four tableaux displayed. Among these were "The Goddess of Liberty Crowning her Heroes," "Oriental Tea Drinking," "Yestal Virgins," "In the Spinning Room," "A Bride on the Starburet-Bridal "Shakessioll in Hardanger;" Drama to Queen Elizabeth," "Italian Street Scenes," a
prety. On the last erening
liant sight was presented by the graud ho had dressed in, in which all those of course, this in costumes took part. Of course, this program can be varied to uit time, place and facilities at hand, but froms these suggestions no doubt a very pleasant and profitable entertaiument could be given without very much trouble se. It is surprising what elegant costumes can be made from cheese cloth, canton flannel, cre-
tonue aud silesia with the help of silk or crape shawls and lace shawls and scarfs, which can be utilized in so many ways; and
with the aid of pictures and with the aid of pictures and a litthe ingenuity very satisfactor
results may be accomplished. Maida McL.

## GOOD BREAD.

can tell you why those people who make rery nice hop bread fail iu salt-rising, and vice versa. I was two years in
learning to manage both kinds for they require very much difference in liandling. First, you must have good yeast. In the hop, some prefer home-made, bottle reast, others, the reas cakes, of which I like the brand bread, the sponge is set the night before baking day, and put where it is kept warm, not ho
In salt-rising, the yeast is set boiling water, and when cooled down to $125^{\circ}$ or $130^{\circ}$ Fahr., add one teaspoonful of sugar, one half teaspoonful of salt and one fourth teaspoouful of soda, aud
aid in making mans a poor family mor comfortable during the winter.
Fourteen baoths werearranged to repre sent, lyy flags, decorations, dress of the attendants and articles exposed for sale, as mauy different nationalities. The American, French and Swedish the main super Anerican furlished baked beans, pumpkin pies and douglnuts were the chief attraction. The ladies in attendance wore dresses of the colonial period. The French bootly served ice-
creani, and the Swcdish, iu their quaint costumes, served a lunch which was a very unique affair, as it was composed of national dishes, all daintily prehad a display of finc embroideries and textile goods; at the Persian, perfumery and flowers were oftered, and refreshing draughts of lemonade were ladled
the fair attendants; at the Spanislı, dusky oyed senoritas sold grapes, raisins, $n n t s$,
tropical frnits and olive oil; next to thi ras a representation of the frozen north Russia, with a fine clisplay of furs, rugs, ctc., and farther on Scandinaria offered cles in wooden goods, but somo exquisite wood carvings. The German booth, pre sided over by red-cheeked, flaxen-haired fraus and frauliens, was headquarters for and Italy lad a display of fine art work, paintings, etc., not the least attractive feature being tho young girls in (ireek the Gypsy wiss booth sold candics and a chief attraction. The Turkish booth was
flour enough to make a stiff batter; beat rery thoroughly and set where the yeast may be kept more than warm, almost lot, in fact; but do not scald it. With an ordinary fire a warming clcset or in oven is the best place. If your store is without these conveniences set the dish of reast inside a larger one and fill the and fill the sace betweon with water which uay be kept warm by adding a little more lot water as often as necessary
to keep the temperature about $130^{\circ}$ Fahr. Notice this first difference. Hop yeast rather too cool than too hot. Salt-rising, rather too warm (not scalding) than too cool. If salt-rising yeast sours, let it alone; no power on earth can do anything with it in the bread line; mix it with sour milk and use it for pancakes or hiscuit, using a little more shortening than if the retting was all milk. Sour salt-rising yeast is easily told, the bubbles are all about the same size, it looks light but does not raise any more, there is a funny acid smell. In good yeast, bubbles are of all sizes, strong smell of yeast, but nothing acid about it and wheu once on the raise, it comes quickly, and stops for nothing, not even the top of the dish, hence requires close watching iu about fire or six hours from the time of setting. If at ally time you should see water standing on lop of the yeast, stir in more flour (you did not get enough in at first), beat thoroughly again. Some flour- seems to thicken quicker than other. When the salt-rising yeast is light, prepare the sponge by scalding a pint of flour with as much hot water as you wish for wettiug; when cooled to the temperature of the

reast, add it, and flowr to inake a stiff
batter; put where it will be as warm batter; put where it will be as warm as before and when this has raised, it is the difference make about as hard as cookie dough; then take off enough dough for one loaf at time and knead it with as little flour as can be used, and not have it stick to the e board. Of course there must he flour enough so you can handle the dough without too much sticking; knead quickls, and when the little blisters begin to show on the surface and the loaf feels smooth and velvety under your hand, it may be put in the tin. Don't overdo the matter, as young friend of mine did, and roll it up as soft as cookie dough without the proper kneading, thinking if it were softerthe better'; she would certainly leat her "missus." It should be kneaded until the blisters show, and feels smooth; aud 10 more flour used than is necessary for this. It should be done as rapidly as possible to keep the dough from being chilled by long standing away from the fire; and think one can do it better to take off a loaf at a time, and will not be in danger of getting in too much flour. In the morning, when your hop jeast is light, sift in all the flour you think necessary; mix up quickly, and t should be hard enough to knead on an unfloured molding-board for ten minutes without sticking. If it sticks, add more four, until you can knead it without the flour on the board.
Here is the great difference. In hop yeast, use all the flour the sponge will take up. In salt-rising use as little as is necessary to gire tho proper kneading. When the hop yeast loaf is sufficiently kneaded (it should also feel smooth and velrety under the hand), place it back in the bread-pan, and whell three times its original size, cut off into loaves, handling as little as possible, and using no more flour. Think it is better to loll the dough ue way, as too much twisting and turning at this point injures the grain, and the bread will not be flaky as you see the bakers' bread always is.

In hop bread you liave these stages:
Sponge at uight, large loaf, loaves in the
tin. In salt-rising you lave: The yeast, sponge, loaves in the till. Now both are donble their size, put in a domble their size, jut in a hot oren, and fourths of an honr, and the hop hread in one hour. A great deal of success lics in the bakiug. A fire should be started loing
cnough before the bread is ready to go in cnough before the bread is ready to go in the oven, so that the oven may be sulficiently heated to arrest the rising process at ouce, and then an even, steady fire kept
 dy to raise for the last time; when fourths of an honr, and the hop hread in
the tins and covered tightly with the bread－clotl．Hop bread is turned out， and a wet cloth shonld be rubbed all over
the upper crust before it is rolled np in the bread－clotll．This wetting the crust makes it more tender．Any help or ad－ vice will be gladly given to anyone de－ siring the same．

GYpsy．
The valentine Id send thee，dear，
Not only now，but all the year
Is，that thy life may ne＇er be troubled，
And all thy choicest blessings doubled

## SWEDISH EMBROIDERY．

As bags of every description are so much in vogue，we give something quite Cw in the way of their adornment
This one is made of pale，brown leather with applications of cloth，in moss green， pale blue and a reddish brown．
The band all around and across the mid－ dee is of greet，the large discs and three－ pointed leaf，and the small discs at the corners and along the middle band is of the blue；the large points and s
The green is held on by a waving line of silver thread couched on with white silk the large points and discs of brown are held by gold thread．
Sinall spangles of silver attach it in the center．The knots in the large discs are mate of silver cord in French knots．The green cord．

## LET US REST．

Not long ago I saw a pretty piece of fancy work．＂I will describe it for the readers of the Farm and Fireside，＂I thought，but while examining it there came to my soul an utter revulsion o feeling．＂No，＂was my final decision， will tell them to let fancy work alone！＂
After．Charles Lamb had spent thirty After Charles Lamb had spent thirty－ ness，years of his life in a res retired on a pension．He wrote of his coming leisure with exulta－ timon．He said，＂I shall stroll about as pur－ poseless as an idiot．＂
The phrase strikes one by its novelty Vo laugh at it．We think it over．The more we ponder，the more we like it．No thought of the past，no care for the future no repentance over sins，no resolutions for good works．No attention to the fact that our clothes are shabby，no planning for new．Not a care as to what we shall have for the next meal．No canning of fruit No fancy work．Rest，perfect rest！Bet－ ter than rest！Strolling about out of
doors，taking in the sunshine，breathing in the clean air．The picture makes idiocy desirable．
But why should an idiot monopolize these benefits？Is it wise to be careworn？ Does it prove our good sense to be troub－ led about many things？Have you not noticed that the women who have the most wealth－consequently the biggest houses，the finest furniture and all the things women imagine they need－are the very persons who have no free，joyous， ＂purposeless，＂hours？This thing of ane－ sous care is a habit，and its opposite nay become one which it would be well for us to cultivate．
I may be mistaken，but it seems to me that fancy work adds to a woman＇s care


She cannot positively rest，physically while she keeps her ten fingers in motion sewing or knitting；and if the object in had．involves any measurement it de hands exercise of the brain as well．Then there is the excitement of wishing to get
it done，the strain to accomplish a certain stint．
Certain women say if they can daily take a nap of only ten minutes it proves a
great refreshment．If we could gain this
＂purposeless＂mood it would be as ben finial as sleep，perhaps more so ；for while our faculties were lying free，unexerted，
they might be open to the chance infin－ once of some happy，outer touch，as the eolian harp responds to the passing breeze and gives forth unexpected and exquisite music．
Let us rest．
Kate Kaufman
FASHION BITS FOR THE GIRLS
For home wear，girls are making very lovely aprons of silk，muslin or white wool，trimmed with lace and bands o Roman embroidery，or embroidered in butterflies in outline．

For the neck trimming of home dresses， collars formed of velvet flowers laid one over the other，and matching the tint of the dress．
A pansy veiling will have a circlet of pour－
ole and yellow pansies stitched dress，sprays of holly aud her res，on white forget－me－nots， and roses on pale blue or par ale violets．

On a great many of the prettiest dresses there is marked use of black velvet ribbons，in
and loops．
The fancy，too，of loops o ribbon at the neck is again re jived．
The color of all colors this winter is turquoise blue bright pink and corn color The most elegant evening dresses are of broadcloth rimmed with the same ma－ trial in pale colors．
Ostrich feathers as a trim－ ming are used more than ever；arranged upon a piece of net and worn as a plastron， they make a very effective ac－ toilet

Full，deeply－quilled ruche of illusion，dotted with che－ nille，are brought on for the neck，but they are only in tended for house wear．Some ladies show their poor taste by wearing them outside a cloth jacket for street wear． Lace and fluffy accessories wear and dressy occasions． Linen should be worn with cloth or fine bands of silk．

## Broadcloth for dresses

 comes in all shades．From pale pink，corn color，scarlet color．They are very wide and are $\$ 2.50$ and $\$ 3.00$ per yard．Seven yards is the Handsome serge in all col irs are $\$ 2.50$ a yard． dress wears equal to this．Iis far more desirable than silk．Buttons made of the dress inaterial are much used； they range in price from 25 to 40 cents per dozen，made to order．From three to four dozen are used on a dress．Up the front of the waist，on the coat－tail backs，on the inside seams of the arm from wrist to elbow．For a business dress serge is un－ surpassed，and a good one ought to last a year：
For dresses of soft materials the bottom of the skirt is finished with a wide puff， the upper skirt cut in squares or points to fall over this，the edges being bound with the material．
Plaids and high sleeves are in high favor．
A very deep poke hat，with not much back to it，trimmed up the back with black plumes and a little touch of yellow， a black feather band around the rim out－ side and a gold cord underneath，formed part of a very stylish costume．
Everybody this winter tried to have a shoulder cape．：They are very desirable，as they can be，thrown off in a warm house easily，which is an improvement on the sealskin sacque．The better qualities come from $\$ 20$ to $\$ 40$ ，and should be a good fit to look well．With the high collar coming up to the ears，and a big hat worn with them，a pretty girl looks unusually pretty and a plain one more attractive．


To Pickle Pork．－Cut the pieces about four inches wide in strips．Turn them round in a stone jar and cover with salt； alternating a layer of meat and a layer of coarse salt．Let it make its own brine． Cover it and it will keep well．
To Mi Water Colors．－There is no way except to use the water and the paint You must soak your water color paper so s to have it damp to receive the paint Tube Roses．－These bulbs should be kept in a warm place．They will not bloom until they are three years old．

## DYEING．

Perhaps no art is of more value to the country housekeeper than a knowledge of how to dye and renovate old clothes． Dyeing is the ever ready resource of a slender wardrobe，＂says a noted writer on economical matters，and we have found i so．It is an art well worth learning；by

Theories are good，but practical demon－ strations are so much better that we are glad to give our readers the benefit of the experience of sone Decatur（Ill．）house holders，in their experiment with the co operative housekeeping system．Fifty－ tor er；biome together；a kitchen and necessary help ere secured，with a paid housekeeper to och housewife（of which there is one for each week of the year）takes her turn for week in superintending the housekeep ing－buying the supplies，arranging the menu for the week，keeping the accounts， the husbands are satisfied，as the total cost for service and supplies，including al the luxuries of the season，is but $\$ 2.50$ per week for each person；the wives are for fifty－one weeks，out of the year，from
all the housekeeper＇s cares and responsi all the housekeeper＇s cares and responsi－
bilities，leaving them ample leisure for self－culture and the gratification of their individual tastes and ambitions，besides， what is still more important，time to their children．Of her newly acquired liberty and opportunities，one woman wittily says：＂In this way a woman can take a trip around the world，if she wishes before her turn to housekeep comes again．＂
Verily，a new era has dawned for houses keepers and housekeeping．－S．I．IM．，in July Good Health．
Superfluous hair removed in 20 minutes，
without injury to the skin，by Poudre－Dissolv－ ant，il．00 per bottle；put up poudre－Dissolv－
Lotion Co．，Springfield，Ohio．

## USEFUL FOR HOUSEKEEPERS．

table of measures.
spoonful
Two salt－spoonfuls，one coffee－spoonful． Three teaspoonfuls，one tablespoonful． Four tablespoonfuls，one wine－glass． Two wine－glassfuls，one gill． Two gills，one cupful．
Two cupfuls，one pint
Two cupfuls，one pint．
Twenty－five drops of liquid make one
Teaspoonful．
One tablespoonful of salt，one ounce． One tablespoonful（heaping）of brown or granulated sugar，one ounce．
Two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar； ne ounce．
One heaping tablespoonful of sifted
flour，one ounce． Three tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate weigh one ounce．
One quart of sifted flour weighs one

## pound．

One pint of soft butter weighs one pound． Two coffee－cups of powdered sugar weigh one pound．
One and one hal

## One a

 Two and a half cups of brown sugar．weigh one pound；of lump loaf sugar， one quart is one pound．
Ten ordinary－sized eggs make one Tweuty－five pounds of ciried apples Sixty pounds of dried beans make one bushel．
Thirty－three pounds of dried peaches

## Nervons Debility，Weakness，\＆C．

㫦
WINCHESTER \＆CO．Chemists

## DO YOU OWN TOKOLOGY

## 

 stances with happiest results．I cannot sa，
enough in its praise．I ask every woman：
Have you read TOKOLOGY－if not，then get Have you read TOUKOLOGY－if not，then get
it at once－its value cannot be estimated in money．Mrs．
for TOMOLOG．
IT you must ＇It you
it Is，ne
read．＇
read．
Prepaid 82.75
161 La Sal
its use long－worn garments，rusty rear，can be restored and remade to las et longer；or new ones of delicate colors be readily renewed．Light colored stock ings，no longer fashionable，can be given rich dark or black shades；silk lace or rib－
hons too yellow for wear，feathers injured seemingly beyond reclaiming，gloves soiled and faded，can all be made to look new．

All woolen goods dye well．Silk，while never looks quite as well as when new， an be very nicely colored so as to ans， but purposes．Irish poplin color wort usually shrink considerably．Half
worics of a dark color，may be bleached so as to take light coloring by dipping in a bath of chloride of lime，then well rinsed．In coloring，care must be ken to do the work properly．Soft water is best，and plenty of it should be used The dyeing should always be done in a easel of sufficient size to spread out the grease and dirty spots should be removed from the garments．They should be well scoured with soap and water and then rinsed and dipped in warm，clear water Many country housekeepers prepare rouble and is mistaken economy．The various prepared dyes kept by all drug gists，aside from their convenience，do t

The color card accompanying each pack－ of dye will show wanted；and with care，any woman cal soon learn to color wit
to professional dyers．
Many－times，persons wishing to dye are a loss to know what colors wine aye of such we annex the following
Light green will dye pretty shades of n，crimson and blat ； brown will dye crimson，dark green and black；drab will dye scarlet，purple，blue， crimson，green，stone and black；laveuder， darker light pink and gray will color any reels and black，if dingy and faded，can be renewed by dipping in dye of the same color．

> Eliza R．Parker．

## COOPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING

－
 Louise Long Christie．

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(A) It Efintsphotid.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
As a class, there is no other than our effort to know their dutr and do it; and as a class there is no other so little apprecito say one half their energies are speut in counteracting the effects of defective home training, order and obedience being neces
sary to the dissemination of knowledge Without obedience there can be no order mithout order there cau be uo attention, wasted, no matter how efficieut or earn our teachers are graded or trained to th highest order of education, if they mus spend their time in training the children obedience? Take, for instance, some children who at home never obey withou the fear of a whip, whose sensibilities physical impulses-all the higher faculties warfed. To eudearor to apply the refined principles of educatiou to such a mind is grinding process to smooth down the coarse features.
Therefore, if we would receire the full enefit of the abilities of our public school in training aud fitting our children to reeive the instruction.
Disobedience and insolence are demoral zing, and unless orercome in the school the whole institution must suffer the bad neglectful of their duty will oppose the teacher's efforts, thus making more inefIt is because of these conditions that our teachers fail so often in results, which
they hare every qualificatiou to attain, were the couditions farorable. This is a grave matter for parents to consider, one
that should find a place iu erery Alliance telligence can devise is brought to bear in the process of education. Should not
something practical on the part of parents be also instituted to prepare the children
to receire the beuefits? Am I my brother's keeper? Yes. So
loug as your children are thrown into intimate and daily intercourse with his, ng of his childreu conceru you? Whethe for his moral conditiou, does it lessen the from the public schools to aroid these ininto citizenship, reach you in a more ag-
sravated sense? Hence the law of selfpreserration makes us our brother's
keeper. It would be well for parents to these methods of education discussed, and

WINTER BISCUIT.
Sonnetimes when wro get tired of ligh bread, instead of making brcad, I add a again; work it down again, then put away and bake without waiting for them to rise, make most delicious biscuits, and the
dougl will keep sweet and grow better if

$\qquad$
sugar in the juice of two lemons, beat two
eggs rery light, add one cup of water and mix well; add a piece of butter the size o small egg; cook till thick (
Lemon Pie.-Take the juice and grate ind of a lemon, oue cup of hoiling water ne cup of sugar, oue large spoouful o ittle cold water and boil all together Bake crust same as for cream pie and Beat the white of an egg to a stiff froth pie and place in the orcu for a minut ntil the egg is cooked. tart rariety of apples, pare, core and f not thoroughly cooked up mash them , and for each teacup of apples, add all the time, for fifteen miuutes, or until it looks clear and hardcns when cold. After
moving from the fire, flaror with extract lemon, and put it in small, wide will be perfectly colorless and will slice ff beautifully
pples, cuterpliag.-Pare good, tar Take a dough same as for soda the cores and off a piece, about enough for a biscuit fll the carity with sugar, and with floured hands roll the dough around the apple ightly, and put in a baking-pan, learin plenty of room for them to rise without
touching each other; then put tro spoon fuls of flour, a cup of sugar, a lump of butter size of an egg, all mixed up smoot dd a fert pieces of lemon peel or pour on boiling water, and when thin enough pour around the dumplings
$\qquad$


## CO-OPERATIVE LAUNDRY

laundry was organized by about fifty wo men in Chicago. It was a crude, blunde ing affair in which hand labor and ma uccess. The work was well done, both half, and the work was brought to a satis
factory system. A few years since about
combined, and assisted the intelligen
holds to organize, in her hired honse,
The woman was Euglish, a wido
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
beautiful whiteness and smoothness b

Thursday night of erery week. For som
they mended and repaired. Other fam lies joined the organization, until it num nothing to be laundered after uine o'clock piece of clothing out of their house by fuel, bluing, soap and whaterer else wa needed, by the wholesale, thus getting the
most for their mouey, and hired transicu additional help when necessary.
Not only did these three women make ring, but they maintained
desirable part of the city,
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have diff

## (9)w sumbly gttenom.

M

## THE COMING GLORY.

 the splendors of the glory Which we hope cre long to share, Shall appear divlnely fair. Oh, how gloriousOh, what gifts shall yet be granted, Palns and crowns and robes of white,
When the lope for which we pauted Bursts upon our gladdened sight;
And our Savior
Makes us glorious through his mlght.
Of that louged-for nuptlal day,
When our heaveuly Bridegroom
In his kingly, co
Brlde and Bride

NTALKING THAT IS TAKING. Man who can talk well, and has sagacity enough
to use his gift for the adto use his gift for the adiuterests, need ever be poor. To the inheritor of conversational gifts are not, perhaps, a matter of much importance. Wealth is a special pleader which requires no assistance from
art or uature to win consideration in society; and the veriest stanmerer and blunderer that ever ised tlie parts of speech need not despair of popularity and prase spoon in his mouth, instead of a silvery tongue. His money will speak for him, easily procured, if you have the gold Wherewith to purchaso thein.
To him, however, who has to make his if we ulay the world, verbal magnetisn assistance. Let the poor man thus endowed cultivate his faculty carefully and use it judiciously, and it will be sure to enrich him. If he has plenty of executive
ability, as well as an agreeable fluency and a convincing way of putting things, so much the better. Hundreds of profitable and-praiseworthy objects fall to the being placed in an attractive light by their originators.
Ferdinand and Isabella shook their beads at first at the idea of sending a squadron into unknown seas in search of
a new coutinent, but Columbus talked them into it; nay, uore, by the irresistible eloquence of inspired talkers the Christian
religion was established, and were it not that they have been talked into it by earnest exponents of truth, thousands who are now yoyaging towards a brighter and Castile and Aragon, would hare missed the heavenward track.

## GOD'S CHISELS.

Look at the artist's chisel. Most certainly it carves the statue. The artist cannot carre without his chisel. Yet immade to carve and that it is its function, trying to carve alone: It lays itself against the hard marble, but it has neither strength nor skill; it has no force to drire
itself in, and if it had it does not know which way it ought to go. Then we can imagine the chisel full of disappointment. "Why cannot I carve?" it cries. Then the artist comes and seizes it. The chisel ldys itself into his hand and is obedient to him. That obedience is faith. It opens and the hard steel. Thought, feeling, imagination, skill, flow down from the deep chambers of the artist's soul to the
chisel's edge. The sculptor and the chisel are not two, but one. It is the unit which they make that carves the stone.
Wtatues are bit the chisel to carve God's we must do the work. Our hands must touch men's lives and sare them. Our lips must speak the words that shall con-
viet sinners of their sins, point penitent ones to the Lanmb of God, comfort the sortempted, the struggling and the weary Christian mother, the teacher, the Buthild into the beauty of the Lord. of the great artist. The artist necds his
chisel; Christ has chosen to use the human
hand. But the chisel can do nothing, must soize it and the chisel must lay itself into his hand and be obedient to him. We must field ourselves together to
Christ and let him use us. Then his power, his wistom, his skill, his thought, his lovo shall flow through our soul, our brain, our heart, ofr fingers. That is working by faith.-Phillips Brooks.

## WHAT IS NEWS?

An ingenious editor of a largo and successful daily, who would be recoguized as one of tho best newspaper men in the United States if his nime were mentioned, recently had occasion to employ some whom he called into his samctum and, paying no attention to their letters of recommendation, gavo each one of them a writing-pad, at the head of which tras the question, "What is news?"
"Half an bour to answer that question, young gentlemen, then I shall know how to make my choice."
Thero was some lively scratching for thirty minutes, and the result of the
newspaper exanination was intensely interesting. Some of the answers of the successful competitors are suggestive. Here are a fow of them:
"News is anything that the general public ought to know."
"ry usual or very unusual.
"Yews is the very unusual."
"News is the daily record of the human race put iuto convenieut shape for the public."
every twenty-four hours in embryo" News is whatever the public will read and pay for."
'News is anything from Jones' arrival in town to the fall of an empire
curs; not what is imagined
"News is the truth concerning men, nations and things. That is, truth concerning them which is helpful, or pleasant, or usef
know."
This last definition pleased the editor very much. It is a serious question whether even a small per cent of what is papers, would staud the test of that definition.

## DO NOT BE A SLAVE.

Why will you kecp caring for what the world says? Try, oh try, to be no longer of the comfort of freedom from it-it is bliss. All this caring for what people will
say is from pride. Hoist your flag and abide by it. In an infinitely short space Therefore, if you are misjudged, trouble to put yourself right? You have no idea what a great deal of trouble it will save you. Roll your burden on him and he will make straight your mistakes. He will set you right with those with whom
you have set yourself wrong. Here am I, a lump of clay; thou art the potter. Mold me as thou in thy wisdom wilt. Nover miud my cries. Cut iny life off-so be it; prolong it-so be it. Just as thou wilt, during the trial. Oh, the comfort that comes from this!-Gen. Gordon.
THE FIRST THING TO BE DONE.

THE FIRST THING TO BE DONE. It is sad to see with what unbelief the prophecies of our Lord are received; what little weight they carry to all out of the church, and to too many in the church. An unusual and prolonged darkness sets the whole world in a tremor, thinking that the whole world is coming to an end and that the day of judgment is at the door. If the day of judgment is such a terror, and such a terror it most assuredly will
be to those unprepared to meet it, would it not be the part of wisdom to make a preparation for it, the first thing to be
done? It is a matter of little difficulty to done? It is a matter of little difficulty to
those consenting to the terms, which most liberal. A refuge is provided for all who will accept it-accessible to all-sufficient for all who will enter at once. To
such, the judgment day, come winen it
$\qquad$

PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE ANCIENTS. Rosilini, a celebrated hierologist, says: 'Philologists, astronomers, chemists, painters, architects, physicians, must return to Egypt to learn the origin of
language and writing; of the calandor language and writing; of the calandor
and solar motiou; of the cutting ofgranite with a copper chisel and of giving elas-
ticity to a copper sword; of nuaking glass ticity to a copper sword; of making glass
with the variegated hues of the rainbow; of moving single blocks of polished syenite nine hundred tons in weight any distance round and pointed with masonic preround and pointed with masonic pre-
cision, unsurpassed at tho present day and antecedent by two thousand year before the Dorisns are known in history

## and of practical Luowledye of anatomy

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## Glraning

JUST LIKE GROWN FOLKS. Said little Grace to little Bess, I guess Ill make my doll a dress,
Said little Bess to little Grace, Said little Bess to little Grace,
' 1 think you'd better wash its face, "Wash its face, indeed!" cried GraceIn conscious wisdom she gre

## Just put on grease and lots of powder.' - New York Epoch.

## razor sore.

## "Tes," said a Pearl street barber as he

 was shaving me the other day, "we often razors to be fixed up. Almost any man with a steady hand can infty can keep his razor in decent condition. The first reason is that amateurs wear all the temper out of their razors by excessive strapping, and thebetter the steel the easier it is affected in this way. The only remedy is to let it alone. Put away the raze the skin and give a good rest. Then use it again and in all probability modern sharing sets have as many razors as there are days in the week, and on the
handle of each is engraved the name of a day. If the rotation is kept up very little sharpening is needed. I have known men talk of pet razon whory day for ever so many years; if they would let those lie by for a while they
would find a welcome improvement. The second cause of the trouble is bearing on the razor while sharpeuing it. Cou never
want to attempt to put on an edge before shaving. When you are through, rub the
blade a few times lightly on a plain leather strap, which uced not cost above a quarter, water craze is exploded now, and professionals do ju
water as hot.

## BLacking stoves. Every good housekeeper dislikes to see

## the grlmy hands acquired in the process

$\qquad$ any wounan who does kitchen work, and bands dainty. As a rule, far too much blacking, such as is sold for eight cents, If more blacking is nsed, it will not be hould be, but remain as a fine dust, to be afterward blown about the kitchen a cause a generally griny appearance, resh coat of black sloould not be applied ftener than once a month, when the flues of the stove thoroughly brushed out. Be fore putting on new blacking, the old

## coat must now be applied and the store

 thorouglily polished.The edges of the stove, if they are o cleaned like a steel knife, with sapolio or brick-dust. The nickel knobs and other nickel parts of the stove must be rubbed
bright with a chamois skin or old, shrunken flannel. An ordinary paint and
whiting brush is one of the best things with which to apply blacking to a store.
A stiff brush, such as is used for this purpose, is the best brush for polishing the polishing-brush each morniug, just after kindling the fire. Keep an old cloth grease spot as sooll as it occurs. If the il put hate, a ce drops of kerosene them. The ground edges and nickel work least once a week, besides the monthly cleaning when the stove is blacked

The chrysonthemur ins.
$\qquad$
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$\qquad$
$\qquad$
from Jopan, one which bids fir to rival
the more fragile creations of the green
house. Dwarfed trees, strange, stunted, nome-like plants, set in the artistic, por elain pots of that land of art and ion, will be used for dinner-table and
house decoration. Already they are omploying them in London houses, and $n$ doubt in time they will appear liere, sup erseding the familiar rubber plants and palm, and giviug that oue note of verna well-composed roo

## A NEEDED ACCOMPLISHMEN

The gift of one good voice, clear enunci-
tion, correct pronunciation, in every
fe fifty per cont if such raluation placed on so spiritual a family posses ion; the gain that rould result in the ncrease of general intelligence to eac family is incalculable. It seems a great pity that when so much money is spent on pomplishments that really minister to the student's development ouly, more at accomplishment of elocution, not desirabl tudent mas rent of elocution; not that the or she may read in private for the conmon evelopment of the intelligence of the amily.-C

## THE BENEFIT OF COFFEE

Dr. I. N. Lore, of St. Louis, in a pape or fire or in favor of taking a cup of strong, black
wo glasses of hot water, before rising very morning, at least an hour befor reakfast. The rarious secretions wer n hour later a hearty meal was enioy and the day's labor was begun favorabl no matter how the duties of the day and night preceding might have drawn upon the system. Another cup at four in the ergies for many hours. In this way the full effect was secured. If, along with this, the proper diet were taken at the proper times-and the ideal diet for those who
make large drafts upon their nervous systems and expected to have them honored, is hot milk-and at least eight hours
almost unlimited.

## THE ART OF LEAVING

When Mme. de Stael risited Weimar with the arowed intention of intellectuall apturing the literary lions of the day Goethe and Schiller-she made one fatal mistake; she stayed too long. Goethe bright person, but she ought to know when it is time to $g$

The art of learing is less understood by romen than by men. The habitsof busi ness, the recognized fact that to a business
man time is money, the throng and press nd exactness of business make men who live in cities the best ing quickly and neatly. A business man social call is usually a model of good man ers in this respect. When he has said there is to hear, he takes his hat, says presence without giving any time or hance for the too-often tedious and em barrassing commonplaces of mutual invitations and promises to call again, which seem to be a kind of social formula with women. In striking contrast with this he parting word of an intervie

## ,ommencing to leare, seem tempo

 rarily to abandon thelr purpose, and thelinger as though it was a kind of compli ment to the risiting party to appear loth Who does not dread the visitor who starts, then thinks of something else to ay; rises, and then thinks of anothe the door, and most probably holding the door, and most probably holding brilliancy that threatens his lealth and that of his host or hostess, by long detain ing of both in a cold dranght while he and politeness of the risitor, who vainly strives by assenting instantly to every proposition to end the interview and tention.

## T is said that Mrs. Bonanza Maekay is adrertising. rerrards for the detection adrertising, rerrards for the detection of the person who circulated th infamous story that she once took in

 lots of people like this. But think of ita woman ashamed of having done honest work when poverty left no alternative monstrous thing, too. The people, whos$\qquad$ has been due to faithfulness in
beginnings, are legion, and most of
small beginnings, are legion, and most of
them are proud of it. Worcester has such
people. One of its honored citizens to
day is a man who, when a boy, walked
into Worcester with his brother. They
had tramped all the way from Maine They founded one of the most famous en terprises of the world and their name is tended the bounds of trade. One is dead now; he died honored and respected The other still lives and is active in hi business. He has represented his ward in he has done good with his money. He had not money enongh to pay his far into the city. Worcester glories in the spunk of boys like these and so does erery Mackay thus advertises herself as having reached the pinnacle of snobbery, it dis gusts decent people and outrages the idea
of the republic.-Light, Worcester, Mass SCRAPS.
Almost everyone has at some time o or his life started a scrap-book; almost ereryone has giren it upafter accu mulat-
ing a mass of matter pasted in a chaotie

## manner in a book too large for use. The collection of scraps on subjects in


the advantage of such collections been cities which ruake a business of collecting ing them from all the papers, magazines and journals of the day. Some are inter ested in one thing aud some in anotherpeople of our time, or those who wish to
consider themselres so, employ one of these bureaus to collect paragraphs which
may be written about them: a plan which is really necessary to one who finds it im public. There are also people who mak a business of arranging scrap-books, and
who hare a talent for doing this satisfac
The only way to collect and keep scraps is to derote one book or receptacle to a lished now, of a convenient size, and la-
belled with anr subject rou desire. You an addition to your book shelves. You may collect articles on the woman or selections; and uany of the "strays" of
the newspaper corners are among the sweetest gems in the language; or you may collect jokes-and an immense If Jou have books deroted to four with your scraps put in with flour o photographer's paste, you have something
which is handy for refcrence, and in valuable in its way for the purposes which

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RESEMBLANCE.
When the roses are ln flower,
Kissed by sun and kissed by sho
Will I gather onc for thee?
Roses red are like thy lips,
Pink ones match thy finger tlps;
If a white onc I can find,
'Twill be the emblem of thy min
Such a one I'll send to thee; Such a one I'll send to thee;
Wear it, sweet, and think of me.
$-E . G_{.}$, ., in Young Ladies'
ight labor-Cleanlug the lamps.
A Capital fellow-The millionaire.
Enough is altrays a litte more than wo
have.
For a Disordered Lifer try beechay's
Provide a dry and comfortable shelter for
SAVE the middle grains of the finest ears of corn for seed.

## Gray halr indicates the vessels are weakening.

When the lips crack or chap apply, whtha soft llnen cloth, citron cream.
Cocos butter is used to nourish and soften the skin aud to prevent sunburn. women lovable and men admirable. the uuion. Iowa stands a good second.
Time is money, they say. And we have often
observed that it takes a good deal of money to have a good time.
Salt will curdle new milk; so in preparing
custard and porridges, salt should not be added until the last thlng.

A Little borax, put into the water in which will prevent them from fading
Thele are sixty-two national and inter-
national orgauizations of labor in the United States, according to the latest reports.
CARPETS may be greatly brightened hy first sweeping thoroughly and then going over
them with a clean cloth, wet in clear salt Water.
AIFER all, the only real difference hetween laughing and crying is that in one case th
corners of the month turn up, while in th other they turn down.
$\qquad$ with the circus." He bought tickets for two. ing void?' I can't understand what it
possibly be." She-"Why, I should thiuk ought to know. Have you never had
headache?" It was Washington Irving who said that
"with every exertion, the best of meu can do
but a moderate amount of gond, but it seems. but a moderate amount of gond, but it seem
in the power of the most coutemptible in
dividual to do incalculable mischief." WHEN sou make a mistake, don't look back at it long. Take the reason of the thlng iuto t:ckes are lessons of wisdom. The past cannot A Colored man named Frank Roberts has ander H. Stevens, rice-president of the Con-
federacy, and is fitting it up for his own resldence. Mr. Roberts owns some of the finest
business property ln Marietta, Ga. "Cheap Lands and Homes in Keutucky, TenLouisiana" is the Title of a Pamphlet lssued by D. G. Edwards, Cincinnati, Ohio, General Pas-
senger and Ticket Agcut Queen \& Crescent Route, containing correet County map of tbese
States. Mailed free on application, to any address.
NotHing opens so wide a door to vlee, to
erime, crime, to evil habits of every descrlption, as
the absence of occupation. The downward course of many a promising jouth, the ruin of many a hopeful life, may be distinctly traced
to the void caused by having nothing definite and positive to do. The faculties must be active, the energies must be at work, and if
not employed for good, they will be for evil.
IT ls comparatively seldom that au intimacy, capable of producing perfect sympathy, is
formed between persons of very different ages. Every year changes, in some degree, the focus
with which we look upon men and upon the world, a blow which nearly kills a man at twenty only wounds him at forty, and at sixty Western cfclones are indeed curlousthings.
The editor of the Tomvllie Call vouches for The editor of the Tomvlle Call vouches for
the fact that a cyclone blew into his office last week, threw the set type all over on the com-
posing stone, locked up the forms, whirled them onto the elevator, ferked them clear through the press and printed seven hun-
dred copies before the force could get control whole thing was the misplacing of a patent Whole thing was the misplacing of a patent col. next reading matter." "Briug on your

INTENTIONALLY MISUNDERSTOOD Chappie-"It's very disagreeable when a fel-
lah gees lnto soclety to meet one's trades-Cynicus-"Why, they don't dun you before

## MRS. PARTINGTON IN MAINE.

The Malnc Mr. and Mrs. Partiugton are stil n deck. One lady just returned from Boston informs the neighbors that she "rode upstairs
in a refrigerator and had her clothes washed in a refrigerator and had her clothes washed
at a foundry." A Malne man recentiy rose in at a foundry." A Maine man recentipal meetlng and solemnly announced that "for reasons unknown to himself he de-
sired to resign." An old lady in Bath recently mortified her relatives intensely. At a grand dinner she overheard a lady guest politely
answer to the wielder of the carving-knlfe that it was immaterial which portlon she had. old lady, after an appreciatlve glance, "guessed that she would have a small hunk offin the Immaterial."-Lewiston Journal.

## SHOE BLACKING AND COLD FEET

old and begrimed with blacking, you whll ascertain that the feet will be cold," remarked the old-tlme shoe-seller. "Then it is time to cast aside the sloes and use them to wear he
neath arctlcs, or for some other purpose. neath arctlcs, or for some other purpose. you want to keep your shoes in good condition you should use vaselne on them often. The
life will be kept in the leather: and, if rightl applied, you can shinc the footwear just a used. Put it on at night when taking off th will as well serve the purpose and keep you shoes and boots in good shape, imparting much greater warm thacking and the
life in the leather. mences to cake on the shoes, wash them with
plaiu water, no soap."-Shoe and Leather Facts. $\frac{\text { plaiu water, no soap. "RIVER, BY ORDER. }}{\text { " }}$
One of the annoyances of a commander's
llfe is a subordinate officer who discusse life is a subordinate officer who discusse so and cscape punishment.
whose teudency was to south and south-west side," an amusing story is told in "Campaigning with Crook."
Colonel Royal, commanding a cavalry brigade, ordered this officer to "put that battalion in camp on the other side of the
river, facing east." The officer marched his command to the spot, hut, as Colonel Royal
soon saw, instead of obeying instructions, began carrying out his own ideas pnt spurs to his horse, dashed
stream and reined up alongside "Didn't I ouder you, sir" $h$ of the office your battalion in camp along the river, facing "Yes, sir; but this ain't a river. It's only reek," answered the hair-sphitter.
"Creek, sir? It's a river-a rlv "Creek, sir? forth, a from this

## TONY'S COMPLAINT

Upon a certain southern plantation, befor the lato war, there was among the negroes attend to a little over-shot mill, ground the meal used upo nhe where wa He was a constitutional grumbler, neversatis fied that he got his share of anything. Between Tony and his master there existe a strong frlendshlp; they had been playmat into his master's ear the tale of his real or imaglned wrongs.
One summer an epidemlc of fever broke out for several weeks, and quarters. It prevailed died; but Tony's house was apart from the others, upon a high hill near the mill, and h One morning in the fall pestinence entirely had subsided, his master, sitting upon the gallery, saw Tony approaching, with his usua "Well, Ton'y" he sald, " "ow? You've been so lucky in ine matt fever, I expected to see you happy for once your llfe.
"Lucky?" growled Tony, "I don' see whar de luck is. Hyah's all dem other Niggahs be munts, havin'mo' physic den dey could hole down, while I'se been grindin' stlddy on da

## A handsome catalogue.

The catalogues issued in the differeut branclies of trade for 1891 show in many stances a decided improvement
1890 , hight as the standard of excel by some of them $\ln$ that year was. It ognized fact that the seed trade leads all oth ers iu the beauty and cost of these publications. Maule, Philadelphia, Pa., well illustrates th truth of the above statement. We notice in glancing through its pages that last year Mr. field and garden products raised from his seeds, and $\$ 1,000$ for the largest club orders for
for the current yiren. He repeats these offe


## grent guthirations.

Rhymes of Childiood, by James Whitcomb Riley. Price sl.25. Publlished by the Bowencollection of the poems of thls wonderful genius.
Prlce Llst Plke County Nurserles, Loulslana
Landreth's Garden Seeds, D. Landreth Kansas Seed House, F. Barteldes \& Co., LavQuarterly wholesale price list for marke gardeners and florlsts. Jobnsou \& Stokes, Phlladelphla, P

## Stover Mig. Co., Freeport, Ins., makers of "Ideal" Implements and hard ware specialtics.

 Price List Trees and Plants, grown hy John
## True Danvers Onion Seed.

$\qquad$

ing advertisements, as advertisers often<br>ing adve have diffe

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Whene'er 1 see her prettr face,
Low ore the fes-board bending, And watch her winning, girlish grace. And watch her winning, girish grace,
To this old ofte lening
A bribhter gleam of sun and light. I cant thinh, IIelelare,
That she's the girl with $\#$ hom I fight That she's the girl with Thom I ifght About my work and serear:
And as I watech her fingers pink, Fast Alyiug orer the keys,
Half tenderly sit and think Of what my jancy sees. And at the end of every day,
When she, with whom I're battled, Has gone, to her machine I say:
" \$o Tonder youl get ratled !":

## H

 GOING DOWN TO MARY'S.E was a qneer old man who
boarded the train at a small Two Yonng men, who were
probably his sons, bronght
him to the steps of the
 Mrs. Slimdiet-"What part of the chicken shall I gire yon, Mr, Goodfeed?"
Boarder-" "All but the neck."

Hunger is the best sauce, but it is unsatis-
factory to be compelled to waste it on poor
victnals.
The difference between repartee and impudence is the size of the man who says it.
Elmira Gazette. Go to the clock, thon smart yonth : Cousider
how, when it begins to get fast it always gets a setback.-Buø̈"alo Express.
The man who wrote, "Throw physic to the The man who wrote, "Throw physic to the for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Joung lads who blushed when she was asked
if she had not been conrting sleep.-Scotish if she had
The following $\pi$ ritten definition of the rord bachelor, was handed in by a fifth grade boy: Wants no wife nor can't get no wife."一Luling
Signal. Signal.
A cotton duck company in Baltimore has
gone ont of business. We shouldn't thlnk
there Would be any more demand for cotton
ducks than for gutta-percha chickens, but the
ducks than for gutta-percha chickens, but the
latter are frequently foisted on a purchaser.
The Arabs hare no "Hello!" in their lan-
guage. The nearest they come to it is to thror
a stone and hit a man in the back, and then ask him, as he turns around: "Doos it please
heaven to give you good health thismorning?" "Lor', chil! what you chewin' dat flour bar'l
top fur?"


aud Mary and the chídren are waiting. Come,

died while heslept-passed away so peacefully we were set stunued and grieving when Mary came hurrying into the car and shouted:
"Here he is. Here's our grandpa come to $=$ A VALUABLE TIMEPIECE.
The hands of the clock reached tivelve and a
dozen bells seemed to ring out the hour. "Gracious," exclaimed Cholly, "I had no idea
It was solate. Good-ninght."
The girl gazed after lim a moment and then
turned the hands back to 10 : 0 . "The man who invented this clock is a
genius," she remarked gently. "It hasn't
made a mistake set in detecting a bore and
scaring him awas. Science is truly ron-
 being on a honesmoon trip, she took one of
her childreu along."
First Worker (gloomily)-"Women are First worker (gloomily),
crovading into every department of industry
and lowrering our rages."


| Second Worker-"A cook."-N. Y. Teekly. "It was a brave act, yonng man," said the grateful father, with deep feeling. "At the peril of your life, you rushed into the burning building and sared my danghter. How can I "Would a couple of dollars be too much?" suggested the brave rescuer.-Chicago Tribune. At a Scotch fair a farmer was trying to engage a lad to assist on the farm, but would not flish the bargain until he bronght a characte from the last place; so he said, "Run and get it and meet me at the cross at four o'clock." The routh was up to time and the farmer you?" "Na," replied the youth, "but I've got yours, aud I'm no comin'."-Presbyterian Journal. <br> "Gire nie a large ham," said a customer, as "Yery sorry, sir, but I can't do it," replied the dealer. "Why not? You have plenty here, and I "Oh, that's very different. You asked me to "Oh,well, you needn't mind reaching it down. $\qquad$ <br> $\$ 3000$ 를 $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> And SOLID. Full |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

SHE KNEW.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
NOT EXACTLY A PASTIME.
$\qquad$
$\square$
waswt tis own.

What she kinew.

"I tell you the poor hare no chance.
I know some editors who reject poems for no ther reason than that they are poor." rooklyn Life.
"What did yourgirl gire you for Christmas? "And what did songire her?" HIS PROPER SPHERE. four son is snch a natural born liar, He lies too well for that. He should be plorer.'


## CENTS



## DONALD KENMEOY

## Of Roxdury, Massus says

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a gland; the Medical Discorery slides it right along, and rou find quick happiness from the first bottle. Perhaps its a big where, ready to fight. The Medical Discorery begins the fight, and rou think it pretty hard, but soon rou thank me for making something that has reached your
weak spot. Write me if you want to

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## urrent omment

Ire following is an extract from the
speech of the late Sccretary of the Treasury, William Windom, de livered the night of his death. To those
interested in the money question, we commend the study of his broad, liberal and sound policy:
The ldeal financial systen would be one that should furnish just euough of absolutely of trade and no more ; and that should bave elastictty of volume to adjust itself to the varying nece.ssities of the people. Could snch cominercial disasters which threaten our future might be avoided. These disasters have
atways come when unnsual activity in busluess lias caused an abnormal demand for money, as in tbe autumn, for the movement of our immense crops. There will always be
great danger at those times uuder any castsystem of currency, such as we now have which enabled the United States to disburse which $575,000,000$ in about two and a half montlis last autumn, I am firmly conviuced tbat the stringency, in August and September, would bave resulted in widespread fiuancial ruin. metbod can be devised, wbich will, in a larg degree, place the power of expansion and contraction in the hands of the people them currency may be found in our honded debt, whicb should, in my judgment, be in bearing a low rate of interest, and alway The quality of mportant than the quantit
Beld orsilverin ties of business, I am an earnest bi-metallst lies of business, I am an earnest bi-metalls I feel for the free and unlimited coinage of wise, by wbich such coinage shall be safe. But t is my firm conviction that for this country otmely disastrous, and that it would result, ism. I believe it would produce a swift and severe contraction and eventually reduce the dohlar ceases to have more value than th bullion lt contains, tbere will be little induce transportation will prevent its coming from abroad. How, then, will unlimited colnag value of silver?
The advocates of preseut free coinage insist perations, hut that the printiug-pressshal se set to work providing certificates, to be and sevent 5 -one and a quarter grains. When his consummation shan be reached, adopted under existing conditlons, the be ardent and impetuous lovers of silver wil King of Israel: "He that loveth silver shall

N the issue of Farm and Fireside for January 1, was published the Ocala Hiance and Industrial Union, frequently ealled the Southern Alliance. There is an other organiation of similar name with arge membership in the North and Wes This is the National Farmers' Alliance, and it held its eleventh annual convention last month at Omaha, Nebraska.
following resolutions were adopted "Whereas, Owing to the oppression that has been put upon us by grasping monopolists capitalists, trusts and
"Whereas, The National Farmers' Alliance in convention assembled, does most emphat government as manipulated by the cougres of the United States and the members of the
legislatures of the several states; therefore, we declare in favor of holding a conventio on Feburary 22, 1892, to fix a date and place for
the holding of a convention to nominate the holding of a convention to nominate
candidates for tbe office of president and vice president of the United States. We declare that, in the convention to be held ou Februar 22,1592 , representation shall
"Resolved, That we favor the abolition o uational hanks, and th at the surplus funds b low rate of interest.

## "Resolved, Tbat w

of the Australian ballot la
Resolved, That we denand tbe foreclosure of mortgages that the government bolds o railroads.
Resolved, That we
in stocks and shares. the people, and in view of that fact the pres ident and vice president of the United State by an electorat college,
"Resolvtorat college.
tates States, largely outnumber any other class of reform not as party measures, but for the good government
"Resolved, Tbat the Alliance shall take no part as partisans iu a political struggle,
affiliating witb Republicans or Democrats. "Resolved, Tluat the National Farmers' All ance demands that the iuter-state commerce all railroads a reasonable income on the money invested, and we demand that the mortgages
on the Union and Central Pacific railroads be foreclosed at once, and the roads be taken nterest interest of
ing both
board.
"Resolved, That we favor the free and un limited coinage of silver, and that the volume
of the currency be increased to $\$ 50$ pcr capita.
TVe further demand that all paper money be placed on au equality with gold.
"Resolved, That we, as land-owners, pledge ourselves to demand that the government al
oow us to orrow mouey from the United
"Resolved, Thatiall mortgages, bonds and hares of stock should be assessed ąt tbelr fail value. "Resolved, That senators of the United "Resolved, That lavs regarding the liquo traffic should be so amended as to prevent en-
dangering the morals of our children and dedangering the morals of our childr
stroying the usefulness of citizens. "Resolved, That
"Refing the usenuln

## Conger lard bill.

"Resolved, Tbat we believe women bave the same rights as their husbands to hold prop-
erty, and we are in sympathy with auy law erty, and we are in sympathy with auy law
that will glve our wives, sisters and daughters ull representation at the polls.
"Resolved, That our children should be edcated for honest lahor, and that agricultura colleges should be established in every state.
"Resolved, That we favor a liberal system rensioning all survivors of toe late war." In some particulars the two platforms though the National Farmers' Alliance dethough the National Farmers'Alliance de-
mands the abolition of national banks,
the inflation of the currency and govern ment loans on land security, it does not and main sub-treasury scheme, the firs The Omaha platform takes advanced grounds in politics. Although one of the fundamental principles of the organiza tion proscribes partisan methods, it
boldy declares against both old parties and in favor of putting a presidentia ticket in the field in 1892.
fre hope these two organizations, to gether with all other agricultural orgauzations, will unite on a sound platform Strike out the impracticable planks, knock out the impracticable demagogues, unite on one strong, sensible platform
and the farmers can easily make a clean
$\rightarrow \rightarrow$.

T
He following article on the removal of the Ohio Experiment Station sent to us by the director, fully ex
"The Ohio Experimeut Station has hitber to occupied a portion of tbe farm belonging to within the corporate limits of the city of t during recent years has made it apparent agricultural purposes. The streets boundin the farm on the north and south have been
paved with asphalt during the past summer ning north and soutb through the eutire reat intercepting sewer has been constructed through the farm and more are to follow.
"Recognizing tbat these encroachments of "Recognizing tbat these encroachments of the few years, tbe Board of Control, after consultation with the trustees of the university, has
unanimously decided that measures lookiug nuanimously decided that measures lookiug
toward such removal sbould now be insti-
"A bill has therefore been introduced in tbe legislature by Mr. Cromley, chairman of the
committee on asricuiture of the House of cominittee on agriculture of the House of
Representatives, authorizing the commis ioners of any county in the state to propose a the experiment station within the county,
The bill provides that tbe tax shall not exceed one mill on the dollar in any one year, and
that it sball be divided into ten annual in that it sball be divided into teu annual in-
stallments; but no tax shall be levied for tbis majority of the votes cast at a special clection uestion. It is believed that voting upon this station may uot only be of incalculable servic ated, by demonstrating what may be done on mucli greater service to the agriculture of the
state at large by being tocatcd upon soils more argely representative of the average soils o which it is now estahlished."

A. You quote th armers' Call as saying the large cultural machinery could sell to the for eigu trade for twenty per cent less than to the home trade, and yet the foreign trade rould net them as much. Now, you and o, or you do not linow what you vriting about. I know something of the vay farm machinery is sold in the West. The manufacturers sell machines at an enormous profit and take pay in notes ured so that payment is as sure as taxes or death. And cases of their losing anything are as rare as their charity fowards any poor unfortunate wbo, through sickess or loss of crops, is unable to meet his payments. Now, as the alove is the fact, how is the foreign trade at 20 per cent discount, as profitable as the home trade?" In the first place, the above is not the
fact. Farm implements are commonly
soid to the home trade on credit, on four six, twelve or more month's time, with in erest after maturity. Our corresponden are paid. That is very far from the fact We have in mind a prosperous firm that makes agricultural implements. That firm now has on hand over six hundred thou sand dollars of worthless farmers' paper How was it possible for that firm to pros per instead of being swain ped? Who paid for the machines bought with these worthless notes? The farmers who paid for the machines they bought, paid for the others also. The manufacturers made th selling price of the machine high enough to cover losses from bad debts. If they could get spot cash from the home trade as from the foreign, with no bad debts, no costs of collection, no capital locked up in implements sold on time, no notes to carry, and with none of the other evils of the credit system, there is no doubt that a majority of manufacturers could profit ably sell their inachines twenty per cen cheaper than they do. Our corresponden falsely assumed that the article from which he quoted was written in defense in the manufacturers. Not so, but in the interests of the honest puachasers who, in paying for their machines under the redit system, paid all the profits of the manufacturers, and paid their unfortunate r dishonest neighbors' debts besides

Q
NE of the most iniportant meetings ever held by Ohio farmers was the State Alliance at Galion last month. The onvention was under the control of sens ble, level-headed men, and the platform taken all in all, is the soundest yet put orth by the Farmers' Alliance. The conrention rejected a resolution offered in

## avor of the government issuing legal

ender notes on real estate.
The silver plank adopted differs from the usual one in Alliance platforms. I demands "the free and unlimited coinage of silver, with the understanding that th overnment purchase all the silver bullion produced in the United States, which is ffered at market rates. But, in case the governinent coms the bullion, it shall bo ntitled to the difference between the and the silver dollar and it nine owners and silver speculators.
One plank demands that freight rates be reduced in proportion to the reduced value of farms and farm products, and hat passenger rates be fixed at two cents per mile. In response to this demand, two bills have already been introduced into the Ohio legislature. We believe that the ailroads would gain in the end by fixing asscnger rates to all at two cents per mile. Those who do the most traveling now use thousand-mile tickets at that
rate, and a reduction would be followed by a large increase of local passenger traffic

In case the state and national legislators not heed its just demands, the Ohio ther ion of a people's party, to euforee their ust demands with the ballot.
Some cranks, extremists and political emagogues were at the convention and persistently endeavored to run things heir own way, but signally failed, to the redit of the good, hard sense of the ma. ority of the delegates

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

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## TERTIS OF SCBSCRIPTIO

## One Year, <br> Numbers) Yumbers),

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COMMENTS ON CURRENT•AGRICULTURAL LITERATURE.

SGRENER). deet Potato Diseases.-My personal experience in sweet
potato culture has not been enough to make me an expert. While in Jew Jersey I hare the limited scale of the home garden, and this quite successfully. Repeated trials in western New York, how-
ever, never turned out to be satisfactory, and I have given up the idea of growing
what I can buy much better and cheaper. What I can buy much better and cheaper. malignant disease in my patch, only now Many patches of commercial growers, Many perer, are suffering more or less from rots and blights; and for this reason, Prof.
Byron D. Halsted's illustrated treatise on Byron D. Halsted's illustrated treatise on
"fuugus diseases of the sweet potato" (Bulletin 76, of the New Jersey Agricul-
tural College Experiment Station, Brunstural College Experiment Station, Brunswick, N. J., win be number of growers. The only sad thing about it is that at this stage of the inrestigation only few and incomplete sugges-
tions can be made in regard to treatment, either preveutire or remedial.
The soft rot, a true mould, well known to every sweet potato grower (to his sorrow),
usually appears most destructive in the usually appears most destructive in the
store-room, rendering the attacked roots quickly soft and worthless. The tough and unbroken rind in a measure disand the latter gaius access through the upper end of the potato and through cuts, The disease is readily communicated from one potato to another one near it. It this suggests the importance of being careful in the harresting and subsequent the less danger there will be from this soft rot. A noist atmosphere also favors to store in a well-ventilated, artificially warmed room, that maintains a constant temperature of not far from seventy de-
grees, or about that of a living-room grees, or about that of a living-room
Growers of sweet potatoes who keep their crop for the late market, or hold the roots until spring, are pretty much agreed that to avoid the soft rot, a stove or furnace is
ar essential part of the furniture of the The black ro
The black rot, also well known to all sweet potato growers, and perbaps the
most destructive of all these diseases of the crop, is fortunately dry and inoffensive. It tsually shows itself in the roots at
digging time; but many of them are so
little affected that they find their way into the market, and any loss from the increase of the decay falls upon the mid dlemen and consumers. Unfortunately
no remedies have yet been found or eren be suggested.
The soil rot, the real nature of which is not yet definitely known, enters the potato through the tender substance of
the fine roots. Sometimes it is rery destructive. No remedies can yet be sug gested, but the adoption of a long rotation, so that sweet potatoes come as a crop many years apart, is probably the most practical method of getting the field clear In the so-called stem In the so-ched stem rot the rine dies or near the surface of the ground, aud and for a short distance into the potatoes, also in the opposite direction along the vine to the end, or at least to a point where the rine has taken root. The line between the decayed and healthy portion of the root is sharply drawn. The germs are in the soil, and inoculation is direct. As with the soil rot, the selection of manure may hare some influence; but the same precautions (adoption of long rota-
tion) as with the soil rot, will most likely give satisfactory and the most certain results.
White rot and dry rot have not yet become common or troublesome, and no remedies are as yet known. Scurf discolors the surface of the roots, and while reducing the market ralue of the potato, does not cause the destruction of the ro and therefore is no occasion for alarm.
Leaf blight and white mould attack the
leares, but are comparatirely harmless leares, but are comparatirely harmless
enemies. If it becomes necessary, they might be fought by spraying with copper solutions.
Best Breed of Cows.-The results of experiments made with different breeds dairy cows at the New Jersey Experiment Station (reported in Bulletin 77), are
interesting and instructive. Representative animals of the following breeds: Ayrshire, Guernsey, Holsteiu-Friesian, Jersey and Shorthorn, carefully selected by their advocates, were used in these experiments, which, it seems to me, might have been still more raluable had the ordinary run of farm cows found repre-
sentation. It is also to he regretted that the experiment was suddenly interrupted by the buruing of the entire herd in the barns of the Agricultural College on the erening of November $2,1890$.
The average seller of milk is mostly duce the most milk, and this at the lowest cost for food. The Ayrshire cows procost for food. an arerage cost of food per quart of 1.66
cents; the Guernsey cons 8.7 quarts, at a cents; the Guernsey cors 8 quarts, at a
cost of 1.71 cents; the Holstein-Friesians 11 quarts, at $1.7 \overline{0}$ cents; the Jerseys 84 quarts, at 1.91 cents; the Shorthorus 9 Holsteins, the cost of the food was considerably increased by the fact that the amount of coarse fodder eaten by them was greater than in the other breeds and consisted largely of timothy hay, one of the most expensire foods eaten, which
probably did not materially aid in milk production. The conclusion we must arrive at, from these figures, is that the Holsteins yield the greatest quantity of milk, and should be selected where that is the sole object. The Jerseys give the smallest quant.
The greatest average daily amount of solids in the milk also had to he
credited to the Holsteins ( 2.95 pounds against 2.68 pounds to the Jerseys), hut a a slightly greater average cost of food per pound ( 6.2 cents against 6.0 cents). At the steins give the lowest average per cent of solids in the milk, aud only the much larger quantity of the milk produced overbalances this. In other words, the Hol steins give the greatest quantity of milk, bnt also the poorest in quality.
When it comes to the average daily
auount of fat (butter), the tables are turned. The Guernseys produced an average daily amount each of 0.97 pounds, at an average cost of food per pound of butter of 15.3 cents; the Jerseys of 0.90 Holstein-Freisians of 0.86 pounds, at to Holstein-Freisians of 0.86 pounds, at $2 . \pm$ ceuts; the Shorthorns of $0.7 \pm$ pounds, at
20.8 cents, and the Ayrshires of 0.73
pounds, at 20.6 cents. The cost per pound of butter fat, as a rule, is therefore greatest
in the breeds whose a rerage daily rield of milk is the largest. The farmer who keeps cows for crean or butter will find Guernseys most profitable, and Jerseys next. He does not want the Holsteins milk. For a family cow, we want the milk. For a family cow, we want
Guernsey, Jersey heing second choice.
Crop Feeding.-Many of our leading fertilizer manufacturers, aunong them the Mapes Formula and Pernvian Guano Co. Bowker Fertilizer Manufacturing Co. Williams it Clark's Co., etc., have em bodied quite raluable information on agricultural topics in their annual catalogues. Indeed, it seems many of thes firms are runniug a race to see tho can bring out the most valuable and interest ing matter. All this is done, of course, t attract the attention of farmers, and to gain their patronage. This is legitimate on their part; and on the other hand erery progressive farmer, especially if consumer of concentrated fertilizers, portunitr to get raluable good au op portunity to get raluable informatio stamp or postal card for the application.

A Baltimore firm ( $T$. S. Powell \& Co
has just sent me a copy of their A meritorions work of this kind, treating on a great variety of subjects which the farmer aud gardener should know. In a general way, I would say that we hardly appreciate the catalogues of our man ufacturers, seedsmeu and supply dealers, as educational agents, so much as they
deserve. A good supply of such catalogues is a library in itself, aud ordinarily quite a reliable source of information, if we
make due allowance for some exaggeration that may be found here and there in the description of the article offiered for sale.
Eradication of Thistles.-The illinois dgricultural Experiment Station (Champaign), in Bulletin 12, treating on field experiments with oats, suggests a line of treatment for killing Canadiau thistles, which will be especially interesting to many eastern farmers. It is as follors:
(July) the thistles when in full bloom Plow about three iuches deep and sow millet or Hungarian grass, seeding hear ily; harrow. This may follow the preceding at once or after some tro weeks' delay In September plow under the crop, or save it for har, as desired. At all erents, plow and seed liherally with rye. Plow under the rye in May and seed again with millet or Hungarian grass; or plant to some hoed crop (corn), and give the most thorough
cultivatiou, , ith continued searching for and destruction of every remaining thistle. Contiuue the clean cnltiration and sharp lookout for thistles auother year
From my own experience with the thistle nuisance, I should expect the treatment to be effectire.
further notes about ornamental planting.
In the issue of Nor. $1 \overline{1}, 1890, \mathrm{my}$ esteemed friend, Mr. Pierce, kindly reviews my suggestions for planting a city lot, in issue of Oct. 1o, and points out therein
In the first place, as stated at the outset, my recommendations were made in as general terms as possible in order that a wide application ruight be made, with might require. In ridiculing the planting of five apple trees and inviting atteutiou to some large trees in Ohio, Mr. P. seems to have overlooked the fact that I decidedly adrised using the dwarf apple
and other trees, which in wany years would uot cover the space given them.
In the matter of walks, our critic caunot see the object in haviug them vary in outpy so unch space, doubtless becanse of being familiar with the foot-wide walks country villages and on many farms Where the users walk siugle file. In a city,
the walks are something which people insist on haring roomy enough for several persons to walk side by side and not drag their dresses in the grass or in the snow. Again, where one likes walks of a uniform re welcome to then hut that is ino reason why all uust be so arranged. As to dimensions for gates, steps, etc., Mr. P.
does his orn cstimating, as I made no
reference to them, as not beiug germane to
the subject; but he is assured that to see them of the widths he mentious is not at all uucommon to city people. This matter of estimating is also true as to the size of the house, the midth of the lawn, etc. did not deem it necessary to go into de tail, else I rould have said that the house as plainly shown in the illustration, use but little more than half of the width o the lot instead of his figure of tweuty feet.
As to the placing of the rear walk, this abilityly a unatter of opinion; the probabily is that if it followed close to the the instraight lines, those tho use it others who deliver articles, would cut across the corners, learing bare paths in the lawn, which would be far more ob jectionable than haring some grass on each side, wherein several trees might be accommodated, more for the purpose of walks than anything else.
Magnolia speciosa was not said to be the most desirable or the best, and in stead of being hard to get it can be obtained from any well-stocked uursery, cheaper than almost any other sort. The main reason for my recommendation $\pi$ as that it blooms some later than othe jured by late spring frosts, which are troublesome in many sections wher readers of this paper reside. It is true that under the most favorahle conditions it may reach the size mentioned by Mr. P., but Ellwanger \& Barry say that th average size of this (one of the smallest magnolias) is from nine to fifteen feet.
Simply because in bed four, $w$ hich lie uext to the line of the adjoining lot, I men tioned that Normay spruce pines, firs, etc., might be useful at the rear as screen for the back yard duriug the win ter, Mr. P. emphatically coudemns the whole arraugement because it is beron his ken. This probably arises from the fact that he knows no other way than $t$ plant this bed (which is, at its widest part seven feet across and about thirty feet long) as full as possihle of the large grow ing evergreeus and sticking small hardy plants between them.
This is not the modern method of planting such beds or borders. Of the four evergreens mentioncd, perhaps only one of each, by any good planter, would be used, while a dozen or more of the dwar forms mould be planted, many of thes not requiring any more if as much room as a thrifty rose bush; and among these it is no difficult matter for the herbaceous plants referred to to thrive. MIr. drarf kinds was made in the article; and this is true, simply because in such limits proper attention could not be given cact detail and no claim was made for it being done.

With regard to the other beds, he falls into the error of supposiug that every thing mentioned must be used, when my intention was to gire a list, by no means might be selected. from the measurements given, that Mr. P would advise that large growing conifers should be allowed to grow naturally, ere in a city lot where at best nearly every thing must be artificial. I do not agre with this because, however desirable it to have naturally grown trees where the grounds are of ample size, yetiua smal place this cannot be done; they must be kept down to a moderate size hy ureans o pruning.

Mr. P. says, in effect, do not have an evergreens. This dictnni is all right, but most people want them and I believe
them desirable, even in small places, bethem desirable, even in small places, beand general contrast; and in planting them we hare to do the best possible un der the circumstances. Than the inexpensive spruces, pines, firs, hemlocks, en can be finer, when kept in pyramidal shape, well clothed with branches down to the ground and a small size by the use of the shears
The question of protectiou in uy article was not referred to, but our able reviewe seems to discorer that that was the sole purpose of my use of evergreeus, judging abont the fin of the cut-leaf birch, Mr. P. urges its size as an all-suficient ohjcetion. Because it, in
the only tree of any considerable size
that was to be planted in my plan and that was to be planted in my pla
Of the hundreds of theso trees which I have observed in the city of Buffalo aud elsewhere, in small lots as well as in large places, I have yet to see one which has seemed out of place or too large for its situation; and I do not believe that it would be toolarge for the position recommended. Our discerning friend also discovers that I believe the true place for a bed of coleus to be in the midst of gravel walks, whereas, in fact, the use of this foliage plant is only given as one of seven alternatives for use in that spot, the one which I chiefly urged being a vase of flowering plants. Mr. Pierce refers to the marvelous growtlis which certain shrubs on grounds near wy home have inade in two years, and this time he has the facts on his side. I also am aware of the strenuous effort put forth by the owner to at-
tain just such results, as I superintended the whole matter, planting most of them myself, but I can further assure my friend P. that not on one place in a hundred be had, simply because the proper conditions are not supplied.
The statement by Mr. Pierce that "rbododendrons are especially suited for such places and thrive better than the con-
iferæ," I consider decidedly misleading iferæ," I consider decidedly misleading
as regards our climate north of Washington, for it is a fact that cannot be controverted, that more money has been wasted by people generally on these plants, with the least satisfactory results, than is the case of any other one plant. In the first
place, the most of those hitherto sold have been too tender to withstand our winters, partioularly away from the seashore. Even now the sorts that are advertised as being entirely hardy, are not so unless one has they are planted in a particularly favored situation.
It is true that about Boston there are some magnificent plantations, but they are near the sea, have favored situations and many men are employed to see that they are prepared for the winter in the most thorough manner. Again, although the hardiest have a very limited range of dull colors, and in attractiveness do not begin to equal many flowering shrubs which are not nearly so expensive, and in wintor beauty, cannot approach the ever
greens. ElMER E. Summey.

## SOME QUERIES ON FERTILIZERS. <br> BY JOSEPA.

Bone Phosphate.-Several subscribers want to know what is meant by "bone phosphate." One fertilizor man, for in-
stance, gives the analysis of dissolved stance, gives the analysis of dissolved
Sonth Carolina rock or acid phosphate thus: "Phosphoric acid 13 to 15 per cent, equal to bone phosphate 30 to 34 per cent," thereby creating the impression in the minds of some that there is a greater ferone having siniply 13 to 15 per cent soluble phosphoric 'acid. Bone phosphate is uble phosphoric another term for "phosphate of lime" as found in bones. The dried bones of animals contain about 57 per cent of
this phosphate of lime, of which a little this phosphate of lime, of which a little
less than one half is phosphoric acid. There is no need of taking any note of this "equal to bone phosphate." All we want to know is the percentage of soluble phosphoric acid; and this is valued at 8 cents a pound, whether derived from bone or matr
Sulphate of Potash.-I have also sev-
eral inquiries about the meaning of "equal to sulphate of potash." In one analysis we find this: "Potash 6 to 8 per cent, equal to sulphate of potash 12 to 15 per cent." What we understand under the term "potash," is simply potasium oxide, a compound of two atoms of potasium and one of oxygen. This substance combined
with sulphuric acid, gives us the "sulphate of potash." Our measure of raluo is potash or potasium oxide; but as we rate
this differently, according to the different combinations in which it appears, the additional information "as sulphate" equal to sulphate of potash, so many per cent, will give us a clue to its proper rating. Iu our schedule of valuations, potash $41 / 2$ cents a pound, while in quoted at only $41 / 2$ cents a pouud, while in sulphate it is
worth 6 cents per pound. There is, however, no earthly use of giving the percent-
age of sulphate of potash. This can onl cated and the information misleading Our fertilizer inen should simply put it "potash (as sulphate) 6 to 8 per cent." Then we know we have in a ton of such at 6 cents per pound, or from $\$ 7.20$ to $\$ 9.60$ worth in each tou.
Having Analyses Made.-Will the Department of Agriculture analyze samples of fertilizers when requested? think not. But many of the state exper ment stations do. In Bulletin 25 (new series) of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., appears the following paragraph:
"The stations will continue, as in tlie past, to make analyses of commercial fertilizers for iarmers, without charge, on the following conditions: (1) That the samples are taken by consumers from with the station instructions for sampling. (2) That the samples are fully described on the station Form of Descriptions of Sample or otherwise, as may be required. (3) That the station is free to publish the result, if it sees fit. Instructions and forms for taking samples will be sent on
The stations were created for the very purpose of aiding agriculture, and they are supported by the people's money. If
people think it would be in their interest people think it would be in their interest to have an official analysis made of any and when such analysis has not already been made by the station of their own state, they should by all means tell the station frankly of their wants. A request
of this kind would in all probability find due consideration. I further beliere that it would be better both for the farmer and the stations, if thore were a little free inter-relation between both. The farmer, by appealing to the station in many of his roubles, might often find most welcome assistance; while the station at the same ime receives suggestions just as welcome, about
Fertilizer for Potatoes.-What per centage of the three chief plant foods a fertilizer for potatoes on a poor clay soi body else can tell, unless we know something more about that soil. If it is defiient in all the chief elements, we must pply a complete fertilizer; and in such case I would use one having 3 to 4 per
cent nitrogen, 6 to 8 per cent phosphoric cent nitrogen, 6 to 8 per cent phosphoric
acid and 8 to 10 per cent potash. If one or the other of these plant foods is yet in fair supply, in the soil, as may be told from previous tests, or perhaps by other indi present in the fertilizer. The complete fertilizer (analyzing as mentioned) will be the safest, although it may not be the cheapest. Good composted stable manure will also be found to have about the right proportions for a "fertilizer for potatoes on poor clay soil.
OAK Bark Ashes.-I have no knowledge of an analysis made of fresh, oakbark ashes; but as the bark of trees is usually richer in potash than the bodyvood, and our hard oak ashes contain a high percentage of potash in themselves (often over 9 per cent), we will not be far
out the way if we concede to it 9 to 10 out the way if we concede to it 9 to 10
per cent potash, with perhaps $11 / 2$ per cent of phosphoric acid. I think we could afford to pay $\$ 12$ or $\$ 14$ for such ashes. On the other hand, ashes of spent tan bark have only a small per cent of potash and phosphoric acid and are variable besides. A ton should not cost us over $\$ 3$ or $\$ 4$ at the most.

CULTIVATION OF THE HARDY HIBISCUS.
Some time ago I noticed this inquiry: "Why did my hardy hibiscus fail to flower?; There were many buds, but when nearly ready to open they all blackened and dropped off
Last spring, in putting out roots that had been separated, the ground was well crowded and it took some time to get such
locations as I wished. There was a very nice root left and no place to put it. The rest had good, sunny locations, and as I did not wish to throw it away, I planted it on the north side of a large cherry tree, tulnking perhàps it would make root if not and dry summer, with a cool and showery fall. My bibiscus all budded full, with
now aud then a straggling, dwarf flower, with the exception of the one in the
shade of the cherry tree; it did seem as shade of the cherry tree; it did seem as
though the dear thiug was on a strike on its own motion. I took the rulo aud measured many of the flowers that measured across their petals seven or eight nches, and the plant kept riglit on. The aud drabble its gay dress, bnt when the sun came out and the breeze shook off the moisture, then it would laugh and frolic
with such glee as only flowers can; and with such glee as only flowers can; and
when frost camo it was still crowing in its gladness for the shade.
In cultivating the hardy hibiscus, some pinch off the stems when they are about two feet high; this gives them many ingly small. It is true you get more lowers, and perhaps cover more space with its beauty, but if you wish to see
hibiscus in all its glory, let the stems grow-six feet if it wishes. Firmly stake it, so that the wind will not break it nor the raiu beat it down. Mulch it with set in the muck, so much the better. Give it shade, with a bucket of water now and then about its roots, and it will thank you with a thousand flowers.
Marcellus, Mich. G. G. M.

## ORANGE GROWING.

"There is nothing so interesting to me as the planting of an orange tree. In it is with the consciousness that in a few years there will be no trace of your labor In planting an orange tree, you have the feeling that you are working for pos-
terity."-Interview with B. H. Warder, terity."-Interview with
The orange tree grower becomes an enthusiast. He watches the tree as he does a child. He will tell you the cause f its faulty growth and the remedy he pplies. He consumes the midnight oil nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash and ime necessary for growth of tree and quality of fruit, and whether best applied in stable manure, cotton-seed meal, raw bone, Florida phosphate, Thomas slag kainit, muriate or sulphate of potash, fish formula. He will point out to you the Washington Naval, the Jaffa, the MediterWashington Naval, the Jaffa, the MediterHomasassa and scores of other varieties, and descant upon the sualities of different citrus fruits, as he did in New York upon the Early Harvest, Belleflower, Seek-nofurther and other varieties of apples. He high pine land in the healthier and longer high pine land in the healthier and longer ived culturist; and his greater freedom from malaria and the ever-industrious
mosquito, contendiug that the ills he escapes, endured by his hummock neighbor, are more than an equivalent for the increased fertilization required. "Deli cously exhilarating," he will tell you, is he labor of turuing a Florida
The above thoughts have been suggested by the transformation of a comparatively
uninviting pine woods and oak scrub, uninviting pine woods and oak scrub, lakes) in 1882, and its fourteen hundred acres of orange trees in 1890, a good many already in bearing, and that in a fow years will produce many fold tho an nual income of the cereal products of the middle and
western states; and if cared for will continuo to do so dowu the ages. The first orange tree brought into Europe is still said to be bearing fruit, and the age of a single tree has been traced back seven orange grove may well feel that he is working for posterity.
G. W. Hastings.

## the cow and the barb.

Animals learn easily or remember well, especially if in the
frightened or injured.
A farmer's most valuable cow was a
umper. She led the herd, and often led it out of the pasture when the feed was short. The head-board and the hobble had been tried, but these interfered with her freedom and lessened her product At last the farmer decided to run a
ngle barbed wire over the tops of fences, making them too high to be jumped, No
accident was likely to occur from a cow's attempt to jump the fence regardless of
tho wire, because every cow "explores" tho wire, because
before she jumps.
While the farmer was stretching the wire, the jumpor came along, and going up to a part completed, placed her head ver it and began to rub the under side o her neck. At last she caught a barb that
tore the flesh aud drow blood. With a snort, she ran away a hundred yards, and then stood looking toward the place where she had felt the barb.
She did not jump out of the pasture again or attempt to. Whenover the cow "nosed around" preliminary to jumping, she found tho wire or the barb, and with drew at once, apparently remembering what she had suffered.

DILUTING FRESH MILK FOR CREAM RAISING Perhaps the most valuable lessons earned in the dairy world during 1890 were taught by the fallure of the ice crop of last winter. Creameries and many large dairies had become so accustomed to a plentiful supply of ice that they had come o think they could not get along without erience hav per cent with by diluting fresh milk 25 per cent with either warm or cold water,
the time of cream rajsing may be so much reduced as practically to do away with the necessity of using ice for creaming milk. The lesson is of great value and has already been the means of saving many dollars; and, rightly used, may be the means of saving more. We do not know of any carefully conducted experiments bearing upon the point, but from the few observations made ourselves, we are inclined to thiuk that those who have made really good butter without the use of ice will find that it keeps sweet longer and stands up better when exposed to the air, than butter made with ice. When ice is abundant it is apt to be used too freely cold. Whether or not diluting the milk has any influence on the churnability of he cream, remains to be tested, so far as we know.-The Jersey Bulletin.

## THE FOOT OF A HORSE.

The foot of a horse is one of the most ingenious and unexampled pieces of mechanism in animal structure. The hoof contains a series of vertical and thin lamnæ of horn, amounting to about five hundred, and forming a complete lining to it. In this are fitted as many laminæ
belonging to the coffin-bone, while both sets are elastic and adherent. The edge of quire of paper, inserted leaf by leaf into another, will convey a sufficient idea of the arrangement. Thus, the weight of the animal is supported by as many elastic prings as there are laminæ in all the feet mounting to about four thousand, distributed in the most secure manuer, since every spring is acted on in an oblique di-
rection.-Exchange.

## WINTER RATION FOR SHEEP

 Not only is it true that slieep kept con-fined in winter and fed to be fattened, relish a chauge of diet, but they also gener-
ally gain faster on a diversified ration ally gain faster on a diversified ration
Thus, of linseed oil-cake meal alone it takes six pounds, according to the English
experiments, to produce a gain of one
pound of flesh, while of the meal mixed it requires only four pounds. An mutton breeds was found to be one pound of clover hay, four ounces of linseed meal and nineteen and a half pounds of man-
gels.-American Sheep-Breeder and Wool-

## Prepare for Spring

$=$ overwork, if sour blood bas become impure from close
confinement in badly veutilated offices or shope, yous
should take Hoodls Sarkaparilla at once. It will purify
and ritalize your blood. expel all germs of disease, create a good appeti
tone and strength.

## rength and no inclination to do anythlng. I

Hood's Sarsaparilla
100 Doses One Dollar

## (9)It fintut

## NOTES FROM MY HOME GARDEN

Early Potatoes.-Now nearly a year go, a frieud in Minnesota sent me three the claim that they were earlier than anything uow growu. These tuhers were the most beautiful I ever saw, so even, so
perfect; colored a russet-white. I planted hem witli great expectations. The plant rowth, and produced a fine lot of pota toes.
While I by no means was ready to enlorse the originator's claim of superiority uch a farorable impression that I spoke a Philadelphia seedsman (Wm. H. but look up the record of the new variety, fter the originator), and offer it in his I hare no objection to this, for my faith the Freeman is rery great; but the trouble is that my friend Maule tells of catalogue. giving my full address; and now omes letter after letter, asking mewhethell, and at what price, and if I would not please reveal the address of Mr. Freeman in Minnesota. Some of these letters had ml expected to reply to a lot of letters and tamps, in a matter that really does not and meiu any way. But then, I am a nswer, in every instance, to the effect ell, and that I am not at liberty to gire Ir. Freeman's address. So far as I underny potato of this variety except to the
$\qquad$ ion, occasionally, to the propriety of enclosing stamp for postage, if they expect would be still more just and to the stationary. All such things cost money, expense for the privilege of spending our time in replying to letters for somebody se's exclusive benefit. I will add that riting to us and expecting a personal eply by letter, have seldom been guilty be given through the columns of the The Freeman potato is the same one pecialist, tells so much about in some of ur agricultural papers. He is to plant a or a stipulated sum per bushel. The seed lio largest possible number of bushels ng to unusual and expensive niethods. How to preserve the seed in best condition Terry is going to manage, as I have not potatoes will be shipped to him in a harrel rst thing that should (and shall do with the barrel I am to plant ofore planting time, would be to take cool potato cellar, as near as possible to he light (for our potato cellars are dark) planting time when . approach nd spread thinly on the floor of a light
single eye
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
toes.
ing them $a \cdot$ foot space in the rows and making the rows three feet apart.

This way is safe to adopt even for the
main crop for market, but heavier seeding will be adrisable. This single-eye planting, I confess, is not to my taste. Whole, medium-sized tubers usually give the most satisfactory returns; but seed is
so scarce this year that we must be content with planting cut seed. To go to the atreme (single-eye), however, can be allowable only in extreme cases, like that the "Freeman" potato.
The results of an experiment made by the Rural New Yorker last season may be nteresting in this connection. "It appears, therefore," says the Rural in its summary, "that whole potatoes of medium size, placed one foot apart in trenches three feet apart, rielded over ninety-fire bushels per acre more than single-eyed pieces placed three inches apart; seventrthree bushels more than single-ejed pieces placed six inches apart, and fifty-fire bushels an acre more than either two-eyed ieces or half potatoes
bring a good price next June probability ven if a pretty large area should be planted-what Islightly doubt, on account of the great scarcity and the high price of seed. In regard to the best variety for earliest crop in the market garden, I believe that we now have the choice between Early Ohio, Early Sunrise, Burpee's Extra Early and Ohio Jr. In some localities one may do better, in other another. I am not prepared to say which
is "best" among them. Probably Early Ohio is as early as anything we have that early sorts seldom suffer seriously from blight and rot
Mushroosi Growing.-I am ofteu quite fortunate in anticipating wishes of my friends. I had only just sent off my communication on mushroom growing, for last issue of Farm and Fireside, when two requests for information on this subject rere received. One of the inquirers bad mushrooms growing spontaneously behind his barn, and he thinks that is a good chance to get mushroom spawn for transplanting. The effort, I think, will be abortive. The easiest way to get the spawn is to buy it from a reliable seed.
man.
Lucretla Dewberry.-I confess I am fond of the dewberry, and consider it fal
ahead of any cultivated blackberry I know of. While I care little about the latte greatly preferring the fine, sweet black berries of the wildwoods, I think neither of them is quite equal to a well-ripened ness. Still, the fruit does not succeed tia appears to rorthless here, while we had it in perfec owiug to soil or climate, I do not know The dewberry is at home on New Jerse The fruit of the Lucretia and the Bartells, another good rariety, is early and large and the bush productire. A good way to manage it is hr trainiug it around stakes. Lath Trellis.-Some time ago I found
in Farmer's Review the following description of a trellis recommended for Liua or other clinging beans

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elf "Potato-bug," competed, the pas
season, for a prize for largest tubers of
People's potato. He prepared a spot only large enough for eight hills, h spading into the already rich soil the fol lowing iugredients: (1) One bucketful he ful well-rotted stahle manure (3) bucketful of commercial fertilizer, (4) two gallons of corn meal, (5) two gallons of fresh wood ashes. The best of care and was given, yet the yield was not larger than from plants haring ordinary field culture. Now he wants me to tell him the reason of the failure. I would do so if I knew, but I do not know everything A hog or a goose can be made excessirely large and fat, by "stuffing", with rich lank yet the best-fed man may remain lank and lean all his lifetime. Coars nure pile, while a potato hill growing there may produce but a few or smal tubers. Primitive soil fertility and natura conditions often give results unobtainabl by artificial stuffing. I have never been able to grow prize crops by the excessiv ase of manures on a fer hills. Is it be If I were to grow tubers for size, I would manure well, but not excessively, trencl deeply, and thin every hill to one good,

## Orehard and Small Fruits.

## HOW TO PLANT TREES.

With the numerous excellent books and papers in every branch of horticulture now to be had so cheaply, it seems almos needless to offer instruction on so simple a matter as planting a tree, yet so often i the question asked by customers, that Make ground thoroughly mellow at least fifteen inches deep and three or four feet wide every way, if holes are to e dug; thorough plowing of entire plat preferable if it can he done. Prune the tree close, straighten out roots evenly,
haring the tree standing the same depth ork fine, mellow soil -but no manure-all among the roots, and when they are all covered an inch or wo, then press the soil very firmly dow which fill up evenly with loose soil or hich place a mulch of rotten straw manure three or four inches deep, extend ing three feet erery way from the tree Whether the mulch is put on or not, kee the soil well cultirated about the tree. In this climate all fruit trees should be
headed low and leaned a little to the south-west when planted.

POLLEN FOR CROSSING APPLES. When the first blossoms of the variet we wish to use for fertilizing have ex-
panded, we pluck out, with fore finger and thumb, the stamens and pistils and drop them into a cup. In an hour a smart boy can gather in this way enough of the anthers-iu the "hard pellet"stateratheriug we dry it in the cup, iu a close room. In the process of drying the anthers ripen and burst, and when needed will come out of the dish ladeu with the golden dust. To show the durability of golden dust. To show the durability of pollen gathered in this rough way, I will
state that three rears ago we laid aside a cup of pollen not used for four weeks. At the end of that time Dr. Halsted germinated it on moistened slides quite as per
fectly as that freshly gathered.-Prof. fectly as
L. Budd. $\qquad$
INSECTS ON FRUIT TREES

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
ON TRIAL.



SHADY HILL NURSERIES,
CAMBRIDCE, MASS
Rare Ornamental Trees,
ARAPIURS PERFECT? Dowewlis copperiine



Picked Land
american standahd poulthy book!


SAVEEMEATESKIPPERS




## (9) fix funt.

## THE POULTRY YARD.

 thus early for tbemselves before the
shipping season begins, because then those who adreetise freely,
aud are knowu, are pushed with orders, as it is warm enough to ship, and sometimes cannot they come. But all who keep fowls and
raise poultry for marraise poultry for mar-
liet or for eggs, should do not wish as breed ers all sold off, espe-
cially the male birds. A mongrel cockerel hens now will be very
apt to leave his pression on cbicks April; therefore, he of the way. The same hens of pullets or hens. Select the
breeders, and if the remainder are
wanted for ular purpose, Ventilator f
fatten and sell
them immediately, nnless they are laying. The best hirds should be selected to re-
produce their kind next year. Careful and persistent selection, and the mating with a good male bird every year, will soon and profits of the ponliry. It will pay any poultry-keeper to breed only from not quite satisfactory iu the matter of productireness,
blood into them. puta Leghoril or Houdan eock witb the breeding lieus. Do not allow too many hens to one cock, and the chicks will be breeder, orter him soon, as the stock is loing distrihuted rapidy and prices are
quing every week. Decide what is wanted, then get it, and give the breeding
stock the best cbance possible in housing and feeding

## MATING FOWLS FOR BREEDING.

It is a fact, recognized and admitted by
all poultry breeders, that iu selecting fowls of breeding, it is desirable that the ages gencrally admitted that the strongest and cost chickens fortunately proportion of males, and tberefore it is cock to put with pullets. This rule mur-old not, horrever, be looked upon as inper-

| ative as to either case; there are excep- | hare, by practical experience, in a limited |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | tions to both, and good chickens may also be produced from cocks and hens all of the same age. One thang ought and uys to fowls less than a year old, their chickens will always be backward in fledging; neitber is it desirable to breed frou fowls after they have passed their third year. The male bird has the most influence upon the color of the progeny and upon what are usually known as the fancy points, while the form, size and useful qualities are principally derived from the hen. As to the crossing of a bread, the cockerels in the progeny will more or less resemble the father, while the pullets follow the mother, and a linowledge of this fact is of much importance to those who wish to breed back to the original strain. In the larger breeds it is frequently desirable prouninent some portiou of the body. In such cases a cross with a hen of foreign hreed should be employed. If, on the

contrary, it is the plumage which is sought to be modified, theo it is the male bird that should be thrown in. The same rule should also be adopted in breediug the ross out again,

## EXAMINING EGGS

If you wish to preserve eggs, look at them through a strong light. See that they are perfectly clear, with not a dark spot through them. A good way to tell a fresh egg is by the air bubble on the large end. The smaller the air bubble the fresher the egg. A fresh egg must be examined to see tbe air bubble. Hold it up to an egg tester, turn it around slowly, and look close near the top of the large end. If the bubble looks large, say
one quarter of an inch deep, it sbould not be used. Get a fresh egg, newly laid, and make yourself familiar size of the air bubble. You then can always tell a fresh egg, as the
bubble becomes larger and larger every day. A fresh egg has a
somewbat rough shell, while the sbell of a stale egg is very
smooth. When cooked, the contents of a fresh egg stick to the shell and must be removed with a spoon, but a
stale egg, when boiled hard, permits the
shell to be peeled off like the orange. manner, demonstrated that your theory is correct and will lead to benefit.

## COOPS FOR SITTING HENS

As a precaution against storms and slould be placed in the poultry-house or under a shed. When the hens coune off with their broods the coops should be weather, and they should be so coustructed as to permit of carrying the hens and chicks in the coops. No matter how closely a hen may hover her chicks, she are exposed to severe cold, and the chicks will sometimes become chilled during the day wheu they are picking up bits outside of the coop. All coops for hens with broods should be well littered witb cut hay, and every care used to have them as warm as should When the hen is sitting, her nest placed where she cau reach it without being compelled to go very far from the


Reply: (1) Until you learn the incubator the hens are probably better. The difficulty to do so, While the incubator can be put to work at any time. (2) From $\$ 25$ to $\S 100$. . (3) The
Black, White, Golden Spangled, Golden Penciled, Silver Spangled, Silver Penciled, six

## Crop-

Crop-Bound and Exposnre.-G. W. P.,
Big Papids, Mich., Writes: "(1) Some of our
lens become stupid, and examination shows

## MAULE'S SEEDS <br> LEAD ALL.

Our Catalogue for 1891 is pronounced ab ook issued printed in good legible type, on good paper, it of Vegetables, Flowers, Flowering Plants, Small Fruits, Fruit- and Nut-bearing Trees, Small Fruits, Fruit- and Nut-bearing Trees, etc., are beautifully illustrated, as many a
88 of them being in colors. This catalogue is mailed free to all who ordered in 1890 ; but a the postage on the book alone is five cents, we must ask all otbers who are not customers, desiring a copy, to send us twenty-five cents in stamps for it; and in addition to sending our catalogue, we will also mail you, withou xtra cbarge, a packet of the wonderful BUSH IMA BEANS, THE MOST VALUABLE VEGE TABLE NOVELTY INTRODUCED IN YEARS and a packet 0f THE NEW MARGUERITE CARNATION, THE FLORAL WONDER OF

These two packets of .seeds are worth 25 cents; so it virtually means the same thing as mailing our catalogue free to all who answe

WM. HENRY MAULE, PHILADELPHIA, PA

## USS FERRYS STMS

## THE BEST.

SEED ANNUAL or 1891 will be mailed FREE
all applicants, and to last season's


sometimes they die."
REPLY:-(1) Crop-bound results from eating loug hay or dried grass, old rope or any suh-
stale egg, and fresh eggs are beateu into a froth tban stale ones. fertile egg until after it has been under the hen for a week, thongb experts can do so after the fourth day. It is rery easy to distinguish a fresh egg by using an egg tester, and any kiud of an egg tbe hand alone.

## EXPERIENCE AND THEORY.

No one can well experiment until he heorizes; that is, be should study all problems, come to some kind of a conclu-
siou and tben aim to demonstrate the truth of his reasoning. In keeping poultry, however, one must guard bis inHence, all and not iucur risks of loss, on a limited plau of operatious. The beginner is seldom as cautious as he should be. It is a fault with the majorty of
persons that they have too inuch theory and too many plans and ideas of their execution at the start; and it is on'ly when experience teaches them the fallacy of careful; but in the meantime there bas been a loss of time, labor and money, is thus crippled in his operatious and his work is an up-hill one. Go slowly theorize all that rou can, but uever ven-
ture too far with any theory before you

## ose fin from cixrracts

 portuon or ciobert connty,
rough part, though the lany
goond and wo bave good ran were poor last per acere
bushel
is anll 10

## the mast, Dug, Ala.

 ${ }_{c}^{\text {are som dual }}$ a litio dull at present, but people have plenty to eat and to wear. This is a ery good place
for ralslng poultry. Fruit does mell when the frost don't catch it. Vegetables grow finely on
the damp lands, but the dry lands need irriga-
$\qquad$ Froir Ircixois.-Hardin country is about the Cearly everything the human family wants
can be raised here. Onr tands prodnce a good crop of nearly everything planted. It is
heaithy. The water is good. The soil is lime and sandstone. Land is worth from 85 to 825
per acre. Times are a little dull now. Getting out cross-ties and staves is the main work at
this time. We have fine oalk and poplar timthere is one surveyed and will be built soon.
Hardin counts lies on the Ohio river wit. Hardin county lies on the ohio river, with
the Saitine river as a county line on then nerthgood schoois all through the country; the relig.
ious denominations are all Froxis Sourri Dasora.-Custar City is sit-
uated in the heart of the Black Fiills and in Thin mining district of this contluent. Foroerer, we are not in the mining bush inss, but
trying to find health and wealth. TVe fiud the hope to find il conducivo to wealth. The
scenery here is grand, and while making a business of photography

 Several rarieties of quartz, sparr, gneiss, etc.
intermixed with mica, iron, tin, and othe The timber is almost Mholly pine and in
excellent The forests are dense and extendiameter. Ferns and moss are found in th the
fissures of the orocks Coutrary to our expec
 used such wood before; we have ignited an or
 men have not worked out doors bare handed We are not booming the oountry, me have no
property here for sale, we are simply stating
tact an require only a short season, this country,
annot well be beaten; but for general farming Froar Wastivegro:--Vashon is an islana in Puget Sound betwen the two great clities
of the Pacifle coast, Seattle and Tacoma. It is sald to contain about twenty-one thousand elght hundred. The soll 1 s what I would call
hot clay wlth a good deal of gravel mixed ootoms are a black soil with very ymalle dir, hemlock and cedaras the prevailing Kinds
from one to two hundred feet high. Genera oney aud labor to clear the taund to use 11 for general farming
$\qquad$
$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { rats, no wild anlmals, no blizzards, no haiil } \\ & \text { storms, no very bad wind storms, no more } \\ & \end{aligned}\right.$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { storms, no very bad wind storms, no moro rain } \\ & \text { than we neea, very }\end{aligned}$ littl snow in winter and than we need, vers little snow in winter and
not a sign of it set this winter. Nor has the
not gronnd been frozen. Nothing but the very are from ten to forty feet deep. There Wres good many grouse, some quail and some deer no rabbits, no doctor. We would liike very one that would like to retire from regular hard service and hare his orn truck and berry
patch and do mhat little doctoring and setting of broken limbs we might need. Land is sell Ing all the way from 225 to s125 per acre, and some places well improved much higher. But come of from one to two bundred dollars year. We can go to Seatile or Tacoma overy
day in the weeke except sunday; fifteen miles


Froun Florid. A -In a former letter I referrea to the dram backs to be met mith by the settler
here, but mentioned only one-the scarcity of efficient help. This is still a trouble which those who are unable to perform all the manual labor necessary to insure it. There
are some who have lived here some tlme, and are not adapted to the work, who claim that one can't make money here; that where one s , fertilize it thoroughly before a first crop The soil, most of it it is a poor, white suad any even where it is darker and seemingly richer, There is an a bundance of muck here-enongh to last for untold ages-and it is usually to be fortilized
trunks of the scrub or "saw" "paimetto.
contains nitrogen, and must be rich in potash ent of that tertilizer. Phosphates are dant and cheap now, and numerous "plants
$\qquad$ phosphoric acia by going some four miles an hauling loads of oyster shells, which mate
when burnead, a lime much superior to that quite an outlay to fertilize much land in this
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to destroy in the winter and spring. I ha
succeeded in raislug a garden each summer
in any other place where we have ever llved,
although our shanty (called a honse) invites
their entrance in numerons places

## the cockroaches! Wods fail erpress the

one as a well-to-do family North woun
usuaily five in thes never enter. Given a
decent house, a woman's work is immeas-
urably easter here than there. Lack of time
forbids my further particularizizing, and I mill
sum up by saying that though there are many drawbacks, each is counterbalanced by many good features. Summer is pleasant; hot, is al ways a pleasant, fresh ocean breeze. Most
nights are delightful; mosquitioes are some-
times bad, but can be easily managed. Now,
just after Chrstmas, it tis like a New Tork
Sister September. and coming on, where one has had
here and
"gumptiou" enough to plant and care for
them. On our own table wre are having an abundauce of radishes, lettuce, cucnmbers
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$\qquad$ g the improre aliroad station
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ riliages and statlons as possible, to arold fliviug back in
hlch is hard on
and they would hlch is hard on

## Only Good Seeds Bring Forth Good Crops. ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST:



The Popularity of our Seeds increase gear by year, and we deal direct wit Six Choice Novelties. Ruapper's Red Itha Pepper,- Neo Golde


BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL for 1891.

W. ATLEE BURPEE \& CO., Philadelphia, Pa.


## JAPANESE WINE BERRY



ELEACNUS LONGIPES
sprightly flaror cooked in any tand

NEW CRANDALL TREE CURRANT.
 \%uip BTOOHE EACH OF THESE THEE NEW FRUITS FOR \$1.OO.
V. H. HALLOCK \& SON, QUEENS, NEW YORK. FAY wrwal


SEEDS SEEDS SEEDS
able for actnal settiers. People
benerally want to go back rery far from
Fillage o get cheap land, unless sereral
famllies go together and locate where thes are
sure a railr road will soon come. We hare ahout
railroad, between Little Rocls aud Texarkana
The Iron Mountain railroad (Gould system)
it's llne, for sale on long time, at $\$ 5$ to $s 5$ per
ncre. The government land inside of rairroad
limits is 82.50 per acre. No man with a fannily
West or South with less than 8500 and the
of land-sandy, clay and a mixture of both
of and
some gravelly spots, though not enough to be
much detriment. The uplands, corered with
pine and oak forest, are generally uudulatlng
enough for drainage, hut not hiliy, the in
equalltes being ouly about teu to one hundred
feet up and down. The river and creek bot-
toms are nearls flat, and nuch more fertile




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| Ponitry Book wanted.-S. L., Elk head, Mo. Send 25 cents to this office for the "Com- plete Poultry Book." |  |
| Killing Timber.-C. H., Champion, N. Y. To kill thm ber, cut it d July or first of Aligust. |  |
| Paper on Floriculture-.F. It. A. Della, Ceo. W. Park , Litoon ia, Pa |  |
| silos in the South.-G. W. H., Stevens' Point, Wis. wrisles some of our readers to gi, their experience with the silo in the Soutl. |  |
| Cranberry Plants.-H. D., Kenton, Ohio. You can get cranberry plants of the northernand north-western nurserymen who advertise in our columns. |  |
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| Lard ©il.-J.C., Princeton, Ind. The lard as incomes. from the log is pressed at a tow tem perature. This separates the lard oill from tein perature. |  |
| temperature, This separates the sard oil fromtbe oleine and stearine, winicli are used for the oleine and stearine which1making candles and bogus butter. |  |
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| portion of a stem.", The potato itself, therefore, is a tuber. Tbe onion is a bulb. |  |
|  <br>  erery ten incles., REPLY:-A good corn drill can be adjusted |  |
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|  sman patch to plant, yo planter for the purpose. |  |
| Replowiny soo.-.... S... Inglefeled, Tnd. \#hich i plowed in in ovember, ITwant to plani it to corrn next spring. Shall I plow it it again |  |
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| in the spring? The sod lies very loose,",REPLY:-II you have one of the improved harrows, it wiil not be necessary to replow the theground. A good harrow will put it in fine condition. |  |
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| Smut in sed wheat may be destroled by an application antron solution of ture vitriol. Pace a large bastretful of wheat in a tub con- |  |
| talning the solution. After it has remained raise the basket up and set it on cross-sticks |  |
|  |  |
| over the tub, and allow it to drain. The wheat can be readily dried by spreading illy. barn floor and stirring it occasionaly. |  |
| Beans and Rean Weevils.-J. D. K., How erm beans |  |
| are reauired to plant an acre; also, how can the weevil be preveuted from injuring the crop for marke preve ${ }^{n}$. |  |
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| Rypir:-To answer your questions fully <br>  Keepers, Guide, or Mranal of the Apairy, |  |
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| Killing osage Orange.-A.C.H., Oswego, Kan,hedeone. fence,REPLY:Grub it out. First trim it so that |  |
|  |  |
| you can get close to it with a plow Thenplow close along each side, throwiug the dirt a way from the hiedge, and make the trenches as deep as possible. Have a sharp share andcutter on the plow so as to cut off the rootseasis1 <br> out. |  |
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| Clirkpy- -Mtalafa has large, long roots, but is <br>  dairy cows. |  |
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| Washingtom Seeds.-C. G., Healdsburg, slate not named, asks: "Does the agricu sueds |  |
|  |  |
| and plants, and can rou get what kinds you call for? Who shall 1 write to for them? REPLY BY Joser il - Yes, the departmen fur- |  |
|  |  |
| get the department han to distribute, mostly ordinary, cheap stuff of litte value. If yoin It |  |
| desire to try then, member of conress, or write to to the Depart ment of coulture, ment of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. |  |
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| REPLY:-It can be done but the pipe must <br>  |  |
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|  glve yon considerable trouble |  |
| Root Crops for Cottle.-J. P. G.. Ashland, beets are best, also how many pounds of seed |  |
|  |  |
| 1 takes for an acre, and whether the seed |  |
| rots stan Ry highest, sugar beets come next and ordin ary mangels last. Still, all three are ex- |  |
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##  DHUSEEDSFOR ALL, <br>  



Ringworm.-P. F. J., Kenton, Ohio. It Yourgorse has ringworm apply the remo. If
yor horestes
prescribed in several recent answers given to
sim in ilar questlons. The "breaking out on tbe Lood, resembling hoils,", was probably caused
by dirt and want of groming. Spavin.-S. S. L., Buckhannon,W.Va. Your
description of the lameness points towar sparin, but ofose not enabse points to make
definite diagnosis. I hardily think that Wes
dit Virglnia winters are mild enough to make
any horse feel comfortable at night, if comBlind Staggers.-S. J. W. Bridgeville,
Del. You can prevent it, in most cases at Del. You can prevent
1east, by a suitable diet (rational feeding and
Leeping cious exercise, As to a remed. that is alto
gether a difrerent thingir The treatment will
largely depend upon circumstances, and it it alvays bepst to send im imediately for a veter
inarian and to leave the treatmit to h . judgment before tbe gase becomes despera
and recovery imposslifle.
Lice. - A. B., Portersville, Pa., would like
 ANSWER:-Siuce theslle are ent in the stom-
ach, but on the surface of the body, between
the hair on the skin nothing that can be fed the hair on the skin, ,othing tat can be fed
whll kill them. The remedy must be aplied
wher the are where the lice are. Cleanliness and goa git
grooning is the frst requsite and if thls is ap
pied. senuine Persian insect powder, if duste In betreen the hair will drive off the lice
Im meediately after he hpilation the stall
must be thoroughty cleaned, and all bed ting manure, etc., be removed, bc cause a good
many lice tumbero betore ther are dead,
aud afterwards revive again.
An obstruction in a Cow's Teat.-J. P
Round Hill, Coun, writes :"I have aco
Rn obstruction in one of her teats. Before In
can get adrop of millk out of ti, we have to in
cant
sert knition needle. Ater withdrawing il
The milk flows as well as nsual",
ANSWER:-Instead of a kniting needle use
antiseptic catgut, cut it an snitabse ends, and and
before inserting it dip in a mixtnre of subac-
before inserting it dip in a mixture of subac-
atateof load and and
ing end with a
with


kinds of genus Gastrophilus, may become in
Surlous, but it doos not proceed from you
letter the
yeter that the same caused serious injury
your colt. Whem Won say the bots were ful
grown, yon are mistaken tor they
grown, yon are mistaken, for they are not ye
ful-gro
spring. What ecember, and not ntil tow that


further, very likely you would have foun
the cause of death. It does not apear from
tour letter that the bots killed your colt.


 canal, also whether or not a forelgn substance
chach supports the suppuration, is presen
Wuch

| Snus |
| :---: |
| nud |
| had |
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peded exit. Pus, like water, does not run up
hill. Hence, it wili, in most cases, be neces
sary to enlarge the


becase if made down ward a news canal may
be formed in the connecting tisue betwee



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## Olit firerille.

| THE OLD LOVE. <br> Soft is the light on the summer sea, <br> When the sun in the west is low And the billows sigh to the shelle that lie <br> In the sunset's mellow glow; <br> But the beauty gleams in rain, <br> And the tints that wha and wane <br> And the song of the surge <br> At the ocean's verge <br> Seems nanght but a dirge, <br> For 0 ! <br> My thonghts fly far, 'reath the evening star <br> To my lore in the long ago. <br> The wind comes np from the sighing sea, And the sea-bird's wing of snow Fades from my sight in the clasp of night, Like jor in the arms of woe: And I dreani by the billows blue Of a heart that was leal and true. And I row br the tide, Though fate may divide Iy faith shall abide, <br> And my -eart erer turn while the bright stars burn To my lore in the long ago. <br> Samuel Minturn Peck. |
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## THE NUGGET

## GRUB-STAKE GULCH

5 ( )sthe folloming morning the stranger had so far recovered as
to be able to converse rationally with those to whom he was in debted for his sife, and when, at rof triumph, the physician into Seth's house, it appeared as if he ficient cause.
** "I allowed the man wasdying," appointed tone, "otherwise my friend, who got the diop on me before he explaned what
was wanted, might have had some trouble it forcing, me to ride an hundred and forts "AIr. Mores appeared to be, and I belier Was. very sick when you were sent for," Set
replied; "but I had no idea the messenger in tended to bring you at the point of a
"MII "orders was to fetch him dead or alive, an' I didn't reckon on givin' him much of
chance to pump lead iuter me mhile I was chance to pump lead liter me mbine ir what
coaxin' him to come," Bill replied, as if he bis summary procedings
"Wrell, r'm here nor, an' we'll hare a look at the wound," the doctor said, opening his case
of instruments but ne did not besin the wort at once, for at this moment Alice entered the room, and he turned to stare at her in undisguised astonishment
Doctor-"
"Taylor," the physician added; and Seth continued
ad a ferw simple remedies, and with them succeeded in breaking the fever
A patient who wouldn't get well under the tor said emphatically; and Mores added:
"Even a tenderfoot like myself understood feeling decidedly better. Alittle attention to the round, and then I will try to repay you for the long rlde.
Blll said quictly. Then you're throngh carvin' him, an' we'll show you what kind of a town St. Julian is." With this invitation the messenger left the house, and Doctor Taylor began the "carving." When the physician's work was finished he sald, leanlng back in his chair with the ev Ident intention of cultivating the
"You'll be as sound as ever in a couple o days; but saved you from what would have prob ably been a severe illness."
"I am afraid the debt of gratltude will be greater than I can ever pay," Morey replied.
"She also saved me from belug langed, as fou may possibly knor.
Little Bill had not told this part of the story, and Seth was called upon to describe the scene at the proposed lynching-bee.
The doctor appeared to think the mistake natural onc, and, to Allce's surprise, even Flewed the whole affial $\ln$ a comlcal light Ho laughed heartily at tlmes, and congratulated Morey upon hls escape from death by
saylng: wlll give you a mighty good ldea of the conutry, providin
through them
"If my education is to be purchased at sucb a price I would prefer to remain lgnorant that I can afford to lose it If any more of those dellcate atteutlons are to be apprehended."
"Have you bought land near here?" Seth asked in Burprise.
'Yes, through
claret-like name." "Do you know where the land is located?"
"That can easily be told by overhanling the "That can easily be told hy overhanling the documents which are to be found in one of
my pockets," Morey replied; and Seth handed my pockets," Mores replied; and
him a small package of papers. him a small package of papers. "Look them over yourself," the invalid said, and his host had hut Just begnu to read then an e
lips.
"WF
"Why you orn next to mine; the one a Greaser proved up $\qquad$
Is it good for anything?"
"I have heen hunting in rain for color close alongside of it, and int tro months have found buried himself
"Luckily there is no reason why I should star here aus longer than I Tish," Morey said; and then as he glanced toward Alice, who was in the adjoining room preparing dinner, he added quickly, "r'm bound, however, to see how badly I have been taken in. Snppose we go into partnership, Hammond. Tour claim is probably as valuable as mine, and the only advantage mill he that we shall have in
"When rou are digging."
"When you are ahle to look the property orer I'll accept the proposition, prorided you
are then $\pi$ illing to repeat it," Seth replied are then "illing to repeat it," Seth replied gravely. "I have not had much experience in
such matters; but set I feel that a true rein will be struck thereabouts." "Then I'm a member of the firm of Hammond a the very valuable claims." The busiuess arrangements सere interrupted brother to dinner, and while ther were eating she hrought Mores a tempting-looking broth.
"Can sou mana

asked; and although a few moments previous he replied most decidedly
"I am positive that it would be impossible, therefore I shall be obliged to trespass upon sour kindness a while longer."
Without suspecting that this mas not the exact truth, Alice fed him after tucking a snowy napkin under hls chin, and to his shame, be it recorded that he ate rery slomls,
usisting on receiving the entlre guntits iusisting on receiving the entre quantits. hack on tbe pillows, allowing her to fan him untll the physician and Seth returned to the

## "I'

Fm sorry you are so weak," the doctor sald don't helieve you will need my serrices any I'll strike ant for hom

Morey insisted on paying the pliysician, and
with a gencrous fee in his pocirel, the latter
accompanled by Seth, left the bullding to vislt the Palac
Several of the miners, notably thosc who took advantage of any opportminty to knock
off work for a loafing spell at the saloon, were aft work for a loafing spell at the saloon, were persuade the doctor to makehis home in St, Jullan, and the negotlatlons were
means of a bottle aud suadry glasses.
means of a bottle and sundry glasses.
Each man in turu appeared to think it hls the reputation of the town, and the meeting Whas atr. Grant made his proposition "St. Jullan has got pretty much everythlug she needs except a doctor, an' we're bound to
dowu kind of place, with more Greasers than men in it, while St. Julian is jest humpin' herself. Give that cromd over there the go-by an' settle dornn here mith ns. I'll chip in a lot on my qnarter section where yon can put up tent, au' three of the boys shall come 'round ceery mornin' when trade's dull so's you can
keep sour hand in by dosiu' 'em. What's moere, thes shall pay for it too. We won't stick at nothin' for the sake of helpin' along the hoom that's struck this 'ere town. Is it a bargain?" aud Mr. Grant winked at his companions as mnch as to say that they shonid unite with him in trylng to effect a farorable
decision.
oi, Jake shouted. "Why, canse the boys are lively, an' 'we're willin' to give you a benefit by gettin' up a shootiu
match if you're down on your luck."
Other reasons equally as alluring were given Other reasons equally as alluring mere given
in the hope of inducing the desired adjunct of he torn to make a change, and when it wa possible the doctor promised to think the matter ore
"I'll give you an ausmer in a day or two," he said in conclusion. "St. Julian is a mighty
lively torm, and I'd like to make the deal if the matter can be arranged."
"Then that settles it," Mr. Grant shouted
ansthing interferes send word over here, an
we'll soon straighten matters. I ain't so
oung as I used to be, but $\pi$ hen it comes to
cleauin' out a torn like the Junction, Cones
hare got to be mighty haudy if ther get array with him.
These eloquent remarks were received with uch a storm of applause that the proprietor op agin" and could do no less than "set 'em complied with Seth made his escape He went directly home, and there found Her and Alice chatting as if they bad been
riends for years, a fact which cansed him
say:
reckon you tron't need much attention o-night, and both of us may as well go
bed."
"Certainly," the in valid replied heart-
ils. "I intend to ge
up to-morrow, and
"I reckon that means you an' I had better go Bill calmly walked into the adjoining apartment, followed, as a matter of course, by alice. The visitor seated himself iu a chair near the door, much as if it ras his intention to remain an indefnite time, motioned that Seth's sister shonld make herself comfortahle, and "If it abruptly
raitin' for that Conestoga Joe is only aitin' for this same kind of a chance bonnd to go ahead 'cordin' butas it is I'm tons an' if I don't stike a tre vin cau't be much harm done"
"I am afraid I don't und
and yon," Alice Grant to do with your offering to take care of the invalid?
"hy he come here to-uight instead of me Palace. Say,
"Does that mean that you hare found gold
"In pockets, Miss, in pockets. I reckon the "I Im on mor Till pan ont hig,
"I am glad to hear it," Alice replied heartily. "n a place like this all should rejoice at an "But ther don't an'
"B the whether I've "I thought from what you said that there conld be no question about it." "That depends on what I'nn pannin' nut the claim.
"I don't understand what you mean;" and now Alice looked thoroughly perplexed
If wou't take long to gire yon an idea of 'he rein I'm tryin' to strike. I orrn four of the neatest claims that ever struck a tendere ne, an can las out jest as many as may istalee. If Conestoga Joe hasn thade aby this town, I'll come out top of the heap; but bat ain't enough.'
"hat more do yon want?" Alice asked, "I want tandiug only a portion of his remaris. "I want to marry you," Bill said abruptly, inuing so rapidly that it was impossible to interrupt him, "if rou'll sar the word ril put p a house that'll kock the Palace hirher'n a hurnt boot, 'canse I'm gone on ron for a fact. I'll wear a biled shirt erery day; 'tend to rnuniu' the shebang, an' agree to get a conple of Chinee to wait on yon to the Queen's taste. I'm sorry Mr. - Mr. -
Call me Bill," was the mournful interrupbet it'll kinder make the thing go easier. I "Iever did have much luck anyway.
"I'm sorrs, Bill," Alice said softly, "that you had any suchidea, for it can never be, if sou mean that son want to marry me. it isn't well for yon to think of more." "You can't stop my thinkin'," Bill replied der steady; "but so long as this thing then't panned out as I counted on, will you do me a "Certainly; anything in my porrer."

Then dou't let on to Conestoga Joe that I Before she could reply he had rushed out of the house, and Seth came in to learu the cause of the noisy departure
he double clam
Nothing would have pleased Ned Morey better than to plas the part of iuralid many
days in order that he might be raited upou days in order that he might be raited upou second day after the physician called he looked so strong thateven his fertile imaginalooked sn strong that exens for remaining in
tion conld devise no excuse tion co
doors. Thanks to an almost perfect constitution gave him rers little trouble, althongh, as hat of course, any violent exerclse might The fint bund ing his horse, which had been takeu in charg by Mr. Grant, and in doing this he mas forced to visit the Palace, where, just at that mobeeu most prominent in the effort to lynch

This unimportant fact, however, did no cause the actors in what had been very nearly greeted him with a cordiality emphasized by nolse, and but for his decided protests would litteralls have forced linu to drint with eacla in turn.

## CONSTIPATION

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Seth shook his bead.
"That is a one-slded arrangement to which I lons and want to foul under some obliga me in that way."
"Now you wrong me, Hammond. I swear
that even lf thad not been the especially in vited guest at the lynching-bee, but had come into town with all the pomp and circumstance of a conqueror, the same proposition would have been made, with the sllglit ex eption that I should not have stipulated
be allowed to remain idle. It is cheaper to do the work quickly, paying laborers thercfor, be cost of living would soon amount to more. Now is it a bargain
"That mast throwing money away"
"That may be; but yet I shall try it alone unless you join me, and will be obiliged to loaf partuersbip the work can be begun to

Seth could uo longer doubt but that the offer as made purely in a business sense, withou any regard to what had so lately happened, and after somefurther conversationent being ontulng more formal thau a hearty hand nothing
sliake. Until nearly nightfall the partners discussed
the manner in which the venture should be the mauner in which the venture should
started, Seth proposing that his plan of labor be abandoned entirely and a new one formed, nd ouly when all the details had been decided upon did they turn toward home. If the gold seekers had left the double claim in time to welcome a very gorgeous visitor concerning whom Alice made no meution even to her brother, until several days later. Although the iuvalid's appetite was all that could have been desired by a well man, she tempting dishes for supper, and was busily engaged in her work when the trampling of orses' hoors in the immediate vicinity of the house caused her to glance involuntarily ou
of the window.
A visltor had arrived, and his general ap pearance iudicated very important business It was the proprietor of the Palace, Mr Grant. He was mounted on a spirted back-
skin pony, over whose yellow hair the flowing skirts of the brass-buttoned coat waved in striking contrast. A silver-trimmed sombrero p-boots and jingling Spanish spurs com cerned. As for the steed, he seemed literally weighted with ornamentatlon; from the heavy saddle to the wicked-looking bit dedens" until the leather was nearly hidden by

Mr. Grant also led by the bridle a trlm little orse on which was a side-saddle, and whose decorations were even more lavish than the ne he bestrode.
Under ordinary circumstances the propri or of the Palace was not an aglle nian wing to superfluous flesh and an asthmatic endency; but on this occasion he leaped to he ground much as a boy of fifteen might ave done, and knocked at the door so gently for the sigh of a June zephyr. It was lmpossible for Alice to make any mistake as to why the second pony had been bronglit, aud her cheeks were of a rosy hue as summons.
With many a bow and alleged courtly flo h, Mr. Grant said in a languishlng tone "Most respected Miss, knowing as you was keep the pon got here, I've come for a great favor. "One glance at that side-saddle is enough to tell me what you are about to say," Alice re-
plied, struggting very hard so prevent a smile from visiting her lips. "I should dearly love to try that beantiful little horse; but Mr Morey aud Seth will soon be home for supper,
and as the cook of this mansion I must be and as the cook of
here to receive them.
"Your brother can fry a piece of bacon to the queen's taste, as I know experience, shift for himself while I show you the natural attractions of St. Julian. We don't count on havin' anything as fine as Seth had sent on from the east. for nothing could be fairer than you, Miss;" and at this point Mr. Grant bowed until it surely seemed his splnal column would be rent asunder; "but I want you to see corner lots are bound to go sky high now

These compliments, supplemented as they were by the most wonderful contortions of body, caused Alice so much embarrassment that she could think of no flttiug reply, and could only say:
soon be home", "Theu you don't count on takin' a ride to ight?
"However much I might llke to, it would be impossible, for even if Seth can
supper, I couldn't neglect a guest."
that tenderfoot is here?" and Mr. Grant allowed himself to speak in an angry tone. "Because the gentleman who treated so cruelly in St. Jullan is in our charge," Alice replled quite sharply.


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## "Now don't fly off, Miss," Mr. Grant said im "oriugly. "I didn't mean nothin' by that, only t kinder put me out for a miunte. You see I n' countin' on doin' the honors of the town, go back to the Palace an'say you wouldn'

ride after all this fuss."
"I am very sorry, Mr. Grant; but you mus ertainly understand the situation of affairs and realize that I can't leave a guest to coo
The proprietor of the Palace could no
rust himself sufficiently to make any reply trust himself sufficiently to make any reply.
He bowed very ceremoniously, cast one look of reproach at the woman he would have honored, mounted his steed after conslderable difficulty, and rode away like a very crude model of Jove in his wrath
On the veranda of the Palace were seated waiting to see him ride by with and these he passed with not so much as a lance of recognition, wheu he dismounted in with certain remarks not calculated to make lilm feel any more comfortable in mind. Stalking inside he refreshed hinself after
his own fashlon, and then beckoned for Big Blll to join him.
ngrily nean ask any questions," he said o speak. "She wouldn't go, an' I know the reason.'
"What is it?" and Bill spoke so quickly and agerly that Mr. Graut looked at him suspi-
iously.
"Have you been tryin' your hand at tha "ame?" he queried thoughtfully.
rown I don't miud sayiu' that I dld try to
"What did she say?"
"I reckon you've got a pretty fair ldee by
this time. Anyhow, she let me kn
"See here, Bill, It's all the fault of the tenderhisper. "If Wrant spoke in a hoarse town we'll toss up to see who shall have her "then go in to win. Will you Jine nie?"
"How can you make him skip?"
"I'll 'tend to that part of it Say it's a go, an "lie thing will soon be in workin' order."
"An' you wou't try to get the best of me after "An' you wou't try to get the best of me after
we've done him up?" "It shall be a square toss, an' the one who
wins has a lone hand."
"Then I'm wlth you," Bill replled emphat "Then I'm whth you," Bill replled emphat an eloquent gesture, as he placed two glasses
[To be continued.]


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## 

## FARMER JONES' LAMENTATIONS.

The summer sun behlnd the hills had sunk away from sight,
lug uight;
the uight; and crimson har,
And from 'mongst the purple cloud-drifts peeped out the evening star;
When, with many groans and murmurs, good, honest Farmer Jones
Sat down upon the door-step to rest hls aching
hones. bones.
The sunset dimmed and faded, and the song of whlp-poor-will
e floating o'er the
forest dark and still;
forest dark and still; the frogs were hoarsely croaking in the
marsh land far away, marsh land far away,
the dewy hreeze was laden with the smell of new-mown hay;
But the farmer, vexed and weary, saw no heauty, heard no souud
His head was restlng on hls hands, hls eyes
His rugged face, with wrinkles seamed, was
darkened hy a frown, darkened hy a frown,
Veighbor Smith had
For Neighbor Smith had told him that the price of wool was down.
And so he sat and grumbled ln the twilight by
himself, himself,
And searched hls mind for cuss-words that be'd lald upon the shelf,

## $1 y$ put to rout

## ly put to rout;

## he broke out:

Confound thls farmln' business the who blamed thing, I sas
't git nothln' for my Wool, nor nothln formy hay
The corn won't he moore'n half a crop, an' hogs aint wuth a cent;
Just here he shook hls horny fist to glve hls feelings vent.)
taxes are so tar
$n$ ' taxes are so ta
to the moou.
'm hiest ly I don't
purty soon !
there's that pesky hlred man must fall down thro' th' more?
wlsh he'd hroze hls awkward neck; he's no account nohow; laid up bere.
doctor says $h$
year: a y'ear:
so I'm left to school.
spect that scape-grace hoy'll corae home an eddicated fool."
The lrate farmer paused for breath, but lookIng up just then,
Ho saw the cows file down the lane, so he hroke out agaln:
By dad, an' there's th' marketln'? The butter an' th' algs,
$y$ wouldn't ke ralgs.
dummed if 1 and move awray to town!" Le took hls red handanna out, and mopped his shlning crown.
doesn't seem to keer.
th' sheer: money spend. dinged if he wa to th' end.
 b'lieve she'd complaiu
I all th' hay in chrls'eudom was soatin' in th rain!"
Sweet, pleasant-faced Aunt Debhy camo toddlling tomard the house.
She was plump as auy kitten and as qulet as a
A dear, good Quaker lady-just here I'll pause to say
hat she ruled her hlg, rough husband in a knew that John was
mopped hls head,
and, too, In coming down the lane she'd heard the words he sald.
She set her milk-palls on the ground and drore away the cat,
said: "I heard thee grumblling, John
What is thec angry at?" hilc in sullen sllence he sat and flercely gazed;
gazed; stalwart frame was sbaken and a
troubled face was ralsed.
y, dum 1t, Debby!" Here he paused, and smote hls brawny chest,
rea in milder accents, he told her all the
smilling stood, and listened to hls lamentatlons long,

John, don't thee know
Thce has a good farm clear of deht, and money In the hanks,
get thee sits
And yet thee sits here growling, Instead of glving thanks.
glving thanks.
Bomplalning of the price of crops: Thee gets
what others do.

## And If thee ha does, too.

And just hecause the hired man ls lald up Injured, here,
Thee raves ahout the coru and hogs as tho 'twere famlne year.
But, John, the very worst of all, thee stormed about our sou,
crlmo had done; crlmo had done;
and all hecause he's gone to school-the very thing thee named-
and strivlng hard to please us both. Thee
ought to he ashamed!"
She took the mllk-palls from the ground, and toddled from the spot.
His face was strangely worklng, and the tears were falling hot;
And ere he went to
nd ere he went to hed that night, he knelt upon the floor
and prayed for God's forgl veness as he never had hefore.
lye'd finlshed his petltlon to the heavenangel stood heslde blm with Debby Jones face. S. Q. Lapius. HOME TOPICS.
Whipped Cream.-To whip cream properly, it should be thoroughly chilled first,


Any good egg-beater can be used to whip |ens and is very smooth. Serve in a gravyit. Skim off the froth as it rises and pile boat. it on a plate until all is whipped. An otherwise simple dessert can be made into a really elegant one by this simple addition. A dish of canned peaches or pears with whipped cream is a dessert to be despised by no one; it is also a pretty addition to blane mange or jelly. Whipped cream is not used as much as it should be, considering its cheapness and the ease with which it is prepared. "But," some woman will some woman will
sa $y$, "I cannot
spare the cream; I mure the cream; I must make butter toselland buy
the family groceries." Would it not be just as
well, perhaps better, for the health and cumfort the fainily more cream and milk were used and less cake and pie,
coffee?
Abstinence
Although we may not abstain from meat during Lent, as a religious rite, and
for the welfare of the soul, yet there is no doubt that this observance is
for the welfare of the body.

ing, as Lent docs, in the latter part of |hold supplies, shects, pillow-cases and winter and early spring, it is just the table linen in the fall; but if this was not time when the body needs a change of done, there is no better time for buying diet; and whether we call it Lenten fare these, or muslin for underclothes, than or not, we will find fish and cggs at this the present. It is much easier to sit at that the abstinence from meat will go far | the sewing machine through the cold, |
| :--- | :--- |
| stormy days that we expect in late | that the abstinence from meat will go far stormy days that we expect in late

toward proventing the headaches, las- February and March than whenthe bright,
alte boiling, When done, take it out carefully, rekin, lay a clean napkin orean napkin on a platter, and serve very sauce.

W H ITE Satce.-Heat,
in a double boiler, a pint boller, a pint of thin cream,
or milk and cream; when it is scalding hot adda heaping tablespoonful of
flour rubbed
and four rubbed
smooth with the same quantity of butter and a little salt. Stir all together
situde and other ailments that frequently
beset us in the spring, and which we are beset us in the spr
apt to call malaria.
Baked Fish.-Shad, white fish, bass and blue fish are all nice, baked. Have the fish the head on. Make a dressing of bread crumbs, butter, salt, pepper and a ittle parsley; moisten it a little, but leave dryer than if for poultry. Fill the fish and sew up the incision. Put it in a bak-ing-pan with a teacupful of boiling water and a tablespoonful of butter. Let it bake half an hour, basting frequently, and when nearly done, dredge a little flour over the top and let it brown.
Beets, stewed tomatoes and parsnips are nice to serve with fish. Slices of lemon may be used to garnish the dish and a slice served with each piece of fish.
Boiled Fish.-Boiling is the most delicate way of cooking fish. A fter dressing the fish and removing the head, wrap it in a napkin and put it into boiling,

## warm days of April and May are at hand.

 Then the spring house cleaning comes, and it is so comfortable to know that the pring clothing for the family is all ready

Working Detains of Leaves.
cide what will do as it is and what can be made over to adrantage; also make a list of all that must be bought. When this is accomplished the work is well under way, and the necessary shopping can be done with less trouble if you know just what is needed and the quantity of each fabric. Maida McL.
It's wher heing good than had;
It's safer heing meek than fierce;
It's fitter belng sane than mad.
It's fitter belng sane than mad.
My own hope is, a sun will
My own hope is, a sun will pierce
The thlckest cloud Earth ever stretched That after last returns the first,
That what hegan hest, can't he fetched Nor what God blessed once, prove worst, Apparent Fainure.-Browning.

## EMBROIDERED LINEN WORK

The embroidered linen squares used so much for table centers, are sought for now by our housekeepers as an addition to their linen closet. Those done by their own hands are, of course, the most desirable. Our limited space does not permit us to give it in its full size. The first illustration is twenty-five inches square, and when finished is edged with lace. The embroidery is done in soft filo silks, in shades of white that is from white to a

very pale gray, which has the effect of shading the white so effectively that it looks like shading. If preferred, it can be done in gold silk of one color, and as shown in the working pattern, the leaves are woren in a lace stitch and the material cut away underneath, so as to give it a lace-like effect.
The second corer is twenty-nine inches square exclusive of the lace, which should beset on around it. Thesimple and yet rich pattern shows two sprays meeting from pattern shows two sprays meeting from
opposite sides and worked in gold-colored flax thread, which, as may be seen in the single separate leaf, is couched down with white at regularintervals. A broad, openwork hem marks off the inner square.
A beautiful lunch-cloth of linen, worked with very large pansies, was displayed in one of our art stores. Small doylies, with one large pansy in the center, went with it to lay on the small bread-and-butter plate, which is now used so much.
Dainty table appointments cannot bo drelt upon too much, as they are dear to every woman's heart. There never was a time when so much pride was taken in these things, nor a time when nice things of this description were in the reach of everyone.
A lady who is neat with her needte can also, in her spare time, make many things of this kind to dispose of to someone whose time is too full to do them. The exquisiteness of the work enhances its. value. It would be useless to undertako it unless a degree of success is assured. To be able to paint with the needle is quite as much an accomplishment as to paint with the brush. Nothing endears home work of the home maker. Home is, then make
Home is, then, something more than four square walls. Beware, though. of
gruous with the surroundings. Make grade, as they always look well, even long after they hare passed out of fashion. Nowadays it would be almost impossible The people who keep our art stores are constantly importing new desigus and new material from abroad. The more elegant they are, the more they are sought for.

A lady who is neat with her needle can use the new and novel way of marking sical friends. The music taff and cleff is worked in black silk, and the initials a letter of tho staffin its proper place. If the initial is different from the staff letters, a larger letter can staff. It would be better to have it different from the staff in color

Christie Irving.

## NEIGHBOR BASSETT.

 I want to tell the sisters some of Neigh bor Bassett's household affairs. She is one of those sprightly, tidy romen, that seem to knos just which horn of the dilemma to take business.One morning a few weeks ago I ran ove to her house to borrow some baking-soda and there she was,'tidying up her kitchen and every few minutes peeping into the oven, fixing the dampers, regulating. the heat, and on the alert for fear something would burn. I suiffed around, and the odor that came from the b
"Are you trying something new again?" "Oh, not at all; just fixing up my sausage for summer use, just as I have these many years;" and she deftly turned steaming crock on the stove.
"Do tell me your formula," I said; "that " one of the things I fail in."
"Oh, it is very easy when you once know how," she sinilingly answered. "Just press your ground sausage into gallon crocks until they are full; then se them into the oven and bake until they
are cooked all thrcugh, say two hours', or even longer. Then take the crocks out of the stove, put a plate and a weight on them and set away to cool. Wheu the grease has fried out of the sausage until it rises to the top and cools, take off the plate and weight; and if there isn't grease enough on top to keep the air all out, melt clear lard and pour over them; tie up closely and set away in a cool place, and they will keep till harvest.'
yard or more. They didn't look as
dainty and pretty as they did before, and I said:
"Why did you fix them that way?"
She laughed at my meddlesome questions and said:
"You know they have never been vashed, and laco curtains shrink so badly Now, they will not need washing this

winter, and in the spring I will let the hem out and wash them, hem them up the desired leugth again, and they will look almost new."
"Um, yes," I said. "Will you lend me your head-piece when I fix things after this?"

With pleasure," she replied. "It is like old 'silver,' the more it is used, th brighter it gets. Ruth Russett

## Man's work is to labor and leaven-

 As best he may-earth here with heaven ; Tis work for work's sake that he's needing Let him work on and on as if speedingWork's end, but not dream of succeed Work's end, but not dream of suc
Because if success were intended,
Why, heaven would begln ere earth ended. Pacchlarotto.-Browning.

## THE CONDITION OF WOMEN.

The most conspicuous as well as the most beneficent of the changes which this century has witnessed, has been a steady and great improvement in the condition of woman as a result of inventive prog ress. Within the memory of persons who are not very old, the average woman's life was one of cheerless drudgery. Sixty r seventy years ago there were compar atively few American families whose "women folks" did not do all the house work without the aid of servants. It was hard work-brutally hard we should call it in these days-for it was unrelieved by any of the varied appliances that have siuce
date the telephone, the typewriter, ill-
creased demauds for stenograplic clerks, and a constantadrancemeut of correct notions of woman's place in the world, have opened avenues in which vast numbeds of women and girls are usefully and hap sily mployed. There arc few occupations now to which womon are strangers, and the condition of socicty is imuleasurably
improved by this multiplication of the employmonts of woinan. Greater than the iufluence of the schoolmaster or the preacher has been that of the inventor in bringing about the cmancipation and el evation of the "better half" of tho human family.-Domestic Monthly.

God be thanked; the meanest of his creature Boasts two soul sides, one to face the world

One to show a woman when he loves her

## ane Word More.-Brownin

## FROZEN EGGS.

"Here, mother, are some frozen eggs! What shall I do with them?" is an exclamation often repeated through the winter and spring months. The mother sighs, and replies that they be put in a basin and covered with cold water to draw the frost out. Mother mine, did you ever try put ting the eggs into real warin water instead of the cold? Not hot enough to cook
them, of course, but warm as you would wash your hands in. You uever will use cold water on frozen eggs again, I'll warrant, after once trying the warm; the yelks will be just as soft and beat up as nicely as fresh ones; and usually the yelks are full of little hard lumps that it An memb ben bat out Putting in the
warm water makes the crack in the
shell unite so quickly that the white does not have a chance to ooze out and waste. ing in the water for an hour or two, where
the water has been kept from getting eggs should be taken out and laid by themelves, to $b$ used first, as will not keep more than a few days, be-
 ore spoiling
been devised to facilitate or obviate it.
And this tedious toil, including spinning
hare been thawed out. I hope the farmer sisters have taken good care of their hens this season, as eggs have been so high priced. Give warm feed and plenty of wa-
ter; see that the latter dish is often replenished to keep the hens from drinking ice water.
tWO FAMOUS WHITE HOUSE LADIES
Of the women who have had fame and reatness thrust upon them by their husbands becoming presidents, but two stand out as possessing more than average brains or showing more than negative characters. Mrs. Washington's tastes were for him and housekeeping, and the official duties mposed upon her as "first lady" were ceremonious bore
She went through then with dignity and according to rule, but she counted time thus spent as her "lost days." But Trs. Abigail Adams, wife of John Adams, is famous on her own score as well as by accident of the position of her husband as president. She had remarkable political insight, and was the first woman in America to demand equal rights for women, and urged her husband, pending the adoption of the constitution in 1776 , to remember the women, and said they would not hold themselves to obey the laws in which they had no voice. Of course Which they had no voice. Of course
"John" was talked down in the conven-
 manu facturing industries, man's work grew immensely. Then came the sewing-machine. Meantime, the progress of civilization brought about a better appreciation of women's value teachers, and they began to supersede men in that great calling. Manufacturing industries, in which women had a place, multiplied
rapidly between 1840 and 1860 . Since that

## churning,

performed in houses whose inmates had never
heard or dreamed of the thousands of elegancies, luxuries that are now within the easy reach of the ple."'Then two kinds of occupation open to our young wowork and school teaching-and the latter was accessible to but a limited number, and at small compensation. When invention
this: In changing things around last fall, getting her house ready for winter, she purchased new lace curtains for he sitting-room, and took the old sitting room curtains for a smaller room with
lower ceiling. She didn't need such long curtains. Instead of cuttiug them off, as I would have done, to get the desired
length, she hemmen Mem up a half. a

tion, but her son, John Quincy, afterward
took up her side in congress.-Pittsfurg Dispatch.
Mrs. May Frencli Sheldon, who is to lead an expedition to the Congo in Staney's footsteps, is a physician of 110 mean ability, and has also won a roputation as all author and sculptor. She has an enviable position in litcrary and scientific cir cles in London, whero her husband is the manager of an Aincrican banking housc.

Miss E. O'Duffy, a young woman about twenty years old, is one of the largest importers and dealers in wild animals in this country. She is the daughter of a Dublin druggist, and has a natural liking for the business. Miss O'Duffy is not the first of her sex to enter this calling, for some o the most successful dealcrs in birds and animals in Europe aro women.
The many friends of Miss Charlotte Kirkover, the artist, will rejoice to learn that she has so far recovercd from her long hnucss as to be able to resume her work She is now executing all order for one of the millionaires of. Cleveland for a punch bowl of great beauty. The design, which is her own, is artistic and unique. For the work alone she is to receire $\$ 50$. Buf falonians are only just awakening to the fact that they need not send to New York and Boston for artistic china decorators Indeed, some of Buffalo's best women art ists supply these same cities with work which is not appreciated here, and it has happened that all unwittingly a Buffalo
falo's artists in a ligh art crockery shop in Nev York.

## INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Mrs. Robt. McF.-It does fruit no harm to have the thick mould on it that you speak of. It is a sign it is keeping well. Chear Fire-Kindler.-Geo. W. Hungerford, Stevens Point, Wis. Fill an old tomato can with any kind of rags or corncobs, pour on kerosene and you have the cheapest and best fire-kindler ever made. Picking Ducks for Market.-Pick the duck with the index finger and thumb, commencing at the head and picking back. Press the thuinb hard against the skin, so as to get the down all off with the feathers. Do not scald the duck until it is uiccly picked. Then tie the legs together and tie a string around the body, to hold the wings in their proper place. Pour a little scalding water orer the body, and the duck will look plump and nice and is ready for market.

Eugene M.

## $\sigma_{1}$

SUPERFLLous hair removed in 20 minutes,
without injury to the skin, by Poudre-Dissolvo



## TOKOLOGY

Yawavivixy mexayy wate
(O) Wif foutituld.

RRANBERRIES crpes adopted by the Amersociation. 1. Wash them clean and 2. Always cook in a porpan Nerer cook in tin or brass
3. The sooner they are eaten after cook ing the sooner you will know how good
they are. Sauce No. 1.-One quart of berries, one pint of water, one pound of granulated sel, do not stir. This means a full, heaped, dry-measure quart, which should weigh full serenteen ounces. pint of water, one pound of granulated sugar. Bring sugar and water to boil, add the fruit and boil till clear (fifteen or twenty minutes.)
scant pint of cold pound of berries, one of granulated sugar. Boil together berries boil fire minutes longer.
Stralived SAUCE.-One and a half
pounds of berries, one pint of water, three pourths of a pound of sugar. Boil together berries and water ten to twelve minutes;
strain through a colander and add sugar.
 rould die, so took them off. down, but the bulb seems to be p fectly healthy. dry dirt ever sinc the tops died. what to do for lose it.-A Co
stant Reader. ATSWER:-Th spotted call
(Richardia alata alba) is a plant,and require a period of rest during winter, iolus the glad acintl. It is hardy in the south, but must be taken up and wintered in a or pit in the north Our inquires tuber till spring then pot it or plant growth will be
berry Jelly.-One and a half pounds of berries, one pint of water. jelly-bag or coarse cloth; cook the juice ifteen minutes; add as much sugar as you and turn into forms or jelly-cups; dip Cranberry Tarts.-Either of the trained sauce is generally preferred. Craviemry Pies.-For pies with upper
crusts the berries should be used whole and cooked in the pastry in the following sngar, one part water. merrics with a light batter; stean two
$\qquad$ with sauc
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

BONBONS FOR THE WHITE HOUSE.
$\qquad$ rinia lope
$\qquad$ states Consul at foronto. She is now em-
ployed by Louis Sherry, a New York con-
fectioner, and in a recent letter she de-
than ever. The fruit of this plant does Indian turuip, but remains of a green color when the seeds are ripe. Had our inquirer cut the cluster with the stem and hung it up till dry, then examined the seeds, they would have been found plump and well
matured. The engraving represents the spotted foliage and a flower of this call

## CANNING PUMPKIN. <br> If ever so good care las been taken of

 the pumpkins, they cannot be expectedto keep much longcr; and when pie tim ber is as scarce as it is this year, one feels
as if erersthing in that linc ought to be as drying and there seented to be no show of any failure to keep in the glass cans.
The punpkin was cooked a long time until it was quite thick, and when pu
into the cans grat care was used to
sliake and press it down so firmly shake and press it down so firmly
no bubbles or air spaces could be seen.
It takes quite a little while to till When one is so particular, but it will pay
to lave patimce. Pumplin settles and to lave paticnce. Pumplinn settes and not carefnl, the can will not then be full

[^4]NATURE'S SPECIFIC The Wonderful Kola Plant, ASTHMA

## FREE ON TRIAL.


scribed a purchase made by Mrs. Stanford
wife of United States Sen ator Leland Stanwife of United States Senator Leland Stanfor Mrs. Harrison. Mrs. Stanford visited the store in company with Mrs. Grant widow of the general. After selecting favors for a dinner to be given January 15 , she purchased, at a cost of $\$ 150$, a box made of pearl satin, 20 by 21 inches and 17 inches high. Drooping over the beautifully painted design on the top were ostrich feathers of the natural size embroidered in chenille, and an exquisite knotted fringe and tassels went around the sides The lining was of quilted satin. The box contained ten pounds of bonbons, the ar Miss Pope. Pink and white bed by formed the stripes of an American shield, in the center of which was a star of fruit The lower part of the shield was formed of riolets, among which were scattered white stars. The whole was tied in with above with two American silk flags, underneath which was placed Mrs. Stan ford's card.

## ABOUT THE SPOTTED CALLA

Editor Farm and Fireside:-Las spring I sent off and got a bulb of the spotted calla lily. I had it but a little over wo months till it bloomed. All my lady
 ripe, and the plant looked as though it

## Jourtal, gelist, 3 ,

30, 1s90, savs editorially: "If no other result t



MAGIC LANTERNS
AND STEREOPTICONS

PAY WELL
$\sqrt{\mathrm{M}} \quad$ Imagine a lamp
 tions-
it be? A light like stronger

Controllable. A thumbscrew turns it up or down, a hundredth part of an inch if you please

Without suspicion of smell like sunshine, and moonlight. It burns all night without touching; and all the care it requires every day is filling and dusting ; once a week the char rubbed off the top of the wick and once in six months a new wick put in.

A common servant, or even a child, can take care of it

That is the "Pittsburgh."
Send for a primer

## A BEAUTIFUL GIFT


$\qquad$ THE CHICAGO WATCH CO.
142 Dearborn Street,
$\$ 130,000$ CHICACO


## 

 UNEXCELLEDIN ANY QUALITY REOUISITE IN A FIPST CLASS PIANO.The JOHN CHURCH CO., - CINCINNATI, 0
YOU ARE HONEST sell $\$ 6.00$ worth of Teas, Spices, and Baking Porders for us, and get a set of Silrer Knires and Forks free, or $¢ 12.00$ worth, and get a set
f China Dishes free. No money required
until you deliver goods and get premiy W. W. THOMAS, 37 Pike St., Cincinnaht, 0 .


See the Free Books offered subscribers, on page 175.

## (1) In Sunlay gitenumo

## THE DAY'S DEMAND.

God, give us men! A time like this demands ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill; Men who possess opinions and a will: Men who have bonor; men who will notlie; And damn his treacherous flatteries withou winkiug;
fog creeds
Their large professions and their little deeds, Wrong rules the land, and waiting justice

## PREACHING AGAINST FORTUNE TELLERS

TititHe Rev. Father Thall, rector of St. Panl's cathedral, scored the day, particularly the married women, on the practice of patronizing fortaue-tellers
wizzards who read the past (6) and wizzards who
"Wheu a person visits a fortuneteller to ascertain his fortuue, he Ggoes to find out what God alone, and fortune-teller your presence, and make him or her believe that they have a foreknowledge of seeiug the inside view of the future, you adore him and make him be-
lieve he has power not given to the devil If you think he can peer into the future, you make him the equal of God. There-
fore, you have strange gods before Him, and violate the first commandment. especially married womeu, moking a pirls, and tice of this sin. If you deliberately visit a fortune-teller you are indulging in a mortal sin. If yougo out of pure thoughtnerertheless. It is the same thing as going to an idol and giving your heart to
it. This is idolatry of the worst kind. would like to impress on your minds that fortune-tellers compose the worst characters in the community. One class other is the seduction and ruin of youth. To iny owu personal knowledge I know of persons who have been ruined by consulting these people. I warn all persons of
the congregation, aud hope you will extend this knowledge, that it is a mortal sin against the first commandment. Avoid them and their nefarious business for the
designs they have on the morality of youth."-Pittsburgh Dispatch.

## LEARN TO FORGIVE.

Learn how to forgive. Do not carry an unforgiving spirit with you through all
your life; it will hurt you more than anything else. It will destroy the happiness of many around you, yet its chief feeding grouud will be found in your own heart. dwelling, one hundred and fifty yards away. Suppose you pass by a wood fire,
and as you pass you pluck a half-consumed brand from it, flaming and gleaming, and, thrusting it under your garmeut
to hide it, you start for your neighbor's lwelling to burn it. Who gets the worst of it? You find your garments on fire harin your neighbor. So is he who carIt stings his own soul like an adder shut up there. I know of some who call themselves Christiaus, who are miserable be-
cause of their own revengefulness. Forgive your enemies, and get down on your
knees and pray for them, and salvation will come into your own soul like a flood. "Father forgive othem." Sweet prayer Deserving Confidence.-There is no artidence of the community as Brows's Broschial Trocies. Those suffering from Asth-
matic and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs and Colds should try them. They are universally for similar parposes. The late Rev. Henry first, except I think yet better of that which I mended them to friends, and they have
proved extremely serviceable."

There is nothing in this world more desirable than true wisdom, and fer things that are more uncommon. Its scarcity might lead to the conclusion that
it is something only a favored few can obtain; but this is only the result of man's inexcusable neglect. The source of 11 wisdom is not an earthly rom this solurce no one is excluded, though he cmay not be able to attend any high ịstitution of learning. The apostle James writes: "If any of you lack wis dom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth uot, and it shall be given lim." The wisdom which God gives is genuine and superior to orldy wisdom. "The foolishuess of God s wiser than men
visdom that will make itself appareut; pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruit, without partiality, and without hyocrisy." Jas. 3: 17. This is the most denied to none.-Advent Review.

## COURAGE IN LIFE.

Life is not entirely made up of great evils or heavy trials, but the perpetual ecurrence of petty evils and small trials cise of failings of those about us-with their in irmities, their bad judgment, their ill breeding, their perverse tempers; to attention, and ingratitude when pected thanks; to bear with the company of disagreeable people whom Providence has placed in our way, and whom he has perhaps provided or purposed for the trial patience and self-denial, and the better because not chosen by ourselves. This of the essence of self-denial than any little rigors of our own imposing. These constant, inevitable, but inferior evils, discipline, and might, in the days Hannah Alor

## SUGGESTIONS FOR YOUNG MEN

Nothing begets confidence in a young sobriety and accuracy
Money possesses a magnetic power; it irs the world from its center to its ircumfcrence; it shapes the destinies of Those who generally succeed mak themselves merchants or business men by their unceasing application and toil; whatwith all their migh
Establish a reputation for uprighiness, promptness and fair dealing and you are n the road to success; let all your trans ations be based on integrity; make you vord as good as your bond.
duccess is an object most universally exercise of good judgmeut, well-directed dustry, economy and perseverance.

## LOVE IN THE HOME LIFE

We ought not to fear to speak our lore hess possible should get all the tonderWe should make the morning good-bys, as we part at the breakfast-table, kindly enough for final farewells. Mahy go ou in the morning who never come home a few hours, with kind words, with a lingering pressure of the hand, lest we eyes. Tenderness in the home is not a be indulged in aud cultivated, for it will bring the sweetest returns.

## CORRECT

A Congo native who has beeu taught to read and write, has just sent a letter, his first, to the Archbishop of Canterbury. It as follows: "Great and Good Chief o he tribe of Christ, greeting: The humbles garment, and begs you to send to his fellor-servants more Gospel and less rum
In the bonds of Christ, Ugalla." That letter hits the nail pretty effectually on the head, doesn't it?


## 

HL 20


## PATENTS <br>  <br>  <br> $\qquad$ <br> MRGNA EARMS FLORIDA.



## Petrified Wood



Winchessien's Hypophospspite
 and Invigyorator. Find Blood A Perfect Tonic General Debility, it is an unequaled remedy.
SOLD BY DRUCCISTS. WINCHESTER \& CO. Chemlsts


TIE GREAT CHIVI TEA CO, Give amay as Preminms



Alvars mention this paper when answer-
ing adrertisements, as adrertisers often
have different articles advertised in several

## Glaniugs

## THE SMALLEST CIRCULATION

NETSSPAPERS are always raunting
themselves as haring the "larges themselves as haring the "larges
circulation" in the wotl London Here
Here
them: The Austrian emperor's morning paper, which his imperial sionally, has the smallest circulation in the trorla. In at, its circulation is limited to the august $F$ rancis Josept henicle-I beliere that is thenames the most curious publication imaginable
ished for the emperor, and, so far as I can
learn, it is only read by the emperor. It
is, at any rate, issued for his sole benefit, aud the imperial ners bureau brings it out yearly. It contains, in a condensed form, the articles in foreign papers which wisdom-I mean this desire of becoming aequainted with all that is publicly said or
written about one's self, when that self is set in high place. Many a word
which no courtier or subject would enture to speak direct, may thus find its

HOME HAPPINESS.
Probably nineteen $t$ trentieths of the at home. The independence that comes o a man when his work is orer and he fels that he has run ont of the storm into est in peace and with his family, is some thing real. It does not make much differhave one little room in that house, you can make that one little room a true home moods, you can turn to it with such sweet fancies that it will be fairly, luminous with their presence, and it will be to you the rery perfection of a home. Against
this home none of you should ever transgress. Tou should always treat each difficult to lore a person as it is to be ralue and more royal grace than some people seem to think. If you will be but earn to lore more wisely, profoundly before
cultivating disease.
The internal organs do not want to be hought about. A man's stomach leally be does not know ba one. When $\pi \theta$ are conscious of the
existence of any internal organ, that organ is sick. The internal machinery Whetended to do its work unconsciously. stomachs, digestion is arrested. John Hunter said he got gout by thinking about his great toe. A man who sits at the gree with him, and whether fruits and egetables are a good combination,

## implest kind of food. Thinking about

 tage fright and they are powerless.stage frightGood Healt

## KEEPING FLOWERS

A new method of preserving natural lowers has been discovered by an English idcring. The flower buds were cut just as they were about to open and the ends Each was then wrapped separately in pape and laid immersed them in water, to though the flowers had been gathered ragrance as if fresbly plucked.

[^5]reheating the poultices, and in a few hours the patient will be out of danger. This recipe was given me several years ago by old physician, who stated that it had ever failed in a single instance to effe his too often fatal malady

## not square.

The Teuton is often a long timein learning American idioms. One who had been here for a year or more, and who could peak some English before his arrival, a ery short and corpulent man, by the Thich had been standing for several
"Now you are all square, Hans."
"You are square, I said."
"Yes-you are all square now." ith reddening face and flashing eyes, he brought his plump fist down upon the counter and said
See here, mine frent, I ril haf no more peezness mit you. I treat you like a sheman; I pay my pill, und you make know I vas round as a parrel. I dond like sush shokes. My peezness mit you

Grecnt ghubliations.

Circular describing the Mapes Tobacco Manure, from the Mapes Formula and Peru-

Farm Annual. H. G. Faust \& Co., Phil-
Catalogue of Northern Grown Plants, Bulb and Seeds. L. L. May \& Co., St. Paul, Minn. Catalogue of Seeds, Plants, etc. The Storr Harrison Co., Painesville Ohio.
Perry, Lake Co., Ohio.
Burpee's Farm Aunual. W. Atlee Burpee Catalogue of Small Fruit Plants. J. Cdwards \& Son, Ft. Atchison, Wis. Bollers, both horizontal aud vertical. James Leffel \& Co., Springfield, Ohio. Catalogue of Seeds for sale by Trumbnll,
Strean\&Allen Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Special circular of New Irrigatlng Pumps, Horse Powers and Appliances. The Goulds Catalogue of Champion Hay Presses Famous Mfg. Co., Cnicago, Ins. Aulumu Bulb Catalogue of Peter Henderson Catalogue of Northern Grown Tested Seeds. Vorthrup, Braslan \&. Goodwn Co., Minn. polls, Minn.
Yegetable, Flower and Field Seeds. Frank Descriptive catalogue of Seeds. Jas.

EXPERIMENT STATION BULLETINS. Sent free, on application, to residents of the tate in whil the station is located. Addres Caxada.-(Agricultural College, Guelph.) Bulletin No. 53, December 2, 1890. Exper iments in swine feeding with grain and meal
Bulletin No. 56 , December 9,1890 . Smut, it habits and remedies. Bulletin No. 5T, De
cember 16,1590 . Sugar beets. Ottawa.) Dairy Bulletins. (No. 1) Milk for cheese factories. (No 2) Notes for cheese No. 4) Fodder-corn aud the silo.
Frorida.-(Lake City.) Bulletin No. 11 October, 1890. Experiments in corn and Irish New York.-(Cornell Station, Ithaca.) Bulletin No. 23, December, 1890. Insects injurious OH1O.-(Columbus.) Bulletin No. 9, Vol. III Seed-bearing and non seed-bearing asparagus
The use of rubber bands $\ln$ bunching asparagus. Transplantlng onions.

ol: III. Frult trees at the experime<br>$\qquad$

## Catarrh Cured.

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## (1) Tx ghtiprcllawy

## perfect through suffering.

God never wouid send you the darkn
If he felt you could bear the light, But you would not cling to hils guiding hand
If the way wir If the way were always bright; And you would not care to walk by
Could you always walk by sight.
'Tis truc he has many an anguish
For your sorrowful heart to bear, And many a cruel thorn-crown For your tired head to wear;
He knows how few would reac If pain did not guide them reach heaven at all So fie sends you the blinding darknes, And the furnace of seven-fold heat;
'Tis the only way, believe me,
To keep you close to his feet
For 'tls always so easy to wander
When our lives are glad and sweet. And slng, if you can as you go; Your song may cheer some one behind you,
Whose courage is slnking low, And, well, if your lips do quiv God will love you better so. $\qquad$ -Exchange.
Vermont has a Flsh and Game League.
There is nobody or nothlng in this world that is so
door mat.
"Hello!" said the hose to the lawn, "don't you and the morrer

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { TEACHER-"Don't you know it's wrong to } \\
& \text { fight?" }
\end{aligned}
$$

fight?" $\quad$ Small boy-"Yes'm, when I'm gettin'llcked." TEACHER (at Sunday-school)-"Betty, what
have we to do first before we can expect the forglveness of our sins?"
Ladies who are interested in making rugs, or aliy kind of fancy work, should read adver-
tisement of E. Ross \& Co., on page $\mathbf{I} 67$ of thls paper.
Life is made up, not of great sacrifices or
duties, but of little thlngs, in which and kindnesses and small obligations, given liabitually, are what win and preserve the
"YER look bad, Jin. Been under the weath. er?" "Sorter. To-day's the first was the matter wlth yer?
recelpt of imported hempfor the Dr. H. James, recelptof imported hempfor the positive and
permanent cure of Cousumption and Bronchitis. Craddock \& Co., IO32 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa .

A little boy who had eaten "not wisely but said tiere must be a whole window in inis stomfrom one pane.
Little Mabel described graphically hersencarving. "Oh, my!" she sighed, "mamma, in my fingers."-Babyhood.
The advertisement of W. A tlee Burpee \& Co.,
of Pbiladelphia, Pa., in this issue, was avarded of Philadelphia, Pa., in this issue, was awarded competitlon in a contest conducted In Printers'
Ink. It is worthy of attention as an attractive advertisement of excellent seeds and piants. Senator Edm trios is after the clgarette boys
of the District of Columbia. He says twentynine states have legislatured ou this line, aud the district must now be put in saving operation:

## Be nlls.

TrUE, unchangeable love remodels our characters, removes the weed of selfishness,
making us live for something better than ourmaking us live for something makes us see new beauties in things around us, and by its sanctifying influence
puriffes our lives.
"Cheap Lands and Homes in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and
Lonisiana" is the Title of a Pamphlet issued by D. G. Edwards, Cincinnati, Ohlo, General Passeuger and Nicket Agent Queen ecrescent
Route, containing correct County map of
these States. Mailed free ou application, to any address. will do what he can to bring the right kind of
people of both sexes to know one another. people of both sexes to know one another.
This is a partof his "Darkest England"scheme, aud see
prise.
Stop that Constant Hacking, hyremoving
the irritation in the throat, and sulduing any the irritation in the throat, and subduing any Dr. D. Jayne's Expectoran, a long established years popuiarity.

If IIrs. William Astor read the begging letters that are addressed to her she would
have no time for anything eise, and if she rehave no time for anything eise, and if she re-
sponded to the demands on her purse she spould be as dependent as the most importunate in less than a year.

${ }_{2}^{2}$agltator. "If it is, it's a very capital crime,
repiied a gallant auditor Never be afraid to own the truth, let the consequences be what they may. Ever keep
truth for your motto and guide and you will surely' be the gainer in the end.

## aunty's, Mamle?

"I don't know. I had so muoh fun I didn' think of paying any attention to myself.

- UnREAsonable-A hardened baclielor thus
replied to the criticisms of some friends who upbraided him for not takint a wife: certalnly could not expect me to marry
woman who'd be foolish enough to have me Maxy explosions in flouring mills are sald to have been caused by electriclty generated
by belts. Eveu ordinary belts are found to generate sufficiently strong currents to perform the common experlments for which electrical machines are used.
The Empress of Germany ilas military tastes, as well as her inusband. At the iate saddle for two hours, riding superbly and ieadher own regiment of cuirassiers past the
emperor. Her uuiform as colonel was a hablt of white cloth, embroidered on shoulders and collar with the red and silver colors of the
reglment, aud a three-cornered white felt hat, reglment, aud a three-cornered Thite felt hat,
with many ostrich feathers, in which she ooked remarkably pretty
Monsieve Marcel is a Paris coiffeur, ceiebrated for his skili in waving the hair so that the undulations remain for nearly a in America, she offered him $\$ 2,000$ to come out during her engagement. But, he de$\$ 160$ a with good reason, as he makes about come to England for si0,000
to a prayer from some dishevelled dame. On day several lades were waiting their turn to be "waved" a sa a bed the room and said thitt atlendan enterer the first turn. "Oh"" said orered Baretta, who was one of the patlents, "I cau't wait; I offer $\$ 6$. " "s8," said a little actress from the varieties. Just then ican woman strolled in, raised her iorg" $\$ 30$," she murmured. Marcel, who had been quietly "waving"during this scene, began a once on the newcomer's head. The others went unwaved.
While in New England last December, one of our representatives was suffering from a treating as bronchitis, and happening to be in the office of the Frated Oxygen Compound Co., of Nashua, N. H., he was induced to try their treatment and was greatiy relieved by it They send, free, a book of information to al Who apply for it and some of our readers may
find it beneficial in cases of colds, throat trouhle and other
Recent investigations in France go to prove that the horse has no ear for music, and only a signals. Several circus men confessed to the investigators that they had never seen a horse with musical instincts. The popular delusion time with music, they said, was unsupported by experlence. The music was always played to suit the step of the horse, which was regulated by signs from the trainer. Most wa signal for a charge, save when aroused by the significant movements of the rider. A trnop of riderless cavairy horses were unmoved by vestigations concerning horses on the field of hattle went to prove that the traditionaliy movement in a fight, save under its rider


## THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

## Those of our readers who have copies of our

 principal points of interest, by our maps of the states of Soutil Dakota and Nebraska. The plates for these maps were prepared beforeany indications of trouble with the Indlans; to those who wished to locate the places named in tile dispatches froin the "front." The Atlas
each state, by counties, according to the census
Birthdays-Let the birthday of cach men ber of the family be always remembered when it comes. Let there be somethiug out of the ordnary routine in the arrangement of the
table-pies, fashioned as Jcnnie likes them best ; one of Frank's favorite pium puddings ; or Julia's special liking, a toaf of ginger cake
or a wonderful pudding, such as only mamma times peopie may mink that tiney canuot be afforded; but reflect. The littie one needs shoes, dresses, aprons and many other articles. Surchase one or most as much a present to her as though she were not ohilged to have it. Next come story-books, a knitted wrap and a pair of
skates (should the birthday occur in winter) pretty little school satchel, etc. Encourage the little anes to give to each other, and re
member fatb.er's and mother's birthday,
photograply. It is a llttle tln box, two inche in diameter and tliree quarters of an Inch deep. Simple as the constructlon is, with
paper instead of glass for the negative, and a pin-hole in the cover for the llght to enter some iuteresting work may be done with the
instrument.
a Roman doctor has discovered in many o the skulls in different Etruscau tombs, as well
as in those dcpositcd iu the various museums, iuteresting specimens of ancient dentlstry work and artificial teeth. The skulls exChrlst, which proves that dontistry is not

## modern ar

Tomar (at the breakfast table)-"Madge,
Madge-"Wiy so?"
Tommy-"He gave me ten cents not to tel
Tommy-"He gave me ten cents not to tel
what llappened iu the hall last ulght, au"
ain't goin'
Andtie In the kitchen madne thoght she heard th kettie In the kitchen boiling over and
out to investigate.-New York Herald.

## HOW OLD THE EARTH IS.

## M. A. d'Assier, examining the questionem

 clusion that it is about half a million of years for the nebular and stellar period, and abou past) for the period of organic beings. about trenty-six million years mother earth, cold and lifeless on account of the sun's disappearance, shall be soshaken in consequence of the moon on her, and some time later will, in turn, rush
in the sun. Thls affectionate meeting, if M mentary outbreak of heat and light, and thu

MAN'S POWER OF IMAGINATION. The power of imaglnation is supposed to b not shown in a recent hospital experimeut Dr. Durand, wishing to test the practlcal effect dose mind disease, gave one huudred patients a after, entering apparently in great excitegiven a powerful emetlc, and that preparations must be made accordingly. Elghty out of the one hundred patients became thoroughly ill twenty were unaffected. The curious part o it is that, with very few exceptions, the eighty "emeticised" subjects were men, while the wlth chaff, were women. - New Orlean
how Various nations sleer
upon mats of grass. The East Indian uns or is light, portable charpoy, or mattress, whic in the morning is again rolled together and carried away by him. The Japanese iie npon
matitiug, with a stiff, uncomfortable, wooden neck rest. The Chinese use low hedsteads, mats or coverlids. A pecuilarity of the German bed is its shortness; besides that, it
frequently consists, in part, of a large down frequently consists, in part, of a large down
pillow or upper mattrcss, which spreads over the person, and usually answers the purpose of all the other ordinary bed-clothing combined. In England, the old, four-posted bediron or brass bedstead is fast becoming buiversal. The English beds are the largest Romans had their beds supported on frames, but not flat like ours. The Egyptians had a fashioned easy chair with hollow back and CONSUMPTION CURED.
$\begin{gathered}\text { An old physician, retired from praetice, had nlaced } \\ \text { in his hands by an East India misionary the fornula } \\ \text { of a simple ver }\end{gathered}$


| Vervous Complaints. Having tested its wo curative nowers in thousands of cases, and de relieve human suferiug I will iend tee of |
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U. S. of FIUUTT and 0 RNA MIENTAL Trees, shrubs,
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## WALL PAPER

$\qquad$
KAYSER \& ALLMAN,
Go South, Young Man I


## 




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THE MATIOHAL MFE. \& IMPORTH
191 and 193 Clark stre. \& IMPORTIHG CO. Mention this paper whon you write

Suiles.


Oly)-"Come, my dear, aren't you
going to adrise me? Here's a
man that wants me to lend him
ミ10,000 on his that I don't know ansthing about money:" you made as much in one day as I have made in all $m s$ life."
Young Nife-"Why, when was that you married ne told me tha
better off than he knew.
A man who was eating a large, raw carrot
stopped a woman on Duffield street the day stopped a woman on Daid.
after Ner Year's and said
"MIadam, could you gire me ten cents to buy swered.
l-see!" he said as he extended it ment against ouly thirty-three in mince pie
$\qquad$

it was time.
He was sitting in the parlor with her when ver he said:
"I wish to gracions you would," she said. He took his bat and left, and hasn't been a GRATIFYING INDGRSEMENT

"In our midst," returned the boss; and

$\qquad$
THE LOGIC OF EVENTS.
Customer-"Not loulg ago I came in here and
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

[^6]A WELL POSTED SCHOOL-GIRL.
A high-school girl, class A, being told by be teacher to parse the sentence, "He kissed me," speaking of private affairs in public. "He," she commenced, with unuecessary empbasis and a fond lingering over the word that brough crimson to her cheels, "is a pronoun; third person, singular number, masculine gender; a gentleman pretty well fixed; universally con sidered a good catch. Kissed is a verb, trans itive-too much so; regular-every evening
indicative of affection; first and third person indicative of affection; first and third person,
plural number and gorerned by circumplural number and got
stances. Ste $\rightarrow$, every bods knows me," and stances. Me-oh, erery body knows me," an
down she went.-Grand Ledge Independent. entirely innocent.
sundas-school superintendent-"Who led Sundar-school Isuperintendent- Who led fle smaller boss answer?
No repls.
Snperinte
Snperintendent (somerhat steruly)-"Can no one tell? Little boy on that seat next to the Canaan?"
Little boy (badls frightened)-"It wasn't me -1 jist moved sere last week f'm Mizzours Chicago Tribune.
A young man home from college, wishing to inspire hislittle sister with awe for his learn
ing, pointed to a star, and said: 's bigger than this whole world."
"Yes, it is," declared the young collegian. "Then why don't it keep off the rain?" Wa
"the triumphant rejoinder. - Spare Moments. the triumphant rejoinder. -Spare Moments.

IT RAN IN THE FAMILY.
Philanthropist (to nemsboy)-"Why do you goaboutin the cold wind, my bny? You'l
catcb your death!" Bor-"Can't help it. Hare to earn money support the famils. Mother's paralyzed." Philauthropist-"Doess't your father ear anything?"
Bos-"Nope; he's paralszed, too, most of
UNDER COVER OF LAW.
A noted crook one day said to a Cleveland
"If I were to start orer again, I would be a lawrer, instead of an honest crook. There is
more stealiug, 1 ying, cheating and robbing I have been robbed by lawyers as often as I hare robbed other men." -Detroil Free Press. A SERIES OF EXPLOSIONS.
$\qquad$ Biddy-"Snre, an' I always used it in my last Place."
Irs. Fatirood-"And did you nerer get

Bidds-"Yis, mum; mostirery day-by the
$\qquad$
THE DIFFERENCE. Gazzam-"What is the difference betreen
"Taddox-"The poet is geuerally poor."
$\qquad$
"The poet pipes the lay, but th
lays the pipes."

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greatness and some become hotel clerks. The Indian war dance is a good deal like $t$
ballet rariets. It takes men to the fiont
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gland; the Medical Discovery slides it right along, and you find quick happines from the first bottle. Perhaps its a big sediment or open sore, well settled some where, ready to fight. The Medical Dis covery begins the fight, and you think it pretty hard, but soon jou thank me fo making something that has reached you weak spot. Write
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TWO WEEKS THINK OF IT Asa Meat progicar ther can bo



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| Canaan Jinks | Katty darling | Ranord |
| and Pat |  | Shanir |
| nub |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | Mars Blan |  |
| Araby＇s dau |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| helors fare | Coal black r |  |
| Beantiful bells． | Come back to Erin | Jim Br |
| Beautiful B | Concealment |  |
| Brandon |  |  |
| Ben Boit | Departed |  |
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| er Herrin | Green sieereg | Little boy bline |
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## urrent omment.

Iis a notewrorthy fact that while all the old reliable farm journals are iu hearty cocut, vory few of them adrocate the two chemes of government loans of pape mone: on lands and farm products. A
number of then are warning the farmers tbat th:e movement will be wrecked if these sehemes are not abandoned. Last month the Americun Agriculturist, the contained an economic analysis of the proposed sub-treasury scheme, by President And:ews, of Brown Unirersity. The
article is fair, candid and concise, and clearly exposes the fallacies and errors in tho fundamental principle of the agricul tural sub-treasury plan.
The first point that the writer makes is that it is a mistake to think that harvest brings to the nation a sudden accession of exchangeable wealth, calling for ex-
pansion in the circulating medium. The uetion's wealth grows at a nearly constan rate throughout the year. But for the
concurrent origination of other wealth, surplus agricultural produce could not be narketed at all, however much money might bo in circulation, and therefore practically exchange their crops for supplies they need. These must be in existcuce before the exchange can be made and they come into existence gradually
just as crops are grown. The circulating medium should be expanded gradually not suddenly, as the warehouse plan promoner in agricultural localities ifter lavest time, but the remedy for this, he sayc, is tho exteuded use of banking facil ribe sub-treasury scheme would only agerinvate the evil. It is artfully framed ci: farece the farmer by forcing him to sell prices and buy at high. The effoct he the farmers depositing grain abou gis-aty increase the volume of currency thair grain, which will increase the price argthing they have to buy after they gritten the money to buy with. The after tie farmer has nothing to sell, and just when he wants to buy. If it doubles the volume of money it also doubles the
price of what he has to buy. Prices might not rise exactly in proportion to the growth of the currency, but they would the farmer
'I the scheme would effect a ruinous per
mauent inflation of the currency. Against
warehoused produce, eighty warehoused produce, eighty per cent of
its value is to be issued iu greenbacks, besides which the whole value is to be made a negotiable thing through the instrumentality of warehouse receipts. The rolume of currency would be greatly increased. This now supply would be indefiuitely out of proportion to the need after harrest, and at the end of the agricultural year, the month before harvest, While it would see reduction enough in the currency to greatly reduce prices, would not witness the calling iu of all the against crops sinco the preceding harrest. Produce could and would be re-deposited whenever profitable. Depositors borrowing money at one per cent would turn brokers and loau it to others at three or four per cent. They would be a special class favored by the government.
If the scheme works well with farm products it is to be extended in other iucs. Should the device for increasing money take this wide sweep, the owners of warchoused goods would be in a condition to become tho purveyors of loanable uuds to the entire world. Culy one thing
would prevent this: the greenback would ot long continue at par with gold o even silver. The scheme would from the first be distrusted, and each greenback pushed to some sub-treasury in demand for coin. Gold and silver would leave the irculation, and we should be thrown as hopelessly as Russia or Austria upon a paper monetary basis. Ereryone knows what the inevitable tendency is when prices have lost relation to a coin foundation. Money having depreciated and raised talues, ceases to be self-regulating in volume. Demand, losing all relation o amount of true money and permanent property, inflates prices, which in turn stimulates exchange, creating new demand or circulating uedium aud indefinitel nultiplying all forms of indebtedness, until at length the discreet decline to give further credit, and a crash comes. In
illustration is given Law's bank in France that issued paper money regardless of security, and the issue of assignats by the French revolutionary govermment wo schemes that ended in financial ruin Let one such financial hurricane sweep ver the land and a hundred-fold more mischief would be done than enough to offset whatever slight advantage migh come at first from the operation of the
warehouse idea, and the evil would fall far the most heavily on the wage-workers and small property holders. This measure of finance might work smoothly for a short period, but in the end would bring disasters to the farming population.

WE receive a great many letters both for and against both the subtreasury and land loan schemes Tho sub-treasury seems in most favo with the cotton farmers of the South, but they are not unanimous. The following rom a Georgia subscriber is a fair sample of numerous letters: "I am an Alliance man, but not wedded to the sub-treasury
scheme; in fact, I am opposed to it. I want good money in mine. If the farm crs of the South would quit buying on credit and issuing time drafts, and quit ing more much cotton and go to produc would not need money so badly as thoy
do now at times." This is doubtless true. Many southern farmers are in financial
bondage to their cotton factors from one year's cnd to the other, who could gain their independence by diversifying their crops aud producing things at home whiah they uow buy from other sections of the ountry.
An Illinois subscriber writes: "In the Jannary 15th issue you had a short editorial on the sub-treasury schene that pleased me and my neighbor readers of Fabm and Fireside. We would like to have your opinion of the effect low interes would have on the poorer class of farmers
Would the wealthy buy up all the land they could and get their interest in rents?" In reply we would say, briefly, that if the rate of interest were lowered so that every borrower could take advantage of the reduction, it would be a great benefit to
the farmers and everyone else struggling under debt. But to lower the rate of interest to one favored class only would not benefit those who are in most need of it. Under a scheme of government loans ou land at one or two per cent, those who have the most land in their possession are in a position to get the most benefit out of the sclicme. They would be a highly
farored class, and would go into the profitable business of loaniug money to heir less fortunate neighbors who r!o uo possess land. Such a scheme would reuit in a scramble among wealthy speculators to obtain possession of land, and ould temporarily inflate land prices And rents would advance, as you suggest. Again, how can the government loan money at one per cent when it pays three vithout making up the difference by taxng the people or without going into bankruptcy? This government land loan scheme, if adopted, would be class legislation of the most pernicious sort.

ANy currency not redeemable in gold or silver coin is a failure," is a red rag to the fiat money bull. The statement brought us a number of letters on the money question, from the believers in government priuting press money of the greenback eraze, which afflicted the country about seventeen years ago.
We do not believe in an irredeemable paper currency. We do believe in honest money. We believe in gold and silver coin, equal in value with each other, and a paper currency based on them. We do preciated paper currency. Wo commend our correspondents to the study of the following from the last speech of Secretary Windom:

As porm the blood permeates arteries, eins, nerves, brain and heart, and speedily rings paralysis or death, so does a debased or af trade, paralyze all Llnds of busiuese and bring disaster to all classes of pcople It is as mpossible for commerce to fiourlsh with such au instrument as it is for the human body to grow strong and vigorous with a deadly polson lurking in the blood. Such a currency is bad enough in domestic trade, but it is absolutely fatal to the prosperity of forelgn commerce Free and unlimited coinage of silver by the pursue an opposite policy, would invite all the owners of that metal throughout the world to excbange $3711 / 4$ grains of pure silver, worth about elghty-three cents, for 25.22 grains of
pure gold, worth everywhere one hundred pure gold, worth everywhere one hundred
anxious to exchange thcir silver for gold, and
they would at once accept so tempting an they would at once accept so tempting an
offer. The mint statistics of the treasury department show that the stock of full legaland that silver in Europe anounts to $\$ 1,101,400,000$ Germany, Austria, Hungary, the Netherlands and Belgium hold $\$ 28,866,666^{\circ}$. A large part of transfer to us at once, and the swiftest stean ers would be emplosed to deliver it to the owner's might buy gold exchange on Europe
before our stock of gold should be exhausted.

## T

 He reciprocity treaty with the greatrepublic of Brazil marks an republic of Brazil marks an era in
our commercial history. It opens pfor our surplus agricultural and manfactured products tho most promising vill follow until reeiprocal trade relations re established between the United States and all other countries on the American continent. The sectiou of the McKinley tariff law under which reciprocity treaties are made reads as follows:
That with a view to secure reciprocal trade rticles, and for this puring the following arst day of January, 1892, often as the president shall he satisfied that the governmen ${ }^{+}$of nins country producing and exporting sugars, molasses, coffee, tea and ides, raw and uncured, or any of such articles, imposes dutles or other exceptions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, Which in view of the free introductlon on such susar, molasses, coree, tea and hide ciprocally uparal and may deem to be rehave the power and it shall be hls duty, to suspend, by proclamation to tbat duty, to provisions of this act relating to the fre ntroduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee or such time as he shall deem just; and in such case and during such suspension duties
shall be levied, collected and paid upon sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and lides, the product or exported from such designated country.
In treaties made under this act the principle of reciprocity will be applied nly on the lines of a protective tariff. The principle will apply either to protec on or free trade; so it may be considered to have become the established policy of the government, whether in the future we hare protection or free trade. Indeed, it is only by the principle of reciprocity that this country could ever secure real free rade if it wanted it. For if we were to abolish our whole tariff system, and countries with which wo trade retain theirs, our so-called free trade would be a very one-sided affair at best.
Reciprocity treaties can secure real free trade by compelling other countries to abolish their customs duties when we abolish ours. The importance of this will be understood when we come to consider the fact that out of about $468,000,000$ of civilized people, only $38,000,000$, the people of Great Britain, are without protective tariffs. And even England has very adroitly arrauged her revenue tariffs to protect herself.

0IRYMEN, are you thinking about son? If not, why not? mext seaonsidering the subject of winter dairy. ng? Now is the time to plan and prepare It is more profitable. There is less competition. The products bring higher prices. With proper grain rations, and sweet clover hay or bright corn foder, or, better still, sweet ensilage, you can produce a pound of butter eheaper in nid-winter than from grass in Jung.

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## SUGGESTIONS FROM THE EXPERIMENT

9LLYHOCR RUST.-This is a bad immigrant from Europe, and it seems to be spreading. In places where
it has become established, it appears in May and June on the host, having apparently wintered on the radical or root laves. It shows it
presence by spots, which are yellow first, but soon become wart-like and brown, or even gray. ss mhese spots and the mycelium (or spore roots) witia the to witber, dry up and appear as if scorcbed by fire, long before the appearance of the flowers. In many cases no flowers ever
appear. Professor W. R. Dudley, Cornell University, sounds a note Uuiversity Experiment Station. The old remedy (published in 1874 in potash, saturated solution, two table fuls; water, one quart; apply to the spots not a syringe or sprayer) is easily obtained and cheap, and the only one as yet suggested. Like most other old remedies
for fungus diseases, it may have to yield to the newer copper treatment.
Corn Tassel and Grain.-The same iment with corn, and one having a great practical bearing. The question to be
settled was whether the removal of the tassel as soon as it can be seen will increase the yicld of the grain. Con-
sequently, the tassels were removed from every alternate row, with the effect of in-
creasing the uumber of good ears and the weight of merchautable corn on the stalks tbus treated, a little more than fifty per
cent. This is an enormous gaiu and well worth consideration by every corn grower. The question is only to what extent can
we remore the tasscls, for there must be required pollen. If the gain is always as large as indicated in this cxperiuneut, move all that it is safe to do. Secondary, question whether this gain is due to prerented pollen production. The indications been unwilling to admit.
Planting Cabbages.-Prof. Bailey, in the same bulletin, tells us that his cxperiments show the doubtful utility of deep I think it depends very much on the beason and the plants themselves. If the plants are spinding and weak deep sotting has its great ad-
rantages. This is especially the case Do Vines Mix.-My personal experience in growing cucumbers, melons and other cucurbits, is that the danger from mixing is not near as great as generally supposed. I have never seen or grown a hybrid be tween melon or cucumber, between water melon and muskmelon, or between melon and squash or pumpkin, and have ridiculed the idea that pumpkins, planted in a watermelon field, could exert any influence whatever upon size or quality of the melons. Prof. Bailey's experiments with cucurbits furnish rather substantial evidence in the same direction. A large number of hand pollenations were made at the experiment station, and in no case
was auy immediate influence of the pollen obtained, except such as was due to im perfect development, caused by insufficient or impotent pollen. It appeared that pollen taken from cucumbers was not potent on melons. Ninety-seven muskmelon flowers of various varieties were pollenated by cucumber pollen of
many kinds. No fruits developed. Twenty-fire cucumber flowers were pol lenated by muskmelon pollen. Only one fruit developed, and that was seedless. This shows that melons and cucumbers do not mix, and that the influence of the one upon the other is fictitious. It was also found that only the group of squashes,
including the scallops, common crooknecks, cocoanut, Bergen and others be longing to the same species (Cucurbito field pumpkin aud each other, while the other group, iucluding the Hubbard, Marblehead, turbaus and others of the species Cucurbita maxima, does not hy bridize with the field pumpkin or any
member of that species. Here we have member of that species. Here we have years preached tbat it is entirely safe to
plant all sorts of vines in close proximity, if grown for consumption, not for seed, and that even the mixing of varieties of the same species of cucumbers in th seed is not so common as ordinarily sup-
posed. These are important facts, interesting both to the gardener and the seed

Prof. Bailey brings out still another fact, one of immense importance to origpuators of varieties. In squashes and pistils on the same plant, so tbat true inbreeding does not occur. In some case the fruits develop and mature, but they invariably bear poor seed.
Reclatinivg Galled or Washed Lasds.-Tbe agriculturist of the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, Mr. Paul F. Kefauver, treats this subject in Bulletin Vol. III, No.4. The most profitable disposition which can be made of these galled lands, he says, is to get
them down in a good, permanent sod as soon as possible, and keep them in sod The process by which this is done con-
sists of the following stens: Plowing subsoiling, working inanure into the surface seeding with various grasses and clovers and mulching in May. The adrantages of a mulch, which have long been generally recognized, are the following: It
preserves moisture in the soil for summer use, maintains a good capillary connection $u p$ to the very surface, prevents brcaking winter, adds regetable matter to the soi by its decay and geuerally livens up the soin. It is also an old observation that ered by mulch. It is only recently, howagency of soil microbes or bacteria, which are present in the decaying regetable
matter used as mulch, and which feed on the free nitrogen of the air and make it available for clover, peas and similar plants. When we spread a mulch to decay ou the land, especially such a contains great numbers of these bacteria, we inoculate the soil with them. Here the leguminous plants, producing in various places an irritation of tbe delicate membranes and causing the growth of
excrescences (nodules or tubcreles). In thesc excresccuccs the microbes flourish multiply rapidly, then die, and by their decay give up to the use of the plant roots, among other elemcuts, also the nitrogen Which they have appropriated from the
atmosuere.

The silo microbes have also proven their ability to take their required supplies of grpsum and feldspar, which fragments of available plant food in the same way. To reclaim ordinary, worn-out lands, the bulletin adrises to apply a sack of gooud superphosphate, or phosphate and potash per acre upon well prepared land, with a seeding of clover to be turned under, and follow with any good mulch. This is the most conomical and practical also,
ALfalfa or Lezerne.-There has r cently been much inquiry about this crop. In Farmers' Bulletin, No. 2, Office of th Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, the following summary the disadvantages and advantages of the plant appears: Disadvantages: (1) It is at easily estabished. (2) It is less hard than clover. (3) If allowed to grow too (4) Except in dry regions cattle cannot be safely pastured on it. (5) It require peculiar treatment to make good hay Adrantages: (1) When established it does not run out. (2) It withstands drouth
much better than clover. (3) It grows rapidly and may be cut early in the season (4) It gathers a large amount of nitrogen from the air as well as from the soil, and is therefore very valuable as a fertilizing crop. (5) It furnishes several large crops of green fodder each season. (6) When (7) It is relished and digested by all farin animals and is an excellent flesh and milk producer. (8) It makes muscle rathe than fat, and is therefore valuable to use with corn and other fat-producing crops to make a well-balanced ration for cattle It will be seen that alfalfa is a rery val uable thing, both for feeding and as fertilizing crop, but it requires peculiar conditions of climate and soil for growtb, and careful culture and curing to make it profitable crop.

## maple sugar making.

The bounty offered to the manufacturers of tbis delectable sweet by the new tarif law, will no doubt give a new impetus to this industry. In no branch of farm industry bas greater progress been made and greater changes in process of manufacture been wrought tban in this. The difference between the best maple sirup and sugar of the present time and the average of that produced a quarter of a century ago, is so great as to be hardly concei vable
Indeed, a large proportion of $t$
hirty to thirty-fire sears of that made hardly be of a quality that to-day would bring a price in any of our markets sufficient to pay the cost of production, whil a really first-class article now is readily salable at such a price as to b
iderable of profit to the maker $y$ in some localities, that is little especial better than much that was made during the period to which I have referred.
The introduction of new and improved sugar-making apparatus has wrought great changes in the methods, and it has come to be thought, especially in some sections where this industry is largely carried on hat only by the use of these new appliances can sugar making be successfully and profitably done. While these improved evaporators and other apparatus used for this work are a great convenience, and no doubt may often be most profitably used, especially if the work is conducted on large scale and one lias the means where with to purchase the same, they are no an absolute essential to the production of really first-class article, which I linow can be produccd if proper care and attensap is caught in home-made, wooden buckets and boiled in the old-fashioned, open pans. I know this can be done, for hare done it; but it is only by the ufacture, from beginning to end, that it can be accomplished. But there are nany who bare maple trees cnough to make, say from five hundred to one
thousand pounds of maple sugar, or its cquivalent iu sirup, per year, who may not feel able to purchase these suggestions and directions by which such may make a success in the production of a first-class quality, may be a benefit to some of your readers.

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The first, if not the most important es sential to success is absolute cleanliness in all the details, from first to last. Without this a strictly first-class product canver invented; while if this can be secured the best in quality can be produced, eren from sap that is caught in wooden buckets and evaporated iu common, sheet-iron boilers.
Our grandfathers would probably have doubted, had they been told that strictly pure maple sugar had of itself absolutely no color; yet such is the case. Tbe very best now produced is really a pure white, r at least so nearly so as to pass for white True, there is but little found in our mar kets iu its season but that has more or less of color to it; but it is the very best of which I am now speaking. Allowing no foreign matter of any kind to enter the sap from any source, from the time it leaves the tree until it is converted into either sirup or sugar, and by hastening the process of manufacture, from beginning to end; as by stauding, particularly in ressels that have been long in use, change will take place in the sap. The sooner it is boiled down the better will be the results
The gathering-tub or rat, which is usually fastened to the sled on which it is drawn, should be kept scrupulously clean, as well as the store-tub into which it is emptied. The sap, when poured iuto the gathering-tub, should be passed through a fine, cloth straiuer, which will be ar ranged in some way to correspond with the method by which the sap is got into this ressel. The most satisfactory arrangement I have ever used for gathering sap is a barrel or cask, made larger at the botton than at the top, with a small cover hinged nto the top head, opening outward (o course, the barrel must be double headed), and the cloth strainer fastened into this peuing, so that the sap all passes through it, thus
bark, etc
The location of the boiling place is a matter of considerable importance. It he "bush," or camp, as is practicable Gut if possible, it should be under a knol or on a hillside, where the evaporator, or arch for boiling, if common open pans are used, should be at the lowest point. Just bove this (and high cnough, if it can be so the sap may be conducted into the boilers by leaders of some kind) should be placed the tub, or tubs, for storage; aud still above this a bridge or platform of somekind arranged, on which the sap may be drawn with the sled, so as to be drawn out into the storage, and then from there drawn into the boilers as necded and thus obviating the lifting of any of he sap after it is first placed in the gather-ng-tub until it is taken from the fire as sirup.
By sirup I do not mean the manufac tured sirup which is ready for market ff" in the camp, a process familiar to al sugar uakers.
The boiling arch, where open, sheet-
form and size to that of the boilers used and may be built of either stone or briek. It should be tight all around, except at mortar or cement of some kind. If built pround the sides of the pans, so as to prevent the fire from reaching the sides at any point, all burning on the sides will be avoided. It was this burning on the sides of the boilers or kettles that helped largely to give the uaple sugar of "ye olden time" the fine amber and the maple flavor of which we often hear old people speak, and in which, accordiug to their judgment, that of the present day is so much deticient. At the back end of the boiling arel a calsting, with stove-pipe holes at for producing the requisito draft, whieh will be much cheaper than a chimmey built either of brick or stone.
The sirup, when taken to the house, should be at once stranined (preferably througl a flaunel cloth) into a firkin or some other deep vessel, into the side of which, two or three inches above the off the sirup after it has thorougily settled. Then, if this sirup is not too thick, all
sediment in it will settle to the bottom sediment in it will settle to the bottom frour. As I said before, the quicker it is converted iuto sirup or sugal, the better had time to settle the finishing process of boiling it into either marketable sirup or sugar is performed, the more
will be the results, as a rule.
The old-time process of cleansing the sirup with either milk or the white of an egg, to cause a scum to rise upon it in which it was supposed all impurities were impuritics were left in the sugar in this uanner than were ever removed by their use. To keep out the foreign matter of
all kinds, from beginning to end, is allimportant to the bestsuccess; for although a very litlle eolor from any source will centrated in a few ruarts or a few gallons of sirup, it will be suffieient to give it eonsiderable of a tinge and often to materially affect the flavor. E. J. Brownell.

## CORN DOWN SOUTH.

All in all, probably no other Ameriean crop is of equal importanee to eorn. It is about the most universally grown cereal we hare. Every state is adapted to its same degree. The North-west may be regarded as the greatest corn-producing portion of our country.
The South has never rated very high as a eorn country; yet aetual experiments have proved that Tea Maize is one of the liest aud most profitable erops the cotton has so monopolized the agricultural energy of the South, that eorn and other food erops have been mueh negleeted. Could a full erop of cotton in the South and a hig crop of coru in the North-west might find it best to devote his entire time and energy to growing the fleecy staple, and buying his corn in Chieago, Kanas city or St. Louis. But he ean never tell six months beforehaud whether dition of things or not. Hence, every southeru cotton grower should make sure of a good homesupply of eorn. He should plant just as many acres in corn as in cotton, and not plant more of either than of each to the plow.
The possibilities of the Soutli for growing eorn were thoroughly deinonstrated in the prize competition gotten up in 1889 by the proprietors of the American Agriculthe best single-acre yields, the southern states eaptured fourteen of them, the first grand prize included. The average yield of these fourteen erops was ninety-five hundred and fifty-five and the smallest fifty-one bushels

To make eorn a profitable erop in the South (or auywhere else, as to that matter), inanure should be liberally applied. have found eotton seed one of the very best
of manures for corn. The old custom was to pile the seed in an immense heap as tho cotton was ginned and allow it to take all the winter's rain, and become
rotten. Later experiuents, however,
fully demonstrate that sound seed arc best for manure. In the process of decay much of the valuable fertilizing properties escape in a gaseous form; and if the seed is allowed to decompose in the heap, course this volatile manure is lost.

About the best manner of applying cotton soed to corn is this: Run a scooter in the old water furrow, followed int mediately by an eight or tein inch
sweep. Into this trench sow a liberal sweep. Into this trench sow a liberal
amount of sound cotton seed, say iwice or three times as much as is usually sown when planting cotton. Throw two good furrows into this trench with a turningplow, covering as deeply as possible. If this work is done in January or the first half of February, the seed will soon begin to decay, and the soil will catch all or neally all the fertilizing matter.
When you plant eorn, just reopen the first-mado furrow and drop the kernels right among the mass of decaying cotton seed; eover immediately. Witl good cultivation and seasons you cannot fail to make a fine crop. Dick Naylor.

## GATE FASTENER.

Mr. C. Saudfords sends a description of a simple fastener to be used on a gate in
 the corner of the fence. In the ent $A$ is a thin, springy piece of board nailed to bate shut until pushed baek.

## DOING UP A HORSE'S TAIL.

I will send you an easy and quick way of doing up a horse's tail in muddy

First, take the tail in the left hand with the riglit hand take hold at the upper end of a small bunch of hair, about eight or ten inehes long; then seleet an other bunch of the very longest hair in the tail, about the size of a man's finger.
With both hands twist what is left in the left hand three or four times to the right then with the right hand put it under and catch it with the left hand, and hold it till you take the long bunch or braid with the right hand and twist around, or wind length of the hair, from the opposite direction. Therl take the end of it, with what yon have in your left hand and the short buneh; twist all together in a
hard twist, double it and find the band of the braid that you wound around the tail, and stick it under twice.
After a little practice any farmer, by observing the abore rule, ean do up his horse's tail anywhere, on the road or in out strings or ribbons, and it will stay till taken down. I have never seen or heard of a better and quieker way. I got it from a French stage driver.

## bUYING SEED.

In buying seed, particularly grass seed the farmer must not only trade with rep utable dealers, but hemust also personally inspeet the seed he bays, for his own pro teetion. He onglit to be acquainted (he is, nsually) with the seed he wishes to buy recognize, it should not be purchaserl.
There is so much carelessness, if not
something worse, often, in harvesting something worse, often, in harvesting the part of the buyer is necessary. The erop, the welfare of the farm and the farme

A farmer bought grass seed warranted to be pure. With the grass came up what proved to be the yellow daisy, never
before seen in that region. It remained, before seen in that region. It remained,
is there now, and is reaching out further aud further every year. In the roadside it ereeps throughout the town, and appears in every piece of grass land.
The man who har vested and sowed the
giving him two inches advantage. In the fall I bought a twothe same manner and drove them to a cutter and used a light old these colts would or could cover ten miles in one hour, and seemed tireless.

The next two colts I broke were three-year-olds.

I used to harness in with no load. They were gentle and kind colts and when I hitciled them to a roller they went fairly well. I drove to the wood lot and put on a little jag of stovewood, the next time a little more, and so on until I could draw a fairly good load.
I think it is a great mistake to load full on first trial of horses. It to apt to make balky animals; and if one wants free walkers and good travelers, they never should drag the life out of them with too heavy loading. If they stop there is generally some good reason; the liames may be too
tight or loose, oue tug may be shorter tight or loose, oue tug may be shorter
than the other, the whiffle-tree caught or something wrong. Look and see firs what's up. I have known a horse to stop by the tie strap coming under his feet; it ging. Do not make too free use of a whip or check too tight, if you want your if you ouly stop a few minutes, and do not water too freely on the road.
The fifth eolt I broke was a yearling and it worked well from the start, as it had been led alongside of its mother with a halter from the time it was a month old. She is now three years old, gentle, kind and true.
Rob, I bought this spring, to mate my three-year-old Maud. He was wild as a hawk, would start at every motion made toward hilu; when in the stable he would
snort and jump when apprcaehed. (He was a niee looking three-year-old) but had never been liandled properly. I used him with the utmost lindness, putting him and talking low to him; iu a few days I put on bits, let him chainp away stand until he was quiet; then put him alongside of a good, stout horse with neekyoke, looked to see if the harness was a right and started them. My, but he was a wild one. He tried every way he could de vise to get away, but it was no use; the
old horse held him, stopping hin when he tried to run, taking him along when he thought he wouldn't, turning him to the right, ete., as wanted; he fooled until tired out; then I hitehed to a bob-sled, on bare ground and told them to go. He started to run; I whipped up the old horse and let them go around the field when he wanted to stop, made lim go
until I was ready; kept him at it until he would go or stop as I wanted. The next day I put him alongside of my eolt and hitched to a plow, having a man to hold it while I drove, and plowed until he showed signs of fatigue and then put him up. rwo weeks of steady plowing and drag-
works nicely for me, but is afraid of strangers yet and would not be a safe horse single. I do not use blinds, as he scems more tinid with them on. He was always let run the same as ranch horses. Ranch horses are not a safe class of horses.


## depression of agriculture.

The working force in the United States is about twenty-three millions, with ten millions engaged in agriculture; with six teen billions capital inrested. I think it would be safe to say that the profits hardly pay for the labor, leaving nothing for the use of the land, for keeping up the buildings, fences, machinery, teams, taxes,
i

## From 1870 to 1875 the average value of ant acre of wheat was $\$ 13.66 ;$ corn in 1870 $\$ 15.54$, in $1889 \$ 7.63$; wheat in $1889 \$ 7.63$,

 antre of wheat was $\$ 13.66$; corn in 1870$\$ 15.54$, in $1889 \$ 7.63$; wheat in 18958.63 ,
while the acre value of the oats erop has
dropped in dropped in twenty years from $\$ 12.78$ to
$\$ 7.24$. The average yield in bushels has Varied but a trifle. Is the depression from
scarcity of money, high freights. ganting or overproduction?
For the last twenty yeas the populaFor the last twenty years the popula-
tion has increased sixty-six per cent,
while the grain erops, in fact, nearly all
farm crops, hare increased, on the average,
over one hundred per cent; thus producfarm crops, hadred per cent; thus produc-
over one liund
tion has outstripped population from tion has outstripped population from
thirty-five to forty per cent. Likewise,
we find a decline in values from thirtyfive to forty per cent, not including the
short crops of 1890 . It is plain, if we could
eut down production thirty-five or forty
per cent, we should get as good prices as per cent, we should get as good prices as
we did from 1870 to 1875 , when a small
surpens surplus was raised, which was readily
taken by the foreign demand. Our sur-
plus has been crowded onto foreirn mal
kets kets, depressing prices all over the world.
Why this overproduction?
A great many farmers
volved in deby volved in debt; every nerve is strained to and high interest, with the ultinate hope
of lifting the mortgage; while those who are not in debt, are forced into increased production by low prices, in order to keep more they produce, and the less they
get. It is like struggling in a mire of
quicksand; the more you struggle the
ideremnitted what ought to be con is responsible for the introduction of a pest that mado less productive and ics is no limit to the spreading of the plant. not buy one, if he be wise, overrun with the white or yellow daisy, wild turnip or "spoil the looks" and add greatly to the

## BREAKING COLTS

great many object to breaking colts that is nonsense. A good many uses can be made of the colts; besides they make much safer horses when broken young money to anyone. I have broken three yearlings and three three-year-olds and will give my methods as well as show the
difference. The first colt I ever broke was a yearling. I bitted him with bridle and surcingle about a week, letting him run in a up; put him alougside of a crood, brisk walker to colt three inches advantage on the evene gainst the fully matured horse. He drove
$\qquad$

$\qquad$ other twenty | become tellants and serfs, like unto good |
| :--- |
| old Ireland. |

## March April May

ing the long, cold winter, the blood becomes thin and
impure, the body beconies weak and tired, the appetite reliable medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted to purify and enricl the hlood, to create a
grod appetite and to overcome tbat tired feeliug. It
increase epring medicine.
Very Much Run Down "I have been taking Hood's sarsaparilla for about
one month. I was very much run down in health, had no strength and no inclination to do anything. That tired feeling has left me, my appetite has returned, aud nood's Sareaparilla." - Chacicey Lathin, Nort
Columbus, Ohio.
"Early last spring I was very much run down, nervous headacbe, felt niserable and all that. I took
Hood's Sarsaparilla and was much benefited by it I Hood's Sarsaparilla and was much benefited by it.
recommend it to my friends."-Mrs. J. M. Taylor,

## Purify

Your Blood
Yaus=
 Hail Line Company, Cincinnati, Olio.
Peculiar Buildiry Uy Power. Hood's Sarsaparilla. For some time $I$ was unable to I used part of a bottle of Hool's sursaparilla, which feel young as when a boy."-Grayvilue T. Woods, 61

Hood's
Sarsaparilla


THE FARM AND FIRESIDE.


## NOTES FROM MY HOME GARDEN



## ee Tonatoes.-The

 Mansfield tree tomato is ertised. I hare mencasions as a most vigtree bearer of very large
 which closely resemble it in
Mansfied Mansfield, the originator of the
letter, that he has grown a tomato tree two pounds six ounces, and the average tomato tree to produce from twenty to
thirty pounds of ripe fruit. The illustrations of this "tree" tomato in adrertisetempting, but the reader should not be led urally it has the spreading bush form of tree shape has to be giren to it by pruning and tying to a tall stake. Mr. Mansfield
comments on my adrice in January 1st

## "It is all right to start the plants early

 and to foree them rapidy, but it is all if the weather be rough and cold. The far better for the plants to be kept in the quite warm. The plants should then be about twenty-four inehes high, withstalks one half an ineh thiek, and all ready for bloom. Here in Wisconsin we can of soil ou the roots when setting them;
tie the plants to stakes as soon as set and give plenty of water. If the ground is
rieh and well exposed to the sun, and if you will not lat will please you." emphatieally that I do not reeommend for market, eanning or home use. It is an nearest servieeable tree tomato; but it form. French Upright, or Station, ete., have to diseorer, and I have grown them a
nually for about half a dozen years. nore saying a good word for the bush Lima for the others A. Clowes, M. D., another Ohiosubseriber,
speaks of IIenderson's Bush Lima as "Two years ago I planted twenty-fire
seeds, whieh came up and grew nicely; but I soon found that even the eut-worms flarored than other sorts, so I only saved for the following year's planting; these gave metwo the list of beans. We are no more obliged to haul a wagon-load of bean-poles, and

Istarted two years ago with a package or two; now I have seed ennugh that I can
plant a large patch; and I plant so thiekly half of the plants without doing me any harm. If gaps oecur I take up some of the plants whant readily. Let no one neglect to plant some of these fine bush Limas.
has beeorne a science. People nowadays vant good vegetables and some assurance good vegetables. Formerly, the home
gardener either raised his own seeds, or picked up here and there, among friends or could get. Everything then was hit or miss. If the seed produeed auything, all
the expectations at that time were no
very exalted. Now, things have changed. We anticipate suceess, and grumble if our is due not only to the improvement of varieties, but also to the eare and skill Which our eompeting seedsmen exereise in the production and selection of seeds. seed-seed improved by long-continued, careful selection of seed stalk-would soon lose his reputation and his trade. Old gardeners who continne to grow their own seed, may continue to sow cabbage
seeds grown from stumps, or onion seed seeds grown from stumps, or onioll see season after season; but the man who buys his seed from any of onr seedsmen of knowu reliability and respcetability,
will get eabluage seed from stock grown on the center shoot, or onion seed produeed from perfeet bulbs.
Fortunately, the list of reliable seedsmen is a large one and there is no need of giving names, for they are all found, at thi eolumins of Farm and Fineside. Only when it comes to novelties, we must tak the deseription as given in the catalogues,
not with one grain, but rather a whole number of "grains of salt."

Orchard and Small Fruits.
ELEMENTS WITHDRAWN BY FRUIT CROPS.
Prof. E. W. Hilgard, in California Ex-
periment Station Bulletin No. 88.
The subjoined table gives some insight
into the amounts remored from the soil
by some of the chief fruit erops, of nitro-
gen, potash, phosphoric aeid and lime;
these being, aceording to all experience,
the only ones of which the replacement
need ordinarily be eonsidered in fertiliza-
tion. These amounts are expressed both
with reference to 1,000 pounds of fresh
fruit and to what, aecording to our best
information, inay be assumed to be a "fair
erop" per aere. The latter figure is, of
eourse, liable to great variations and
diffcrenees of opinion; but by the aid of a
little aritlimetic eaeh one can calculate for
himself the data suitable to lis own ease
or views. The erop assumed in the ease
of oranges is 325 boxes per acre of fifteen-
year-old trees; that of grapes is intended
to represent a mean between upland and
lowlands.

It will be seen that for equal weights of these fruits, grapes take from the soil b of which nearly five ninths is potash; phosphoric aeid. For seedless grapes the latter item would, however, be consider ably stnaller
Next in the drain of total inineral matter from the soil stands the orange; it
also draws heavily on the potash, and also npon the nitrogen of the soil, but less than dependently of the secds, the analysi
depend having been referred
secd-bing (seedling) fruit would draw
Pears come nextas regards total mineral

## Plums (including prones) are conspie

itrogen of the soil, greatly cxceeding that respect the orange for equal weights, and e
The difference between apples and pears respeet to soil exhaustion for an equal weight of fruit is quito striking, the half, the phospliorle acld only a trifle ove half as much as in the pear, whilo nitro-


Speirs' All Metal Portable Force Pump and Sprayyr Risi
SAMPLEFREE FRUIT EY SPRAYING

## (G)

## THE POULTRY YARD.

## PALMER'S INCUBATOR.

His planned by Mr. D. M. Palmer, N. Y. The tank is 42
inches long, 28 inches wide and 12 inches deep outside. The plan given
simply shows the tank and its arrangesimply shows the tank and its arrangeready for the case. To complete the incubator, the tank and parts are enclosed with two thicknesses of $\bar{s}$-inch, matched boards, having four layers of sheathing paper between them. Legs can be added if preferred. The tops of the small ven tilating tubes are kept closed the last four days of tho latch by movable plates on top. Theso tubes aro made of strips o galranized wire, $31 / 2$ inches wide and $11 / 2$
inch longer than the inside depth of the machine. Fold them together, cut a smal piece from one side of tho bottom end, punch a hole near the bottom of the eud pieces of the machine (as in the illustraion), about 3 inches from the corners, and the ends, over the holes. This gives the ventilation from the bottom.
The boiler is made of copper, the connecting pipes to tank being one inch in diameter. The cost of the tank and appurtenances is about $\$ 15$, lumber $\$ 6$, 82.50 .

There is a regulating arrangement that may be attached, consisting of a thernostat battery and motor, which cost about $\$ 10.50$. The motor turns the flame
up or down as required and is very reliable, haring also an alarm bell. It also shuts and opens the rentilator and has In the control of the heat.
 fowls to take cold cause a loss of eggs We have fonnd, how mostly too fat. They may not appear so
and some will nct ail mit the fact, but when killed and dressed fo
the table, the result heary feeding becomes ject should be to diet the fowls, not to rednce
turn tank (C) is 7 inches wide and $3 / 4$ inches nches the end pieces (D D) are each 2y/ reach to the top edge of the tank, which is made of gal ranized sheet-iron (end pieces and tank), and the ventilating tubes (S S S S) are $1 / 2 \times 1$ inch and 14 inches long. The strips to guide the flow of water in the
tank are shown $(a)$, while the dotted lines ( E ) in boiler, show the position of the lieating flue. The pipe ( P ) is used to fill the tank with water. The holes through the bottom edges of the end piece lating tubes. the watcr. A is the top tank, 7 inches wide and $3 / 4$ inch deep.

## scatter air-slacked lime.

Intimately mix a gill of crude carbrlic acid with a quart of dry, air-slacked limo; then mix this quart with two pecks of hine. Dust the dry lime over every part uests, over the roosts and over the yards. It will be.found an excellent disinfectant and will do more to destroy the germs of disease, and with as little cost, than any thing else that can bo tried.

## DEAFNESS CAN'T BE CURED

 by local applications, as they cannot reach thediseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cnre deafness, aud that is by constitu-
tional remedies. Deafness is cansed by an in tional remerdies. Deafness is caused by an in
flaned condition of the mucous liuing of th fained condition of the mucous liuing of the
Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets in-
Hamed you have a rumbling sound or imper fect hearing, aud when it iis cntirely imper
Deafness is tbe result, and unless the inflam to its nornal condition, liearing will be de
stroved forever. caused by catarrh, whine cases is out of thing but an ar
flaned condition of the mucous surfaces. We willgive One Hundred Dollars for an munt cure ly taking Hewl's Catarrl) Curc
food leads to overfecding and impairs the
Experience slows that hard food is bet-
ter than soft food for poultry, not that it ter than soft food for poultry, not that it
contains more mutrition, but for the rcason that when soft food is given the hens are tempted to eat a larger proportion than
should be the case. The giving of soft digestion. It also supplics the wants of tho fom more readily than liard food, and so completely satisfies it that tho induce health and the thrift of the fowl) is lessened. Then, therc is the fict that when giving soft food the poultryman, by mixing several linds, is liable to give more o onc kind than may be needed, while with hard grains the fowls have a greater prisilege of selcetion of that which they prefer; but with mixed soft food they must eat everything of which it is composed -all or none-and therchy surfeit thenselves. It is proper to give soft food, s as to feed some needed substances, but
we believe three times a week suficient. Ge betiere three times a week sufincient
Grain, and scatter it far and wide, or mix it with litter, thus compelling each hen to hunt and scratch for all she receives, which will keep 1 .

## WHY THEY DO NOT LAY.

Readers write ns and state that with the hens in full health, combs bright and indicating vigor, feed given regularly houses kept clean and everything kept favorable, no eggs are received and they
ask: ":Why do not the hens lay?" It would ask: "Thy do not the hens lay. Thwonla easons. No two flocks are alike; breeds differ, conditions vary and even individnal characteristics have no relation to each other. Overfeeding is the most fruitful, and lack of exercise comes next The great gray lice that prey on the skin of the heads and necks, and which canno be seen unless by a close search, work as industriously in winter as in summer A small crack in the wall of the poultryhouse, or a top ventilator, that permits the breathing, sueezing, canker mouth, droop ing without apparent cause and wasting away gradually, are all indieations o ome form of roup. Roup is a term ap plied to nearly all diseases of the lungs
and throat, but there are many kinds of roup. It sometimes results in scrofula lumps, aloscesses and sores following it In its contagious form there is a very fon some kiscernable. There is no cure for kill all the hens, disinfect and begin anew For some forms a mixture of one par sirits of turpentine and three parts swee oil, anointing the head and face with
few drops daily, with ten drops down the throat, is cxcellent. A tablespoonful o chlorate of potash in eacl quart of drinking water is also a good reincdy.

## leg weakness.

At this season leg weakness in fowls and also with chicks results, and it gives nuch annoyance to those who do no know the cause. When a hen is appar ently lame and cannot stand on her legs, remove her at once from the yard con-
taining the male. This difficulty is more general in spring than at any other time When little chicks have log weakness it may be due to dampness, lack of warmth and also lack of work. It is importan that littlo chicks scratch and keep in ex ercise.

## WHOLE CORN.

Whole corn is better than corn meal. It gives letter results with Leghoms and
tive, while the latter takes on fat readily
Thongh lacking in the mineral elentents, for some canso nnexplaincd, corn has



## Ponitry-house.-J.A. Dallas Centcr. Ioma. "Iow ,arge a house slould I build for 100



## No packing is necessary.

Marking Turkevs. - Mrs. W. E. T., Phee-
nix, Arizona. "Please give the best inethod Reply:--It can be donc by puuching holes
in the web of the in the web of the feet, cntting the piece out.
Markers are sold for that purpose. Leg-bands, numbered, are also used by some.
Probably Overfeeding.-S. S., BentonProbably Orerfeeding.-S. S., Benton-
ville, Indiana. "Onr hens have all the range
they desire, oood house, plenty of corn, oats,
boiled mess, and appear" liealthy, but we have boiled mess, and appear liealthy, but we have
found five dead."
Reply:-It may be poison from eaten, or it may be from appoplexy, due to

Eges for Matching.-Mrs. W. F., Boswell Indiana. "I. How long will eggs keep for
1atching if packed in boxes or Baskets, with
id fastened on and inverted trice a week. 2
Wilt it spoil cgas for Hatching if they touch each other?",
Reply:-1. If kept in a cool place they may be relained fors feek. 2 . If tocy
$\qquad$

## EGGS


EAGS
EGAS EOWLS
Ionsalemaymut
 other small breens, than with Brahmas

## 80

100 PER CENT PROFIT GUARAMTEED


## rees, Sirnbs, Vines, Tour ermanental

## Choice Nursery stacis.

## 

Elizabeth Nursery Co., Elizabeth, Ni.

pRACTICAL HINTS
TO BUILDERS. PREE:
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ii. Thompson's Eye-Water

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$Harrison county is our best coal district. As
for farming the Ohio bottoms are unequaled.
$\qquad$
$\square$ \&25 per ton; flour, s6 per barrel; cllop, 827 per
tou; timotliy, $\$ 10$ per ton; potatoes, $\mathrm{s1}$ to $\$ 1.25$ per bushel; apples, 56 per barrel: butter, 20
cents per pound ; eggs, 23 cents per doz.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Parkersburg, } \\ & \text { W. Va. }\end{aligned}$
W. J. B. H.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Froxi Kestuchy.-Calloway connty
bounded on the east by. the beautlful Te
nessee river. A railroad from Paducah, six
miles from here

$|$| connties in the state to back it. Our farms |
| :--- |
| are small compared to some counties in the |
| state. We are very nuchl like Pennsylvania; |
| 150 acres is a big farm liere. Land sells from |
| sen |

## Maule's Seeds

cellcnce by inzed as the Amer. Sundard of successful gardeners in the United States, ri:10 are planted them for years, who consider consider Whom alone we arc indcbted for A BUUSISESS SUCCESS THAT HAS BEEN UNPRECEDENTED IN THE AMERICAN SEED TRADE.
From the Atlantic to the Pacific, front the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, in cvery county in the U.S., thicy are equally popular so much so that they have been supplied dirce


Our Catalogue for 1891 is pronounced ab rinted in good legible type, on good paper, is excitcs the admiration of all. 664 rarieties Vegetables, Flowers, Flowering Plants, mall Fruits, Fruit- and Nut-bearing Trees, tc, are beautifully illustrated, as many a 38 of them being in colors. This catalogue is mailed free to all .ho ordercd in 1800 ; but is ere the bit must ask all thers who are not custors, must ask all others tho are not customers, esiring a copy, to scnd us twenty-five cent stamps for it; and in addition to sending or catalogue, we will also mail you, without xtra charge, a packet of the wonderful BUSH LIMA BEAYS, THE MOST VALUABLE YEGE TABLE NOVELTY INTRODUCED IN YEARS AND A PACKET OF THE NEW MARGUERITI CARNATION, THE FLORAL WONDER OF 189. These two packets of seeds are worth 25 cents; so it rirtually means the same thing as mailing our catalogue free to all who anstre

WM. HENRY MAULE PHILADELPHIA, PA

the county nearly 33,000 , of whlth 3,500 ar
colored. There are many small towns in th
oounty. Harrisouburg has "Industries,"'suc as tall yard, shoe factory, potteries, wood
working establishments, that employ fron
1,200 to 1,500 men and women. The Harrison burg Land aud Improvement Company is ne
gotiating for industries that will cmploy about 1,500 hands; boiler and machine works,
steel plant and cannery. Our mincrals ar
bound to make this a large manufacturin


Roses stat aill Grow and Bloom.
wisat Ro.

lass. If
glass. If you really like Roses you are bound to come to $u$ s
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and Vegetable Seeds by mail post-paid to all THE DINGEE \& CONARD CO.
$\$ 1.50$ worth of best (20 PKTS.) Garden Seeds for 50 Cts

-nom
JAMES HICK, SEEDSMAN, ROCHESTER, N, Y,

1



Cathogne
danness
pRANKLIN

## Qurrics.



Berry Boxes.-W. W. T., Attica, Ind. Yon
canget berry boxes of the Berlin Fruit Box Co.,
Berliu Heights, Onio.
Jonrnal on Carpenteriug.-G. U., Econ-
olny, Pa. Carpentryand Buidding, 96-102 Reade Crauberry Plants.-E
Northern and northiwestern nurserymen who
advertise in this paper.
Cotton-seed Meal.-Scveral inquirers whsh Colton-sed Neat--Scverainquirers wish
to know Where cotoin-sed meal can be ob-
tained. Those who have it for sale should ad-
vertlse in the northerne popers. Largest Onion.-G. P., Montesano, Wash.,
asks: "Which is the largest oniou for a long, Reply:-The Prizetaker, no doubt.
Dairy Thermometer.-J. R. M., Fort Gaines, Ga. y ou can ontain a dairy thennom-
eter from any dealer in dairy supplies. Send
to Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellow Falls, Book on Florieulture.-J. D. D. Tomp-
siu's Cove, N. Y., writes for book buthe care
udd culture of house phants. We recommentu Oringe Judd

## 

 Repry:-Coleridge lived from $17 \pi 2$ to 1834. New Grommd for Onions.-D. B., Valley
City, In., asks liow new ground would do for REPLY BF JoSEPH:-Any ground that is
reasonably free fron wed seeds and in
fertility, cand be used to advantage, provicled, fertility, can be
lowever, the surf
evenliand mellow.
Too Dineli Water.-L. S. M., Montana,
writes: "Cabbages grown in this scction liave a tendency to run to leaves and make ver
small heads, and onions have a tendency t
run to top, if irrigated tiro or three times What can be done?
REPLY BY Joseph :-Tlie trouble, evidentiy, rigate less freely. Ouions especially are liable
to act in just the way complaiued of if too Best Melons.-C. R. B., Henrietta, Texas,
asks which is the lest and carliest variety of REpLY BY Joseph:-We will have to leave
it to someone in he inquirers ownvicinity or
state to tell us what varieties are best for that
section. Ifind thie Emerald and best, but also about the smallest of the
musk varieties and the Vick's Early the
earliest of the watermelons that growlng.
Nitrate orsoda for Early $\begin{aligned} & \text { Vegetables. } \\ & \text { A. }\end{aligned}$, asks: "How is nitrate of soda used fo
 all, it should be applied at the time the plants
are set in open ground, a sniall handful to the
plant, scattered in a radius of a foot or less. I plant, seattered til a radius of a foot or less.
have noticed ittle or no effect of application
to melons. The best results from nitrate of sooda are usually obtained with onions, radishes
cabbages, celery plants, asparagus, etc Millet.-G. C. D., Bowelle, South Dak., asks Reply:-Millet is supposed to briug on dis
orders of the kidneysif fed in large quanti-
ies. There is a prejudice asainst notion that it is injurious, wbich we do not
belicve well founded. It is a rich food and
athould be fed In moderate quantities. When should be fed in moderate quantities. When
fed properly we do not think thlere is any
danger. Overfeeding corn is equally danger-

Raisimg Celery PIants.-T. W., Pottsville,
Pa., writcs: "WYen is tle best tinie to plani
celery seed a hot-bed, and loow warm should REPLY-Trerc is no need of using a hot-bed
the hot-bed be keper the seed in rom weeds. Mowing off the tops of the plants
once or twice will make stocky plauts. oamy land, with enough sand in its composi
iou to make it work nicely, and it has been in slightly tramped by a calf being kept on itlast
fall. Would a coulter, run tirough the patch benetit to the clover? The coulter would be
something like an inchthick iron bar ruu
edgewise, edgewise, having a hree-inch foot so con-
structed that the ground is not ronghed up
much on top, and runs about eight inches deep.
Repty:-Clover is a blennial plant, and it is
seldom proftable to leave the sod more than any years.
Gas Lime-T. G. B., Clarksburgh, W. Va., Opplied? Is in oood to put in the hen-house?
REPYY BY JoSEPH:-Fresh gas lime coute ? crops such as sulphine and sulphitions of to the
If exposed to the air, these substances becom notling more than a mixture of carbonate of
ime and sulphate of line (chalk and plaster)
ind se gas lime that hias been well aired for a
time. The fresh gas lime may be safely used
in the hen-house, and perbans to good ad
$\qquad$ sald to be proft
feeding hogs.

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 call it be bousht and what does it cos ? $?$ "
R




## VETERINARY

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Whasense-G. R. Rillings, Mo. writes




 cases of corns the farmer is much more
bame than the blacksmith.
Bleeding From the Nose.-E.S., Kainier Breeting From the Nose.-E. S., Kainier,
Oregon, writes: "I have a mare that ooten
bleeds at the nose, She seemsto be well and
eats hartily
has difficulty in gheueverting her hose breath," beeds she ANSWER:-Your inare needs a carefut exam-
ination by a competent person: She either
has glanders, or the bleeding yery likely, las glanders, or the bleding, very likely, is
caused by a sarconiatous growth (tumnor)
somewhere in the nasal cavity or in another
partof the respiratory passage.
Paraysis.- W. S. B., Blue Springs, Mo.,
writes iWW. is. Pavalysis. - W. S. B., Blue Springs, Mo.,
writes: "What is good for paralysis in horses,
I have a filly that was taken last May. She
was so bad then that she colld not get up
when she was down. She is better now and
can get around very well. Will shie outgrow can get around very well. Will she outgrow
it She will two years old next spring."
Awswwer:-Paralysis may have various
causes, and in individual cases the treatmen causes, and in individual cases the treatmen
must be adapted to its cause and to the pecu-
iiarities of the case. There is no specific that Chronic Mastitis.-A. H. D., Westerly, R
f., writes: "I have a cow six years old, which for three years has givell me much trouble.
Shortly after she begins to make bag, her bag
commences to cake or swell, and by the time commences to cake or swell, and by the time
she calves her hag in in bad shapc. I lave to
work on a week or two before calving, and

$\qquad$ Will be to fatten the animal and send her to
the butcber.
Blood-Poisoning.-J. G. B. Spencervlle Blood-Poisoning.-J. G. B., Spencerville
Mr., writes: "Severil weks.
pearod suddeny mare ap
sboulder and very much stif in the right fore and all along the belly. She did not lie down eggs, turpentine and vinegar. This took the
hair off after ome time, and she got but very
little better. There was a hard, seably sort o ittle better. There was a inard scably sort
place under the belly, just about where the
belly-band comes. Her stiffness has disap
peared, but the sore place has increased to peared, but the sore place has increased so
about the size of three hands, or nearly so
and looks red and raw in spots; in others has
honey-combed look and seems to run matter a honey-combed look and seems to run matter
It is not all a clear sore, but in round spots
We have put only clean lard on it.". Answer:-I have a faint suspicion that the
horse was for some time, never cleaned where
the girth lies, that irt and mud were allowed hat from that sore the blood-poisoning, pro-
ceded. Leave off all grease and greasy oint-
ments, 1 ave the sores thoroughly cleaned and then dress them twice a day, with a good anti-
septic-iodoform, for instance. At the same
time see to it that the stable is kept scrup-Mange--M
Mania. Mange is easily enough cured. i is a thorough one, and the remedy or remediessary precau-
tions to prevent a reappearance of the disease by killing or destroyingearl the mange-mites,
wherever they have been deposited, are taken Wherever they have been deposited, are taken
A good wasli with a tobacco decoction, re

Rarest and Finest Novelties


 Crozr's canna, Sole GOLDEN GAT
POPPIES, fascinate with dazzling va
riety and brilliancy. Gor
geous flowers of every co geous flowers of
ceivable shade. faliged star phlox and

ECKFORD'S NEWEST SWEET PEAS
Pansy
With each order for dine in ins SEEDS Nom BURPEEES FARM ANNUAL FOR 1899.
W. ATLEE BURPEE \& CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

COOLEY CREAMERS

ng of the meal and shorts.
milk Sand.-C. B. M., East Branch, N, Y.
writes: "I have a young cow that has kernel herewith. They are, loose, and obeylng the
force of gravity, drop to the bottom. closing
be tbe orifice of the teat, thereby rendering 1
lmpossible to milk herin tbe usual way. There
don't seem to be much infiammation of the udder, only secondary, and the treatment for ANswer:-Milk sand and concrements are
sometimes produced if the cows recelve food
too rich in inineral substances. lime salts es pecially. Their formation is also promoted
if the milk is allowed to remain too long in
the milk systems and lactiferous canals. remedy, therefore, consists in frequent milkshould be avoided. There is
the sand except by milklng.
Diseharge From the Vagina-A Atunted
Pig.-R. A. W., writes: "(1) What shall I do with a cow tbat dlscharges a jelly-like sub-
stance with oceaslonal spots of blood. some
times bloody discharges, or mucous whth colored spots. Sbe calved three weeks ago.
Seems well; milks well. (2) What can be done
for eight-months-old pigs which donot thrive.
The feed lias been branland middings, and of
late, lots of uncooked sweet potatoes. They late, lots of uncooked sweet potatoes. They
have had liberty all summer in a roomy
yard."
ANswER:-(1) Your cow, probably, has not
cleaned. If such is the case, inject first. a quart
or two of blood-warm water. and then a quart of a blood-warm solution of corrosive subli
limate, 1 to 1.500 into the uterrs. Repeat this
treatment until the offensivedischarge ceases. (2) As to your pig, I cannot advise you because
Inave no meansof knovlug the cause of its
stunted condition. Pigs are frequently in-
fested with intestinal worms, and then, of
course, are not thrifty. But there also num-
erous other causes
Lameness.-M. W., Lowery's, Cal., writes:
"I have a mare quite lame seemingy in the
right fore foot. She holds it up oftell or rests
the toe ou the ground. In walking she limps right fore foot. She holds it up often or rests
the toe ou thle ground. In walking sle limps
on that side but moves much as if both sides
were sore or weak. Thie condition canne on
gradually whilst working in liarness. It don gradually whilst working in liarness. It does
not improve by rest. There are no external
marks of injury or swelling or shrinking of

## ANSWER:-It Is utterly Impossible to locate the seat of lameness in a horse wlthout seeiug

 and examinlng the animal, unless it islameness that shows characteristic symptoms
aud these symptoms are accurately described.

## I advise you to make a careful examination of the animal's foot, and if you do not find it there, examine the parts immediately above



Adres $C$ W. Nick, Appotheany, Erie,Pa.

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## Champion Evaporator.

For MAPLE, SORGHUM, CIDER,


Always mention thi have diff

## (9) fir firsile.

## the bright side of things.

There are two sides to every picture,
There are two ways so tell ererr tala,
And tuis weak to give il to to misfortune Thongh often our efforts nay fail.
Shall we not lore the smiling of April. Oh, thise earth would be Paradise nearls,
If weid loolk at the brightit side of things. The web of onr life is in inoren
Tith colors-some dark and some gay: And awaken when ios briogs the day;
Highest kpon the hill tis the bleake-t,
And carc lannts the e welling of kings,
t not in its disgnise


THE NLIGGET GRUB-STAKE GULCH.

$\frac{1}{6}$
TER VII A POCKET. ard to going into partuership
rith Ned Mores had been ar
ued awar, Seth mapperl out by the firm. H
foryot hís own dism
ings in
he gambler"s excite
diggiug for gold, and Tere as if thes liad never beeu known. "Haw appllation of ispropiate; but now he believed morestrong precious metal momld be found in the douhl
claim. He failed to notice that Alice was patent; and on his arrival home rould talk nothing else but the nemly laid plans for the "We shall strike a true rein," he repeated orer aud over again to his sister, aud slie, who
shrank from tlic promiscous love-makiug such as had already been experienced, said "I sincerely hope you mas not be mistaken, Seth, for there must surels be more invitiug Morey had Julian." erening after the part nership was formed. He fancied that something had oconrred to cause colls why, the idea was by no means pleasant. As a matter of course, the one topic of cou-
versatiou was regarding the possibilities of the double claim, and eveu had Alice been so timits to speak of Mr. Graut's visit
On the following morning three men were of the inhabitants of St. Juliau was that the tencierfoot bad begun to spend bis money in an almost criminally foolish manuer
said, in a conternptuous tone to one of his customers. "The idee of expectin' to find most rididuere near 'Hammond's folly' is the knocked 'round the world considerable." Fortunately for Seth's peace of mind, he did not hear these criticisms. He had invested all lis money in the salted claim, and if it failed to produce gold, he would be even trorse for support.
It must be said, however, that never did he think of expense in regard to her. She was for her comfort or happiness tras the same as if he liad spent the money in pursuit of his own pleasure. Severtheless, the fact reexpenses, he was without even so much as would be necessars to provide transportation In some other location, and this in itself was sufficient to plunge bim into a fever of mingled allicipation and apprehension.
During the weck which followed the visit from Mr. Grant, Ned Morey appeared perfectly liappy and contented. Never ouce did he
alnit the possibilits of a failure, althongh now the partuers were inder considerable ex-
peuse, and to Alice's inquiries he invariabls

## and Whal

 "I hope so most sincerely; but liave you
## olden deposit each day, aud you must cxpect

egree
ners began work on the double claim, and yet nothing had heen seen to encourage them in the undertaking. Apparently, thes were as far from finding a deposit of precious metal
as ou the day when Seth first took possession of his salted properts; but Ned had not lost coturage. The only uneasiness or annosance be experienced was owing to the odd manuer more particularls the habitues of the Palace, treated bim.
During his first walk about the town eversone had appeared eager to be on friendls terms with him, and this he attributed to the possible fact that they were trying to atone wood tree. Now, however, the miners passed him by as one to be avoided, althongh he was not conscious
single person.

On the afternoon of the serenth dar after the the proprietor of the Palace had iusisted on caring for his horse, the animal was sent to fastened to the pommel of the saddle
"Mr. Mores:-I doa't care abont havin' strange 'osses in my corral, for nobody knows
owner may torn up an' try to make trouble.
"Do you think it is safe to ride before your round has fully healed? ? Alice asked, coming to the door just as Ned finished reading the note.

I masn't intending to do anything of the ind; but it would seem as if the proprietor of the Palace had made up his mind that Iarm it might cause, Ned hauded lier the solled scrap of pape

"Can it be possible that they still think you may have stoleu the horse ?"
face paling as she read the note.
"That is the mcaning the words are inteuded to conrey, and they hare evideutly been written for the purpose of driving me the out of town; hut doun he frightened, he added quickly, noting loor great an an opportunits to make much trouble
ou surely would not think of attemptin defy such lamless men?' And now her agitation mas almost painful to witness
At all erents, I do not intend to run away
"Dou't
"Dou't go now. He will be home soon, and "may, not be very safe to ride through the
"I assure you, Mfiss Hammond, that there is no especial dauger; at least, not set awhile. Do not be frightened. I will come back with sour brother in a few moments, and we will

Before she could internose further objections, Before shc could interpose furtherifly arrar wile she remained with bated breath, listen $\operatorname{lng}$ for the souuds which would betoken an attack.
No attempt was made to prevent $\mathrm{h} m$ from going where he pleased. He rode directly past the Palace, on the veranda of which wcre Mr. Grant and a select clrcle of friends; but the only demonstrations made were such as inight
be gathered from scowling glances and certain slight gestures, showiug that they were consince thes had returned his salutes, thercfore be did not so much as turn his head.

Arriring at the douhle claim, he was forced Wait some time hefore seeing his partner, shaft; and when Seth did finalls come to the surface, he exlaimed.
"He
"Hare you ans to tell me
"I should say I had. The laborers huocked off work a couple of hours ago, positiv
fnsiag to remain longer in onr emplor. "Were auy reasons given?" Ned asked, e "I sup.
I suppose thes wanted a loafing spell.' "But did they gire any reasons?" Ned no isted.
'Since that was prohably the real cause, it doesn't make any difference about the excuse given," Seth replied, evasively.
"To speak more plainls, you dou't intend to ell me. Read this note, and then I fancr you will uot
from me.
from me." around to make certain no one was within hearing distance, and then replied slorrly: "There's mischief of some kind brewing. Thes intend to make sou leare the tomu, I believe.
hat will be rather a difficult task, for I am not frightened so easily. It was because of me hat the miners refused to work?"
"That was the sole reason giren."
"Ths do thes want to be rid of me?", make out," Seth replied, iu a tone of perple
ty. "I can't evell so much as guess."
For some moments the partaers remained
ilent, each rainly trying to solve the vexing
of what
vicinity:
wThen
"Then we will work it alone if the miners onr mone I am now in con dition to do my share of the lahor, and we will show the Gulchers that it isu't such an eas matter to scare a fellor."
As he spoke, Ned lifted the pick to prove that he had fulls recovered his strength, and siruck a rigorons blow at the side of the shaf a short distance above the fioor of earth. The ino point lore awas a large portion, allowing the strata immediately over it to desceud, rould bere appeared to be greal danger they "Swarm up that rope"" Seth shonted, exci edly. "There is no time tolose for no one cal 5 for much of this stuff mas fall
Before Ned could extricate his feet from the loose earth in order to obes-for the bottom of dact epthost The gravel ceased to fall, and Seth said
"There is no reason not why we should hnrrs; for a fert seconds it looked as if our ex pensive hole in the ground would soon bo fill up; hut everything can be made secure pose to show your strength it would be a good idea to work where nogreat amount of damage an be done.
"I've made rather a poor beginning toward helping yon; but the mischief can soon be repaired. If you will get to the snrface on that "That is the backet."
fore, 5ou must attend to the indlas, there ore, sou must attend to the windlass. I'll-
Seth ceased speaking very suddenly, and leaped toward the opening in the side of the shaft from which the earth had fallen.
"What is the matter uow," Ned cried. "Is hands?
Seth ras silent for several seconds. Then he rose to his feet, trembling like one in an ague t, and exteuded his hand, in the palm of Which was a dan, sellow mass, bearing a strong resemblance to a rudely-carred Greek opoint.
Leaning forward eagerls, not one whit less excited than his companion, Ned whispered. "Is it-is it-"
Gold!"' Seth shouted, trying to cover the precious lomp with his trembling hands, as if yours, which promised to do so much mischief, was a lucts one for us We have strnct a pocket, and now there is nothing more to be done but pick up the nuggets. We shall surely find more."
Then, bardly conscious of what thes did he tro men stood mntely gazing at the dull metal as if it was something sacred, until Ned said with a nervons langh:
is fortunate those miners kuocked off ork, for now we can keep this a secret. These words recalled to Seth's mind the fact that the inhabitants of St. Julian had virtual15 given his partner notice to leave the town and the sitnation seemed more serious than before. Tro hours previons he coutd have taken his departnre joyfully, providing it had been porib, ther the risk of an Cones Joe and his friend
"We must decide upon some plan," he whis pered. "You cau't leãve, no matter what they try to do.
"I am certain that I won't," Ned replied toutly. "It is nearly sunset; let us go home tell four si
matter over
Seth wrapped the nugget in his handker chief, placed it in his bosom carefnlly, and hen went up the rope hand orer hand, Ned following immediatels after.

## Chapter Vili.

ormat anotice
It was necessary Alice should know all tha ad occurred, and the joy caused bs the good miners had taken.
"Why thes wish to drive him away after al appeared to he so friendly, is something I fail to understaud," Seth said, when the excite ment of the party had subsided sufficiently to admit of rational conversation. "Are sou ure you have said nothing to give offence, Ned?
"Positire," Mores replied; and then glancing toward Alice, whose cheeks were flaming red af sue sudden enmity, he added, "It Ton't pay to spend time searching for the reason of the tronble. Thes $w l l l$ hardly dare to shoot $m$ cold blood, for there are enongh honest men here to preveut them from downrigh murder.

FOR SCROFULA
and for
the cure of all
scrofulous diseases,
the best
remedy is
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
cures others, will cureyou

Well how easy it would be to provoke a quarrel
when the use of a revolver would be considered justlfable, and felt positive his partuer was in no slight danger.
"We will searclu for the remaining contents of that pocket," Ned coutiuucd, as Seth re mained silent, "and it hooks very much
we might find more of the same kind." we might find more of the same kind." where else?" Alice asked. "It would not be difficult to get a good price, since youl know
gold is there."
"That would be foolish," Ned replied quick"That would be foolish," Ned replied, quickrich? We must take fortune at its flood, Miss Hammond."
"While you two are discussing matters, Il have a turn around to see if your horse is sa
Seth sald, as he went toward the door. isn't impossible but that some of these highly espectable inhabitants might rum him off:"
Since this was only a natural thing for him o do, neither Alice nor Ned interposed any objections, aud he closed the door behind him;
hut instead of going iu the dlrection where the steed had beeu picketed, he walked rapidly

Mr. Graut's est
Mr. Graut's establishment was literally crowded with customers when Scth entered
and tried to make his way toward that portiou ing the guests, whose money was the ouly recommendation to hospitality.

Nearly everyone had a cheery word for Seth
he passed slowly along; but several coupled with it the question :

To these last tenderfoot goin' tolight ont?" come to the Palace for a special purpose, and could not afford to waste his time on such uutil he was iu front of Conestoga Joe did Alice's brother come to a strudstill, and then "Well, in the establishment shouted.
"Well, I'll be blowed if Seth hasu't called to the tenderfoot had told him he mustn't come hat now that he coarse men would be found; but now that he is here, we'llshow our'precia-
tion of him. Step up, gentlemen, an' have oue with the bouse in his honor
to the habitues of the Palace, and each vain seemed to consider it necessary to accept with the greatest possible amount of noise. They agant demonstrations of friendship, and he, thinking only of the purpose for which he
had come, departed from his usual custom so far as to joiu them; but the suhsequent invitations which poured in from different parts of tone to Mr. Grant:
don't care to do it where this crowd cant, but every word we say."
"Ifll fix that part of it," Mr. Grant replied,
aftab; and theu, withont the slightest show of ceremony toward his guests, he elbowed his way into the "onfice" at the rear of the
saloon, where Big Bill and Setly finally succeeded in following.
"What's up"" the
"What's up?" the proprietor of the estanhishment asked, when they were "far from the
madding crowd." "I kinder "lowed by the way you spoke, Seth, that you had serious on your mind."
whom I believe to be my friends." Whom I believe to be my friends."
"Bet your bottom dollar we are, 'an there
won't be any chance of losiu'," Bill said, emphatically.
"Then you can lave no objections to telling me why all hands are down on Ned Morey
without cause. He is my partner, and as such, what concerns him concerns me, aud I want
to know what has happened. After trying to lynch him, you did the square thing for two or three days, when suddenly his horse is sent back with a note in which he is virtually
called a thief, and at the same time those whom I had employed quit work hecause they Bill coughed and lo with him.
Mr. Grant coughed and looked Grant.
Seth gazed inquiringly from one to the other until the proprietor of the Palace, shifting
about uneasily in his seat, finally said, with a pompous manuer.
"The amount of the sstory is, Seth, that we've St. Julian if the tenderfoot lights out. We dou't want them kind of cattle 'round here, an' youl onghter know why"
"But I don't," Seth replied, quictly, "and it tlat I came here to-night."
Again did Mr. Grant appear confused, as did eral attempts, in saying :
"In the fust place, we've got to look out for the town, now that the boom has struc
"Why? He is a reputable citizeu; has
money with which to make investments, and is just the kind of a mau you need."
"Lnok here, Seth;" and Mr. Grant
"Lnok here, Seth;" and Mr. Grant assumed a
fatherly toue. "You've linder let your feelin's get the best of judgment. Take my word for it, we can't afford to have him here, an' while go. We've hinted to him, an' now give you
formal notice that there'll be trouhle if he's in this 'ere town two weeks from to-day," after investing his money in land? If you ex
the privilege of holding what they've paid for "Hou are making a big mistake."
sich bargains dou't go. All the boys think same as we do, so there's no call to say any thing more
"It's an outrage," Seth replied, angrlly. " is the oue who has been injured during his stay in this place, and you should try to atone vood. If, however, you insist on this 'formal otice,' as you call it, [ will talse the warning as a personal matter, and if he is obliged to skip, I'll go with him.
"What about your"

## asily.

"There is no guarantee that it won't be virtually taken away from me, as you propose to do with his; therefore, the sooner I get out owed his better it will be, and
Mr. Grant's vuluerahle point was the town of St. Juliau, and anything reflecting on it he
considered personal; therefore Seth's arguconsidered personal; therefore seth's
ment had great weight. "I reckon we've got as much sand as most folks, an' although the tender.foot's claim ain't
worth a cent more'n yours, we'll pay him worth a cent more'n yours, we'll pay him
what it cost, so's there shan't be any reason to kick." "That is a very generous proposition after "That is a very generous proposition after
we have struck it rich." Seth replied hotly, We have struck it rich," Seth replied hotly,
forgetting in hisexcitemeut that the discovery forgetting in his excitemeut heen kept a secret. "What?" Bill screamed, leaping to his feet in a mazement.
"We took out a four-pound nugget this fancy whether there are any more in the can place."
"You got four-four-four-" mered because of a flood of surprise and regret that he had taken so much tronble to salt what was in reality a valuable piece of propbigger lump than can be showu from any other claim in this section of the country, and after a large amount of money has heen spent to develop the property, you gencrously propose to give Morey the same price he paid for
"When did you find it?" Mr. Grant asked areathlessly.
Seth related all the details of the discover oncluding by saying :
"But for Morey I would yet be a pauper, unahle to leave this town because of having
sunk my money in a piece of ground which Bill did not believe to be worth a cent, though he received five hnndred dollars for it Now, do you suppose I'll sit down quietly and let you drive him off?"
"I'll buy his share of the claim," Mr. Grant said, quickly.
"Would you like to have it known that in order to get possession of a valuable piece of
property you began by ordering the owner to leave t
"See here, Seth," and here the proprietor showed the most decided signs of anger, "I'll
take a good deal from you, hut don't go too take a good deal from you, hut don't go too
far. Youknow the warnin' was given before we heard ahout the nugget, consequently there can't be anything crooked in the matter. Morey has got to skip, and that settles the story. We'll give him two weeks to get ready, healthy place."
Seth made no reply. He understood that it mistake made in disclosing the secret of the find.
After waiting a moment to learn if Bill had anything to say, le left the office, made his revelers, and walked slowly toward his own home.
long that been absent from the house so excuses, there was any reason for making when these trio latter retired, it was to dream of the wealth which both believed would come from the douhle claim.
On the following morning, when Ned went to work with Seth, he found the shaft sur rounded by a throng of eager miners, all of
whom greeted Seth warmly, but refused to whom greeted Seth warmily, but refused th
acknowledge his salutations. The story of the nugget was known to all by this time, and in response to tbeir entreaties to be allowed glimpse of it, Seth referred them to Alice. "She will show it to you," he said; and a party of the "Nugget of Grub-Stake Gulch," as Limpy Jake had already christened i
Those who remained did so for the purpose of buying the clain, and during the next hour Seth received many tempting offers. The was no He had visited the shaft at a very early hour,
descended at considerable risk, owing to his descended at considerable risk, owing to his
rheumatic and asthmatic tendencies, and rheumatic and asthmatic tendencies, and
picked up a nugget weighing half an ounce picked up a nugget weighing half an ounce,
which, by the way, he did not consider there which, by the way, he did not consider there was any good reason for delivering to the
rightfin owners. With thls tangible proof of the correctness of Seth's story in his pocket, he could well afford to delay seeing the
"r'll give you five thousand dollars in
cash," he said, as Ned was lowered into the shaft, "an' it's a mighty good price, cousiderin'

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that you may never find any more. I've heard of nnggets turnin' np where there wasn't
enough left to put in your eye, au'you oughter take that into consideration
Seth did not feel warranted in refusing this offer. He was by no means confident that and the amount was more than sufficient and the amount was more than sumber hoth the outlay of time and money.
"I wlll talk with my partner, and let you he would not commit himself, despite all $\mathrm{Mr}_{1}$ Grant's entreaties
Disappointed at not obtaining immediatc possession of the property, but jet hopeful of doing so, the proprietor of the Palace walked homeward, meetiug big Bil
"I've seen it," the latter said sadly, "an' it for a tenderfoot, an' got left."
"They've struck it rieh,
"They've struck it rich, for a fact; but if we deal our cards right you won't lose so much."
Then Mr. Grant told of the offer he had made, and concluded by saying:
"We're worked the thing in style so far, an'
by keepin' it up, Seth is bound to sell. by keepin' it up, seth is bound to sell. Instead of allowin' Morey two weeks togetout of town,
we must make it two days, an' then he'll be glad to close np hls share of the claim."
"Se
squee
more squeezin', an' you know as well as I do that
moren half the hoys count on him as bein'
dead square. r'd like to take my chance with
you of marryn' his you of marrynn his sister, hut, ain't fool
enough to get my neckinto asling."
"I'm sory you're weakenin', but reckon it





## 

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## 

LIFE'S STRUGGLE.
We are striving all for rictory On the battlefield of life, And tho the spirit weakens,
We must still keep up the stin We must still keep up the strife.
From foes withont and foes witbin, God makes us conquerors of sin: Tbe foes which us assail without, Are bit a small array. To those within, a mighty ho That threaten us each da Till contentment seems a foreign word, Of all the motley throng. I dee.n Of all the motley throng,
Base Envy leads the ran,
And goads us on witll whip and spnr Through all life's little span. So prone to view our neighbor As something better than we bare got. Perhaps, if we could know the facts A bout our neighbor's case, We would not feel one envious pang Xor wish to change our place. Each heart hath its own bitterness Fnll measure given, be sure of this. Anticipation of life's sils Fill all our days witb morr We cross the bridge ere it is reached, As in the olden story; We dread the future's roes untold, And tbns lose all iberpresens,
We reach a far for happiness, We reach a far for happines
With sighs and tears galore; With sighs and tears galore, And knocks at our back door, Tbus proving that in humble jo Is love and peace without allor. God never meant tbat all Nor will the burden gre Than we can bear, alway If trusting in the God of prayer, We give eacli hour its proper share E'en the manna in the dese Was sent for erery da And so we must our lives conform There is no other was. Fresh strength be sougbt for every task, And that is all we need to ask
One by one the sands of earth One by one the sands of earth
Slow drifting into mountains Slow drifting into mountains
One by one the sands oflife One by one the sands of life Float ont beyond the harbor bar; Let each one bear a message bright
of dnties done and deeds of right.

Cookive home topics.
Cooking Potatoes.-I believe I have nore trouble in teaching servants to cook potatoes than with any other article of food. In the first place, they all think they know how to cook potatoes; "jnst pare the skin off as thickly as possible, "rinse them in a little water and put them in the oren." They do not seem to have the least idea how long they ought to be cooked, and they almost invariably ooil them too long.
The skin of a potato ought to be taken off with as little of the potato as possihle. Put them into of salt, and let them boil a half hour for medium-sized potatoes; smaller ones will be done in twenty minutes. Just as soon as they are done, drain the water off and uncover them for a minute r two at an open window or door, to make them white; then mash them if they are


Home-made Cabiset Wash- that they had away, would be boiled out and drained off in the water, mothing but soggy, tasteless lumps remaining. When potatoes are to he baked, they should be well washed-a
little hrnsh is best to clean them-baked in a rather quick oven, and eaten the minute they are done.
Crianed Potatoes.-Mash the potatoes and season thein as if for the table, but add nearly twice as much milk as Put them in the dish in whieh they egg
to be served, rounding the top, and set them in the oren for fire minutes. Glazed Potatoes.-Peel good-sized potatoes and let them boil fifteen minutes; take them out of the water, put them on brown them in the oren
Letting Babies Walik too Soon.Young mothers often make the mistake of hurrying their babies to walk, and lasting injnry is frequently wrought by not letting the child first creep and then walk, in nature's own way and time. A child ought to be allowed to take its own time to begin to walk, and this will not often be before it is twelve or fourteen months old. Even then do not allow it to walk cery mnch for two or three months. Frequently mothers do not like to have their babies creep, as they soil their clothes so badly, and will begin to stand them on their feet and try to hare them walk long before their bones are hard enough to have any strain put upou them, and the result is bow legs or crooked ankles, which sometimes the utmost care afterwards will fail to straighten.
When a grown person leads a little child he ought to be very careful not to strain the little arms. I have seen thoughtless persons lift a little child by one arm, and swing them across a gutter or orer some obstruction when walking on the street; and often they will walk so fast when leadiog a little child that the little one is


She is now a wontan of fifty years, and a physieian; butever since she has snflered from a nervous affection which causes her lips and lower jaw to tremble whenever she opens her mouth. She says there is no doubt that this affliction was cansed by that fright

Maida Mcl.

## DON'T TALK.

It doesn't par to do much tall

## mad enough to choke,

## one that's nerer spoke

et the other fellow wrangle till the storm has blown away,
things you didu't sas

## CABINET FOR TOILET PURPOSES

This rery useful article which we present to our readers, will commend itself o ereryone who wishes to do away with these toilet articles in a room which must serve for a living room and bed-room as well. It will also be a pleasing unilertaking for some of the boys just beginning in woodwork to construct for their own use
It can be made in frame work, carring the frames and putting the panels in of China silk or cretonnes. In this one, the panels are made of wood and ornamented with poker worl. The dimensions are four and one half feet ligh when closed, two and one half feet across the front and one and one half feet deep. A narrow shelf going around the top will hold any toilet bottles; two sets of drawers under neath, two small and one long, will hold brushes and towels, and a shelf below could be utilized for shoes.
Made even of the rery plainest material and adorminents it could become a These adornments of home, made br the hands of one of onr dear ones, are always cherished beyond e verything.

Christie Irving.
The time for spring cleaning-up is nearing. While the
weather is too cold to do much with the honse, the yard and garden can be put in Beds fixed up order Beds fixed up ready for the early plantings, whitewashing
done to get abead of the vermin that will hatch out as soon as the warmer days begin to come. Experienced people say that much of the vermin could be de-
stroved if while iu the egg very uncomfortable way, but one that is form; March is a geod time for this. positively injurious.
Frightening Childres.-One can hardly compute the evil which may result from a sudden fright to a little child. The most serious resnlts have followed a fright caused by an older child hiding and suddenly springing out at the little one. Eren grown people will do this, just to see the child jump.
Not long ago, I heard a lady tell to some young mothers the story of a fright she received when abont six years old. She said that she was playing with an older brother in the evening, and when her bedtime came, her mother was busy and told her to go and prepare for bed. She slept in a roon that opened out of the family sitting-room. She objected to going withont a light, but her mother said "Leave the door open, Carrie, and you "an see. I shall be sitting here all the So she went, without noticing that her brother had left the room. When she was
ready for bed and about to step in, a hand reached from nnder the bed aud caught her lyy the foot. Her brother had hidden there, thinking to have fine sport frightening her. She gave one scream and fainted, and for days thereafter was in
such a state of nervous excitement that at times they feared she would not live.

If the closets are thoroughly cleansed and cracks sealed with plaster of Paris, in which a little arsenic and soule camphor is used, they will not appear that year, certainly: A good whitewash can be made from the following recipe:
One half bushel of good lime, five pounds of rock salt, dissolved, one half pound whiting, four pounds ground rice, boiled to thin paste, one half pound clean grease. Slack the lime in a tight box or barrel, with hot water, keeping the box covered that the steam may not escape. It can be tinted if desired. Slack to the consistency of thick cream. Thin it when used, so that it will flow freely from the brush. If put on too thick, it will flake off more or less when dried. The above is for outside work. For indoors, slack the lime as above, omitting the sait, grease and rice. Instead of thinning the creamy solution with water, use skiun-milk. This latter is a secret worth knowing.
If a wall has been whitewashed, it will have to be scraped, and sized with a weak solution of glue, be fore putting paper upon it, as will not hold. It is not adrisable to ooking will canse it as steann from the way to treat a litchen wall is to paint it; if that is incxpedient, whitewash is better, as it can more often be renewed. A very
little vermilion powder put in will tin the wall a rery pretty shade of pink,
which wears better than white. Any color will soil in a few months' time. hood over the store, with a pipe to ente the chimney, will carry off much that usnally settles on the walls. It is an expense at first, but it sares money at last. A great deal of mones goes every year for cleauing up; it seems wasted until we remember that it is highly essential for


Decorated Jar.
health. March, with its wind and cold, is nature's cleaning-up time. The cold freezes out the bad odors, and the winds blow away much of the trash

## THE BEST DAY

That day is best wherein we give A thought to others' sorrows; Forgetting self, we learn to live;
And blessings born of kindly deeds
Make golden our to-morrows. -Rose Hartucick

## DECORATED JAR.

The little jar giren in the illustration was bought at the grocery for twenty cents; but not the jar alone. It was full of delicions strawberry jam; perhaps not delicious to fortunate country folks who raise their own berries aud make their own jam; but a town woman who "takes her meals out," at least her dinners, and for the rest does "light housekeeping," vill make a very good lunch with bread and butter and such jam as comes in these little jars. My pantry has accumnlated quite a number of them, emptr, and it ocenrred to me that they had decorative possibilities. The size of each is a tritle more thau four inches in height and three and one half inches in circumference. They are a coarse grade of iron-stone ware, glazed within and without, except the bottom and the top rim. Where it is glazed, the color is a warm cream, and the unglazed rim is quite vellow. In short, the jar is pretty. The shape is good. Simplicity in form is a thousand times better than foolish little trists and turns, corners and crinkles.
In these days, a woman without a box of paints is almost as rare as a woman without a pin-cushion. My paint-box in the closet, and my empty jam-jar in the pantry, gare me mutual suggestions. The result you may all copy; or, what is better, take as a hint from which you eau start out on an original track.
stake
Two very prettriflower bands are given, of a proper size to transfer to the jar, and oh, joy! The little jar has such a roughness of surface that by laying on it a new piece of black transfer paper, and the design on top, by going orer the outlines with a sharp point (lead pencil will do), the whole flower-band will be distinctly traced on the jar! This is a great help to make the painting cass.
It will be a good plan to use something in the paint to give it as high a glaze as is on the jar. If you have siccutif, use that; if not, get fire cents' worth of Japan at the drug-store and mix it with your paint jnst as though it were oil. Now, if you get a dime's worth of gilt (there is a preparation comes with the Diamond dye packages), you will
our jar in fine style
Paint the roses with a light but gay shade of pink inade by mixing white with madder lake, or geranium lake, whichever you happen to lave. Paint the eenters with delicate green, outlined with burnt sienna. The stamens paint light yellow, make them effective. The dark gronnd bchind the roses make a rery dark green; make it with a little white, Antwerp or Prussian blue, yellow oehre, burnt siema
interlace along the edge of the design, with light, warin green. The long, pointed decorations below the flower-band paint with the dark green which you used for the ground behind the roses.
Now, outline the entire scheme of decoration with a pronounced line of gilt. cost you next to nothing. It can be used on the table to hold celery, crackers or ginger-snaps. You can call it a bonbon box and set it on the mantel full of homemade candy, from which one may occa-
sionally nibble to keep up his good spirits and sweeten his temper with a sugar plinm. If it only had a cover! Can't some one inrent a cover? $\qquad$

## The year's at the spring <br> And day's at the morn

The hillside's dew-pcarled
The lark's on the whing ;
The snail's on the thorn
God's in his heaven-

All's right with the world.

## A WORD TO THE BOYS

Well, boys, what are you going to do those stormy days that windy old March
has in store for us? has in store for us
Can't you find something more profitable than sitting by the stove at the corner grocery, breathing air foul with tobacco smoke and listening to rude and rough jokes and scandals that benefit no ono for
disagreeable out of doors. Some boys learn to knit and crochet, to pass away spare moments; aud I have seen some of their work that would rival their fairer sisters in finish and neatness. Try it, beys, those who think they would like that kind of work. Don't let false pride stand
work."
work."
What shall we do with the merry, whistling bey that whittles an accompaniment to his tunes? Active, restless and ready lor mischief. Give him a warm corner in the kitchen-or, better, a small room-and let him whistle and let him whittle. A scroll-saw or turning-lathe would be very acceptable liere. If that is impossible,
 hammer and try your hand at furniture mak-
ing. There are many articles that can be
made at home at half the expense of buying, and if one gets inter-
ested in this line of work, he will be aston-
ished to see how simple some of the articles are to be made, when
closely examined, and closely examined, and
how fast he will im-
prove in their manafacture.
the telling or from the liearing? Boys, do not get in the habit of repeating such stories; a woman gossip is bad enough; yes, horrid; but a man gossip is horrid in the superlative degree. An angel's character is not safe in his hands. Let your conversation be clean and wholesome. Leave out the swear words, and if you must use an expletive once in a while, would not "potatoes" do just as much good as some more profane words? I do not believe one would help the real trouble any more than the other; so why use either? Here is another young friend, lunting a warm corner by the kitchen fire, with a ten-cont novel in his pocket; and my boy, just keep it in your pocket, or else burn it up, for such literature is unfit for anyone who wishes to beoof any account to himself or the world. It will destroy cveryinclination for a better class of reading and will injure the memory surely, persistently and permanently. One cannot remember all the details of such a book and a few points are remembered, until the next one is read and that is so interesting you must have another, and another, and another, etc. Your mind is in confusion; a motley crew of cowboys, pirates, giants, Indians, mermaids, beautiful captive maidens and gypsy queens haunt your dreams and play havoc with duties to be remembered and perforned in waking hours.
These novels are very productive in another bad habit, that of skimming, which is fatal to the understauding of any good book. One gets so interested in the hero or heroine, they cannot follow the minor characters, but skip page after page in pursuit of their favorite and his hairbreadth escapes. Bad practice. Don't do it. To the literary boy, give the warm
corner and his good book; but be sure it is
rieties of stands, hanging book-shelves, corner stands, hat-racks and even bureaus are not beyond the skill of the home cabinet-maker. The framefor the glass seems hardest to make; I will send two designs that are both original and home-made. After an article is finished it should be thoroughly sand-papered until the surface is as smooth as glass then apply a coating of good varnish.
If you want an extra finish, go over the If you want an extra finish, go over the
article again, when the varnish is dry, with pumice stone and water, polishing smooth any rough places in the varnish. Now, give a second coat of varnish, and perhaps a third, and you will have a surface almost like marble in its smoothness.

## RULES FOR RAG CARPET.

Be sure and wash your rags well before cutting, and sew rags together of the same thickness only.
as old pants and coats, as it makes rough carpet.
Never cut the rags around a square piece of cloth, wut cut straight through and sew it leaves a bunch in the carpet, and is easily broken.

When sewing hit or miss, be sure and mix the colors as inuch as possible.
When winding rags, do not put two or
more colors in one ball, as the by the outside color, and in a great many cases gets left (and so does the carpet), when all the blame is then put on the Do
Do not think because you have fifteen more colors that you are going to hav pretty carpet, for the prettiest carpet contain only from seven to nine colors. Be careful to have the colors of the same shade all through, and sew all the others into hit or miss balls.
Rinse the rags well after coloring, or they will be very dusty from the dye and shorten the days of the weaver.
Never use rags from an old carpet that has served turned and washed until it ceases to exist as a carpet. After finisling one
or more balls of rags, do

Decorative Band for Jars.

Among the blossoms and around the pointed clusters gilt is splattered in a very
ornamental way. A shower of single blossoms of any kind, falling in every possible position, would be a pretty way to paint one. Always make your outlines distinct; that is the secret of effective

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a good one; something that is worth readprogress, remembering. In this age of of information to be gained in study, on nearly every subject one can think of. Mix in a little good poetry from our best authors as a recreation from study; and if you find that you like twice as well sister who cannot rest on the sofa becans it is a stormy day. They can appreciate it just as well as the "other fellow's sister," to whom you could read by the hour. Help make sunshine in the house,
though the clouds may hover, gloomy and
not put them in the attic to be covered
with dust, food for the moth and a home for the mouse; but take good care and put them where no dust can get to them.
We do not need an introduction to the lady who seuds rags to us. In a great many cases we do not desire one. A life when he or she looks at your rags. They know you-whether your clothes are good or bad, whether you speak Greek or Latin. We cast no insinuations, but if nothing to do with the sliaping of your foot.

Do not be surprised when you ask your weaver the size of your rooms, if they do not know, for it is one of their great failings not to know the size of every room in the state. Measure the room yourself and give the exact dimensions if you want it woven to fit the same.
Make your own stripe by winding the rags on a stick as you want it in your taste and not suit you. Do not expect a ball the size of a hen's cgge to go through tiventy or more yards.
It generally takes from one to ten years the prepare a carpet, and then it is taken to same or noxt day. Do not wato the You have taken your time, so give the weaver time to cough up some of the dust taken prior to your coming.
very neat and nice rug can be woven from worn-out ingrain carpet by cutting
it into strips about one inch wide, rarel out both sides all but a few threads in the center and sew them together as for carpet. When woven, the fringe will come th
pletely.
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COLORING RECIPES.
ber using the following recipes, remem in hot soapsuds before they are put in the dye. The dyes should be thoroughly dis-
solved and hot. Constantly stir the goods, lifting them up to the air and turning them orer
Brown.-To fire pounds of goods allow alum dissolred in sufficient hot water to the store, and when it is boiling hot, put Hare ready four ounces of bi-chromate wooden pail. Draiu the goods from the of potash, then back into the catchu each alteruately until the required shade is produced. This does equally well o
$\qquad$ water. Soak the goods thoroughly in this and then draiu and transfer to a solution the same quantity of water. Lift the goods from this and put them to drain; then add half ounce of oil of vitriol, being careful
a wooden ressel. Dip the goods first in he lead water then in the potash, so confiuning until the colo
Dark Brown (os cotton). - For ten unds of cloth take four ounces of blue rit two pounds of catechu and six ounces bi-chromate of potash. Put the catechu orer the cloth, heat until dissolved; dis re the ritriol and add it to the dye; put the cloth and scald it an hour or more chromate of potash in boiling water in kettle and put in the cloth for fifteen minutes
As the careful housewife is now looking subn posibilics way be of service. LaUra Nilson

## GOOD HINTS

To Keep Eggs.-Hare them perfect fresh. Take a kettle of boiling water, put liff a dozen eggs into a frying-basket and dip them into the hot water. Do not let low in dipping. It closes the pores of the shell and makes them air-tight. Las a box, with the small ends down-as think the relks less liable to adhere to the hell in this position-placed them in the THE'MURRAY "COMFORT SPRING" CART. Murray "Comfort Spring" Cart, which is mauufactured by the Wilber H. Murray
Mfg. Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. It is claimed for this cart that it rides even easier thau a buggy, and is the only cart The objection to all other carts has been tible iu some way or other. In the Nurray

The Mrerray "Co | "Comfort Spriug" all horse motion has | and prices of their work. Their address |
| :--- | :--- |
| been entirely done away with; it also has | is, Wilber H. Murray Mfg. Co., Murray | a nice phætou body, as shown in cut, and Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. They sell diit combines everything that pertains to $l_{\text {to }}$ the so-called Buggs or Harness Trust

o pour in a few drops onls and tue; stir
horoughly, return the goods, and as soou $\square$ Whites and relks separate and beat as sugar of lead in enough water valf pound of bi-chromate of potash in the same quantity of water in a separate
vescel. Dip the goods well and drain in each alternately until the desired
shade is secured; then rinse and dry. I ags in strong, hot lime water befor

Giber (on corton).-First color blue,

NATURE'S SPECIFIC The Wonderful Kola Plant; ASTHMA

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 Go South, Young Man !



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"By a thorongh knowledge of the natural laws whic
gorern the operation of digestion and nutrition, an
bre careful aptication of the fine
 tables withad delicately farored beverage which may
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cions use of such articles of diet that

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THE CHICAGO WATCH CO
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

# (1)ur sumday gttenuon. 

## SHALL SEE HIM

And yet I know he is, and that his lor
I have not seen his face,
Yet all around me, every das and hour,
I see his handiwork, and feel his love
I have not seen his face,
And yet I know him, and I hear his voic
of music, bidding all my heart rejoice.
I have not seen his face,
And get he doth my very being thrill
Aud I shall see his face,
When carth and darkness shall have passed

## And I have reached the land of endless day.

Yes, I shall see his face,
Iy light, my love, my master and my k sing.

Ph Home out ora houserold. robably no one feature of the modern resthetic phase in house furnishings is nore conducive as beauty, than the substitu witer in the Chautauquan for Norember
"Next, the economy of the rug is fast acoming a matter of experience. While ith, yet the saring in money, time and trouble can be dennonstrated. The wear
and tear of tacking and untacking need not be dwelt upon, while to this must be carpet greatly taxes its durability, and the reccive if beaten only once à year. In considering durability it must not be forotten that a rug can be turned abont at pleasure to equalize the wear and fade,
and that escaping all irregularities, such as bay windows, fire-places and registers, it may serre equally well for a snccession of rooms, which is certainly a great ad-
The economic side of the question is here sufficiently demonstrated; but even beyond this is that of the perfect cleanliin pure air and health. A carpet at best is a storer-up of dust. Then, to the eye educated to the beauty of the polished
floor and the rug, the carpeted room befloor and the rug, the carpeted room being when the polished floor and the rug will be the rule, rather than the exception, and with this the terrors of honse-cleaning ing of each day will render largely unnecessary the general upheatal that turns the home into a camp for a week, once or
twice a year. That honsekeeping where everything is always done and nerer doing, is the perfection of grace and comfort.

## true christian service.

Three elements are needed if one is to be successful in Christianservice, of course
presupposing the new birth, without which no aci can be helpful to Christ's

1. Consecration. This is man's act, as
sanctification is God's. Without it, servsanctification is God's. Without it, serv-
ice is cold and formal; with it, there is life and warmth. Without it, selfishness is too predominant and our powers are with it, selfishness is unknown, and onr sanctified powers-for God al ways sancti-
fies what we consecrate-aro increased in alue as moral forces. A truly consecrated
man cannot be selfish, for the heart of consecration is self-denial, and a placing of "Who then is willing to consecrate his service this day unto the Lord?"
tians whose efforts in the master's service are comparatively barren, because they and Humanitarian, literary, scientific, educational, philanthropic, sociological and less tangle in their minds, hearts and engagement books. When we broaden the depth, though we gain brealth. Power and depth are more important in Christian ervice than mere breadth
man who accomplishes the greatest results. We must be wiling to patiently
plod along, if need be, with eyes fixed on tho goal.-Messiah's Heralld.

## A KIND Voice.

In speaking of the power of kindness, Elihu Burritt once remarked of the voice

There is no power of love so lard to get and keep as a kind roice. A kind hand is deaf and dumb. It may be rougl soft heart, and do it with a soft touch. But there is no one thing that love so much needs as a sweet voice, to tell what it means and feels; and it is hard to get and keep in the right tone. One mnst start in youth, and be on the watch night and
day, at work and at play, to get and keep roice that shall speak at all times the thoughts of a kind heart.
It is ofteu in youth that one gets a voice or tone that is sharp, and it sticks to him throngh life, and it stirs up ill will and falls like a drop of gall upon the sweet joys of home. Watch it day by day as a pearl of great' price, for it will be worth more to you in days to como than the best pearl hid in the sea. A kind voice is to
the heart what light is to the eye. It is light that sings as well as shines."-Congregationalist.

## FAINT, YET PURSUING.

What three little words could be more blessedly descriptive of the Christian than these? Not "faint and sitting down " not "faint and giving up;" but "faint, yet pursuing." We have to do "with him
who "giveth power to the faint," and who, "to them that have no might, increaseth strength." It is a blessed use to make of our faintness and weariness, that of draw ing out of the fnllness of the supply o grace and strength in Christ. It is said: "Be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might;" but to whom? To the one ho has no strength in himself-who would give up his eourse if strength were notsupplied to him? One victory achieved, the conflict goes on afresh. Do we find onrselves failing in spirit? Still let us go reals. We like not this trial of faith. It is very painful, doubtless, to feel day after ay our own weakness. We want to feel that the battle is over, but let ns remember
that now is onr time of war.--Bible Standard

## meeting our own prayers.

In eternity it will be a terrible thing for many a man to meet his own prayers. Their very language will condemn him, for he knew his dnty and he did it not. Those ferrent prayers, which the good
man labored to make effectual, will be shining ones" in white raiment, to conduct their author into the banqueting honse of the Great King. But the falsehoods uttered at the throne of grace will ve again as tormenting scorpions in the day of the Lord's appearing. rash with thy month, nor let thy heart be hasty to utter anything before God," is an
objection that forbids more than irreverence in prayer. It forbids us, by implication, to ask for that which we do no desire. Above all, it forbids the asking hindering by our neglect, or thwarting by our selfishncss and unbelief.

## MATRIMONY

It has been remarked that, in general, persons choose to unite themselves in matrimony to a partner the most opposite in every point, moral and physical. Gen
erally speaking, indeed, it seems as if crery man, upon intimate acquaintance, became heartily sick of his own self, and married a person as unlik


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on. $B$

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## CHRONIC COUGH or SEVERE COLD

All Druggists sell $\{t$, but bo sure you get
the genuine, as there are poor imitations.


Nobody cares how much oil a lamp burnsoil is cheap But, if the burns less oil and gives more light than any other centraldraft lamp, we all care; and we care a good deal; for it shows that the other lamps evaporate oil without burning it, while the "Pittsburgh

## burns it.

Besides, the "Pittsburgh" is easy to manage; the others are not. The "Pittsburgh" is clean by habit; the others are foul by habit-they have dirt pockets, every one of them. Send for a primer

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Force, Nerve Power and Energy. It strengthens and builds ap the whole nervons and general
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Pants 83 To Sio SUITS $\$ 12$ To \$35 ALL WOOL, well thenmedi fit.


## DONALD KENMEOY

Of Roxbury, Massw says
of two people alike! Why? Becanse no Beginming at the stomach it goes search ing throngh the body for any hidden humor. Nine times out of ten, inward humor makes the weak spot. Perhaps its only a little sediment left on a nerve or in
a gland; the Medical. Discovery slides it right along, and you find quick happiness fediment or open sore, well settled a big where, ready to fight. The Medical Discovery begins the fight, and you think it pretty hard, but soon you thank me for making something that has reached weak spot. Write me if you want to
know more aboutit.


WATCH WHEN THE DOG COMES OUT.


T20 Mish PHILA,SINGER


## A PRESENT.

 A GOLD MINE.


This Gold Ring is 22 karats
buy this 23 karat Pure Gold Ring which wimes but be bent The Chicago Watch Coi, 142 Dearborn SL, Chlcago.

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## LYON \& HEALY



Glanniug

## WEDDING GIFTS.

Harper's Bazar, in a judicious editorial on wedding gifts, has this to say concerning a custom which, happily, is no longer
countenanced by the hest society: "That one may hare as many recurring wedding festivals as there are wedding days recurring, no one will deny. But that one may turn any of these festivals into an excuse for beggiug and receiving, an ex-
cuse for imposing another domestic tax upon friends and acquaintances, no one now will assert, whatever may hare been
polite usage a generation since. Indeed, whenerer one thinks of the great sacredness and tenderness of the marriage relation, it seems difficult to see how any can such a custom as the asking and receiving of gifts, and we would expect its anniversaries to be celebrated, not in rude merry-
makiug, hut with a sort of sweet solemnity, making snch things impossihle."

## DON'T HURRY.

When we read that we must "never put off till to-morrow what we can do "high pressure" we find ourselves, as rested on our shoulders. Perhaps Franklin was right; but that proverb can-
not apply to people of this uineteenth century, when there is such a mad rush
for wealth and amusement that everybody would he a "condensed Methuselah." There is no sense in drawing the tension more moderate strain it may hold for twenty. But "hurry" seems the motto
for the Anierican people, and the following lines from Holmes just strike the key note, and are well morth memorizing: "Don't catch the fidgets; you have found your place
Just in the focus of a nervous race,
Fretful to change and rapid to disce Fretful to change and rapid to discuss,
Full of excitement, al waysin a fuss, And witll new notions-let me change the rule:
Don't strike the iron till 'tis slightly cool."

## orange baskets.

While oranges are plentiful, this dainty recipe will be found to be an attractire number of oranges needed, and from the top of each cut out a circular piece and remore the inside with a spoon or the
finger, heing careful not to get the white pulp with it. Nake gelatine in the usual way, and use the orange you extracted as
part of the flavoring. It must he highly flavored. Fill each basket with the gelatine; but hefore this is done, scallop Set them awar of scissors the edge of each

## bAV RUM "AFTER SHAVE."

 Bay rum, three pints; glycerine, ouehalf pint; extract of violet, one half fluid ounce; rose water, one half pint. Mix
and filter if necessary. This combination also makes a splendid lotion for chapped
liands and face, and is excellent to use after the bath.
To cure a felon, says a correspondent,
mix equal parts of strong ammonia and water and hold your fingerin it for fifteen a picces of cloth completely saturated with the mixture around it and keep it there the mixture around it and keep it there
till dry. If this treatment is adopted when the ailment is at first realized, the
pains will ccase at once.
$\qquad$ after a strictly regulated diet, and I have person living according to a strictly
dietetic system who did notbecomeadyspeptic."
tages, by using Dr. D. Jayne's Ex-

There is nothing which goes so far toward placing young people beyond the reach of poverty as economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It matters not whether a man furnish littl tinual leakage in the kitchen or in the tinual eakage in the kitchen or in the
parlor. It is the husband's duty to bring parlor. It is the husband's duty to bring
into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that nothing goes wrongfully out of it; not the least article, however unimportant in itself, for it establishes a precedent; nor under any pretense, for it opeus the door for ruin to stalk in; and he seldom leaves an opportunity unimproved. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition
should carry her no farther than his wel fare or happiness, together with that her children. This should be her sole aim and the theater of her exploits in the as much toward making a fortune as he can in the counting-roon or workshop. It is not the money earned that makes man wealthy; it is what he saves from his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposit of the fruits of his lahor with his best friend, and if that friend bo not true to him, what has he to hope? I he dare not place confidence in the com panion of his bosom, where is he to place it?
the value of exercise.
re order to secnre a long life and green, old age, somebody has said, and no one will dispute, bodily rigor should be aroiding hy regular, systematic exercise, aroiding all sudden strain and prolonged is this true of running, lifting, climbing etc. And łabor, while desirable in mod-
eration, should never be prolonged till it produces exhaustion.
grent entuliations.

Catalogues received.
Orange County Nursery. T. J. Dwyer, Coru-
wrall, N. Y.
Everything in Seeds. Twenty-first annual catalogue. A. D. Perry \&Co., 277 Warren SL.,
Syracuse, N. Y. Burpee's select list of novelties and special-
thes for 1891. W. Atlee Burpee \& Co., Plithadelphia, Pa. Annual seed catalogue. F. W. Ritter \& Co. Dayton, Ohio. fiower and grain seeds. James J. H. Gregor Marhlehead, Mass.

## Mansfield ruit pla

Illustre seeds. Frank Fiuch, Clyde, flower seeds. W. W. Rawson \& Co., Boston Mass.
Reck's Floral Gulde. James Vick, seedsman,
American Grape Vines. George S. Josselyn
Fmall fruits. D. Brandt. Bremen, ohio
Guide to Horticulture. J. T. Lovett Compan
Little Silver, N.J.
Catalogue of Green's Nursery Co. Chas.
$G r e e l l$, Rochester, N. Y.
Garden aud farm seeds, $1 m$ plements, plant
bulhs, etc. John A. Salger, La Crosse, Wis.
Seed catalogue for farm
Food $\&$ Sons, Richmond,
Field and garden seeds. Bouk \& Aupert,
Garden and Farm Manual. Johnsou tokes, Philadelphia, Pa .
Horticultural Guide. Currle Bros., Milwau-
Garden, field and flower seeds. Samuet
Wilson, Mechaniesville, Pa.
Coles' Garden Anuel
Coles' Garden Anuual Coles' Seed Stor
Pedigree seeds. A. C. Nellis \& Co., 62 Cortlandt
Garden and flower seed. John G. Hartel
Keokuk, Iowa.
South St. Louis Nurserles. S. M. Bayles, St
Fruits and Frult Trees. Polnts for practica
tree planters. Stark Bros. Nursery Co
Couispana, Mo.
Orangese and Vegentes. Illustrated pamph
let puhli ished by the Bradley Fertillzer Co. Boston, Mass.
Descript ptive catalogue of the Aspln wall potato
planter. Aspinwall Manufacturlug Co., Thre



## GOOD WORDS. <br> Delano, CAL., Sept. 2, 1890. <br> I received the premium Sewing Machine ahout three weeks ago, all right, and after glviug it a falr tral I can say it is oue of tren best, as well as the easiest running and simplest to understaud, that I ever ruu. I am extra well pleased with 1t. One like it woula cost ahout $\$ 60.00$ here and that only cost $\$ 21.00$ including freight. Several neighhors that have seeu mine talk of sending for one, too Mrs. Frank Brenian. <br> Chaseburge, Wis., Sept. 22, 1890. We received the Sewfiug Machine in good shape. Have glven it a trial and are well pleased with it. We thank you very pleased with it. We thank you very much and wish you sucess. Sunset, Texas, Feb. 2, 1891. I received the Peerless Atlas of the World ever saw; would not sell it for $\mathbf{8 5 . 0 0}$. <br> $\qquad$ Martha <br> Meadrille, Pa., Feh. 10, 1891. The picture, "Christ on Calvary." came to haud all safe this afternoon, and I had the frame all ready for it, so framed It as soon a I received it. Am well pleased with it. have the pair, now. W. J. MovFort. Dover, Mins., Feh. $10,189$. We are in receipt of a heautiful copy of your Cook Book, which is highly a preceiated hy Cook Book, which is highly appreciated hy he housewife, as Is your paper. Many thanks. <br> ToLEdo, Iowa, Feh. 12, 1891. <br> I recelved the Peerless A tlas of the World <br>  pleased with it. It is just splendid. Many thanks. <br> BEATTY DAANOL F Fink <br>  <br> A BIG OFFER or $\$ 100$ per month, GIANT OXIE CO <br> WE OFFER AGENTS

few dass ago and innst say I am very much
pleased whth it. I would not take 85.00 forlt and don't see how I could get along wor

Bessie m. Mcanulty.
Beater Creer, Col., Feb. $10,1891$. I received the Peerless Atlas and an highly pleased with it, and think it is worth twice such a book can he published for the money I hope you will have good success.

Lowell, OHio, Feb. 13, 1891. pleased with it. Would uot he without it for twice what it cost. $-\quad$ AnNie Einge.
Painesville, OHio, Jan. 6, 1891. Painesville, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1891.
I received the Modern Cook Book in good order. Thank you kindly for It. It is mnch
nicer than anythlug I expected. Would not hicer than anythlug I expected. Would not take a great deal for it if I could not get an-
other.
Irs. Cora Bowhall. The Sewing Machine $\overline{\text { King's }}$ Pornt, Mo., Feh. 18, 1891. year ago is "singing" the right tune aud is as good as the $£ 40.00$ machines here. The frelght was $\S 1$, maklng it cost $\S 1 \overline{5}$. I cannot see why
everyone caunot take advantage of such a hargain as this. Many thanks.

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\text { Bondurant, Iowa, Feb. 16, } 1591 .
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Alls sted Frame Spring towh Hamur
 The tooth is held in position by a
Ratchet with which it can be adjusted so as to wear from 15 to 18 inches off
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five times as much wear or service as can
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Always mention this paper when answering adrertisements, as adrertisers often


## THE FARM AND FIRESIDE.

## (olux ghtimallayy

## GARDEN SEEDS.

Good seed is one of the essential conditlons secure it is weil worth considerable trouble and effort. Compared with the results, particfariy with the great difference in the outcome expeuse of a reliable article is not worth taking into consideration. A few cents' difference ln cost of seed may make many dollars'
diflerence in the returns. When a whole crop diflerence in the returns. When a whole crop
and its quality is at stake, there is no wisdom lu rumnlng the slightest risk for the sake of a small saring in the expense. Cheap seed is costly investunent. The fact is that seed of a really first-class quality cannot be grown profitcourse to follow is to buy of a strictiy relialle price. Would youtake a medicine that happens to be on haud, merely for the sake of savling it? It is no more foolish a proceeding than to use seeds because you liappen to have
them, or canget them at little or no expense. Never plant a seed of the superlor character
and quality of which yon are not reasonabiy certain. Little difficulty will be experienced
if anyone is anxious to purchase reliable garden seeds, since there are many firms of estabed upou for quality aud purity. All the larger reputable houses send out no seed, except that tolerably sure, and only after testing they are proving of its vitality.

Principles of Germination.-Much stress asing the feet in firming the soil importance of newly-sown seed. I am inclined to deem the use of the head in seed sowing of still greater consequence. Antistanding of the priuciples invoived, and follows the dictates of common sense in their practical application, will have no difficulty makes use of his feet in sowing the seed and firming the soil, or not. Yet, in a large num-
ber of cases the practice is decidedly comber of cases the practice is decidedly com-
mendable, and will often insure success where the unskilled would otherwise fail. What are
these principles? these principles?
Moisture, a certain degree of heat (varying hidiffereut seeds), access of air and absence of light-these are the chief
How can we best supply them?
The warnth generated by the sun rays is our ature in open-air culture, without artificial assistance ; and only in eniture under glass do or supplement this heat, eitiler by the prevention of loss throngh radiation from the soil, with additional artificial heat from ferment ing manures, fiues or pipes.
nother chief point, and to insure it the seed should be bedded in meliow soil, and this packed around it just firm enough to bring it actual contact with it, and facilitate and make sure of capillary action. If left loose ment of the soil water would here come to a stop, the puiverized soii dry out ou a sunshiny moisture, prevent its germiuation, or klll the sprout, if this has already started into life Excess of moisture should also be aroided. On the other liand, the soil must not be comward passage of the young sprout. Thls is a
prolifie cause of fallure with seeds. While having considerable force, yet the tiny plants only too often choke and die hecanse nnable to penetrate a hardened crust of soil. This
eonsideration makes it necessary that the eonsideration makes it necessary that the
ground he well prepared and thoroughly mellowed hefore the seed is sown, and that the latter be not placed deeper than would corre
spond with lis vital force. Large seeds, of sond with its vital force. Large seeds, of eason can be planted deeper than smalt seeds,
rom which comparatively weakiy sprouts are rom which comparatively weakiy sprouts are ssuing.-

It has recently been demonstrated that some articles of merchandise, which have been he-
fore the public of England for the last half fore the public of England for the last half
cntury, arc nine times more used there than all other principal patent medicines put toin order to meet the wishes and requlrements
expressed by dinericans, many of whom aiready lnow their value, are now introduced be withont them in America. These pills are ound aud win therefore roll. They have omulry In the wortd, and they are still roilnstipation and all ohlice forms of stomach expensive remedy within their reach; but Irugrgist does fot keep brecuanrs Prats, they
ind
, B. F. Allen \&
kCity, who will易

ESTIMATED QUANTITIES OF SEED REQUIRED FOR THE SPACES GIVEN.
Asparagus-1 ounce produces 1,000 piants, and requires a bed 12 feet square. wide aud 225 feet long.
English Dwarf Beans-1 quart plants from 100 to 150 feet of row
French Dwarf Beans-1 quart piants 250 to Beans for
Beans, Pole, Large-1 quart piants 100 hilis. Beans, Pole, Smali-1 quart plants 39 hills, or Beets-10 po
Beets-10 po
150 feet of row
Broccoll and Kale-1 ounce plants 2,50 and requires 40 square feet of ground Cabbage-Early sorts, same as broccoli, and requires cio square feet of ground. Caulflower-The same as cablage
Carrol-l ounce to 150 feet of row. Ceiery-l ounce glves 7,000 plants, and requires 8 square feet of ground.
Cucumber-l ounce for 150 hllts.
Cress-1 ounce sows a hed 16 feet square Egg Plant-l ounce gives 2,000 plants. Endive-l onnce gives 3,000 plants, and re uires 80 feet of ground
Leek-l ounce gives 2,000 plants, and requires feet of ground.
Lettuce -1 ounce gives 7,000 plauts, and re Melon-l ounce for 120 hills.
Nasturthmm-1 ounce sows 25 feet of row.
Oulon-1 ounce sows 200 feet of row.
Okra-1 ounce sows 200 feet of row.
Parslcy-1 ounce sows 20 feet of row.
Parsuip-1 ounce sows 250 feet of row.
Peppers-l onnce glves 2,500 plants.
Peas-l quart sows 120 feet of row.
Pumpklin-l ounce to 150 hills.
Radlsh-1 ounce to 100 feet.
Salsify-1 ounce to 50 feet of row.
Splnach-1 ounce to 200 feet
Squash-1 ounce to 75 hills
Tomato-l ounce gives 2,500 plauts, requiring ed bed of 80 feet
Turnlp-1 ounce to 2,000 feet
The Romans etched thelr public reeords on
on the dried skin of serpents were once
written the Iliad and Odyssey.
Frons the remotest times men saluted the From the remotest times men mated
The mean term of human life has gradualiy increased in the last fifty years from thirtyfour to forty-two years.
TuE army of France shows up at neariy per yearas our pensions.
THE water system of the A mazon affords no less thau 30,000 mlles of free navlgation within the great Brazllian territory.
THE body of a petrified man, found $1 n$ a canyon in Fresno county, Cal., has
Flutes found in the pyramids of Egypt payed three thousand years afterburial, show hat the Egyptlans had our scale.
The pumbee stone was a writhing material of the ancients; they used it to smooth the rough ness
The great authority, Renuel, puts Croesus' enith at $\$ 2,000,000,000$. Solomon's is estimated rone of 'em know. ne Send two-cent stamp for Dr. H. James receipt of imported hemp for the positive Bronchitis. Craddock \& Co., 1032 Race St., Phlladelphia, Pa
Phlladelphia,
Dentist-"A doilar, please." Patient-"A dentlst who pulled a tooth sor me tragged last dentist who pulled a tooth for me dragged me the tooth off twice, and he charged me only
"Cbeap Lands and Homes in Kentucky "Cbeap Lands and Homes in Kentucky, Lounessee, Georgla, Alabama, Mississippi the Title of a Pamplitet issued hy D. G. Edwards, Clncinnatl, Ohio, General Ronte, these States. Mailed free on application, any address.
Since Queen Victoria's accesslon, the present royal family of England has cost the natlon amonnt about $8125,000,000$ has been spent toward malntalning the state and houseliold and
Beecham's pills cure Sicir-Headache.

## THE LONGEST DAY.

The longest day of the year has nineteen hours at St. Petershurg, seventeen hours a London, fifteen hours at Philadelphia and three and one half months at Spitzbergen.

## CONSUMPTION CURED

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed
in lis lhands by an East India mispionary the formula manent cure of Consumption, Brouchitis, Catarrh
A thnia and



## पFNT A NAME NTW TONATO



THE total length of the streets, avenues,
boule varads, bridges, quays and thoroughtares of Paris is set down at six hundred miles, of Whiel
trees.
Large quantities of gold are used every year for ornamental purposes. In England elry, etc., but $\$ 50,000,000$ less thau the amoun of goid used for monetary purpose
THE most ancient mode of writing was on stone; afterward on plates of various materials,
of trees.
A recent survey has establlshed the number
of glaciers in the Alps at 1,155 , of which 249 have a length of more than four and three quarter miles. The French Aips contaln 144
giaciers, those of Italy 78 , Switzeriand 471 and Austria 462.
The scheme of Pundita Ramabal to rescue llsted substantial sympathy hy her lecture in this conntry a year or two ago, is not proving hoped it would. A reform which strikes al one of the greatest social weaknesses of castebound India cannot, however, be expected to
travel with railroad speed. If, in these early days of its inception, it attains the momentum of Juggernaut's car, it will be a cause for hopeuiness.
There are about seventy-five thousand persons in prison in the United States. There are at least as man more persons out of prison who belong to the crimlnal class, making one
hundred and fifty thousand crlminais, or one for every four hundred iuhabitants.
Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells is president of the Fowler \& Wells Puhlishing Co., and the ouly survivlng member of an organization
founded by her brothers, the well-known phrenologists, more than half a century ago
Irs. Welis, who is now seventy years of age uccessfuily conducted the establishment through a period of great financial depression manuscripts aud proofs of all the hooks and periodicals hearing the imprlnt of her house. If a box six feet deep were filled with seathere would be two inches of salt on the bottom. Taking the average depth of the of pure salt 230 feet thick on the bed of the Atlantic.
White womeu missionaries to the women o New Zealand are responsible for a great loss
of amous their Maorl converts. The misshould wear ciothiug, and the latter, unable to overcome their prejudice against skirts, have compromised observed the missionaries wore. The er daily work clad in a corset laced as tightly as the united efforts of half a dozen stalwart warriors c
and the lo

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being mailed to thousands of subscribers. The
being mailed to thousands of subscribers. The
Atlas has been greatly iniproved, making it
Atlas has been greatly iniproved, making it
by far the hest atlas ever offered for the
money. It gives the population figures of the census of 1590 . 32 pages have been added, well as hundreds of handsome lllustrations dition for the first tlme published in this page 194.


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 H.I. BEMNTET,

## THE ENGLISH PLAM



THE LOWER BRAIN.
A woman doctor of Chicago, after a long residence in that city, has written an able She iusists that the brain (from her expein the head viewed from a iocal staudpoint. It explains a great many facts concerning our sister city,
and should he taken into consideratiou in estlmating some entricities connected with her press, pulpit and bar. But it ls more likely derotion which a large share of humanity
pays to the stomach and its pleasures. Their

LIVING FOR CENTURIES IN A SOLID ROCK.
The dislodgement of live bats and toads of ten occurred as to need no more proof of the fact. The posstbillty of a suspension of an-
imation for great periods of tine is certainly possible in the case of some creatures. ReVa., by men quarrying rock. The inole in, Wh.
vent stone was only large enough for the bat's body.
A case occurred at Barton, Md., when the A case occurred at Barton, Md., when the cast taken of the cavity. The hat was found
one mile from the mouth of the mine, and 200 feet from the surface above. Those who have congregation of bats will not wonder that they they should retainbclded at times; but that is the miracle. It now remains for inan to totally lost to those of a higher organic and

Sunites.
in The dark.
The hall was dark. I heard "Ha, ha !" thonght $I$, " r 'H catch you now, my little fil Softly I sallied forth,
Resolved when I had kissed her, That I'd make her believe r'a thought it was my sister. The deed was done. Oh, bliss !
Could any man resist her? Could any man
A pology was made
$\qquad$ FOREBODINGS. When Women's Rights have come to stay, Oh, who will rock the cradie?
When wives are at the polls all day, Oh, who wher sam cradie? When Doctor Mamma's making pills,
When Nerchaut Mamma's selling bills, When Merchant Mamma's selling bills,
Of course, 'twill cure all woman's ills, But who will rock the cradie? When mamma to the court has hied, Oh, who will rock the cradle?
She has a case that must be tried, But who will rock the cradle? When Captain Mamma walks Ler decks, When Banker Mamma's cashing chccls,
When all our girls have lost their sex, IIust $\frac{\text { Hock }}{\text { His Light puf out. }}$ He had worn a colored blazer on the Nile;
He had sported spats in Persia, unst for style;
With a uecktie quite ton utter, in the streets of old Calcutta, he had stirred up quite a
flutter for a while.
The maids of Java thronged before his door,
Attracted by the trousers that he wore. Attracted by the trousers that he wore.
And his rest, a bosom venter, shook Formosa
to its ceuter'; and they hailed him as a mentor by the score.
On his own ground, as a masher on the street,
He outdid a Turkisl pasha, who stood treat. He gave Shanghai girls the jumps, and their cheeks stuck out like mumps, at the paten
leather pumps on liis feet.
But he called upon a Boston girl one night,
nd she looked at him, this maid did, and he faded and he faded, and he faded and he
faded ont of sight.
-Tom Masson.

NOT THE ODOR OF SANCTITY.
HE rector of one of our most wealthy
aud fashionable congregations wais
aus.
seated with his family at the Snnday
dinuer-table, deeply engaged in. a
discussiou as to the probatle cause of a had permeated the church during the last few
services. After the iuquiry had completely exhausted the subject of drains, defective
plumbing aud insticient ventilation, a
youtlon "Say, Yon don't suppose we could smell those "What chickens do you mean, Robby?"
sked his father.
"Why, you know; the chickens that the the furnace."

MUSTACHE TRAINER. One of the latest novelties for gentlemen is
mustache trainer. It may be styled a companion to the femiuine curl paper. It is made tache, and is to be worn at uight. The Inventor
is from Paris, and it is said that a great many
the Lesser of two evils.
"James," exclaimed the proprietor of the
tore, augrily, "put that glass cover back on
the limburger checese."
A customer came iu smoking a cigarette.
$\qquad$
truly prudent.
Ethel-"I know he is a fiuancier, but he is
Maude-"How do yon know?"
Ethel-"He didn't buy our engagement ring

FREE COINAGE HIS FORTE.
thic free coinage of silver?" asked a pas-

## A $\$ 4.00 \mathrm{BOOK}$

companion, both one year, for only sl. Th
or you can make
offer on page 19\%.

NO FUN IN PUNS.
"No, I can't see any fun in playing on
ords," said the man in the big mackintosh, words," said the man in the big mackin
gloomily. "A pun once cost me $\$ 100,000$ :" gloomily. "A pu
"How was it?"
"You needn't gather around me; it isn't much of a story. A fat, old aunt had come to visit us. They told me to go in the parior and
pay my respects. I was a very smart young pay my respects. I was a very smart young
man. I went in and told her in a cheery, offhand way, that I had come in to make my obelsance to my obese aunt. That's all there
"But how about the $\$ 100,000$ ?"
"She left it to her other nephew."-Chicago Tribune.

ENTIRELY SPOILED.
Mrs. Porknpine (of the West)-"Now, there a charming in any price.
Dealer-"It's a very fine plece; but it is o
domestic manufacture, and exceedingly cheap
-only £10."
Dealer-"Certainly, madam."
Mrs. Porknpine-"What a shame! And
A WOMAN'S REASON. Laura (at the play)-"I wonder why Booth isn't with Barrett this season? giving all his time to that wonderful Salvation Army of his, and to his plan for helping the
London poor? Why don't you read the papers, dear?"-Pittsburgh Bulletin. Higgins-"I've got a new idea for a book.
I'm going to write the autobiography of a
Tiggins-"'You could write the autobiography of a donkey better, I think

ALL HOPE ABANDON.
Poet (meekly)-"I should like to leave this thle poem for your inspection. I suppose a Editor (grumf)-"Yes, and so are the fellows who want us to buy them."

A PLEASANT PROSPECT.
"How is your new home coming on?" "First rate. We're got the roof and the
nace and the sheriff in before the sear
A HALF MEMORY
Street gamin (after deep thought)-"I disre Member his
York Weekly.

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235 E. 21st STREET, NEW YORK She-"Riches take wings."
He-"Yes, and the wings you wear in your hat takes riches.

## SOMEWHAT MOLDY.

Greene-"Gibson is fond of ventilating his
pinions, isn'
White-"
LITTLE BITS.
Job was probably the most precocious child
record. He cursed the day that on rec
born.
Absalom was one of the first men on record oo be "held
voods.-Light.
Father (looking over the paper)-"More bad
news! A hitherto unknown frog pond has
been discovered in central Africa." Mother-
What ithat to us? Father-". hat is that to us? It means that every one of our eight
children will have to have a new and revised edition of Highprice's geography.
It is reported that, fired by the medical exploits now going on all around, some prominent physicians of the country are consider-
ing the feasinility of grafting thought-germs on average braius. The experiment, if successful, will dispose of pre-natal and heredltary influences, and enable a man to be inoculated
with literary, artlstic, scientific or professlonal tastes, at pleasure.-Baltimore American. "Yep," said old mau Dunlap, "I 'member
jest as well when the first through these parts, Twuz forty-three canie ago last grass. They had the first elephant he was a bnster! After they had got through their performin', ole Bolivar got loose and went rampagin' round the nelghborlood, an'
finally brought up down back o'Si Pettingill's haystack. Sl'd never seen an elephant, an'
next mornin' when he turned the corner of his stack an' run smack $n \mathrm{p}$ in front of -
Bollvar, I tell you th s'prized him some! jest stopped, throwed up both hands a
hollered: 'Gosh all hemlock, what a toad

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## Selections.

## GREAT EATERS

| GREAT EATERS. <br> he Russians eat, on an average, says a contemporary, once in every two hours. The climate and custom require such frequent meals, the digestion of which is aided by frequent dranghts of rodki and tea. Vodki is the Russian whiskey and made from potatoes and rye. It is fiery and colorless and flavored with some extract like vanilla or orange. It is drunk from small cups that hold, perhaps, half a gill. rodki and tea are the inseparable accompaniments of friendly as well as of business intercourse in tho country of ihe czar. Drunken men are rare. Russia aud swecden are the only countries in which the double dinner is the rule. When you go to the house of a Russian, be lic friend or a stranger, you are at once invited to a side table, where salted meat, pickled eel, salted cucumbers and many other spicy alld appetizing viands are urged upon you with an impressiveness that knows no refusal. This repast is wasbed down with frequent cups of vodki. That over, and when the visitor feels as if he had eaten enough for twenty-four honrs, the host |  |
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According to a paper read by Professor
Maisch, at the October meeting of the Philarlelphia College of Pharmacy, the camphor tree is being cultivated succuss-
fully in Florida. (American Journal of Pharmacy, Nov., page 565. ) It seems to
flourish in almost any soil and the tree grows rapidly. It is believed that in ten years time there will be more camphor
trees than orange trees in Florida, and that the camphor industry will prove to be more profitable than that of sugar. The
camphor obtained from the Florida trees approaches more nearly to that of Japan of safrol is distinctly recognizable.

When a new minister comes to a town he is
"called." When he leaves it he is of ten called,

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PEDINE , ioviniay your FEET.


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## 

## I CURE FITS!




What Shall We Wear : * and How to Make It.



THE BROOK IN JINTER. Under the sparkling snowdrift,
Screened from the light of day Merrily sings the brooklet
Flowing in ice-bound darkness, Its murmurous spirit knows
A subtie sense of the trembling A subtie sense of the trembling
Reflection of spring's wild rose - R. K. Munkittrick, in the Traveler's Record.

## FASHIONABLE WRAPS.

A ladylike model for a long cloak (see
 enough to be in style. enough to be in style. Nool mand carriage cloak of silk and loose fronts'and a half fitted back. It is lined throughout with white Angora fur, and trimmed about the hands, around the neck and down the fronts with the long, fleecy, Japanese llama.

A useful cape is provided with two collars, one of medium height, the other in the form of a deep, rolling collar, forming revers in front, which can be turned up about the ears in very cold weather, in driving, etc.
young fadies' cloth costume. A fashionable promenade costume, after
a French design, is shown in Fig. 5. The a French design, is shown in Fig. 0 . The iot in checks of beige and uavy blue; it is iot in checks of beige and uavy blue; it is
double-breasted and fastens invisibly on the left side. Below the waist line at the back there are two fluted puffs. Plain, navy-blue relvet is used for cuffs, collar
band, and to simulate an under robe just band, and to simulate an under robe just
disclosed by the fur that borders the disclosed by the fur that borders the
opening. The fur used is black skunk fur, to match the muff. The blue beaver hat is trimmed with a drapery of beige-colored faille, finished with upright ends and caught down With fan
feather.

Children's fashions.
Simplicity of a very sweet and charming fashion obtains in children's garments, which may be expensively dainty or inexpensively fortable.
Among the new bonnets for little girls is one in "granny" shape (see Fig. 1), with gaffered (plaited) curtain protecting the The model is of white faille, faced with pink plush and edged with gold galon and a band of pink feathers. These feather bands may be bought in all shades for use in millinery, bodice trimmings and so on. Pink ribbon is twisted around the crown
loops.
A pretty party dress for a school-girl is A pretty party dress for a school-girl is
developed in cream nun's veiling, drawn with several full gathers around the waist, and ornamented on the skirt with rows of cream insertion. The full sleeves are of nun's veiling, covered with cream lace. A deep frill of the lace, with a little heading, forms a yoke-like collar on the waist. Cream ribbon, Nile green or rose-pink ribbon is tied around the arms and fastened with a butterfly bow on the shoulder
A comfortable little house frock for his small lordship is made from a patterned flannel or cashmere (see Fig. 3, a). It is a one-piece dress, made over a waist lining. The front is cut entire from throat to knee, plaited and smocked at the waist line. The back is made in the same style. The under-arm pieces are plain to the belt, below which the skirt breadths are gathered slightly, the belt covering the seam.
A simple dress for a girl from four to six has a collar and round yoke of Marguerite red velvet, with a soft, wool robe below it in
which mignonette shades predominate. The dress is shaped under the arms, the fullness of the front being confined by the girdle. Front and sides (in one) are cut on the bias; the back of the dress is laid in three boxtom of the skirt. The sleeves are moderately full and set up high on the shoulders (see Fig. 3, b.)

A princess gown for a maiden from seven to ten years old is shown in Fig. 3 , c. Various ma-
terials are suited to this mode, the selection depending on whether the dress is designed for every-day or less frequent wear. The fronts lang loose from the shoulder, the underarin seanis being faced through-
lined throughout for warmth. The comfortable ligh collar, cuffis, muff and simulated fichu (continucd to trim the skirt of the garment) are of Persian lamb. One tion of new trimming arranged as slowin, would pass muster as a new cloak. The would pass muster as a new cloak. The
arrangement of the Persianer orer the arrangement of the Pcrsianer orer the
shoulders is especially calculated to hide
out with lining to correspond with the ontside. This is a good model for using up the
odds and ends of embroidery or pretty, soft odds and ends of embroidery or pretty, soft duced prices. The back is cutwhole, from neek to foot, with plaits in the seams below the waist line.
Boys from four to seven look well in
paletot and cap, shown in Fig. 4. Brown
cloth is used for the coat and the crown of
the cap; the brim of the latter and the the cap; the brim of the latter and the
coat cuffs and collar are made from astrakhan. Buttous, covered with astraklian, and silk-cord loops fasten the partially double-breasted fronts.

## stylish cloth presses.

Pattern robes are made up into stylish gowns for day wear. These are imported at all prices and in a great variety of styles and colors. Soft camel's hair suitings in the rich, deep-hued, dahlia shades are many of them handsomely embroidered in harmonizing tints, with silk outlined upon relvet scrolls, giving every appear


## ance of beautiful handwork applique

 although it is all done by machinery and consequently is a deal less costly than the simplest handwork could be. The usual distribution of this embroidery upon thepattern robe is to provide the front of the skirt, the sleeves and some bodice trimming.
A pretty and serviceable pattern robe, imported to sell at $\S 25.00$, and marked down to $\$ 10.00$ because it arrived late in which, intended for the skirt is hertion of Which, intended for the skirt, is hor-
izontally striped in small, close cords of uncut black velvet, woven into the goods. A plain skirt, polonaise back and basque front overdress, blocked along the edges and bound with black velvet, with revers of the goods on either side of a black silk, pointed rest, makes a modish gown. A blue cloth coat, black hat and gloves complete the costume.
A lovely dress for an elderly woman is a combination of gray moire and velvet of the same shade. The trained skirt is of moire; the tablier, plastron and upper part of the sleeves are embroidered all over with pale, silver-gray silk and white.
Among the chic gowns for young ladies for afteruoon tea and reception wear, is one of ivory-white woolen mixed with white peau de soie, and trimmed with a narrow band of marten fur around the edge of the skirt, also around the neck, wrists and corsage, the latter simulating a small jacket, opening over a long waistcoat, also bordered with a narrow edge of fur.

A large felt hat, trimmed with long ostrich feathers the shades of the fur, and relvet ribbon loops and bows, and a tiny shirred muff of marten-brown velvet to match, complete the toilet. To wear with this gown there must be a long wrap, lined with white or a pale tint, which is thrown aside, of course, before citering the drawingroom.

## ○LD GOWNS.

A correspondent who has an "old, red silk dress," asks what to do with it, the silk, "what there is of it, being good," and slie wants it for a "dress-up" dress. Combine it with silk of the same shade (nr onc that harmonizes with the old silk), spotted with large wafers of green velvet. Make a slightly trained skirt of the plain silk, facing the front and sides of the skirt about the botton upon the right side with ten-inch-deep, randykes (inverted V's joincd together) of the spotted silk, and border the edges with greon ostrich feather bands. Border the train with the feather band. Hare a long casque (a close-fitting sacque), with square pockets over the hips opeuing over a plain, red vest. Have full opeuing over a plain, red vest. Have full
of the red silk. The collar of the casque,
high and flaring at the back, and faced with high and flaring at the back, and faced with
green velvet. Inside is worn a standing collar and square bib of Renaissance lace, with some small shells peeping from between the opening through the middle of the bib, of white silk muslin.
Another asks what to do with a lightAnother asks what to do
weight, black, whipcord jacket, and a tancolored Henrietta dress with velvet sleeves, too dismantled for use as they are. Rip the dress apart carefully and have it dyed black. It pays to have this work done by a professional, if the material is nice. Rip up the jacket, and if it is like most whipcord, when sponged and pressed the wrong side will be a good-looking twilled material. This will make a nice bodice, with the addition of a little trimming. The Henrietta will make nice skirts, the style depending upon the way in which the skirt was previously cut Cuffs, collar and rest of the Henrietta, braíded with silk braid, would be a stylish finish for the waist, or the whipcord could be made into a jacket bodice, opening ver a silk tyaistcoat or softly-folded vest. The velvet in the sleeves of the old dress if not too much worn, can be dyed and restored and used upon the waist or perhaps for hat trimming.
fINTS FOR THE FOME PRESSMAKER.
The "lines" of a dress are very much discussed nowadays in dressmaking. The wise woman in inatters of dress looks you over and says: "The lines of your dress are good;" or the reverse. She means that the design is artistic and suited to your figure, thi: $t$ the curves are in true proportion, and su oll.
Fashion has always been blamed for what was really the lack of intelligence on the part of her would-be followers. With their dawning intelligence that there are fashions and fashions, enough for all and to spare, something to suit everybody, individuality is working to the fore, and the lines of one's gown are designed or a dapted to suit, not a fashionplate figure, but herself.
The general design counts far more for or against the success of a dress or garment than the fabric used.
The skilful dressmaker proportious the various forms of the basque or polonaise for a stout woman so that no one or two forms shall be unusually wide. She carries side-back forms to the shonlder instead of to the arm-hole, and as often as possible induces the customer to wear gown that has the under-arm forms cut in one piece from arm to foot, and fitted to

the figure smoothly over the hip. A becoming mode of arranging applied trimming, as wide passemerterie, feather or fur trimming, where it is desirable to in crease the apparent height of the wearer is to have one continuous line frou throat to hem (see Fig. 5.)
Where the dress is made with skirt and basque, the trimming can be used to border the skirt drapery, left loose from the edge of the basque and hooked into
place after the dress is put on. If fur or feather trimming is put on in this way, the foundation of the part of the trimming that has to be hooked into place should be faced with a bias fold of silk or a piece of ribboll. $\equiv$
The very long sleeves, that fit closely between the elbow and the wrist, are fastened with buttons and silk loops, made by button-holing with coarse twist, a double loop of the requisite size. The wrist and the edges of the opening are faced with stiffened lining muslin under the silk facing. All waist seams are now pressed open, and in nice dresses each side is bound with lute string. Twilled galloon (five cents per yard) is gathered slightly on the open seams for the bones; and every seam is boned, the whalebone being shaped to fit the curre of each seam by a hot iron, often being dipped in ater The newest basques are much longer than for several seasons; the "basque," which, properly speaking, is the portion below the waist line, being in many cases cut separately and seamed onto the waist after the fashion of men's Prince Albert coats. The lower cdges of an attractive - cloth basque are cut in square tabs and bound. Before this is done the bottom of the basque should be faced with muslin, under the silk facing.
The neatest way of putting the belt on

a skirt (which is first carefully fitted, and hung upon a trial belt of a piece of lining muslin), is to turn down and "pink" the raw edges of the lining skirt, and sew it "overhand" upon the belt, the raw edges of which are turned in. The dra-
peries are then sewed into place just over peries are then sewed into place just over
the edge of the belt, and the raw edges are corered with a piece of lute string
stitched down upon each edge. Fashion-| Some pretty little capotes are being made able dressmakers who take pride in the without crowns, consisting of a bandeau finishing of work that goes from their of velvet-red, blue, yellow, as the case hands, make the belt, pocket and all facings of satin.
Basques ending in long points at the


Fig. 3
back are weighted in addition to being $\mid$ or to match the velvet, is placed in front. boned, to keep them in place. A wide These dressy little capotes are also made bone shaped like a corset-steel, minus the fastenings, is covered with satin and oversewed along the under edge of the button side of the basque to keep it from sticking out, and also to prevent it wrinkling, as it will do when boned in the biases and not down the front.

## PARIS LETTER.

The women of the present day have a vast choice of rich and varied materials wherewith to adorn themselves, writes Eliane de Marsy from Paris. There are the crepes, embroidered in Oriental style with gold beads and shaded silks; silk lace with velvet flowers and jewels, the
wonderfully rich, raised gold work on shot velvet. Also, black brocades with large flowers, outlined with gold and jetted net over, or the same design in soft colors, such as tea rose, opal blue, covered with tulle to match, dotted with crystal or gold beads. There is black lace, with bayadere stripes (horizontal) of moire ribbon, edged with jet and emeralds; and crepes de Chine in all the exquisite pale shades of sky bluc, rose de Chine, aurore, vert de Nil (Nile green), embroidered with gold forget-me-knots or rosebuds, with -a style of work that elevates the price to about $\$ 800$. Lastly, there are velours du Nord, and plush, rich and thick as sealskin, in such colors as feu, ruby, emerald green, etc.; and this material, beautiful in itself, is enhanced with superb gold marvelously worked in pearls, opals, rubies, emeralds, turquoises and diamonds (imitation, of course, but extremely good), or else trimmed with feather border, which is soft and becoming, or expensive furs, or ruches of mousseline de soie with gold picot (purl) edge.
Never have manufacturers attained such perfection, such variety, and by way of parenthesis, such costliness. But according to persons of true taste, all this imitation jewelry is only fit for the stage, or for those who do not possess family jewels. The creme de la creme, n'importe gnel pays (the most elegant people, no out thus. The , has also been carried out on the bonnets.
with a kind of large butterfly placed in front in diadem style, the wings folded back to rest on the hair; this, with an edge of black and pink curled feathers, two tufts of pink feathers and a small bow of gold ribbon in front, below the butterfly, comprise the dress bonnet of the moment. The doctors would call them a neuralgia trap at this season. Sometimes a plesse (plaiting) of pink crepe is used instead of velvet to support the bandeau of imitation jewelry. These stones are very effective at night, nestling in feathers and crepe, and showing off the wavy hair on which they rest, for frise (curled) or ondule (waved) hair-is now demanded by fashion. HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE. Some of the newest theatre wraps are made in half length.
Ultra-fashionable women are having one-button gloves made to wear with the very long-sleeved gowns that are so fashionable.
A new muff of sealskin has gauntletlike pieces added about the openings for the hands, which give the wearer the appearance of having on deep gauntlet gloves. It is exceedingly comfortable.
Artificial flowermakers in Paris earn from two to three shillings a day; but there is a long slack season. Fanmakers, in some instances, in Paris, earn as much as four shillings per day; and a good dressmaker, working by the day in private houses, earns about the same; if she does not have meals. But seamstresses (dressmakers or whiteworkers) earn from two shillings, six pence (forty cents), down to one shilling a day; and there is a season of at least two months in which there is no work at all.
A fashionable fancy is to have one's card-case, purse and gloves made to match.
Fetching evening dresses, made lownecked, have long sleeve puffs attached to the bodice only half of the way arou exposing the upper part of the arm.
Those who have tried having two pairs of everyday boots, wearing them alternately, and using a little vaseline in place of blacking, are amazed at the difference in their durability over two pairs bought singly.

English dcalers in ladies' underwear show new woolen night gowns, madc of a pretty pink tone, which wash well. They are trimmod with torchon lace, and the sleeves are full and high on the shoulders.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
"Constant Reader." - Your inquiry about "old, red sitk dress" is answered in another column.
in the fashlon dcpartment of the Cllustrations in the fashlon dcpartment of the Companion
are from designs furnished by leading French and English dressmakers.
and English dressmakers.
"Mary, Queen of Scots." - You have chosen a character for the fancy ball that must bo handsomely dressed to be a success. The dress should be a plainskint, openc in frontover a White satin petticoat, quiltid with pearls,
velvet bodice filled in at the throat with a satin habit shirt; close ruff around the throat, ruflics at wrist. Velvet caif edged with pearls, veil floating at back, peari girdle.
"Katydid."-You did not enclose the lock of hair, so I cannot tell you the color. You of your hair for yourself, however Read recent numbers of the Companion for suggestions for wedding dress. A ruching of silk, with pinked edges about the foot, and bodico trimming to match, would be pretty on white cashmere. A bride does not carry a handkerchief different from anyone else. Brides carry only white hlossoms. The bridegroom may wear one small bud in the lapel of his coat. See January first issue for a pretty stylc for black silk dress. A feather-trimmed togue will be pretty, with or without strings. Wea Whatever is most becoming in headwear. Your mother and father should receive with
you. Do not "pass refreshments." Have you. Do not "pass refreshments." Have sandwiches (made very small and dalintily,
with minced, not sliced meats), small fancy

cakes and coffee, or coffee and cakes and icecream. Have these on a table, the plates in a pile, napkins in a pile, etc.; and let the gentlemen wait upon the ladies, who sit or stand about the room, but not at the table. The person should serve it as required or one person should serve as required. Or you latter in a cammoth punch-bowl a servant or someone must he in readiness to semove soiled dishes, replenish the table, and so onKnives and forks are not needed with sandwiches; they are taken in the fingers.
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and in the garden it makes a perfect show. No other

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are printed. The Eastern edition being 00,300 copies, the Western edit.
being 150,500 copies this issue.


## urrent omment.

Farm and Fireside is frequently enlarged from its regular size of sixteen pages in order to supply the demands of our advertising patrons with more space. This issue contains extra
pages. Rather than crowd out reading matter, the paper is enlarged and ample space given for additional reading matter, so that the subscribers get their full share of the extra pages. As a return favor for our readers nerer to fail mentioning this paper yhea they write to its adrertisers.
It is a little faror that will be appreciated by both advertisers aud publishers. The extra pages of this issue cause a re-
arrangement of some of the departments. arrangement of some of the departments. The "Extracts from C
be found on page 202.

IHe Ohio State University is one of forty-t wo colleges founded on grants of land-scrip made by the Morrill establish ment

At least oue college where the leading object shall be, without excludiug scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics,
to teach such branches of learning as are re lated to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the state
may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of and professions of life.

As supplementary to this act, Senator Morrill last year introduced and had passed an act

To apply a portion of the proceeds of the and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, established approved July 2, 1862.
The appropriation to each land grant college nnder this act is $\$ 15,000$ for the year ending June, $1890, \$ 16,000$ this year, $\$ 17,000$ next year, and so on until the amount reaches $\$ 25,000$, which is to be continued
indefinitely. The 1890 act contained this provision
No money shall be paid out under this act maintenance of a collory for the support and of race or color is made in the admission of students; but the establishment and main-
tenance of such colleges separately, for white and colored students, shall be held to be a
Then, to meet the special cas Alabama, where colored students are not admitted to the land grant agricultural college, but where there is a separate institution for their education in agriculture and the mechanic arts, the following adopted:

In any state in which there has been on college established in pursuance of the act of
July 2,1862 , and also in
iustitution of like character has been estab lislied, or slall be hereafter established, the education of colored students in agriculor styled, or whether or not it has received or styled, or whether or not it has received
money heretofore under the act to which this money heretofore under the act to which this
is an amendment, the legislature of such state may propose and report to the Secretary of the Interior a just aud equitable division of the fund to be received under this act, betrween one college for white students and one institution
for colored students, established as aforesaid, which shall be divided into two parts and paid accordingly. And thereupon such institution for colored studeuts shall be eutitled to the benefits of this act and subject to its provisions
as much as it would have been if it had been included under the act of 1562 ; and the fulfillment of the foregoing provisions shall be
taken as a compliance with the provisiou in taken as a compliance with
Misconstruing this amendment, the Ohio Senate committee on universities and colleges has recommended an cqual division of the rccent congressional grant between the Ohio State University and Wilberforce University, in compliance with the demand of the latter.
While Farir and Fireside has not hesitated, in the past, to express the
opinion that the Ohio State Universuty was not doilig what it ought to do for agriculture, and that it was difting awh it was founded, it is emphatically opposed to this contemplated division of the endowment fund.
In the first place, it is illegal. The amendment does not apply to this state. In the land grant college of Ohio, colored
students have always been admitted on equal terms with the white, and have never been debarred from any of the privileges of the institution. The law provides for the division of the fund only in states where the two colors are educated in scparate institutions. In fact, the Secretary of the Interior cannot, under
the circumstances, divide the congressional grant to the State of Ohio without violating the law.
In the second place, Wilberforce has no just claim to any part of the graut. It is denominational school. But for the is wrong in policy and principle to divide public school funds for the benefit of any sectarian institution, white or colored, whether Methodist or Presbyterian, Protestant or Catholic. Wilberforce is not an institution for agriculture and the for teaching agriculture, and does not, as far as we have learned, even promise to give instruction in agriculture in the fture, provided it secure a portion of the fund. The only way for it to be justly
entitled to any portion of the congressional grant will be for the Ohio State University to reorganize as an institutiou for whites only, and for Wilberforce University to
reorganize as an agricultural and mechanical college for colored students only.
Again, in Ohio there does not exist the slightest necessity for a division of these school funds. Colored stüdents who really desire to take a course in agricnlture or the mechanic arts could and would go to the State University rather than
to a sectarian institution that has not and to a sectarian institution that has not and
does not expect to have adequate facilities for instruction in such branches. A division of the national endowment fund would divert it from the purpose for which it is intended, and fritter it away.
institution in the state that is legally entitled to the bencfits of the Morrill act, and the only one that can apply the
national endowment fund for the benefit of agricultnre and the mechanic art

Isometimes happens that factory employes, or clerks in city stores and people in similar occupations, come the conclusion that they could make a living much easier by growing vegetables for market than in their legitimate call-
ing. The supposed independence of the ing. The supposed independence of the
soil worker is a great temptation, and success seems so certain and easy from the instructions they have read in horticultural books and papers, that the next thing we receive a letter something like this: "I have twenty-five acres of good What would be the best thing for me to turn my attention to, to make the most money? I am not a practical farmer or gardener, but am willing to learn." perhaps the letter reads: "I am a young man, clerk in a store, without practical experience in gardening, but have read some books on the subject, and horticulthe idea of growing vegetables for market. How many acres will it take to afford a man a decent living and a little to lay by for a rainy day? What are the most profi
able crops. What is the best location?"
Of couns, we cannol give definite
plies to snch questions, simply because it would be nothing more than shooting in the dark, and because we would be more liable to do mischief than good by any attempt to give a definite answer. Success without a great deal of experience and hard work, and proper regard for the surrounding conditions and available mar kets. What would pay largely in
place might result in loss in another.
Before anyone could engage in market gardening with any prospest of making a fair living by it, he must learn by practical experience how to produce good regetables in the cheapest way; and when be has learned this, he should study his available market and see what produce his market
demands, and then try to grow just that produce, and to dispose of it to the best advantage. Skill, good judgment, perseverance and a great deal of experience, with hard work, are indispensable requisites of the business. The only way to apprenticeship in the employ of a good and successful gardener near a large market. The "smart" young fellow who im-
agines that his smartness and education agines that his smartness and education
will serve him in place of practical perience, invariably comes to grief when he embarks in a business as complicated as that of market gardening.

yE have receired numerous inquiries about sugar beet cul-
ture. The Department of Washington, D. C., lias published bulletins that contain the latest and best nformation on the subject. As our inquirers can fiud so much more information in these bulletins than it is possible to give in our limited space, they are adshow a growing desire among farmers to diversify their crops, and their attention has been turned to sugar beet culture as t promises, in the right localities, to be a it promises, in the right localities, to be a
profitable substitute for some of the staple
production. So many inquirers seem to have the idea that they can go into the business on a small scale, and want to know how to go about it. The production of beet sugar is an entirely different thing from maple sugar. It cannot be profitably produced on a small scale. It will be a waste of money to engage in it in that way. Success is promiscd only where there is co-operation among growers, and a large plant established, with all conditions favorable.

Before investing any moiey, study the publications referred to. Money can be saved by so doing. Every attempt that ends in a failure is a drawback to the ultimate success of the industry in general Keep out of the business unless climate, soil, water, transportation facilities and all other conditions are favorable.
It is reported that the Oxnards, who built the bect sugar factory at Grand Island, Nobraska, have established another large one in Los Angeles county, California, where it is claimed that there are over one hundred thousand acres of land admirably adapted to sugar beet cniture

A
ubscriber sends a long communifirst on the silver question, the cads as follows: "The inevitable and almost immediate effect of nnrestricted and free silver coinage by the United States will be to raise the price of silver bullion in New York and Philadelphia to its par value of about $\$ 1.29^{\circ}$ an ounce, as compared with and in exchange for the United Ho sit dollar
How does he know that free coinage will raise the price of silver bullion to its re? That is the rery point which there is a difference of opiniou between the honest men on both sides.
This correspondent is evidently an honest advocate of free silver coinage, bccause he does not contend for depreciated money. He does not want a bob-tailed seventy-five-cent dollar, as many others do. It is place honest opinion that free coinage will place the silrer dollar on a par with the a certainty, congress would have passed a free silver coinage bill months and months ago. If silver were worth $\$ 1.29$ an ounce there would be no trouble in getting a free silver coinage law. The strongest opposition to free and unlimited silver coillage comes from thoughtful men in every line of business, who want a solnd currency, and believe in honest money, but do not think free coinage
would raise silver to par. Wage workers and farmers would be the greatestsufferers from a depreciated currency, and they are wakening up to a sense of the danger they trend of public opinion as expressed in the press, there are not nearly as many advocates of free silver coinage now as there were three months ago
It is not often that an ex-president has the opportunity of vetoing a bill before congress, but Cleveland seems to have enjoyed that distinction. His letter against free and nnlimited silver coinage was practically a premature veto on the bill pending before congress. It had the effect of arousing the anti-silver coinage congressmen of his party to active opposition to the measure and was one of the principal causes of its failure.

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## SUGGESTIONS FROM THE EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

ollEPH (T. GREINER.) Every gardener is probably aware that sonie as paragus plants only bear
flowers, but noseed, while former are the male plants, the latter the female plant
a disputed question whether the male plants give stronger shoots, and more of Prof. W. J. Green, of the Ohio Station, has practically settled this question by experiments inade in 1859 and 1890 . As reported in bulletin for October, 1890 , he has found that male asparagus is about 50 plants, and the shoots being larger', have a greater market value. The gain from male plants is especially large in the earlier part of the season, or just when
the "grass" sells at a larger price. To make this information of real, practical value, we need oue thing more; namely,
directions how to tell the one lind of plants from the other in the seed-bed, or wish to set male plants only, and to throw the less productire female plants away. If we could do this, we inight make our plantations much more productive and more profitable. Who call give us a hint?
Prof. Green also speaks out once more Prof. Green also speaks out once more
in faror of rubber bands for bunching asparagus. The extra expense, he says, is more than counterbalanced by the time appearance, hold together and bear handling better in marketing. The method employed in bunching with rubber bands is to slip a band over an ordinary teacup-
one with straight sides and withont handles-fill the cup with asparagus shoots, heads downward, and then slip
the band fron the cup orer the bunch. This makes a bunch of about the right size, and gives the upper end a nicely be doue is to slip on another band, and to square the butts with a sliarp knife. The
size of rubber band best adapted to the purpose runs about two thousand bands per pound, and a pound can be bought
for about two dollars. bulletin contains an interesting article on the advantages of transplanting onions
over the old method of growing them $=-=5=$ creased the yield one hundred per cent in some cases, and gave a decided gain with
all varieties. The rarieties that gave the

White Victoria. Those showing the smallest gain were Danvers, Wethersfield and
Michigan. The transplanted onions were The transplanted onsions wer those grown from seed sowu in the open ground. The extra labor involved in transplanting was offiset by the saring of labor in weeding. The increase in crop, without a corresponding increase in labor lessened the cost per bushel in production." Pexich Grotriva.-The December bul letin of the Tennessee Station, at Knox rille, tells of the various frnit trees under test at the station grounds. In regard to peaches, I see that the Tennessee people lave the same difficulty to contend with that growers in many other sections-for instance, here in western New York-hare to face; namely, the destruction of the
fruit buds or blossoms by late frosts. This might be avoided to a certain extent, says the bulletin, by planting on northern exposures. I think it does not admit of a particle of doubt that peach growing would be one of the most profitable branches of horticultnre if we could only secure the crops. At the last meeting of Hamilton, Ontario, MI: S. D. Willard, a Hamilton, Ontario, Mr. S. D. Willard, the skilful Genera (N. Y.) fruit grower, ad-
rised to plant none but hardy sorts; that is, sorts hardy in fruit bud, and named among them the following: Hill's Chili, Morris' White, Red Cheek, Mellacatune, Early Rivers, Horton's River (a freestone), Hyne's Surprise (also a freestone), Yellow . John, and perhaps Garfield or Rrigdon. There are plenty of localities-as, for instance, many sections bordering on lakes peaches are a certain crop, even with less hardy varieties. Such chances should not
be left unimproved. The country will $\square \square$
lever, C. The tro small posts at each end of the trough serve as guides to the cover and are connected at the top with an iron bolt. After the slop is poured in the cover is raised and held up by pnlling down the lever and putting it under the the hook, D. The arrangement is an ex cellent one. One old sow cannot get up in the trough and "act the hog" while the slop is being poured in.

## BEE ITEMS.

There is nothing about a farm that will better reward the intelligent farmer than few colonies of 'bees, well kept. Man gement is what you want now.

## THE HIVE

The hive should be a frame one of some standard make; or, in other words, the size of frame of a standard make, as the Langstroth frame, which is in universal use, and seems to be just the thing. The Simplicity hive is perhaps the best in use as it takes in the Langstroth frame, giving smooth inside walls, and can be used as one story or ten stories, if tranted.

## THE BEES.

If your bees are in a frame bive jou are on the road to success. If not in frame hires, I would adrise you to change them the first warm day when the fruit trees are in bloom. Smoke the old hire thoroughly, then turn it bottom up and have another box that will fit the old hive. Fasten with cleats on each side to keep it steady, and with a couple of sticks drnm on each side of the hive for ten or fifteen minutes, at intervals, and you will now have nearly all of your bees from the old hive in the box. Knock off the cleats and set your box of bees to one side. Carefnlly take off one side of the old hive and
muslin cloth orer the mouth and invert orer the cluster where the bees are trong in numbers. en inches square, or less, and bottom a piece of he icking is better. The top can open if preferred, putting in a feir pieces of brokeu comb to keep the bees from drown ing. Stick a few holes in the ticking with table-fork. Put the tacks in about one inch apart, and draw the ticking tight orer the edge of the box. Set the box ver the bees and ponr in the sirup. I he weather is warm enough the box will soon be full of bees
HONET BOARDS.

In all double-story, frame hives there is board with holes or slots in it to separate the top frames from the lower, to prevent also, the bees from joining the combs This board is a nuisance. Some bee-keep ers use a picce of oilcloth, which i tolerably good, but is offensive to the bees The best one is made of a piece of cotton drilling the size of the hire from outside to outside. Take a lump of beeswax round orer the cloth, and with a ho smoothing iron melt the wax and irou it into the cloth nntil it is well covered. Cu one or more slots in the cloth and iron down the edges like a hem, and yon have something that is perfection as a honey cloth, that will last for years, and that th bees will not cut.

## Maysville, Ky.

## FRUIT HYBRIDS

I beg Prof. Lazenbr's pardon. I cannot accept his assertion that I made any "sweeping assertions" in my late article on hybrids among fruits. I felt all the time I was writing them that I was not I wrote by the book, for within twenty miles of where I write this, tens of thousands of hybrids betreen distinct species of the same families, and between species of widely separate families and orders, may be seen growing any day in the year, and it has been proven con stantly by Luther Burbank, of this county that what I wrote was exactly true its between plants of different hybrid roups, genera and orders, cannot nown until it is tried and tested rightly Rightly is the point; hundreds might try and fail where the unaster hand wonld succeed without trouble; and Mr. Burbank's successful manipulations, show us that he who carries the right key and has the skill to throw back the bolts, can open up the door and allow man to gain nearl ans point desired from regetable life
The Professor himself didmake, in his lat article on "The Production of Hybrids," streeping assertion that the facts do no seem to warrant, when he says rule, it is only rarieties of the same species that interbreed freely." The proof seems to be that this is far from being correct. We hare many distiuct species in nature that pollinate each other freely but cannot possibly pollinate themselves Or in other words, nature has some specie o arranged that it is not possible for the pollen of a species ever to reach its own stigmas, and they are absolutely infertile with their own pollen if placed on the stigma artificially; in fact, the flower's wn pollen is poisonous to itsown stigna hor will the pollen from flowers of any ther variety of the same species pollinate its stigmas; it nust have pollen from the species of another genus, and in some cases from a widely different order. we see it is not true that crossing represses variation. If there is even one general rule, or any rule in botany or vegetable physiology that there are not marked exceptions to,'I have failed to know of such back them, should not invite criticism. Yet Prof. Lazenby does invite criticism on both the following statements; namely "The most characteristic feature of hy"The most characteristic feature of hy brids * * is a rery low degre
ductive power." And again animal kingdon, nearly all the the well known examples of hybridity are sterile, ncither of which are true, especially, u the abstract; some are, others not; the great majority of hybrid plants are he fer are; and even they possibly not, wheu they are in reach of a right conso A few hybrids in plants lare faulty gen-
erative organs; so, also, a few have that rativo organs so, also, a few have that tion of a convenient hog-trongh, which is fully explained by the accompanying cut $A$ is a $V$-slaped trough, and $B$ is a board
cut out the combs. Take a frame from your new hive and lay it ou a smooth
board, laying the comb underneath; cut around on the iuside of frame with a sharp knife, to make the comb fit the frame. If the comb is not long enough for the frame, put in pieces of worker-comb, as you don't want mnch drone-counb When the frame is full of comb (if in pieces), take fine, thread-wire and wrap i around the frame on the outside to hold the comb in place; this is best done when
the comb is lying flat. I haveptried every known device for fastening combs in frames, and I find thread-wire perfection for that purpose.
Now, place your full frame in the new hive and follow with the others. When the frames, full of combs, are all in the new hive, straight and nice, one and thre eighths inches apart from center to ceuter and the bottom board in place and the lid empty them in front of the hive; they will all enter in a few minutes, and the work is doue. Combs full of honey especially if they are thick combs, I would leave out. They can be uncapped and fed he combs of the hive to the bees, unthat case I would put them in the hive with he frames. Transferring should not take over forty or fifty minutes, and I am sure you will be pleased with the change. The rire can be removed from the combs any time during the summer, but it is not necessary that it shonld ever be removed as it does not interfere with the work of the bees.
feediag bees.
If colonies are light in stores, they should be fed, now, with sugar sirupthree pints of sugar and onc and on half pints of water. Let it I prefer it quite thin. To make a good

Some of the most enormously productive,
lealthy and vigorous fruit plants healthy and vigorous fruit plants I ever
saw were hybrids between species of saw were hybrids between species of
Rubus belonging to widely separate groups, thousands of them fruiting en
Hybrids between animals are not, so far as known, sterile per se. I gave the plain and simple reason why they are classed as that are, do not breed because they have no generative desire for each other, or for either parent species as a rule. Therefore, "sweeping assertions" in hybridity aud
crossing are both safe and unsafe, and we should not smother up so useful a thing that we all know so little about, in criticisms. The endeavor should be to make the scieuce of crossing as simple as possible, so that the practical man will become interested in it, and experi-
ment.
Volumes might be written on the special points of the science of hybridity. We, as yet, know little or nothing about it. Let us see how lame we are. Among other things it has often been asserted that hybrid between the apple and pearcannot be obtained. What proof have we? It has often been tried without success. It has often been tried without success.
How do we know there was not success? How do we know there was not success?
For the pronf is good that in some plants the female side is so strongly prepotent that the male element has no effiect whatever on the resulting progeny. That is, we might pollinate a pear blossom with or from any other species of the sub genus pyrus, and the resulting seeds will all propyrus, aud the resulting seeds will all pro-
duce normal pear trees. Yet, there may be pollen that would break the pear all np, and it would be safe to look for it in the pear species of East Asia. Then, when
once broke, the pollen of the other species of the family might get in their work on the progeny. So we see that it is not safe either to generalize dogmatically when we are trying to write of hybridity.
I am greatly pleased to learn that ou experiment stations are making exper-
iments in this important branch. The experiment detailed in Prof Lazenby's paper does me a world of good, for, when
I wrote five years ago, only five, that I knew the cherry would pollinate the plum to a limited extent naturally in the open air, I was laughed at all over the country as a crank, or possibly worse. Who is doing our experiment stations have full swing, and do not tell them they cannot do this and that, for no one, as yet, knows what can be done in hyerbridity. D. B. Wier. Sonoma county, Cal.

## the "Painted" wood.pile.

The wood-pile is a farm factor of great importance, and whoever neglects it quarrels with his dinner, and may be compelled to contend with hunger.
Near cities farmers niay burn coal, but generally the fuel is wood, in spite of the cry of the alarmists who declare that the forests are receding and soon will disappear. The wood-pile may serve as a sign, and make known the methods of the
farmer. If the pile be big in spring, then $t$ is known that the owner does not intend to be disturbed in the busy season
about ten o'clock in the morning, by the about ten o'clock in the morning, by the cry from the house, "If you wa
dimner, you must cut some wood."
If there be only a chopping-block and a few uncut sticks lying around, then it is to other cares, must worry about the fuel supply. A wood-pile may be picturesque -a thing of beauty and a joy, not forever but while it lasts.
In a farm-house yard, in the angle made y the ell and the main part, is an extraordinary wood-pile, which about this tion. If you are riding by, you may stop to admire and to exclaim, "Well, I never saw a painted wood-pile before."
When the pile has reached the proper size, the outside sticks are laid the same
way, as ucar perpendicular as possible, Then on these, laid in the same way, is another course of sticks. The painted
appearance comes from this arrangement: appearance comes from this arrangement:
The first course of sticks is composed of dark-skinned woods with the bark to the weather, and the next row may be inside sticks, or wood without bark. A row of dork apple trees another.

Thus, the different bands of color alternate till the top be reachec. The
result is a loaf-shaped pile, which, at a distance, appears like an inverted bowl of painted china. On the house side is the opening from which the daily supply is obtained, but the part to the roadside remains intact the greater part of the winter. The wood ought to beindoors, but if that be ampossible, it should be arranged as described. If no attention be given to "painting" it, the outside sticks, if not al of them, should be laid perpendicularly. In this way the rain is quiekly shed, and the inside remains dry
Wood cutting may be regarded as most uninteresting farm work, withouta cheerful feature in it anywhere; but, like every thing tedious and monotonous, a little ingenuity will help to brighten. "Paint-
ing the wood-pile," has interested many boys, for the pile referred to has been copied.

George Appleton.

## MARTINS.

Every farmer who desires to make his home attractive and pleasant for himself and family, should not fail to provide a home for the martins. They are always cheerful, happy and gay, and their merry prattle is welcomed by everyone. Besides this, they are said to be good to keep away chicken hawks. Make your boxes now, while you have some idle time. If you
will take the trouble to dress the lumber will take the trouble to dress the lumber repaid for your work, for every day through the spring and suminer they will remind you of what you have done for them.

## cheap wheelbarrow

Mr. P. Brugger, South Dakota, sends us description of a cheap wheelbarrow that


## A Cheap Wheelbarrow

can be ruade by any farmer handy with common carpenter tools. The accompany ing cut needs no explanation. The side boards are made from planks six feet long and sixteen inches wide. The bottom and end pieces are also made out of wide pine boards. No legs are needed.

## CULTURE OF BARLEY.

The best soil to grow wheat is also the best for barley. This is a rich clay loam both plants requiring compactness and
fineness of mould. Light soil, whether of fineness of mould. Light soil, whether of
a peaty or saudy character, will not do; neither will sod, nor any ground charged highly with vegetable material. On the homestead, barley was largely grown and tried on all kinds of soil. Sometimes it would succeed on sod, producing a ver. heary growth, but usually the beny was lighter and the straw weaker and noore
disposed to lodge than on the same soil if stubble or fallow, especially in a moist season. Besides, my experience is that it matures unevenly on sod-ripe grail and time.
Like wheat, barley is a hardy plant doing best in a cool climate. It is therefore adapted to early sowing, and this it requires so as to mature leefore the heat of
advanced summer sets in, which, in connection with drouth, is always a serious hurt to this grain. I have known in severe cases a total loss of the crop. All
this is a mided by sowing early in the spring. It can hardly be put out too early in this latitude, if the ground is mellow and dry enough. This will fit it to be cut by about the beginning of July-the straw bright and strong and the berry
plump.
Barley, although a hardy plant like Wheat, is also exacting, requiring not only
a fine, compact mould, clean and well enriched, but thorough drainage. A hoed crop, if kept clean, is a good preparation, in general needing only cultivating and harrowing in the spring (no plowing) beore sowing. Sow a bushel and a peck roadcast per acre and cover with a in, if the ground is rich, as it should be.

Few if any grains require such careful treatment of the soil as barley, but the benefit in the crop will be proportionate and the land will be left in good condition for a succeeding crop, whiclı with us has
usually been oats. It is also in excellent usually been oats. It is also in excellent condition to seed down when the barley is sown, th
purpose.
As to harvesting, there are various ways. The point to have in view is to secure as bright and plump a berry as possible avoiding, therefore, overripeness and im maturity, and cutting when the berry ${ }^{j}$
ripe and somewhat hard. As soon \& wilted and dry outside, put in small cock covering with the hay-cap and keep till cured, when both straw and berry w show a clea
Gentlenan.

## BROOM CORN

A rich soil will produee a flourisaj growth, and if claycy, covered with cl
or new turned sod, should be well rol after deep plowing and harrowing h been performed. While broom coria been successfully raised on newly-bro prairie, the growth is likely to be 18 coarse and to run to muprofitable sta the perfect pulverization of the soil sta be, therefore, the first object at whir aim, and a rolling surface sloouli choseu rather than a flat one, on
water might collect and staguate water might collect and staguate di iring the wet seasons, thereby giving a si
unhealthy appearance to the bru sb stroying its vitality and rendering it brittle and unsalable.
Of the various varieties the Cl tinese California and Missouri evergres in ar most in demand. In deciding this important point, however, the nat,
the soil and local experience of
growers should be carefully review ed. trang vire seed is selected must poss ness fore sowing) and be chosen from the fi. west growths. A gallon and a half will p liant four acres, which will produce, on thee average, a ton of corn. In sowing, the e
seed should be distributed with regul suity and at equal depth to obviate cutt inser a second time. The number of seedss to a hill may be three or four, and the di stance apart three feet; but in this respect., judgment and experience must decidt, as, if the nature of the soil be not tak in into account the brush will be too coarse or too
grade.
So soon as the germ sprouts, and for a month later, the soil should be diligently culvated and hoed, unless the land is wise rob the groen shoot of its nutrition and sap its very life. If these conditions have been complied with, and nature
as kindly do wo her skare, the result will be a liandsonse growth, which, property
harvested and cured, will be worth 'the highest market price. It should the the while still grsen, and when bit slight pressure, mille exudes from tive seed.; if left later the tips turn red ory brown, and should the ripe, standinest corn reeeive a shower, nary even bocome black. 'Color will largely determine the vaiue of the brush, and the judgment shown at this critical period will decide whether our brusli ranks as No. 1 hurl or carpet, or as low grade or inferior, at a disoount of fifty per cent. Dlaving paid careful attention to this feriture, the scraping and curing must now be looked to
The stalks should be left four to six inches long, which swill make it more de-
sirable, and the brusll selected by handfuls and divided into iong or short crooked, fine, medium or coarse, straigh brush. This facilitates scraping and also bailing the various grades separately. The scraper may be, according to the acreage, horse power or home-made. In the latter case a barrel or smooth section of a log may serve as a cylinder, studded with poiuts not too blunt or angulat, as otherwise, or from holding beush too long against the cylinder, the corm may be torn or ragged. It will be mistaken to add to the weight seed on the brush from waste would be great; areciatio seed. has been seleeted for the next season or for sale, the balance may be profitably used for feed or manure. After scraping t should be immediately taken to the sheds.
The sheds must be open at the sides and ends for free circulation of air, and, if provided with canvas or folding doors, as a protection against rough weather, will be more complete. The brush should not be allowed to lie in the field after cutting, which would turn it yellow or
whiten it , but immediately after scraping should be placed on slats in the sheds, each layer a few inches thick, with seven to eight inches between them, and when thoronghly dry, which will remove any danger of must or sweating in the bale is ready for baling. This should be well anit solidly performed in a broom or hay , prass that will turn out a bale of two counds. Armfuls should be laid alternately each way, and when the brush is short, a little occasionally in the niddle to hold it together
Each grade should be baled separately, and, after compression, strongly secured with No. 9 fence wires, as care at this charges, since a railroad car will hold two tons more of well-baled corn, and it will arrive at its destination secure and attractive in appearance.
To summarize: Nature of soil, plowing and preparing it, planting poor sced at improper distances apart or at unequal depth, partial cultivation, stalks too long, harvesting too late, leaving sced on or ficid, improper or partial curing, baling "40t" or insecurely are the chapter of ac adents which will, if overlooked, prove
fatal to the successful culture of fatal to the succ
corn.-Exchange.

## Now is the Time

To purify your blood and fortify your system against
the debilitating effecte of spriug wenther. At no other Hood's Sarsanarilla is the lest blood purifier hefore
 frequent, or that extreme tired feling so prearalont.
Iloods sarsanarilla is just the meldicine the ssstem, purify the blood, cure bilionsteness and the public. It eradicates scrofula and all humors,
curea 6 alt rlicum, boils, pimples, etc. The severest
cases of hlood poisoning bave sielded to its sunerior curative power.
"This is to certify that I have used Hood's Sarsapa
rill in my and rilla in my family for some time past and have found
it to be a good bloorl purifier." Ropert A. SMITH,
Justice of the Peace, ilonesdale,

\author{

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

}

## The Spring Medicine

## 

 early spring, wheu I I am tron trented with dizzineery spring."
cord, N.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar $\quad 100$ Doses One Dollar
（FIII ざットリ．

## Notes from my home garden．


ie Use of Hot－Beds．－ The season is an un－
usually favorable one
for the hot－bed maker． for the hot－bed maker． from a few degrees be－ low freezing to a few
degrees above it．The least bottom heat in a hot－
bed gives all the warmth needed for the strong growth
of hardy plants and security against injury by cold．A tbe same time we can get all
the soil we may need for the beds rigbt from the open ground，if we have not provided a supply of such
soil iu the fall and stored where safe from freezing．In short，this is just tb
season when people can raise their ow cabbage，cauliflower，lettuce and similar spinach，lettuce，etc．，under glass without pack down two feet or over of fermenting heds for the more hardy things．A foot or eighteen incbes will be fully sufficient， especially if＂he material consists largely
of clear horse droppings and but little litter．If available，I would add some dry forest＇leaves，say about one third（in bulk） as much as the manure．This tempers the mixture，and gives a more provision for this supply of leaves in late autumn，when I have the dry leaves carefully raked to－
gether in piles and then taken to the poultry－hou
ginner，is to get the soil too far below the
glass．Always make allowance for the
settling of tbe manure，especially in tbe
center of the bed；here it should be well center of the bed；here it should be well
rounding，or else packed down more solid than at the sides．A rounding（convex）
bed would be preferable to a concave one naterial in center than you imagine，if in．Fermentation makes fresh manure settle down very rapidly．For this reason down and the bed filled up to witbin a few inches of the top of frame，so that top．When this is put on，to the depth of， say，four or five inches，the wbole will
have settled enough to allow two or three inches of space between the glass and the enough for most purposes．The settling gradually continues，and will give room
enough for the plants to grow when such room is needed．Thus you get all the benefit from sun and light，and your
plants will grow short and stocky，instead of giving you the spindling things usually face of the bed is eight or ten incbes belor the glass．
In a bed properly constructed，it is the
easiest thing in the world to grow a good supply of fresh，crisp radishes for the
table．Often the space between each two rows of other plants－lettuce，spinach，
cabbage or celery plants，carrots，beets， row of radishes，which will be off in three for the others．Any of tbe＂earliest forc－
ing＂radishes－Round Scarlets，Early Erfurts，White－tipped Scarlets or Olive，
Carmine Forcing，etc．－are good for this
$\qquad$
Highly y interesting in this connection is Station）wrote me a few weeks ago：＂We
are transplanting radishes．This may no 1e new，but we never heard of it before．

## time in the occupancy of the bed or frame，

at one pulling，and in cightecis to twenty ry so little in size that tbey sell
think，for the same reason，that it pays to
transplant lettuce thrice，instead of once．
Of course，I refer to greenhouse work altogether．＇

This is a very interesting item－as in teresting as anything that comes from Mr．
Green＇s pen，which is very prolific in the production of real good things－and of especial value to the market grower． Raising Earli Cabbage Plants．－This mild season I think we can raise good， early cabbage plants，even in cold－frames． Seed should be sown at once．I have tried many kinds for earliest use，but think Jersey Wakefield．Have the frame Early well－protected sitution，the fail in well－protected situation，with soil up to
three or four incbes from the glass，as you will not have to make allowance for set－ tling，and sow seed thinly in rows about
four inches apart，leaving not more than one plant to the incb of row．The chie point of importance is the proper harden－ ing of the plants，by exposure，before they be handled the same way

## Orehard and Small Fruits．

INQUIRIES ANSWERED
Rnssian AImond－Best Peach．－J．H．， Tapp，Ind．（1）The Russian Almond is as yet but little known．but is undoubtedly hardy in Eariy is as sure a peach as any grown in your Eariy is as sure a peach as any grown in your
state，though undoubtedly many growers would choose some other variety for first place Best Strawberry and Fertilize Pistil Wishes to know，What is the best fertilizer for for
the different pistiliate strawberries．What is Re Reply：－Probably Tucker State or Capt，
Jack are the best kinds to use to fertilize the Bubach in your locallty．
 REPLY：－For a severe climate，rooted cut－ tiugs of apples wouid be very desirable，but
they are difficuit to root and the next best plan has been fouud to graft on a piece root with long scion，which latter soou sends out
roots of its own．They wiil make good trees Moving Treses．C．G．S．Granville．Ini， some crab trees on clay soll．Ail iived bu
one，and are doing ivell We Want to mov
them to our piace in town where the soil them to our phace in town where the soil
biack and rich Would it be advisable
move them？
theu REPLY：－They ought to move without any loss whaterer，if the work is carefully done
early in the spring，after the fand is settled Pruning Peach and Pear Trees．－W． H ．， growth trimmed back from thave the ne lifd，according to the growth made．Such
pruning removes a part of the surplus fruit buds and keeps the trees in a compact
Pears should be trimmed only enougb to them in good form．It will often be required that some of the shoots that ruu up in the center of the trees shail be cut off．In doing
so，care should be taken to note how the buds

Root Grafting－Grafting Wax．－S．B．H．， Blancbard，Iowa．In root grafting apples，the graft．Almost any other form of union，if the wiil answer the purpose，for the apple unite readily．Simpiy beveiing，without making
split in stock and scion，is not so good as when a split is made；but if so made，and carefuil wrapped，they will unite ail right．－A A
grafting wax is made by warming togethe grafting wax is made by warming together
three parts rosin，three parts beeswax and two
parts tailow．If too hard，add more tallow if too soft，add rosin．
Gooseberry Fruit Worm．－S．L．，Pheniz， R．I．Tbe insect you refer to is probably the About the time the currants are well formed
hey begin to turn red or whltisli prematureis， aud later on the whole buuch will appear as it in the berry and goes from one berry to other，llnng each berry with sllk．Remedy：－ the worms while yet In the frult．If chicken are ailowed to run among the bushes after try
frult is gone，they will destroy many of t curysalids．
Wralnut Grove．－R．M．M．，Hamlln，KY

$\qquad$ oop－poies，for winch I take it you mcan
grow yours，ought to be ready to market 1 n requentiy happens that a grove will not get he trees are not pretty ciose，they brang．itoo
much，and the growth ls wasted．It mlgb


AWeekly Feast
Two cents．Capital bill－of－fare．Best company．Bright talk， discussion，new ideas，better plans，－outlook，books，society life，一this is what women find in the Housekeeper＇s Weekly
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For 10c．scribers to the send

## THE POULTRY YARD

领

## WHEN IS A HEN TOO FAT?

 is too fat when shc is appar-ently very heavy behind,
when she is lazy and cares when she is lazy and cares
nothing for work, seeking only to have the owner feed hy, though intion good health, chased, do heary when held in the hands.
oussindicat any one of the above her in all of them. Of course, the surest nethod is to lift her and the weight will be there. Examination of tho rear the skin by its color.
As to what sloould be the character and quantity of the food required to keep
them in a hcalthy condition, cannot lye correctly stated, as no two hens are alikc.
Leglorns and Brahmas (or other large reeds) should hens are in good condition, the best food is chopped clover hay (chopped half an nch in length and scalded), all they will round meat mixed with mashed potatoes; and scatter wheat for them to pick up be fore going to roost

## AN IMPROVED COOP

A cheap and haudy coop for a hen and her brood is sent us by MIr. J. L. Helpman of Pennsylvania. It is made of any suit-
able material, plastering lath being preferred. As seen in the illustration, the oof is composed of two doors, lhung by up, by a hook at the top. The doors may


With those who are engaged in the poultry industry for egg production, which is largely the case with those farmers who oncourage the industry, the ques make our hens lay?" We do not ente upon the subject in the hope of giving relicd upon as absolutely sure, for the eason that we believo that, like many othe directions of farm industry, there are conditions affecting results, and what would be good and work satisfactorily under one set of conditions would, under another set, prove an entire failure.
We have just been looking over an article in the December bulletin of the Cornell Agricultural Station, on the effect of nitrogenous or carbonaceous rations on
fowls, that seems to have some bearing upon the question of egg production. Two separate lots of hens were fed; one with
one third part wheat bran, one third part wheat shorts, one third part linseed meal and two parts skimmed milk, for a nitrogenous ration; the other with cracked nation, both being fed a small amoun green clover, as long as it lasted, and aftervard with cabbage. During the exper inent one half the linseed meal was substituted by cotton-seed meal, and evidently with advantage. At the end of the exper iment, which was continucd for 125 days, little difference could be seeu in the two groups. It is proper to state here, that in all experiment of the same character with food were large, plump, healtry food were large, plump, healthy, active and well feathered, while those fed on the carbonaceous were much smaller, sickly,
and in some cases almost destitute of feathers. This fact is worthy of remem brance by chicken raisers.
When it came to the consideration of the subject of egg production, the hens ed with the nitrogenous ration produced 9 eggs as against 26 produced by those fed upon the carbonaceous food. But counting on the nitrogenous food gained 6.03 pounds, while those fed the carbonaceous ration gained only 1.36 ever, difficulties attending the increased egg production he eggs were smaller, had disagreeable flavor and smell, dark-colored yelk, whill those of the hens fed on car bonaceous food were large, of fine flavor, natural smell, with rich, large yelks; yet, in
be raised up in fair weather and let down at night or wheu the weather is damp. It has no floor, and is easily removed from
one location to another. The cost of such a coop is very small, a few laths and a soap-box being easily converted into such preferred.

## handling sick fowls

No one wishes the disagrceable duty of handling sick fowls. A sick fowl seldom not to eat, but it will drink. Then why water. Here are a ferr remedies. For the cholera give a teaspoonful of liquid carbolic acid in each quart of drinking water. For indigestion use five drops of
the tincture of nux vomica. For roup use a tablespoonful of chlorate of potash. For day and twenty drops of tincture of iron the next. For little chicks that are weak in the legs use a tablespoonful of phosphate of soda. Give all these remedies in
one quart of water. They may not be "sure cures," bnt the method is the easiest, cheapest and best

## 

 senior partuer of the firm of F. J. CHENEEYCo., doing business in the City of Toledo,
County and State aforesaid, and lhat said firn LARS for each and every case of CATARRI
that cannot be cured by the use of HALL' $\{\underbrace{\text { sEAI }}\}$ Hals Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and ats directy on the blood and mucous sur fac
of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
flesh, by cooking, the almost unanimous verdict was that the hens fed nitrogenous rations gave a darker-colored flesh that
was more succulent, tender and better was more
flavored.
Although only a single experiment, the conclusions drawu were that chickens fed on an exclusively corn diet will not make a satisfactory development, especially of feathers. The bones of such fed chickens
are fifty per cent stronger than those fed on carbonaceous food. Hens fed the nitrogenous food will lay more eggs, but
of smaller size and poorer quality than of smaller size and poorer quality than
with carbonaceous. Hens fed on corn, while not suffering in general health, be come sluggish, deposit large masses of fat on the internal organs, and lay a fer The flesh of nitrogenous-fed fowls con tains more albuminoids and less fat than those fed on a carbonaceous ration, and is darker colored and more tender. These onsiderations may well be borne in mind Columbia, Conn

## drinking vessels.

A sick fowl will communicate disease the whole flock through the drinking the vessel should be kept very clean. A small picce of lime in the drinking water will be a partial safe-guard; but cleanliness is more important than remedies The drinking water is soon filthy and will quickly spread disease to an entire flock.


|  |
| :---: |
| What Twelve Hens Did.-I got 1,926 eggs last year from 12 bens, the eggs being worti here $£ 36$. The cost was $\$ 13$. The best months were March, during which I got 248 eggs, and A pril, during whicli I got 252 eggs. December gave the fewest- 55 eggs. <br> Philadelphia, Pa. $\qquad$ <br> An EgG Record.-Nearly every issue of Farmind Fireside gives soniebody's account of egg production aud money receipts from poultry. I send brief extracts from my book. It slows more eggs than any re had 32 hens, Lave seen: On January $1,1890,1$ had old and young, common fowls. During the year 1890 I got 425 dozen eggs, 298 dozen being sold, for which I got $\{16.24$, besides 127 dozen that were used in my family and for hatching. If the whole 425 dozen had been sold at the average price, the total for eggs would be 864.10 . <br> Lockport, N. $Y$. |
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average price, the total for eggs would be s6t.10.
Lockport, N. $Y$.
CRosses.-I knock for admittance in you
poultry-yard, to talk with my brothers and isters, pouitry raisers, and hoping I can b benefited and probably help someone else. T
J. R. G., Brownsville, Tenn., I would say that his questions have all been answered righ
but one, and that one is not according to experienced breeders, and the theory is not good You cannot get any good resnlts from crossing
mixed breeds, like the Wyandotte. Now, I say for J. R. G. to try S. C. White Leghorns
and Light Brahmas. By breeders this been found to be the best all-purpose fow been fou
there is.
Narcoxie, Mo.
The W Wandotte is a pure breed. The cross suggested, of Leghorn and Brahma, is, how

## INQUIRIES ANSWERED

Draughts.- Mrs. M. H., Apolio, Pa. "What Reply:-Draughts on them at night. Se oc. S. P.
Brooders.-J. T., Potter Hill, R.
Reply:-We are publishing them monthly
nd have aireaay given two recently.
Indigestion.-"My hens', crops seem full of Reply:-Give the hens some sharp grit, suc as pounded chinaware or broken fint.
Paralysis.-E. F. B., Dell Delight, Mo. "We
 REPLY:-See reply to $\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{L}$., this column.
Yenetian Red-Mrs. S. C. A. New ton find it valuables to use in the feed two or three
imes a week." times a wee
Reply :as an appetizer, but we have never

Poultry-Houses.-W. H. C., Berryville,
 plan for the cheapest and most convenien
poultry house for fifty fowls?" Reply:-We have given quite a num
during the past year, but will be pleased during the past year, but will be ple
hear from our readers who have plans.
Mixed Questions.-J. R. G., Brownsville, sitting? 2 . I made a wooden trough for my
ducks; wiat is a good preparation to make it
ReFLy:-1. Once a day, in the morning, is sufficient. 2. Nail it together well, and pour wood tar on the seams.
Heavy Males.- H. L., Linden, N. YY. "What
is the cause of a seemingly conta, in which the hens walk perpendicularly, like
in penquin? As soon as this allment appear a penquin?
they cease
hey cease to loy.,
REPLY:-Such difficulties are
Reply:-Such difticulties are usually due to
heavy males being with fat heus. Remove
Overreeding.- Mr. P. G., Windsor, Mro. "W
kept 100 hens tast year, and hatched 500 hen kept 100 hens last year, and hatched 500 hen
ouly one colkerel wit the 100 henns, and ou
chicks were the admiration of all who sa
che chicks were the admiration of all who sav
them Hene fed with more care this year
but hey do not lay.
Reply:-Your extra care has probably
Droony $H$
in apparen tyoood oconditio
and stand all drawn up
an stand all drawn up. They continut eat,
Reply:-It may be due to the large, gray lice on the skin of the heads and necks, or to oup. Remove the male from the flock, keep Hambnrgs.-A. L. B, Nooksack City
Wash. 1. H. How large are the Silver Spangled Hamburg chickens when full grown? 2. Ar they a haray breed to raise on a farm with
free range thow Hanty in the spring should
Pekin ducks be hatched?

## Reply:-1. Males should weigh about six

pounds. 2. If the climate is not too sever they are hardy. 3. Ducks usually begin laying
in February, and ducklings hatched in March. Swollen Reads and Eyes.-C. S. P., Utica hey are apparently healthy, but their heads and eyes swell
like a bad cold
Reply:-Due to exposnre to dranghts on hem at night, probably througlı a crack, o with a few drops of. Anoint head and eye spirits of turpentine and three of sweet oil nd add a tablespoonful of chiora

## potatoes wanted.

C. W. Flick \& Co., Springfiela, Onio, General Commission Mercbants. Fruits, produce, provi-

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FAIRVIEW NURSERIES
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POTUTTRT $\begin{gathered}\text { for PROFITT. }\end{gathered}$




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amerigan standard poultry book! $\$ 10.00$ 25 Cts. .

INCUBATORS M $=$ In MONTOO IICUBATOR

Imponve IICLBATOR Excelsion IICUBATOR


营

He minted mith dre Thompson's Eye-Water



Quexits.
no read this notice. ean



 To remione wool from Sheep Shivi s.




 sospinidirging
do not break.


















## 























## VETERINARY.

terinarian of the olotio Africultiral Experiment



Ringbone, -F. C. W., Inwood, Iowa. Consull answer to similar 1 uessio
FIREIDE of December 15.180 .
Periodical ophthalnua.-W. L. R., Chap
man, Kan. Your horse is anfected with peri
dical
 smaller or "shirulik, nas you say. Hence,
treatment will be of no a vail. Probably Distemper.-C. W., Gig Harbor,
Washi. Yourdog, probaby, is suffering from



Larve of Ocstrus Boris.-R. A. B., West
Rushyille, Ohio. So-called warbies are pro-

 once by stepping with the foot on it when it
fallsto the ground, so that it may not produce
a ead-ay. Hollow-horn.-C. A. T., Fowler, Ohio.
There is no disease Which might be called
Hher "bollow-horn.". It is a term sometimes used
to overe ignorance, nothing more. In mailigloosen and slough off; but that canuot be
called wollowhorn." The horns of all neat
cattle are hollow. IM the abov you will also
Cund an nowt Malignant ©etanua-S. C., Mt. Idaho,
 doubful whetber you can get anyody who
lonows hov to it ithe best advice Iod give
you is to keep your calves away from the

Possibly Farcy. - O. J. S. Lee Park, Neb.,
writes: "I have arse that has runing

 therefore hat
statevererinaria
an examiuation
Gleet.- W. P., Valencia, Kan. The simple
fact that your horse has a watery discharge
from the nose do from the nose, does not con vey any idea What
ever as to the nature of the disease. You
spaek of " Yleet." What people call i" nasal
Eleet.
 ian. It it his sisase, noty tot maky your thore thate vererinam-
ination, and to decide that question. Splitits. -H. S. S. L., Gullitt, IIl. Pare away
a little of the soie and lower border of the Wall of the inside of the hoof, so as to live
the animal a slighty kuock-kneed position,
and thus to relieve the head of the inner splintbone. Tbis done you may rub in on the
splint, once a day, lititle eray mercurial oint-
ment about ment, arou as much if you prefr, you may apply gent a
time or or
but constant pressure by means of bandaging. Periodical Ophthalmia.- Oneonta, N. Y. Y.
Your colt evident1 suffers from periodiai ophe rilich rarely ever admits recovert, and
ealmont invariably terminates in blindess
alspest

 Boils.-T. O., Portsmouth, Va. I hardly
know what to make out of those peculiar
 absorhent cotton, and thus be patched on the
boil hellew tile ionofrmand the cotion trice
a day. If no inp inpovenent shondd take place in a week or ten days, you may apply some
caustic, perhaps fanely-powdered sulphate of
copper.
 Losing it?",
Anser There can not. All you can do is to
Anep the animal under oood sanitary condikeep the animal under good sanitary condi-
tions, and to avoid violent exercise As a ruie
lt does not pay to breed such an animal.
 quantity or ton uality, or whether the animal
system is debilitated by ome morbid proces,
does not proceed from your com munication. does not proceed rrom your communication.
At any rate, feed her sound and nutritious
foodeasy of digestion, and stop milking be-
cause the prodiction cause the prodnction of milk is a drain on the
organism if she is heavy with alf, however,
you will hardly be able to produce any lm. Thin in Flesh.-R. M. R., S. Sandusky, Ohio.,
Writes: "My horses kep thin in fesb. They
have the best of foe


Endorsement by men and women of the character and standing of those who recommend Allcock's Porous Plasters is unquestionable proof of merit.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher writes
 "I have used ALLCock's Poorouv PLastress for
some year for mysel and fanily, and, as fas as
able, tor the many sufferers who come to us for


 given in favor of any plaster, and if my name tas
been used to recommend any other it is without my The Rev. Mark Guy Pearse writes:

 have recommended them. If ind them a very
breastplate against colds and coughs." Russell Sage, the well-known financier, writes. " sob Fifth Avenus,

 one on my chest and one on my
lieve me. "My family are never without them."
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Henry A. Mott, Jr., Ph.D., F.C.S.
 Ingredients not found in any other plaster, and
find it superior to and more efifient than any
other plaster."
Marion Harland, on page 103 of her popular work, "Common Sense for
Maid, Wife, and Mother," says "For the aching back ALLcocx's Porous PLAs-
TER is an excellent comforter, combining the sen-

W. J. Arkell, publisher of Judge and
Frank Leslies' llustrated Nedse rank Leslies' Illustrated Newspaper,
writes: writes:
"Judge Bulning,





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Incipieut Eat-Tail.-A. J. F. Point Rock
O., writes: "What is the matter with m
mare? Sbe is wat wele years mald and in in mood
fosh. She has shed most of the long hair out
AAswER:-Your mare has, or is , getting,
What is coinmonly called a rrat-tall." There
is no remedy. You may possibly be able to
stop the loso hof hair by ath1oroughi cleaning of
the tail with oap and water and
by applying a wash of a solntion of corrosive by applying a wap an
sublimate, 1:1000

months ld. His kuees have recently pitched
forward. Will you tell me what causes it and
the best thing to do for bim
ANSWER:-Your colt, probably, is too weak,
does not reeeve Snficienty nutritious food,
or its food is lacking in inecessary ritistis or its good is lack hinin necessary constituents.
Feed hay, good oats, and some bran. If the legs are very weak, you say be abie to
give the animal some teln orary support by
judicious bandaging, but dou't fores that every bandage must be renewed at least twice
a day, and tbat the bandaglng invariably
a dust be begun at the hoof.
 It is incurable. For treatment I have to refer
you the the last issue of tbis paper, in which
det
 Station, and ask him to send you a copy or
Bulletiu No. 3 , of volume III, second series,
in which you will fiud a full account Discharges from the Nose in Sheep.Remed, Fraskwood, Ark. Nhay be due to variaus cou wasest in in
fact, be a symptom of quite a number of dis eases of the respiratory orgaus, inclucing dise
respiratory passages and tha accessory sinus
es. I therefore, not knowing the cause and
nat nature of the disease in your case, cannot give
you any remedyt sheep areapt to be snotty
if they have vestrus larve (grubs in tbe nasal
in itie cavities, or in the frontal or maxillary nanas-
es; 1 ano
when they are amicted with lung-
worms.

## Spavin-W. L. B., Lena, IIl., Writes: "


 tho be pulled and the wanches are soft and seem
front of with. There is a bunch in
hit inside. Thave blistered it twice, but that does
not help it any. She walks aud stands on the
front part ofthe fot., ANSWER:-The boy-spavin, it seems, hides a
bon-sparin, Whithlater causestee lameness.
Bistering cando uo good, unless it is dones.
dis Blistering can do uo good, uniless it is done ju-
diciously, and the animal has sunficient rest to
allo allow the production of anchylosis. For
further information pleaseconsult the articos
on the treatment of sparin and ringboue in
oretions Writer on Horse.-J. TV. S., Roseburg, Oreg., Writes. It is im mediatioly over the ripht eye
hnd hangs down over the eye, nearly linding
him third or fourth rime it has gronn. Have
been using lunar caustic without effect. and of it with a knife, sthint gret again; got rie
 a waxed end prepared by your shoemaker
and then, ater be wart has been removed,
paint fer tmes. by mean of a camel's hair
pencil the place ove but on the



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Mounted and on Sills, for deep or shallow wells, with steam or hors power Send for
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1 Catalogue. Williams Brothers Always mention this paper when answer have different articles advertised itsen рарегs.
$\qquad$ alway be detected in washing tbe pans where
milk llas stood for any lengtb of tlime, the
smalest addition of soap the water mak-
ing the cloth become slimy at once. Is this a


 cucase come mation in the vinegar, it must in the the horses stomach, I will
can that this iut ngredients were given separately. But, as in
all combination powders.the two aremixed
before taking. The result is the removal of
bet



Nod success (?) with your nostrum, If IT will no
uarrel wis
( $)$ Int firssill.

Blindfolded and alone I stand, With unknown thresholds on each hand The darkness deepens as I grope,
Afraid to fear, afraict to hope; Tet this one thing I learn to know Each day more surely as I go,
The doors are opened, wass are Burdens are lifted or are laid Burdens are ifted or are laid
By some great law, unseen and, still,
Unfathomed pnrpose to fulfill,

Blindfolded and alone I rait-
Loss seems too bitter, gain too late, Too heary bardens in the load,
And too ferr helpers on the road; And joy is weak, and grief is strong, Each day more surely as I go, By changeless law are ordered still, "Sot as I will." -the sonnd grows swee More safe than light when this thonght steals Like whispered roice to calm and bless All nnrest and all loneliness. Who lored ns first and best has gone
Before us on the road, and stillBefore us on the road, and still-
For us must all his love fulfill-

THE NUGGET GRUB-STAKE GULCH. my dames otis.

Chapter IX.

W
 and arrous. minern his. begin the day's work; but at least two valuable Ned had long since filled the bucket With earth; Which the nugget had been taken, and in re" "Do Seth's question he shouted: enough to keep on here for a week, if neces-
sars. You attend to the wiudlass 'till noon, aud then I'll takemy turn at "t."
"Have you seen any color?"
"I've got about half an ounce haren't found anything for the of gold; but tell you what it is, Seth, there are many
doubts in my mind asto whether we shall pan out enough to pay day wages."
"But it doesn't seem impossible the big nugget ras alone;" and Seth, now considerably the full bucket he had been requested to draw up. "By putting a shaft thr
"That is a poor argument, more especially since it is a well known fact that a pocket is
no indication to be relied on. It wouldu't be strange if we didn't find another ounce within Since the golden cross had been discovered at some distance above the bottom of the shaft it ras not absolutely necessary that all the dirt should be taken out, and Seth wielded posture because of what he had packed beneath his feet; but yet there was no further Not until noon did he cease his work, and then, just as he was on the point of snggesting of brown paper, dropped from the edge of the or brown paper, dropped from the edge of the "I'll wager my share of the nugget that I know what it is," he said as he picked up the carcfully-folded fragment, and on opening it
the following lines were disclosed: "This is a notice for Morey to leare town them who know him from way-back. There Julian." Seth handed the paper to Ned, and when the
latter had read it he said: latter had read it he said: "Conestoga Joe wrote that. He offered me
five thousand dollars for the clalm, and has five thousand dollars for the clalm, and has
adopted this course to make sure we'll ac"Do you think he can muster force enough pause.
"Without a question. Seven-elghths of the men do his bidding becanse of the hospitality
of the Palace, and we nay as well look at the inatter squarely: I went to see himn last nigbt
when you thought I was liunting for your horse, and have a pretty fair idea of how far "I wlsh I knew why he is so anxious to get "So do I, and perhaps we can hit upon the
solitlon presently. solitlon presently. At all evelits me have
forty-elgbt hours before us, and the most important matter just now is to get our dlnner."
silence. Aside from the warning to leave they had good reasons for being disheartened. They were apparently no nearer a realization
of their hopes than before the nugget was found, and Seth was more than disappointed with the indications.
With the indications.
Now that Morey had
town in such a short space of time the leave probably acting upon Mr. Grant's suggestion greeted the partners only with threatening glances and menacing gestures as they passed up the street on the way to Seth's cottage, and this condition of affairs, more than the written notlce, gave proof of Conestoga Joe's power. As a matter of course, Alice was made acquainted with What had happened during the forenoon, and she, understanding reasonably
well why Ned was to be driven out of town, well why Ned was to b
felt decidedly alarmed.
"Why not accept Mr. Grant's offer?" she asked anxiously. "You are afraid the pocket Which has been found ls the only one there, and fire thousand dol
all the labor expended."
"The idea of being forced to run arway is not a pleasing one," Ned replied grimly. "I had me a coward."
"They hare no reason to believe anything of the kind," she said emphatically, and then realizing because of Seth's glance that she was
championing Ned's cause in rather more than championing Ned's cause in rather more than
simply a friendly manner, she added as a simply a friendly manner, she added as a
deep flush rose to her cheeks, "I mean that such an idea need not be advanced in the argument. I would be very glad if my brother and I could go array, and Mr. Grant's offer gi ves us the opportunity to do so."
"In that case I ought to say noth
"In that case I ought to say nothing more," ved replied. "Seth has a greater interest in the double claim than I have, and it ater than yours." "Certalnly it 1s. You pald the same price
trade. Grant must necessarily pay in cash, since there are no banks here, and onr depart ure need
morning."
While this forced decision was being arrived at, the proprietor of the Palace was attending o certain details he believed would insure the working of which he was positive such large profits could be realized.
He began by summoning Big Bill, and instructing him to call in two hangers-on who, fom bonest miners, had been transformed fuences of the Palace
Mr. Grant's scheme, as he disclosed it to the half-drunken desperadoes, after much "beating about the bush," simply consisted in haring Seth's cabin set on fire. The destruction of the dwelling would, he believed, force Alice and her brother to take refuge at the Palace, since there were no unoccupied dwellings in of driving Morey out of town. While the house was burning, and when Seth and his sister were in a state of excitement, it would be a comparatively easy matter to get rid of the tenderfoot. This last accomplished, the him, and Alice thrown more or less in hi society, was all Conestoga Joe desired. His superior intellect and natural graces of body must perforce command her love in a short time.
It was a bold plan; but Mr. Grant firmly beheved in the adage of "Faiut heart never won a fair lady," and at the same time that the quartette were discussing the details in the "private office," Alice was using her influence have Bill made consummated.
Big Bill made a fers feeblions to the said sharply: "I had rats:

Bill ceased speaking rery suddeuly, for at this monent the door was opened, and on the thresLold
Both started in alarm, thinking he had by ome possibility learned of their purpose and quiended to wreak rengeance up them, for doubted his courage.
"Hello, Seth," Mr. Grant said, trying hard to peak in a cordial, natural tone. "Come to talk about the claim
"That is exactly what I'm bere for. Since iven honest inhabitants of st. Julian have given ms partner only forty-eight hours in but to accept your offer: Here is a deed igned by Morey aud meself and it is only ecessary to pay orer the money in order to make the double claim your property For a single hould have been brought to a farorable conl clusion so soon was more than be had dared to hope for, and the good nerrs depriced him momentarily of the power of speech. asked impatientl
"Not a bit of it. I've got the stuff liere, an' it ron't take fire minutes to settle things," Mr. nembed, and justat that moment he re wayered that the iucendiaries had been deed must be prerentas already dark and the on for compitting it "Whit a bit while nish a deal I've been tryin' to make with "Bill, unless you're in a big hurry."
"l've got all night before me, so go ahead "ith your business."
The proprietor of the Palace acted very im out of the room, and when ther he further end of the saloou where it was impossible for others to hear the conversation, he whispered hurriedly:
quick as you now how. The fire musn't be started now hen eversthing is comin' our was, an if the job, an eighth of the double claim shall be
"I'll fix it, an' mighty glad of the chance," Bill said confidently. "It masn't tbe right wray to set about the business, an' I was afraid "Don't stop to talk now, for there's no tellin' liat may happen
Then, as Bill started on his errand, Mr Graut re-entered the office without noting the
fact that his messenger had stopped at the act that his messeng
"Yow," Conestoga Joe said in a tone of satsfaction as he seated himself at the desk, How'll jou have the moner?
"I suppose it'll have to be gold, though I had rather take something that is easier to carry." can give you half of it in Uncle Sam's otes, Junction.
"That will suit me exactly," Seth replied; and ten minutes later the niatter was settled. Sen had place the money in his belt, and ing refused Mr. Grant's invitation to "take omethin'," when the report of pistol shots theard, and one of the party the saloon houted:"Fire! I recton its Seth Hammond' shauty!'

## HAPTER $X$.

WHen it was fiually settled that the doubleclaimshould
be sold, and Seth lad left the house to accept Mr Grant's proposition, Alice was in high spirits. St. come most disagreeable to her, and she welcomed any clange which rould remore her from the limmediate vicinity of the two hasty On the other hand, Ned Morey was depressed. He feared it might not be possible to remain near the wos to $r$ her were decidedty differ is feelings toward

## "Seth thinks he may

"Seth thinks he may go East again," he said,
"If this is a fair specimen of all mining camps, I sliall uot be sorrs," she replied. "Besides, this kind of work isu't suitable for him he should engage in something less arduous." "Tben you want to leave this section of the country ?"
"No indeed; I thiuk the climate glorious, aud with different surroundings would like to remain two or three years; but you must con-
fess, Mir. Morey, that St. Julian is not a model
FOR SCROFULA
and for
the cure of all
scrofulous diseases,
the best
.

Cures others, will cure you

## being agreeable, I Slaall al ways have

affection toased speaking very suddenly, for a this moment a bright light appeared at one end of the room, and in the least possible space
of time the Inflammable bullding was ablaze. "Water!" Ned shouted as be ran into the "Water!" Ned shouted, as he ran into the
kitchen; where a small supply was always kitchen; where a small supply was always toward saving the little liome.
The flames were at the rear of the shanty where the cook-stove was connected wlth the wooden chimney, and neither of the inmates thought it other than an accident
been often suggested as probable.
At this portion of the house the wall was
composed of thin boards, covered with tarred paper, to shut out the wind and ralu, and on
sucls materials the flames fed with amazing sapidity. Before Ned could dash on the second Wucketful of water they were licking the ceiling, and the apartment so filled with smoke
as to render it imperative for the inmates to celk the open air.
"You go out of doors and I will try to save as he threw open the window.
"I shall do my share," she replied, calmly aking from its hiding place the nugget, whil her companion gathered up an armful o
lothing. By the time this sllght amount o work had been doune, it was dangerous to reed literally forced Alice toward the door. Mindful only of her safety, he pushed her ahead of him, and as he did so the report of fire-arms was heard, followed by the sharp
ping of two bullets, as they struck the casing the door, hardly an inch from Ned's head origin of the fire, and understanding that he was the one for whom hes cried
"Throw yourself on the ground! They wil
At the same instaut he emptied the chambers of his revolver in the direction from obeyed the imperative command. Turning sudenly, she placed herself directly in front of Ned, as she said hurriedly
possible to bit you
"My darling! You shall not peril your life for mine." And seizing her by the walst, he would have forced her behind him; but just and Ned felt the suddeu start caused by pain, as a cry of anguish escaped from her lips.
'There was no longer any thought in his mind regarding the cowardly murderers, or the
nimes which were now so near as to be dangerous. He only knew that the one woman
gen wher on all the earth to him, was wounded, per haps dying, and lifting her in his arms, he ran
swiftly to the stream which flowed past the buruing building.
Before he could reach this spot the sharp crack of fire-arms rang out again; but this
time from another direction, and the roice of Big Bill was heard shouting:

Cou drunken hounds, git out of this, if you bodies
What's the matter with yer?" some one this 'ere thing jest as was 'greed on?"
Ned paid noattention either to the command or reply. The moisture which he could feel
beneath his haud, as well as the palor of the face so near his own, were to him positive proof that the girl he loved so dearly had re-
ceived her deatla wound, and the sudden grief ceived her deatlh wound, and th
nearly deprived him of reason.
Laying the apparently lifeless burden gently tightly shut because of pain, until a very deliought, of returning consciousness.
"My darling, speak to me! Speak, my darling!" he
demurely
would bave done so before, if it had been possible, for I think the most sensible thing can do is to stop the flow of blood
"Why, I thought you were unconscious," be of the unintentional deception.
The pain and the shock made me very faint for a few seconds," she replied, rising to a sit-
ing posture, "and after that your movements ere so rapid and energetic that I was hardly There was
There was a certain tenderness in her voice neh as he had never heard before, with no in, and he was emboldened to repeat them ce more before asking:
"On the shoulder. I do not think it is erious, except for the
ls Alice hurt
ug witb rage, cried; and Seth stood before ur lovers.
"Those viltains shot her down after settlng
movement of her hand told where the ound was, and with one slash of his knife Seth cut the sleeve from the wrist to the elbow. The blood was flowing freely from the upper tream told that no artery had been severed, $d$, with a touch as tender as a woman's, eth ba ed after the fashion of a com-
"Thank God it is no worse," he sald, fervent. 15, rising to his feet, "and now the "
shall pay for this night's work!"
"Don't Seth, please don't think of taking evenge," Alice crled, in an agony of apprehension. "Remember that you are but one gainst all these lawless men who, if such dastardly murder, would stop at nothing."
"othing."
"There are two of us to make reprisals,"
Torey said; as he stepped by the side of Seth and began to load his revolv
ourselves; in case we should be attacked Hed, for my sake, do as I ask.
Seth was not so angry but that he undertood by these words what had occurred between the tivo, and turning; he took Morey's "Thand in his as he said:
"It seems that there has been more than hooting niatch and a flre around here.
"It ls somethlng whjch needs your sanction." "There is no need of that, fo Whole town appears to be on flre!",
The little party had had so much with whlch The little party had had so much with which ooccupy their attention tho f but now sinister spectacle met thelr gaze. The flames, a sinister spectacle metis as an asistant to murder, had spread from Seth's home unchecked during the flrst xcitement of the attack, and had now fastend upon the wood and canvas dwellings which were as so much tinder in their patb.
The night breeze swept the flre down the ne street of town at a rapld pace, and already was the Palace in the very midst of the conflagration. The miners were working desperately, but their efforts were of little vail. The only water obtainable must be taken from the stream, and the supply of buckets with which to conver it was limited. "They might as well try to botue the wind as do that," Seth said, half to himself. "By to-morrow morning Grub-Stake a bed of ashes. Say, Ned, I reckon it would be a bed of ashes, idea to find your horse. It's a case of good idea to tind your horse. ceremony, for Alice must be taken to the junction at once, if she is able to ride
"Will you go, or shall I?" Ned asked
"Will you go, or shall I?" Ned as
course, one of us must remain here."
"I reckon you'll make the best nurse just now," When he returned half an hour later, he was leading Ned's horse, and he shouted while yet ome distance away
"I forgot in the excltement all about the nugget. Did you manage to save it?"
"It is here," Ned replied, and added in a whisper, as he raised Alice's hand to his lips This is the only nugget to be found in Grubtake Gulch, and it is mine
To Ned and Seth a walk of seventy miles was not a very serious undertaking. Allce declared that she was parecty abl once.

It will be easier to travel in the night, and starting now we should arrive there tomorrow evening. I'll try to pick up sometbing about for what will answer as a saddle." "My own is here. I had left it out of doors, and, fortunately, delayed bringing it into the house until it was no longer possible to do so." An hour later, while the glown ing country, he three sel omined the surred comfortably in he saddle whlch had been arranged for her pecial benefit, and Ned walking by her side, as he would have the right to do during the emainder of the journey through life, even o the very briak of the dark rive
It may be only necessary to say that Ned is now the happy possessor of both the nuggets of amiss if two newspaper clippings are here reproduced. The first is as follows
Probably the most productive mine in this section of the country is the Sweetheart, owned by Messrs.
Hammond \& Morey, and none has more of a romance. Irs. Morey had been wounded, and with her brother Junction, when the party halted at daybreals because ing the only horse they had, Mr. Hammond rode on anead, and brought back not only a physician, but
tent and such articles as the invalid might require.
In this place, thirty miles from any camp, they re mained nearls, thirty miles from any camp, thes, when it was discovered that
they. either of the gentlemen had ever seen. All the neces-
sary formo of the law were complied with; the vein than two months the partners nere offered a hundred is the active manager, while Mr. Morey divides his
time bet ween his beautifnl home in Napa ralley and the mine, aronnd wh
town has been built.
The second article does not treat of such a pleasant matter
Joseph Grant, who died in this town yesterday from
the effects of a prolonged debanch, was better known Conestoga Joe, the founder of St. Julian, a town
which sprang up some years ago near what is now
nown as the Sweetheart mine and wa tot and Habe anscovery of gold had been made. Since the
onfagration many mincrs have been there working
grib-stakes; but it is doubtful if anyone ever suceeded in making decent wages.
THE END.

## HOW MUCH IS THE FREIGHT?

 Send 10 cents for the horse book. It tells you freight charge to your place.
# Yoyears sumang 

## Attesting in himself the truth

That robust age means well lived youth.
Compound Oxygen makes a man feel young again. Does this naturally; for Compound Oxygen is a concenitration of nature's ozone. It is charged with electricity. It is readily seen what will be the result of an inhalation of sucti vitalized nourishment. Disused air cells expand again into activity. You feel like breathing from the top to the bottom of both lungs-something that but few of us do-and you regain strength in the most simple and direct way possible. Another strong pointCompound Oxygen is liberated from the inhaling apparatus by heat. You put the inhaler in a tin cup of hot water-and breathe it-at once a warm oxygenated vapor gets to the lungs and you feel the genial glow from head to foot.

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WHY ARE SOME PEOPLE ALWA YS LATE? They never look ahead nor think. People months, rathor than stop and think what they will want tor the garden. If it is Flower or Vegeneathe Seeds, plants,
Bulbs, or anything in this line, MAKE NO MISTAKE this year, but send to cents for VICK's FLorAL GUDE





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## WATL A NAME WWW TOMATO

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## $\$ 250 \%$

FOR IT

## The out shows <br> chat struit ton


Purchasers are entitled to send in as name for each and every packet they buy. The
 entering the namees for competition "given on every packet of seed.
Prlce of New Tomato No. "400," 25 cts. per packet, free by mail.

PETERHENDERSONCC: Wind

## (9)w dimusitold.

## MY LITTLE CUPS.

By Josephine hill. Six little cups of high degree On a tray before me I see;
Buff, purple, pink, white and gold Buff, purple, pink, white and gold,
And a dainty blue, of exquisite mold. And a dainty blue, of exquisite mold. Presenting a most bewitching array Presenting a most bewitching array
But as I admire them one aud all, My thoughts wander off at fancy's call, giver,
Who posed as friend, sweetheart or lover. First, there comes the remembrauce of one Who really loved me; but he is gone. I was capricious and anew not my heart, And in ange
part.
He went bis He went his way, and I went mine time.
Enough of this; and now for sober
James, James,
Who for wit
Who for wit will ne'er set on fire the
Thames. We were only good, solid friends, you Well, what is better on this earth below? The next on list was a handsome rogue,
Who vowed all the vows that have e'er Who vowed all the vows that have e'er been From in rogue,
From Adam down to the present age; But we had a fuss, so he left in a rage, And soon after married (for spite, I'm sure)
But time long siuce lias effected a cure But time long siuce lias effected a cu For any tho' once so near, far apa And tho' once so uear, far apart we have But the tears
And now I'll tell of the dainty blue.

## It is sweet and fair, with its forget-me-not

 blue,Which seem to say, I'll to you be true But I know that he's not, for reasons here
He was a dashing Yale, from the port of $\mathrm{N} \ell \%$ Haven.
Together, one summer, our time we beguile In a little flirtation, I believe it's so styl With a kiss now and then; but tha
$\qquad$ Ah, frell! when at last the season did end. We parted, each feeling the other-a friend.
I'll pass o'er the one to whom I played sister,
Aud speak of the giver of the dear Royal Worcester.
Great is its beauty, likewise his devotion, For he favored my every whim and notiou; Roses at Chrístmas, bollbons on New Year, While an opera or drama varied the scene, And my life flowed on in a happy dream. Ge was all that was good and noble to me, 1 man after my own heart's idea was be, Yes, six little cups of high degree, n a tray before mol see
And taken together, form a pretty sight Each little cup has a history bold Which I to you did here unfold. Fancy has now returned with my thoughts, A nd I riew them only as pretty cups. Do I weep or piue for the givers gone? Oh, no, for I married the giver of the las pretty one.

## COMFORTABLE HOUSE DRESSES.

There is nothing so dear to a woman's heart as a neat and comfortable dress for the house. Made of becoming color and suitable material, after a simple pattern, they lend a witchery to woman that no ther dress does. Never is she so attractive in the eye of the man who loves her best as when thus attired, and finished with a soft, long, white apron.
The first can be either of wool or cotton. n either case make the skirt unlined, so s to produce the soft, clinging effect. The
should be so thoroughls cleaned every fall and spring and all the old dresses still kept on hand, I never could understand. One's waldrobe should be quite as thoroughly gone orer as anything else. Dresses become ill-smelling by too long wear, and should be refreshed as well as anything else.
This is truer of nothing so much as black dresses. I have sat in public gatherings behind ladies whose black dresses emitted the most sickening odors. A lady who

Chocolate Puddivg-Maybe others make chocolate pudding as I do, but I hare never seen the recipe. I had often made a pudding by breaking up pieces of stale cake, enough to about half fill a pudding dish, making a soft custard with a quart of milk, four tablespoonfuls of ugar, the yelks of three eggs, and lemon or vanilla to flaror, and pouring this orer
the cake while it was hot; then beating the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, with
easiest thing in the world to find fault and in no place is there so much of it as in the home. When ererything is in perfect order, the meals on tiule and cooked to suit the taste, not a word is said, although a little expression of appreciation would go far toward repaying the busy housekeeper, whose work and care has brought all this about; but the moment something wrong criticism is not so carefully withheld.
A joung wife who had only kept house a few weeks, took great pride in keeping ererything in the neatest order; but one day, after she had spent much time in sweeping and dusting, when her husband came in, he did not notice anything that she had done, but pointed to a spider's web in one corner of the ceiling, which had escaped her notice.
Mothers often fail to appreciate, or at east to express their appreciation of the here and there on errands and little hands help in many ways, with nerer a "thank Jou'' in return; but if some accident happens, some mistake is made, something forgotten, how quickly come the words of reproof.
Let us try to correct this habit, if it has been formed, and gire to the dear ones at home the words of praise and appreciation which we so freely accord to strangers, and guard our lips from all needless fault-finding. Maida McL.

## JUST THIS YEAR

May those blessings that wait upon duty, Fall thickly each pathway along; While risions of sunlight and beauty,
Float up, like some sweet, sacred song. And may we all strive for perfection; To be just a tiny reflection Of Him whom we each hold so dear.

## AMUSEMENTS FOR BOYS.

In a place I once visited there was a boy about eight years old who, much of the time, made life a burden to the rest of us by moving around the house saying: "Do, do, what shall I do? Do, do, what shall I do?" He had a little tune to which he sung it. I don't know whether it was original with him; perhaps be had read about some boy in a book who went around
whining and humming, and grunting whining and humming, and grunting and groaning: "Do, do, what shall I do?"
"Go and hunt eggs," one of us would suggest.
It didn't seem two minutes till he would be drawling: "Do, do, what shall I do?" "Go and play with the kittens," would be the next advice. But very soon it would be the same old tune, and all wo could contrive would give us only an intermission.
There is no doubt there are many boys who hare the same complaint, and what is worse there are many grown boys who never realls find something to do, and ye the greatest enjoyment we can feel is in the accomplishment of a good piece of

waist is best fitted of a soft material ; cauton flannel is good for winter wear and cotrilling for summer. If the dress is laundered, as it loses its effect.
They are so simple of construction that nade in cheap challis of dark colors, they and then disposed of. Why the house

Buttons finish the lower part of the sleeve, and can be put on the outer or inner seam, as preferred. A buckle of steel is attached to the waist. This could In either model it is the little bows, folds. In either model it is the little bows, folds of these need be expensivc.

## at liome?

 home? If wa are visiting a friend, we arc thoughtful of their feelings, and carcfully refrain from finding fant little kindness she appresiate crery little kindness slown us, and are quich to express our thanks; bit at homewe too often take all the little acts of kinduess as a matte of cols acts kinduess as a nuatter of course and give
a tablespoonful of powdered sugar, spreading thin over the pudding, and putting it in a hot oren for about two minutes
One day I was making this pudding when I saw about a pint of cold chocolate, that had been left from the evening before. I added a pint of milk to it and made my custard as before. The pudding met with the approbation of the family, and now I frequently add a tablespoonful of grated chocolate or powdered cocoa to the custard, if I do not happen to have the cold chocolate. Bits of cake, cookies, etc., can be dried in the oven and kept in a tin can until enough lias accumulated for a pudding. It is very easily made, and can be served either cold or hot, but is much nicer served cold.

Cranberry Pie.-Yesterday I tried an experiment, and as my ples were proexperiment, and as my ples were pro-
nounced unusually good, I will divulge

## 

 cranberries with a teacupful of sugar and three cupfuls of water. When they were done, I wet two tablespoonfuls of corn starch with a little cold water, stirred it into the hot cranberries and added a filled inr pies, sprinkled then tilled my pies, sprinkled a tablespoonful of sugar over the top of each and baked them. This quantity made twn large pies. The Home Side of Gs,-How
doors they run and jump and this makes them grow into fine, large, strong men; that is all right and no one wishes to de prive them of this health-giving exercise pictures or work with tools; but theso latter occupations may well be taken up for evening hours and for rainy days which must be spent indoors. But this one thing is certain, if a boy is to enjoy
drawing or carving, or work with a scrolldrawing or carving, or work with a scroll
saw, he must be somewhat taught so that he will bave reason to be proud of what he produces. If a boy is clever with his pencil, he will find some picture that strikes his fancy and make a copy of it. But he will be better pleased if he arranges a group of articles and makes a picture of his very own, such as he neve saw before. And here comes in the appli-
cation of the rule: "Rest not, haste not." cation of the rule: "Rest not, haste not."
Having once begun to draw, do not pursue the pastime with breathless eagerness for a few days and then stop, but take it more regularly and keep at it for months. Get a good-sized sketch-book and make one sketch every evening. Date cach one; it will serve afterward as a record of many things besides the sketches. You will remember something which happened the night you drew the picture of an old hat, and your sketch of a basket will remind you of something else. If there are two or three boys and girls in tho family, you can conpose yourselves into a sketcli club and have no end of fun; and once a week you night invite some of your friends in and have a still better time.

Let us imagine you wish to learn to draw. You can find nothing better to begin with than two books such as are in our "still-life study, No. 1." You wonder
what "still-1ife" means. It is a gronp of what "still-life" means. It is a gronp of which are not alive but real. For instance, a cluster of grapes, a bonquet of flowers, a curtain, etc. Now, understand, you are not to copy this picture of the books, but you are to take one or two real books and
draw their picture. You will notice that draw their picture. You will notice that in No. 1 the light falls from the left side. You are sure that is true from the way the shadows fall. But wait; perhaps it is too hard for you to begin to draw real things. If you think it will help you, make a copy of this first and then try the real books.
First draw the top of the book which lies flat. The position gives it a very diffferent shape from what you know it really is, but you must make it as it appears to be. It is almost the geometrical figure, called a diamond, in appearance, though you know that really the shape of a book is square or a rectangle. There are several long words here, but some large person can explain them to the boys; and I'm sure the boys think there is nothing more amusing than to learn a new word and what it means. Next draw the back of the book. Notice it does not seem so
thick at the end farthest away. You must make it as it seems to be, not as you know it really is. Then draw the top edges of the leaves of the book and make the shadow it casts to the right. The bindin

The small book leaning against the large one is more difficult. I should first draw the most distant edge of $i t$, then the back (I mean where the name of the boois is generally printed when I say "the back") and then colnne"t the two. You

knaw that really the back of that book and the side where it opens is of the same length; but see, in the pioture it doesn't seem so. The side that is farther away looks to be shorter. That is what we call a rule in perspectlve. You know when you look up the railroad track the rails seem to can see, but you know they are really just as far apart as they are where you stand. If you were asked to explain this you can

## say that "lines the same distance apart

 seem closer together in proportion to their distance from the observer.Now look at the "still-life study, No. 2." bottom the it sems inuch nore narrow. It is for the same reason that the railroad tracks seem to get nearer together.
If you copy No. 2, draw the open book first, then put the otherone under it. Al you need is a soft, black lead pencil and a piece of white paper to make half a dozen sketches of books. You can change the position of the books or you can change your own position, and each time you will get a different vicw. Iu order to bring out the shading strongly, look at the picture, or at the real books, wal clo sed. Always let the light fall on your "still-life" from one side.

Kate Kauffanan
From my heart's mysterious undercurrent Comes a silver chiming, sweet and low,
And it seems to bring me tender greetings From the love who loved me tong ago.
An enclanted world lies hid forever
Underneath my life's dull ebb and flow, Only sometimes comes like light from he To my dreains this faint reffected glow

Tr. from Wilhelm suller.

## gleanings.

Decorative Plant.-A plant which is in bloom is sometimes wanted for the dining table or for the place of honor on the center, table, and the red clay pot is hardly

Rip up a couple of old straw hats, firs wetting them to prevent the straw from breaking, and sew in a shape which will slip easily over the pot, inaking no bottom. When finished give it a coat of gold paint and you have quite an ornamental affair, an improvement on the strip of wadding sometimes used for the same purpose. Pen-Wipers.--One of the chief woes o the ready writer, be he clerk or what not consists in the fact that he no sooner gets a pen into good working order than it, like the "dear gazelle," comes to an untimely end from the corrosion caused by the ink. Life is not long enough to use and mend quills nor to apply with delicate firmuless the pen-wiper to a steel one. But some genius has now hit on a solution of the difficulty, which has the merit of the inost extreme simplicity. In
unany offices, we are informed, a potato is used instead of a pen-wlper. The juicy tuber holds the pen steady, removes at once all ink from the nib and prevents, or at least very greatly delays the process of pen to a ripe old age
Rose-leaf Pillow.-From creamy India silk make a pillow eight inches long by fourteen wide, and fill it with dried rose lcaves, through which a little pot-
pourri mixture has boen scattered. Take a piece of bolting cloth, which will show about one inch of the silk on every side, and on it paint very daintily in waterolor two or three La France roses; then tack it to the pillow, finishing at one cor ner with a bow of cream, satin ribbon.
Rubber water Bottle.-A rubber water bottle is a very useful article in any family. The water, heated to a boiling point, retains its heat a long time. The form of the body, and may be used in the application of moist or dry heat to any part of the body, keeping fomentations warm, and permitting constant change in place without any trouble. bottle costs $\$ 1.50$ and is a good investiment for the money.-Good Housekeeping.
Never Shake a Rug.-In dusting, do not forget the back of pictures hanging on the wall. A skewer used under the edges of carpets, and a slightly dampened cloth or sponge, will save much dust and labor if occasionally used in place of a broom Never shake a mat or rug. Remove them to the yard, hang them on a line and beat well; afterward lay them on the grass or clean walk and brush thoroughly with the broom. They will last as long again and look brighter and fresher after this treatment.-Boston Globe.
Use a Postage Stamp.-The value of the postage stamp as a time-saver seems to be unknown to most women. The
readiness with which half the women you


## Woufiontios

$\gamma$



 WAUKENHOSE CO., Story Bailding Chaucy St, Boston, Mass. PERFECT FITTING DRESSES,

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 TOKOLOGY, a complete Ladies' Guide in thousands of families, has become a household
word. Mrs. N. R. McC. writes: "Dear Dr. Stocklham: I shall not attempt to exprees how thankful $I$ am that you wrote Tokology. I cannot tell you how much it has done for me. Our son came almose with-
out warning. I mosi heartily rejoice when I hear of the advent of a "Tokology Baby.". Bought of agent
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FOR WEAK LUNGS

know will take upon themselves errands that really require a great deal of time rather than do the errand by the aid of the post, is amusing. Sometimes it is pathetic. A busy woman with many calls change a pair of gloves or to return a borrowed handkerchief, when a postage stamp would save her an hour of time Short letters will take the place of calls in nine cases out of ten, when the calls are merely for small errands. The truth is expe is too great a regard for those smal with -Boston Transcript.
Splasher.-A unique splasher is made of three palm-leaf fans, tinted in oil colors according to the coloring of the bed-room. If blue, use three shades of that color, one
very deep and dark, one brimht, third pal blue. Tie th dark, one bright, third pa large clover leaf under a ribbon bow.

## TO COLOR BROWN

While brown is one of the richest, handsomest colors, and one that is becoming to almost every lady, yet unfortunately it has been difficult to find a brown that would neither fade now crock.
Three new browns have been added recently to the DFAMOND DYE colors, Fast Brown, Fast Seal Brown and Fast Dark Brown. As the name implies, these dyes give colors that are fast to light and washing. Goods dyed in them are improved by washing in soapsuds.
A PACKAGE of these dyes will color from ono to four pounds of silk or woo goods, according to the shade desired These colors are made from recently dis covered dye stuffs (the process of man ufacture being patented) and it is inpossible for any one besides the mannfacturers of Diamond Dyes to make these FAST browns.
（1）IIt Elamschold

SWEET PEAS．
Ire are all admirers of this street－scente ing it．Prepare the ground early，even in
March，if there comes a warmi spell so that the frost may be out of the ground． Plant the seed q
$\qquad$ Right here is
$\qquad$ port as soon as ther are two or thre
inches high．Wire netting is excellent．
俗 If the rines once get tangled on the
ground it is iffificult to straighten them．
Ther grow slowlr at fist and
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ injure the looks of the flower displar．
If you make sereral different plautings of two weeks between，you will bare a
suceession of bloom ali summer．But
begin early，or the lat planting will
probally gire you but tery fer blooms．

Wanted for use，drain the water from the
celery，then add the celery to the ossters， toss all up lightly with a fork，place in a salad－dish and garnish with blanched celery tops，and sliced olires if you wish．年turtiums with their leares make．a garnish，if one has them growing hey are splendid winter－blooming plants，
$\qquad$ plants
H．C．

## BAKING．POWDER

e give the following well－tried recipe I baking－powder，for the lady who re
9 ounces of bi－carbonate of soda，
onnces of cream of tartar，
$\ddagger$ ounces of tartaric acid，
10 ounces of wheat flour Thoroughly sift this several times then put arar in air－tight boxes or
mouthed bottles carefully labelled． This is from＂The Nodern Cook Book，＂ This is from＂The Modern Cook Book，＂
published by us，the most complete book ublished by us，the most complete book
of the kind for roung houselkeepers yet the kin

## CLIPPED

Tratsed Cooks．－One
owded and best paid profers leas women is that of a trained coolk，who，in a nost becoming cap and apron，goes out to eons，company breakfasts and dinners Some with a taste in this direction hav still been fearful of undertaking the
work，expecting to endanger their social place．Bnt since women of good familie and well known social position are ven－ turing to try their good luck，to show their womanly independence and capabil－ ties for business in all sorts of ways afraid to ask for engagements，and to ex press their willingness to do the work．－ Good Househeeping．
nerer large enough to protect the bed clothes，so take heary linen，the width of the bed and two thirds of a yard deep hem－stitch and embroider in some ap

NATURE＇S SPECIFIC The Wonderful Kola Plant， ASTHMA

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ired the explotions of Stalis：＂If no other resul


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$\stackrel{\substack{\text { Samples } \\ \text { Fhite } \\ \text { Whit } \\ \hline}}{ }$


KAYSER \＆ALI MAN

 wants is filling and wiping once a day and trim－ ng
 A wick
year or
two；but
the light
will not be
so bright if the wick is not renewed in six months－it gets thick，so that the oil does not pass through it freely No other central－draft lamp is so easy to care for；the oth－ ers are very difficult


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WARD IN TWENTY－FIVE YEARS．It is source of universal satisfaction among physicians and invalids that SCIENCE has at last come to their relief and pro－ duced a IIQUID OXYGEN for the HOME treatment of all diseases by inhalation PRICE of any so－called oxygen on the mar－

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RRATED OXYGEN COMPOUND CO Nashua，N．H． 14K GOLD！ GHD SOLID GERMAR SILVER．
 cida













## (O)w Sumblay giteruour.

## WHAT SHALL IT PROFIT? <br> FI lay waste and wither up with doubt The blessed fieids of heaven where The blessed fie my faith <br> Possessed itself serenely safo from death;

 If I deny the things past finding ou Or if I orphan my own soul of One That seemed a Father, and make vold the place grace,What do I gain, that am myself undone? -William Dean Howells, in Harper's Magazine

## NOT GOOD ENOUGH.

thine is good enough that is not as good as it can be The verdict "good enough," says a well known writer,
which in borhood passes Which in boyhood passes come "bad euough" when the habit of inaccuracy has spread itself over the life,

## You have planed that board well, have

 you, Franle?" asked the carpenter of an pprentice."Oh, it will do," replied the boy. "It don't need to be very well planed for the use to be made of it. Nobody will see it."
"It will not do if it is not planed as neaty and as snoothly as possible," replied the carpenter, who had the reputation of being the best and most conscientious orkman in the city
"I suppose I could make it smoother," said the boy.
"Then do it. 'Good enough' has butone meaning in my shop, and that is 'perfect. If a thing is not perfect, it is not good enough for me."
"You haven't made things look very neat and orderly here in the back of the store," said a merchant to a young clerk.
"Well, I thought it was good enough for back there where the things cannot be seen very plainly, and where customers seldom go."
"That won't do," said the merchant sharply, and then added, in a kinder tone: 'You must get ideas of that kind out of your head, my boy, if you hope to succeed in life. That kind of 'good enough' isu't nuch better than 'bad enough.'
The girls who do not sweep in the corers or dust under things, and the boys who dispose of tasks as speedily as possible,
declaring that things will "do" if they are declaring that things will "do" if they are are very likely to make failures in life,
because the habit of inaccuracy has become a part of their characters.
The old adage, "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well," is as true as it was when first spoken, and it will always be true.-Youth's Companion.

## RULING THE TONGUE.

Do not talk too mucli. Learn how to be silent. There is nothing like the man or woman that can keep the mouth shut. Not that people should always keep the tongue still; it is made for use; but there are times when silence is the best and
most effective reply. When a boor speaks roughly or uncivilly to jou, when vou are asked an impertiuent question, when a sneer is conveyed under cover of an inquiry for information, or when, having appcaled to you on a question of taste, your opinion is met with ridicule, the best answer in these or like exigencies is masterful silcnce, bespeaking reserve power, conscious strength, dignity, selfcommand; and nothing at times is so ef fective as the silence which springs from contempt. He who can endure reproach silently, and can keep silent under trying ircumstances, is a man of no common character. He who is irritated, and who loses control of tongue and temp, keep calm and cool, can mold men as he will. The cold hammer bends the hot iron. "If auy man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body." James iii. 2.

LOOK TOWARDS THE LIGHT.
A weary and discouraged woman, after struggling all day with contrary winds and tides, came to her home, and flinging herself into a chair, said:
"Everything looks dark, dark."
"Why don't you turn your face to the light, aunty dear?" said a little niece who as standing near
The words were a message from on high, and the weary eyes were turned towards Him who is the light and the life of men, and in whose light alone we see light.
"Turn your face to the light," oh weary watcher; you have looked and longed and struggled in the darkness without avail; now turn your glance the other way! "God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts, to give unto us the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ," and if we will look
towards the light, and walk in the light,

# Catarrh Cured. 

## 



we shall find blessing and peace all along our way, and even amid darkness and shadows shall rejoice in the hope of the glory of God, the light of an unsetting day.-H. L. H., in Bible Standard.

## A SMILE.

Who can tell the value of a smile? It costs the giver nothing, but is beyond price to the erring and unrelenting, the sad and cheerless, the lost and forsaken. It disarms malice, subdues temper, and turns hatred to love, revenge to kindness, and paves the darkest path with gems of sunlight. A smile on the brow betrays a kind heart, a pleasant friend, an affec-
tionate brother, a dutiful son and a happy tionate brother, a dutiful son and a happy husband. It adds a charm to beauty, decorates the face of the deformed, and makes a lovely woman resemble an angel in paradise

A ChRIStIAN CONSCIENCE
Every Christian father or mother who has ever heard the click of the latch (that cruel pistol shot aimed at the heart), as it springs for the last time behind son or daughter going forth into the world, knows that the most blessed baln for the ounded heart is the assurance that the
loved one carries the surest antidote against moral poison, that safeguard against moral contagion-a Christian conbitter thet how many are left with the incul thought that they have neglected to inculcate this principle. But you fathers and mothers who yet have your little ones about you, see to it, before the heartaches come, which shall start a bitherto unopened fountain of tears, that those tears are robbed of this bitterness.-Christian at Work.

## READING THE BIBLE.

It is one thing to eulogize the Bible. It is another thing to give it careful and daily reading and meditation. The maglooked for, and hours are given to their perusal. The Bible may be read daily, but the reading may be simply to ease one's conscience and without any thought
of its divine authority and health-giving tendency to the soul. Henry Martyn, the missionary, would never allow himself to read a book one moment after he felt that it was gaining a preference in his mind
over the Bible. As long as he could turn over the Bible. with a supreme relish, he would continue reading, and no longer. How few would think of establishing such How few would think of establishing such

A StateHow many people there are who reging
 coming of winter as a constant state of siege. It seems as if the elements sat down outside the walls of health and now and again, led by the north wind and his attendant blasts, broke over the ramparts, spreading colds, pneumonia and death. Who knows when the next storm may come and what its effects upon your constitution may be? The fortifications of health must be made strong. SCOTT'S EMULSION of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will aid you to hold out against Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Anamic and Wasting Diseases, until the siege is raised. It prevents wasting in children. Palatable as Milk.

B
Glaniugs COMMON SENSE WEAR. all means the most sensible thing for women's wear since petticoats, is the leather leggins that are to be had-not for the asking, but for the ordering-for they are made only to order, and for a five-dollar bill besides. These are exactly such leather leggins as little boys wear, only they are made of
softer and more pliable leather, the nicest kind being of glove kid. They may be worn over low shoes or street boots, and they give the legs just the proper protectiou against cold and damp. For, nonsense aside, the legs of romien from the knee
down to the boot tops are most inadequately clad.
Think of the inconsistency of it for a moment. A woman wraps the upper part
of her body in garmentafter garmeut, and for out-door wear puts a fur garment on top of these. Her petticoats keep her warm to the knees, and her shoes, if they are of any adequate thickness whatever, wrord there is often but a single web of Vot only is this the most one of each. sufficiency is helped out by the disproportion between this covering and that of the rest of the body. With no end of cloth and fur to keep the upper body in a perspiration, what is to be expected but a chill from induciug pneumonia or bronchitis? TO KEEP THE HAIR BRIGHT. To keep the hair bright, healthy and to preserve its color, abstain from the use of
all minerals, even soda, in washing it. Use only warm water and pure castile soap; cleanse the scalp thoroughly with a
brush, and wash the hairstraud by strand. After rubbing well with a towel, dry it br piece between the warm palms, and this method will coerce any threads of latent gold into shining. Clip the the ends once night. Aroid liquid extracts and perbrittle. The follo the hair coarse and obtain a delicate perfume: Make a mob cap of silk, aud between the thin lining lay layers of flat cotton filled with satchet powder. After brushing the hair, shake it out and push it loosely under the cap for half an hour every night
and morning. A deliciously-rague, faintly-penetrating perfuine is captured
fratut golulirations.

[^9] $\xlongequal{\begin{array}{l}\text { Catalogne of plants. trees, graded and tested } \\ \text { secds. Michigan Seed Co., South Haven, Mleh. }\end{array}}$

We act liberally and honorably with afflicted persons and prove to their satisfaction that they have NOT TRIED ELECTRICITY AS A CURATIVE UNTIL THEY HAVE WORN THE PULVERMACHER ELECTRIC BELT.

This involves proving as well that all other belts and appliances are either colorable imitations or are entirely non-electric.

We undertake to do these things, and we cannot afford to make any misrepresentations.

This is in conformity with our business policy as PIONEERS in the manufacture of electric body-wear -larger manufacturers and dealers than all other concerns combined.

APPLY for PARTICULARS.

## PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC BELT

CURES ALL NERVOUS, PANFIL AND WEAKENMG IIIEASES,

## NERTOUS AND GENERAL

 NERYOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEMALE AIL MENTS, STOMACH, LIVER AND KIDN゙EY DISORDERS, \&c., \&c.PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRYC BELT WILL LAST FOR YEARS-SAVING IUCH SUFFERING, WORRY, TIME AND MONEI
INTRODUCED IN ENGLAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY IN 1843; IN THE UNITED
TATES IN 1876 . TATES IN 1876.

ENDURSEMENTS AND REPUTATION WORLD WIDE.
THIRTY-ONE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS HAVE BEEN GRANTED, NCLUDING ALL LATE IMPROVEMENTS.

> YOU TAKE NO RISK. WE DO BUSINESS IN THE GOOD OLD-FASHIONED WAY.

IT IS TO THE INTEREST OF SICK, WEAK, OR AILING PERSONS TO WRITE US.
WE CAN BE OF SERVICE TO THEM

## Read the following Unexampled Offer:

## SAMPLE OF BELT SENT FREE.

electric treatment, for home use, a FREE sample of the Pulvermacher Electric BeIt for exam-

ination. This sample enables patients to judge for themselves of its genuine electric character, and to see at a glance that it is different in every particular of constrnction, and in the materials used, from any of the so-called Curative Appliances which may have been brought to their notice.
They can further understand from the intricate and scientific arrangement of the metals and absorbents that complicated and costly machinery ( $w$ hich we alone have the right to use) snecessary iu its manufacture, thereby precluding auy possibility of imitating or infringing it. We are the ouly manufacturers of genuine Electric-Curative Appliances, and WE ALONE send samples for examination. The concerns which advertise belts and other appliances in competition with ours DO NOT submit samples in advance of purchase, as they are aware that even a novice in electricity would condemn their bogus contrivances AT SIGHT as worthless. The sample we propose to send is a perfect, full size, fac-simile section, including negative pole of the Pulvermacher Electric Belt, and corresponds precisels with our descrip

## WE DO JUST AS WE SAY.

agnetic and voltaic belts and other appliances that it gives us pleasure to state that our plan of sending samples (which other dealers WILL NOT DO), has been the means of forestalling further imposition upon afflcted persons by SATISFYING THEM BEYOND QUESTION that the Puivermacber Electric Belt is the ONE and ONLI BELT suitable in every way for practical medical purposes.
The sample of Belt is sent by return mail, secure from observation, to every ailing person on receipt of "Order for Sample" form below. It may also be had on application or on request by letter.
[Samples can be returned, without any cost, in same box in which they are receired. We furnish, in every
ase, a postpaid, printed addressed wrapper for the purpose.]

## ORDER FOR SAMPLE.

Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., 172 and 174 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
$\qquad$
Name

WITH THE SAMPLE WE MAIL A COPY OF "THE ELECTRICREVIEW" AND OUR "GENERAL PAMPHLET", OF 112 PAGES, CONTALNING FULL PARTIC-
ULARS OF THESE NOTED CURATIVE APPLIANCES, FOR ALL OF WHICH YOU ARE

Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., 172 and 174 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.


## (9)ut gitiscllawy.

## moon

THE population of the earth doubies Itself in 260 years.

## Beecha stomach.

THE word "its" occurs ouly ouce in the
whree femaie physicians are dolng a tiriving huslness in Adrian, Mich.
More than 200,000 people are conflrmed in Engish church every year.
The total cost of rallronds in the Unlted ates has been nlne billon doliars.
In Bulgaria only seven and a haif
of the populatlon can read aud write.
Sixty voyages around Cape Horn have been made by Captaln Holmes, of Mystic,
Animmense quarry of lithograph stone has tonio.
THE one part of the world in which no native pipes and no
In 1836 ouiy 109 patents were issued in the United States; i
ber ever known.
Six thousand different species of birds are known, and of these Europe possesses 503 and

## Pittsburgh clai

aires in proportion to her popuiation tian any ther ins wor
THE present output of white iead in the
United States is estlmated at 70,000 tons, and of linseed oil $25,000,000$ gallóns.
An Education Without Cost, for Boys and Girls. Write the American Farmer, 125 Cla
Street, Chicago, Ill. Mention this paper.
The sliver product of the United States, Wherage of $555,000,000$ in the last five years.
ALASKA cost only $87,000,000$, and the revenue
to the national trcasury is expected to amount to $\$ 3,000,000$ a year for the next twenty years.

UrANIOM is now classed among the rare
metals; on account of its electrical resistance it is likely to be used iu electrical insulation. THE national debt of Germany, which is country in the world, is, in round figures, §192,000,000.
A Georgia postmaster is in trouble. Through a hole in the roof of his office the
rain poured in one night and stuck together Fiwo hundred dollars' wortb of postage stamps. sidewalks, dri veways, etc., apply a dressing of
coarse salt this will kill the growth. Be careful not to put $1 t$ on anything that should not destrosed, however.
We will mail free to any address a copy of
our Home Treatment a positive complaints, and weaknesses pecuitiar to fomales. Send self-addressed stamped envelope.
MayFlower Med. Co., 85 LaSalle St.,Chicago, IIl. OF the entire race, $500,000,000$ are weli clothed tbat is, they wear garments of some kind to
cover nakedness ; $250,000,000$ habitually go naked, and $700,000,000$ only cover the midaue
parts of the body; $500,000,000$ live in houses, parts of the body;
$700,000,000$ in huts and caves, aud $250,000,000$ virtually have no place to lay their heads.
AN UGLY COUGH, even when it appears deepseated, can be alieviated, if not im mediatel removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a prop-
ular and long-establlshed remedy for Bronchiai and Asthmatic Affections, and for fifty
years an approved inelper for all Lung Complaiuts.
The embalming art dates back to 4,000 , therefore practiced by hoth rich and poor and costing from about $\$ 500$ to $\$ 2,000$, and in case miliion dollars is the figure put by Rawlinson as the yearly expense to the Egyptians of embalming their dead.
For catarrh suuff up considerable salt every moruing. Salt and water, used as a gargle just before going to pea, strengchial
the throat and heips to prevent bronchial IF anything catches fire, or somethlng hurning makes a disagreeable smell or smoke, fire is quickiy desired, it may readily be ohtalned hy thrown ikise, if too much hiaze should resuit from dripping of fat from broiling steak, ham, etc., salt will subdue it.-Good Housekeeping.

## CONSUMPTION CURED.



## 



Two wealtby Jews, of Bagdad, now own all
that remains of the ancient town of Bahylon.
The CbInese are said to produce a remark able anesthetic by placing a frog in a
flour and irrltatiug it by prodding it, the creature exudes a llquid which forms paste whth the flour. This paste, dissolved in
water, has well-marked anesthetic properties. After the flnger has heen immersed in th
iiquid for a fow mlnutes it can hone witbout auy pain being felt.
To the questio
an answer has beeu given by the ftallans in
little street, a memorial tahlet has beeu in
serted in the facade of one of the houses, an
bears the foliowing inseription: "To hono of spectacles in the tiirteenth century, the Guild of Artisans, ou the spot once occupied tablct."
The domestic laboratory in Mr. Dwight L Moody's seminary at Northfileld, which was
the subject of an illustrated article in Bazar Miss Huntington, of the Wilsou Missio Kitchen-Garden in
on by teachers of her training. One hundred cooking, washiug, table-waiting and fine lauudry-work as exact sciences, aud not as inary was founded for pupils having high ains hut smali means, who may by its mean obtain a thorough education at the
cost, with the tacit understanding that graduate,
science c sbe has
fessionally

## GOOD WORDS

Brooklys, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1891.
paper, was received. I think your paper is most excelient and the Cook Book nicely com piled. I thank you very much
ous gift, and hope to use it I hope to soon fí
for your paper.
 pleased with them. They are splendid.

## veston, Tex., Jan. 24, 1891.

I received the two pictures and am pleased with them. I tbink then
lovely. Many thanks. Mrs. S. PAsk.
MICCO, Fla., Jan. 24, 1891.
The Peerless Atlas has come to hand, and,
am happy to say, far exceeds iny expectation am happy to say, far exceeds iny expectation
in reference to its entire makeup, typograplıtcally and statistically.

Prof.J. W. P. Jenks.
Martin Springs, Tex., Feb. 1, 1891. I received my Sewing Machine in good order
I have tried it and find it to he just as recommended. It sews all right, and is just as fine looking as machines sold here for $\$ 45$ and $\$ 550$.
M. R. HASWELL.
I received the Singer Sowing, Feb. 2, 1891.
I received the singer Sewing Machine au
Cook Book all O. K., aud would say that the machine is better than $I$ expected for the 555.00 . My wife is very much pieased

Horth Attleboro; MAss., Feb. 3. 1891.
I received the Peerless Atlas all right, and ike it very much. I would uot part with for 55.00 if I thought I could not get anothe
one, and I shali let all my friends see what nice purchase I made.
Pawtocket, R. I., Feh. 6, 1891.
Atlas and Cook Book have arrived. Atlas and Cook Book have arrived. My
family are much pleased witi both. My wif nd baugter say the Cook Book is fine, an have pleased us all. $\qquad$ A. L. Goff.

Wayne, Mich., Feh. 8, 1891.
The Cook Book came to hand last weels, ny wife says it is beyond compare with the finest

Papry Sound ont C. S. Jameson.
Parry sound, ont., Casidda, Feh. 11, 1891.
I received the Athas, and an very inuch ought to he well
pleased with it.
SALIDA, CAL., Feb. 8, i891. I received the dishes yesterday in good con-
dition. I am very well satisfied with them and should I wish anything in your line in E. My

Port Washington, n. y., Jan. 21, 1891. Received the Atias yesterday ail right. It i very useful and instructiv
I receive PiNE BLUFF, ARK., Jan. 24, 1891. Slnger Sering Machine, and it is A No. 1. My wife thinks it cannot he excelled. I would not take sis for it. It runs all right, and I am
very much pleased with it. NAT DUGGER.

Edinburgh, Ohro, Jan. 5, 1891.
I feel greatly pleased with this beautiful

$\mathrm{O}^{\mathrm{R} \text { we give this Set as a Premium to those who }}$ get up a Club of $\$ 20.00$ for our Teas, Spices and Extracts. We are Importers of Tea, Coffee and Crockery, and sell direct to Consumers.
We want YOU to send for our 120 -page Price and We want YOU to send for our 120 -page Price and
Premium List. It tells the whole story. Costs you othing. Will interest and pay

THE LONDON TEA COMPANY,

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 BRICK MACHINEBY WTLLE MACHINERY
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. Cows are all right in their place, but on your lawn or yourself and beautify (without con"Haling your lawn by using


We sell more Lawn Fencing than all other manufacturers combined because it is the HaNDSOMEST and best FENCE made, and Cheaper than wood Our "Steel Picket" Gates, Tre and Flower Guards, and Flexible Steel Wire Door Mats are unequalled A 40 page illustrated catalogue of Mention this paper.

## HARTMAN M'F'G CO.


received; it far surpasses my expectation. I
will frame It and place it hy the one I re-
ceived one year ago "Cbrist Before Pilate,"
ceived one year ago, "Cbrist Before Pilate."
prize them beyond limit. With many thank

## Norfolk, VA., Jan. 6, 1891. I received the two pictures in perfect orde

"Christ Before Pilate"and "Christon Calvary,
I have had them framed and they make
handsome pair. I appreciate them ver handsome pair. I appreciate then Perth Amboy, N. J., Jan. 7, 1891.
We received the pictures, "Christ Befor Piiate" and "Christ on Calvary" ali right, fo
which accept our thanks. I do not see how you can afford to $\qquad$
$\qquad$
SCotTsville, KAN., Jan. 5, 1891. 1 received the picture, "Christ ou
mps. Alice V. Ringer.
Ellicott City, Md., Jan. 11, 1891.
I received the beautiful picture, "Christ Be
fore Pilate," yesterday, and found it to be jus
as represented. I will do all that $I$ can to in
troduce your paper $\qquad$ lliam. A. Hill
I return my thanks for the two heantifu
plctures, "Christ Before Pilate" and "Chrision
I wouldn't give them up for ten times the
ell I think they wiii subscrihe.
Mrs. Frances Trucker.
I received your beautlful picture, "Christ on
Calvary," for which I am weli pleased. I als suhscription, and it gives me great pleasure to

## Mrs. C. A. Miller.

I received the Caro, Mich., Jan. 26. 1891.
or it if I could not get another. I am very
 We invite the strictest investigation. Send your
address on a postal card for further particulars.

## 



Smilts.
TWO PROFESSIONS.
ou ne'er can object to my arm around your And the reason you'll readily guess; 'm an editor, dear, and I alwa
On the "liberty of the press.'
'm a minister's daughter believing in texts, nd I'd make you remove your arm, were You were making waist places glad.
$-G$. E. Throop, in Life. "Oh, would that haud were miue!" he said, She not a tremor filled her heart

Because the hand he wished to own, was only just a royal.flush

DID NOT DISOBEY.

Viv
NMas, you hare disobeyed "Nour old grandfather" "Yes, you did. Have 5
not been in swimming?"
"Yes, "Ties, ma."

 ing, and I stoosk' I wouldn't go in swim${ }^{2}$ thernatitek, Nout our going in swimming," nothing very new.

WANTED THE DIRECTIONS.
Mrs. O'Rourke-"I wish yez would give me an order for some medicine, your riverence,
for little Jimmy here. He's been ailing for for little Ji
two wakes."
wo wakes
Father
Father Reilly-"I think a little soap and thing." Mrs. ORourke-"Would yez give it to him

## THE SMART OFFICE BOY

Distiuguished individual-"Possibly, sir, ou do not remember me. Years ago I was your office boy. One day you sent me out
with sloto buy stamps. I took that moner, with 810 to buy stamps. I took that n
invested it, and realized a cool $\$ 100,000$." Great merchant-"Well, I'll forgive you What do you rrant now?",
Distinguished individual-"I would like to
ARTLESS INNOCENCE.
Mother (gazing at her daughter's dressing cushion)-"Why, where did you get so many gentlemen's scarf pins?"
Daughter "I don't kuow myself. I find one and to sare me I can't imagine how they get there."

## he could bear it.

"The operation," said the surgeon gently to the man who had just met with an acciden to take an anæsthetic
"No," said the sufferer, "I think I can bea
Joseph Tews.
USES OF SOCIETY.
Naiden-"It seems to me society is useful only to people who want to get married. Matron-"You mistake, my dear. It is
equally useful to people who are married and equally useful to people Who are ma.
want to forget it.-New York Weekly.
AGAINST THE LAW.
Anxious youth-"Here's a letter I want for-

BEECHAMSS Wor it For BLLIOUS \& NERVOUS DIISORDERS
 Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurry, Blotches on the skin, Disturbed
Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, \&c.
 EECHALM'S PILLS TAKEN AS DIRECTED RESTORE FEMALES TO COMPLETE HEALTH.
For Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.,




## MCHICAN:=*=**VARUS <br> PATENTS <br> 

full line of all kinds of Harness and Vehicles at unapproachable low prices. They
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BOOK-KEPNGAT HOME:
Boontana am home
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Send address, on postal card, for any information
wanted ahout LANDS, HOTELS, ROUTES,
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etc., etc. Answered promptly.
L. Y. JENNESS,
SANFORD,
Go South, Young Man!

word of it. Write to them for their large,
illustrated catalogue, containing net cash prices and full description of all their

## "Nurray" Vehicles and Harness. <br> 

SURE SIG

## SHE WAS BUSY

## too many negatives.

an Dusen promptly folded her

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## silctions.

PREPARATIONS FOR sUMMER.
Want of forethought, to use a homely,
old English phrase, is is the bottom of more
than half the misfortunes with which
humanity is afflicted. Forethought is es-
pecially necessary in the household; the
good housewife is always prepared before-
hand to meet the changes of the season.
It is doubly necessary to be prepared for
warm weather, when houseworkers are
forced to work under the oppressive effect
of the heat. It is just as easy to plan the
household sewing so that all the summer
clothing and bedding is ready by the first
of June, leaving summer days free for the
succession of canning, preserving and gen-
eral country work of warm weather. The
spring moonths are free from many duties
that crowd the summer, and this is the
time to make all household and family
preparations for summer.
It it a wise plan, as soon as the house is
thoroughly eleaned, to putup wirescreens
at once in preparation for the ineritable
fly. All drapery about the windows, ox-
cept the sheerest kind, and all portieres,
should be dispensed with. Upholstered
fole furniture should be beaten, dusted and hintz. Whenever it is possible, remove carpets and use rugs for summer, or cover
the floor, if it is too rough to be stained rangement will sare carpets from the grit in the end. A good quality of seamless matting can be bought for $\$ 16$ a piece of
forty yards. It is not necessary to use rugs, but even a few bright, home-m
rugs are a great addition to any room. A large, comfortable lounge ought to be ner room. Light rattan or willow
urniture is to be preferred in the parlo carfs, mantel draperies, which make winter room look cosy and "furnished," cushions to chairs should be made so they il or gas stove may be supreme and prove an economy and comfort. With an iron
or brick oven for baking and a small store for laundry work, it is quite possible for which is a necessity in winter, unlighted all summer
June for summer, and the heavier winter bedding packed away, much inconven Always leave out one heavy blanket fo of weather, which occur so frequently in ways which a good houserwife will find to increase the comfort of her family and
guests during the heated term. This erself to become irritated in mind and han she can do in the heat of summer Like the lilies of the field, she will take Tribune.
To tie a shoe so it will stay: Tie a
simple knot. Then start to tie a bow-
knot, but before drawing down tight take
the last part of the bow made, putit over,
then under the knot, and pull down tight,
as you would finish a bow-knot. This
will untie as easily as a regular bow-knot,
but of itself will not come untied.

[^10]

Cash Paid. Terms, etc. "Visitor," Bluff Point,N.X.

## KEW CARD SAMPLES



## CARDS <br> CARDS FREE讔 <br> CARDS EREE <br> FREE Wwaw




WASHER MONEY Wabize MADE


## J. L. STACK \& CO, NALEWSRAREG



## HOUZ THEY DO SELL

 A
\$6
A DAY AND OUTFIT GREE


 AENTS WANTED-For GERERAL ShERMAN PER

PHOTO of your fiture Eugband or Wie FREEL


15 NOVELS,

| 999 SONES FREE I |  |
| :---: | :---: |
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|  |  |
|  |  |

## IF U

ANNIE ROONEYY





## S


SENT FREE! SENT FREE!
AGERTS WANTED
MEW CENSUS EDTIOM OF "ORTEAS FOR THE,
OLD COINS. I BUY
BEST


A GOLD MINE.
buy this 22 karat Pure Gold mingeading ny others

## CONSUMPTION.

 $\$ 15 \ldots$ WE WANT 1,000

FREE
Dr. Thompson's Eye-Water BOTTLED Electricity
CANCER
corine

DYSPEPSIA.

 PHLES QUICK RELIEF. Finalcure in 10 degs


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INFORMATION

RUPTURES CURED (inivi I CURE FITS!

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 To Anyone Sending 50 Cents for This Paper One Year.The Choice of ANY THREE of the following Books will be Civen to Any Person Sending 50 Cents for One Year's Subscription to This Paper, within 15 Days from Date of this issue.
ANY EICHT of the Books, together with this Paper One Year, will be mailed to Any Person Sending \$1, within 15 Days.


It is said that the United States Postmaster-General paid s125,000.00 for Munkacss's painting, "Christ
on Calvary," that he might place it alongside of the masterpiece, "Christ Before Pilate," for which he on Calvary," that he might place it alongside of the masterpiece, "Christ Before Pilate," for which he
had previously paid s120,000.00. had preriously paid $\$ 120.000 .00$.
The matchless excellence of our The matchless excellence of our reproduction of "Christ Before Pilate," and its truthful likeness to
the origiual painting acreeably surprised those who secured copies, and the demand has been unpre-
cedented. Thousands of letters of approbation were received, many of the trriters expressing a that we should also reproduce the great companiou piece, "Clirist on Calvary." Although a compliance With these requests iuvolved an expenditure of thousands of dollars, a corps of experienced artists complish the very best results possible, insuring a picture equal to that of "Christ Before Pilate" as a
The princely sums paid for the original paintings are mighty tributes to the wonderful genius of Nunkacss, the born artist, aud emphasize the wonderful triumph achieved in placing an artistic and magnificent oleographic reproduction within the reach of all classes.

EQUHL in SIZE and ARTISTIC MERIT to PICTURES SOLD in STORES for $\$ 10.00$ EACH REMEMBER $\begin{aligned} & \text { A copy of this Picture is given } \\ & \text { free to anyone sending } 50 \text { cents for }\end{aligned}$
$\qquad$ paper, and the new subscriber will also he entitled a choice of one of the Free Gift Books offered Re WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION me WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION o will refuud the money to anyone who is in the
least dissatisfied, if the picture is returned in good order.
The Picture, "Chilist before pilate," is yremium No. 100, and "Christ on SIZE OF PICTURE WE SEND, 21 by 28 INCHES. Caltary" is Premium No. 210. Order by the Numbers.

[^11]
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To Anyone Sending Only 50 Cents for this Paper One Year.

## \$2.00for \$1. <br> The Peerless Atlas of the World, The Modern Cook Book, And this Paper One Year, All for\$1.

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320 Pages, Over 1200 Recipes, and Hundreds of Illustrations. The recipes are the choicest selections from 20,000 that were
received from practical house-wives Siving in all parts of
the United States, to which were added hundreds of the uewest, best and most practical recipes of this progressive
age, allof it set in new and large type, and the whole book
haudsomely illustrated.
it has a beautiful illuminated coyer

## And ls an elegant and admi rabl ipes for practical, every-day yse.

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