
owiog Clover In the Fall. Probably nine-tenths of the farmers
in the United States sow their clover seed in the spring, without being able
to give any better reason for doing so th give any better reason for doing so their fathers before them o naving
never done otherwise, they do not seem
to be aware that in all that distriet of to be aware that in all that distriet o Southern States cover sown in the fal
will, in nine cases out of ten, succee wurch better than if sown in the spring,
mere reason of it being that, as clover ie the reason of it being that, as clover it start it gets when sown in the fall
enabling it to become so well rooted as to endure the severest cold of wniter
without detriment. It is not the frosts of winter so much as the hot suns of
midsummer that it is to be feared. But What, asks one, is the advantage of sow
ng in the fall? Why, just this : ng in the fall? Why, just this:
man can then devote the greater portion of his farm to wheat exclusively, with yield, the clover making sufficien
growth by the coming fall to be furned under, and thus not only supply the and which, with the addition of the
mineral matter usualiy found in all com. mercial manures, would insure its increased production-but the clover hav-
ing already gove to seed, would, in all farm is once brought to that degree o fertility when its productiveress can be
maintained without the aid of commercial manure, clover will be found to be farmer can use, and vertich, with the addition of the resources of the farm indefinitely without the aid of commer Try the experiment, then, brother
farmers, of sowing your cloverseed in he fall at the time of sowing your wheat, risk of sowing ally your cloverseed at tha wheat fields which yon intend for clover, the other portions of the field the ensuhowever, that the earlier the wheat is sown the better for the fall-sown clover
Of course the clover must be sown drilling in the wheat.

Pork-Rinistiag.
Many farmers make pork-raising a
considerable part of their business with out being able to give a more satisfac
ory reason for it than that their neigh cory reason for it than that their neigh
bors do so and make money by it. They
do not teem to consider that ali farm are not equally adapted to the busines at one. half the foostit porn on onthers. On bottom lande, where corn can be raised
without much detriment to the soil, pork can be raised at a profit, but on
hilly lands the damage to the soil is often much greater than the profit on
the pork. Then, again, to nake cheap
pork the hogs mant be kept in thriving pork the hogs must be kept in thriving
condition from the time they are pigall the time, for that would run away
with the profits. ${ }^{\text {NHe }}$ first six months of a pis's life shouid be devoted to the
growth of bone and muscle, for which purpose they should be fed literally, continually fat. The hog is naturally cheaper pork by being raised partly on a pound of pork be made cheapor on if in the fact that a hog, after a summe ${ }^{-}$ ing on clover, is in a batter condition
to assimilate grain food than when fed heaper, months oli, than from hogs that have to twenty munths old-the former being pounds (heavy enough for any use) -
besides saving the cost of wintering, as well as getting the ase of the money s
much the sooner. Another considerable item of expense
in raising hogs-and one that is rarely ever noticed- is the extra amount o
fence required. This is often so great liable to be wasbed away when turne in corn, enough hogs only should be and they to be kept in pens with the ex ception of a few for breeders-it being
found mueh better that brood-sowe with aocess to the soil at all times. will be very apt to disappoint you a deprived of the neceessary exereise o
following their mother, as soon as the are able, are more or less liable to be
affected, by lung disease. The man,
then, whose land particularly adapled to raising and not shonld have a lot near the barn for his
sown aud pigs to ran in, and thas save keeping up a pig-tight fence on the rest O

Excise Oommissiticated Jap. Excise Commissioner Willian P. Mit
chell and a few friends with th.
iies are I. Among the boegether at Bath, $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}$ Japanese student. He is a neat, bright, good-natured young man, and
appears anxious to learn the ways of Americans,
Mr. Mitehell and friends have been playing trieks on him. Not long sgo
they got ripa game of baseball. They
eppt the "Jap," as they call him, at the kept the "Jap," as they eall him, at th
bat by refuing or puposely fiviling to
catch him out, and he ran around th bases all the afternow. Next day the to remain in bed. When he reapoung owls in a nest, and discorered On Monday morning the Jap, while at rowing, came upon a multitude of
fish of all izes and varietioes floundering in the water. They showed their fins, space. The Jap thought he had struck a iish boraizas, and he resolved to keep
his "find" ${ }^{\text {a }}$ seeret. That afternoon
M. Mite Mr. Mitekell and a number of the talking about fikining. The Jap said
that it was ervel and Japan with hook, line and bait. "In he exclaimed in good Engithor our hands All his hearers, with the exception of Alderman ssid that he kad read abcert Japanese diving into the water, and chasing and
catching fish jast as fish-hawks
do. "I will show you," ejaculated the Jap, how to catch fish withont hooks,
and he got into a boat, and rowed out about two hundred yards. He pitched
the anchor over, and pulled off his to lie down in the boat while he peeped carefully over the sides. Every now
and then he would plunge his right hand into the water, and would haul up "Look at him!" yelled Mr. Mitehell. thumder!
The Jap continued yanking up the
fish for over half an hour, much to the mazement of the other bcarders When he rowed in the boes
about fifty fish of all kinds.
"That's the way we eateh fish in
Japan," he remarked, as he palled the boat on shore. had nothing to say, and
Mr. Mitehell had
Alderman Strack ssid that the Jap must have mesmerized the fish as they Twam by. evening the boarders were on the balcony of the house listening to the path gate was vioiently thrown open, and a big Irishman in a blue
shirt swaggered up man wanted to
know, "Who in - had been robbing his fish pound?"
"Do you suppose," he yelled, "that I "Do you suppose," he yelled, "thati
cateh fish and put them in pound to
furnish this 'ere shebang with? If you Now Yorkers want fresh fish go and catec 'em, or eise pay for 'em. Who
robbed my pound, that's what I'm after
snowin' ? The Jap was pointed out, and he paid or his spoils very meelly.
"You see," explained Mitchell, " be didn't know that the fish were yourshe tho
them."
别
How a Rebel Major Got His Pardon. A few days after the war had been
deelared at an end Major Drewry went to Washington, and, withont the nsual ceremony of rending in his name, lest made his way into the presence of "Mr. Secretary," said he, "I want
y pardon as soon as poesible. I've my pardon as soon as poesible. I're, want to go home and go to work I'se want to go home and go to work. 'ree
got hundreds of acres of land that have
been lying fallow for the last four years, and I want to get seed into every
ich of it this spring ; so Ill thas-k you to give me my pardon, and let me
He talked so fast that Mr. Stanton
couldn't get in a word ; but, being amused gand rather pleased by Major Mat Mand
Drewry's bluff manner, he asked at last: pardon, sir ${ }^{\text {On }}$ grounds do you expect to ou how to build a navy. Yon sent your fleet of old wooden ships up, to
Drewry's Bluffs, and we knoeked 'em all to pieces and showed knoek, sir, that
yond And then you went to work, and got a avy that was worth something; and
it's on the ground that my men proved your needs to you that I want a The Secretary laughed, and told the
honest rebel to aall next day, as he Would like to talk farther Wisth him and in return gave Mry Stanton a great the South and itt prospects, Ho went ack to his pleaseant home on the g, prosperous citizen.

In the Times, of Philadelphia, we ob-
erve: Mr. John McGrath, 1236 Ohri. inn street, was curred by St. Jacobs Oil
God is a sare paymaster. He may not
pay at the end of the week, month or pay at the end of the week, month or
year; but I charge you remember he
paya in the end

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