AGRICULTURAL.

Storing Polatoes. To store polatoes properly we have to guard against heating, for although the potato will not absolutely ferment by heat as so much vegetable matter will, a heap becomes warm enough to excite any germ-fungus there may be in the tuber, and this exhalation may be sufficient to cause a decay, which can be communicated to roots in which no symptom of rot exists. Moisture is favorable to heating, and hence it is favorable to heating, and hence it is best to have the potato thoroughly dry before storing, if any considerable quantity is to be put away in bulk. Thus, if they are spread on a barn floor or other cool place out of the sun, be-fore putting into the root cellar, they will be proof against rotting When potatoes are perfectly healthy, there is not so much necessity for this care in drying. Hundreds of bushels are often taken at once from the field to the celdrying. Hundreds of bushels are orten taken at once from the field to the cel-lar without any damage whatever resulting, and it is only in view of the possibility of rot that we think it advisable to take the extra precaution in drying. It is well to note that a cool shed is best to dry them in, as the tubers will otherwise absorb more heat than when they come out of the ground, and this is what we try to avoid. There is one disadvantage in drying potatoes in this way, which is alway-more or less connected with dry cellars, amelie the great loss from shrinkage

namely, the great loss from shrinkage which results. In an average dry cellar there is often as much as a loss of 20 per cent. in bulk from shrinkage. Thus, 100 bushels stored away in a loss but this thin is inter all circles had cellar there is often as much as a loss of 20 per cent, in bulk from shrinkage. Thus, 100 bushels stored away in a place like this in winter will give but 80 when taken out for sale in the spring. This is often as much and sometimes more than the advance in spring over fall prices, and is an argu-ment often used to induce growers to sell their crops as soon as taken up, instead of keeping them for the spring rise. But this loss can be wholly avoided, and the roots kept in excellent condition by carefully storing in the open ground. A dry place is to be selected, where the water can run easily away, and the postates laid up in long narrow ridges, say about four feet wide, and as long as the quantity to be protected demands. After the whole has been collected together, a thin layer of straw, only thick enough to keep the earth from falling in among the potates, is to be put along the sides and over the tubers, and a thin layer of soil, just enough to keep the straw in place, is thrown over. It is best not to throw more earth than this over at first, as the natural heat of the potatoes will accumulate, while it is the object to let it pass rapidly away. over at first, as the natural heat of the potatoes will accumulate, while it is the object to let it pass rapidly away. As soon as there is danger of frost, then the potatoes should be covered thickly with soil, as the frost is certain to penetrate. In this way the potatoes are preserved at a temperature but little above the freezing point, and thus guarded against heating much, and at the same time there is little loss from evaporation—a great point gained when the bushel measure is brought out in the spring. out in the spring.

Blooded Cattle

The Bureau of Statistics publishes the following statement of the number of full-blooded cattle in the Province of Ontaria, Canada, for the month of August, 1882: Durham, 18,119 head; Devon, 1,440

Durham, 18, 119 head; Deron, 1,440; Hereford, 834: Aberdeen Poll, 280; Galloway, 1,177; Ayrshire, 4,487. The popularity of the different breeds is manifested by the number of each. These reports are very useful and in-structive, as by their extensive publica-tion abroad, buyers from a distance are attracted to the Province, and a good business is thereby promoted. If simi-lar statistics could be published in re-gard to the blooded cattle in each county in Kentucky, it would be not anty in Kentucky, it would be not ily interesting, but quite useful in nly only interesting, but quite useful in indicating to our own people the status of their herds, and also in showing to persons from other States what there was for sale here, and where to buy it to the best advantage. Even among our-selves, enterprising men find out the deficiencies in regard to blooded stock in this county or that, and gather up bunches of good cattle in the well-stocked counties to ship to these needy counties for sale. By these operations, the good cattle are spread throughout the State, to the great advantage of all parties interested. The greatest risk is incurred by the shipper who buys the State, to the great advantage of all parties interested. The greatest risk is incurred by the shipper who bays Shorthorns, for instance, where they are well known and highly valued, and takes them to a neighborhood where the people have never tried them, and, of course, cannot appreciate them as much as they deserve. The enterpris-ing shipper under these circumstances is a public benefactor, for he takes to their very doors the particular kind of stock most needed to improve the qual ity and value of all the cattle in that vicinity; and in doing this he does for the people what they have not had sufficient energy to do for themselves. Therefore, all these shipments of fine blooded cattle and sheep from one part of the State for sale in another should be encouraged as a public benefit, and be encouraged as a public benefit, and at every sale there should be a general turnout and active bidding at good prices to recompense these dealers and save them from loss.—[Farming World.

Frogs for the Feast. Frogs are most plentiful about the months of June and July. Then, as the colder weather comes, they bury them--selves in the mud, and lie dormant through the winter. The largest sup-ply in early summer comes from League Island, in the Delaware river, very near Philadelphia. After July the frogs are caught and shipped from Canada. The town of Perth, Ontario, has the most important trade, and derives quite a handsome revenue from the shipment of the frogs to New York and Chicago. There is no distinguish-able difference between the Pennsyl-vania and Canadian breeds—the frogs being nearly of the same size and appearance. The Southern catch is considered the most profitable, because it reaches the market at the opening of the season, and furnishes a new deli-cacy. In the course of the season New York Frogs for the Feast.

In the course of the season New York In the course of the season New York receives from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per day. The price averages about 50 cents per pound; but, as the supply dimin-ishes, it reaches the retail prices of 60 and 75 cents In the summer of this year Canadian frogs sold for 25 cents. It is noticeable that the frogs are becoming scarcer avery war. The conbecoming scarcer every year. The con-sumption of them as an edible is rap-idly increasing, and I have no doubt but that in a few years they will not be purchasable. A number of persons have tried to cultivate them, but as yet no one has found food for the young fry. If a number are placed together in a tank they will inevitably starve, in and we can do nothing at all to save them.

and we can do nothing at all to save them. The manner in which a frog is caught is, perhaps, the most peculiar part of any frog story. They are cap-tured by the small boy, who, with a pole, hook and piece of red flannel, does the desperate deed. The flannel is lowered into the water over the head of the frog, and he becomes entranced, as it were, by the slowly-descending piece of color. As he remains motion-less, the hook is dropped beneath his mouth, and, by a rapid movement, the boy lifts his pole and lands the frog. After they are caught they are skinned, and are relieved of their hind legs. These are packed in boxes, and are shipped to various parts of the coun-try. There are more frogs consumed in this city than in entire France.-[N. Y. Times. Y. Times

Moral Wet Blankets.

Moral Wet Blankets. On the principle, I suppose, that every man exerts a certain influence over his fellows, the people who throw cold water over everything seem to dampen every one else's enjoyment. Their chief happiness consists in mak-ing somebody else anxious and fore-boding. They are birds of evil omen, always expecting something dreadful is coming. They look for the cholera next year. The small-pox is on the increase. Everybody, almost, is liable to paralysis. They like to read the statistics of death and disease. They like to attend funerals. They frequent cemeteries. They are fond of talking over signs of death and ill luck. The crops are sure to fail this year, they invariably say. Potatoes will rot, and the wheat will be smutty. Epizootic will rage, colds will flourish, and colds generally end in consumption, they say they have observed. The banks are all going to break, and there will be a regular bank. they have observed. The banks are all going to break. and there will be a regular panic. The man who likes to throw cold water will stop you in the streets and inquire after your health, and he will tell you that you look just as his friend Simpson did, and Simpson died of apoplexy when he was just about your age—ill only three hours, and left an inconsolable wife and eight children. He says you look bllious, and remarks that his mother had just such a complexion a few days before such a complexion a few days before she was taken down with typhoid fever. she was taken down with typhoid fever. If you contemplate going on an exour-sion into the country, he is sure it is going to rain—he never knew clouds like those in the South to fail of bring-ing wet weather. If you are going to ride, he will tell you that the roads are in a frightful condition, and the mud up to your ankles. If you have any particular friends, and happen to speak in their favor, he will roll up his eyes in pious distress, and sigh, and say if you only knew what he knows; and then he sighs again, and says. "Well, we are all poor oreatures!" And when you misst on being told what he knows he sighs louder and more dismally than before, and says that it is against his

Literary Circles.

As the long winter evenings approach, reading clubs should be organized in every neighborhood where there are reading people; and that means every-where. "I am a farmer's wife," writes a lady, "and for years have belonged to a literary circle of which the members near here a meeting for we live miles lady, "and for years have belonged to a literary circle of which the members never have a meeting, for we live miles apar, and many of us do not see each other once a year; others do not meet once in five years; yet we always under-stand each other, for our common metto is: 'When you have anything good to read, pass it around.' That we may always be sure of something new, one takes the 'Century,' another the 'Ec-lectic,' another 'Harper's,' and another 'Popular Science Monthly,' and we all exchange, not only the magazines, but whatever books that may happen to come to us. Some of the books are of but transient interest or worth, but we let them go, indifferent as to their re-turn; but they are sometimes standard works of permanent value that will be meful for future reference, and for such the pass-word, "Take good care of this,' always insures its safe return. Thus you see that although we have 'retired to a farm in pursuit of health and hanpiness." see that although we have 'retired to a farm in pursuit of health and happiness,' we still have our connections with the outside world, and may yet make our own the best thoughts of the best minds."

Cairo accupies an arca of between three and four square miles, and con-tains at the present day not less than 400,000 inhabitants. The Citadel affords pleasant as well as historic and digni-fied quarters to the victors of Tel-el-Kebir. Even in the hottest part of the year it is cool among the alataster columns and upon the marbled courts and galleries of the Mehemet Ali Mosque which is the chapel of the fortress.

The Enquirer of Cincinnati says: Hon. P. T. Barnum strongly indorses St. Jacobs Oil for pain. His combina-tion and artists all use it.

An Indiana lover who didn't come to the wedding on time was given a run of a mile and a half by his future motherin-law and a shotgun.

Judge W. T. Filley, of Pittsfield, this State, was cured of severe rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.—Springfield (Mass) Republican.

Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, at an expense of \$25,000 a year, supports thirty-three kindergartens.

25 Cents Will Buy a Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases, Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sont post-paid by Baltimore Newspaper Union, 28 to 32 N. Holliday St., Baltimore, Md.

Mother Shipton's prophecy is about 40 years old. Every prophecy has been fulfilled except the end of the world. Buy your Carbo line, a decdorized extract of petroleum, the great hair restorer, before the world comes to an end.

Lite-Long Relief. RIGHMOND, Va., Jan. 31, 1831. H. H. WARNER & Co.: Sirs-Your Safe K ney and Liver Cure has entirely cured me kidney difficulty that had been life-long. E. H. FEBGUSON.

Decine of Man. Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by 'Wells' Heath Re-newer." \$1. Druggists. Send for pamphlet to E. S. WELLS, Jorsey City, N. J:

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

RESCUED FROM DEATH. William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876, I was taken with nEREDING OF THE LUNGS, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and feeh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as bigs as half dollar. At one times report wont around that I was dead, I gave up hore, but a friend told me of DR. WHI-LIAM HALL'S BAISAM FOR THE LUNGS. I cot abottle, when to my surprise. I commenced to got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past.

B'S PAIN PANACEA cures pain in Man or t. For use externally or internally. He confers a double kindness on a poor man if he gives quickly.



How to Grow Cheerful

Hew to Grow Cheerfat. Disease is in a great many—perhaps the ma-fority—of instances, the underlying cause of mental depression. It will almost invariably be found, for instance, that hypochondriacs who have had any experience of such cases are aware that sufferers from diseases of the kid-neys and bladder are especially subject to fits of despondency. The sure way to overcome depression is to try a course of Hosetter's Stomach Bitters, a cheering cordial which is peculiarly antagonistic to the "blnes," as well as to the causes which produce them. This porduar and efficacious corrective of a di-stort be condition of the system remedies the mate condition of the system remedies the primary organs, purifies and enriches the biod, and restorts vigor to the body as well as elasticy to the mid.

The prudent man does not put his hand into the fire.

Young men or middle aged ones, suffering from nervous deblity and kindred weaknosses should send three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Dime Series of books. Address WonLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCI-ATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Is now in the hands of our printer, and will be ready for distribution during the months of November and December, 1882. The Al-manac for the coming year will be more use-ful and instructive than ever, and will be sont free to any address. Write for onc.

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The druggist who dispenses a great many drugs may become wealthy, but it is the one who dispenses with drugs that is healthy.

A Nebraska savings bank has opened a children's department, in which a deposit as small as one cent can be made.

beford, and says that it is against his periodic provided and the distribution of the anybody, or to make them feel unhap-py. In short, he never takes a cheer-ful view of anything or anybody.

ful view of anything or anybody. A Sweet Little Girl Burzlar. Mary Morris, a petite fourteen-year-odd girl, with a remarkably sweet face, which seemed to beam with childlike innocence, was sentenced by Judge Moran, at Chicago, to two years in the House of Correction, she having plead guilty to fourteen indictments for bur-glary and larceny. The Judge remarked that this was one of the most astounding cases of which he had ever heard, and that the sweet little darling was the most remarkable burglar of modern times. For the past two years she has plied her vocation, committing innu-merable daring burglaries by night, and well filling the house of her parents with dress goods, jewelry, diamonds and articles aggregating ten thousand dollars in value. A large part of the plunder had been disposed of, the rownene supplying the entire family's wants. Eight hundred indictments could have been found against her. The story of her crimes and escapades would fill a ponderous volume. Her mother, Helen Morris, was sentenced to three-and-a-half years to the penitentiary as an accessory.