

FARM AND GARDEN.

A Tidy Dooryard.

A tidy dooryard, if it is clean and bordered only by green grass smoothly cut with a lawn mower, is a certificate of respectability for the owner. And every farmer may have this without money and without price if he will only work for it. The front yard may be plowed and harrowed smoothly and sown with timothy or other grass and pay in the produce for the mower and the weekly mowing. The fresh young grass will keep a yard full of hens—if nothing more—contented and happy and busy laying eggs. Thus far only the neat yard will be a means of grace, so to speak, to the farmer, for it will lead him to further efforts at improvement. He will soon be seen bringing in shade trees and planting them in groups here and there and cutting out flower borders and beds, and his wife and daughters will catch the infection and be helping him with seeds and shrubs, and by and by that dooryard will be a pattern and an example to the neighbors, who will follow it, to the general improvement of the neighborhood. —New York Times.

Currents.

Fall is the time to set out new currant sprouts. E. P. Roe writes: Currants are but half appreciated by the world. People rush around in July in search of health. Let me recommend the currant cure. If any one is languid, depressed in spirits, inclined to headaches and generally "out of sorts," let him finish his breakfast daily for a month with a dish of freshly picked currants. He will soon almost doubt his own identity and may even think that he is becoming a good man. He will be more gallant to his wife, kinder to his children, friendlier to his neighbors, and more open handed to every good cause. Work will soon seem play, and play fun. In brief the truth of the ancient pun will be verified: "That the power to live a good life depends largely upon the liver." Out upon the nonsense of taking medicine and nostrums during the current season. Let it be taught at the theological seminaries that the currant is a "means of grace." It is a corrective, and that is what average humanity most needs. They are fast growers; every cutting of young wood six inches long will make a new plant in a single season. And they will thrive almost anywhere.

Wood Ashes.

Wood ashes contain, in a greater or less degree, all the more essential elements or substances which form the food of plants, except ammonia, or rather all those which are not abundantly supplied by the atmosphere. The most abundant of these are potash and earthy phosphates. The quantity of these, however, is very variable in the ashes of different plants. Those produced by beech wood contain about one-fifth part of phosphates, while those of oak yield scarcely any phosphates. The powerful effect of wood ashes in promoting the growth of clover of every kind is well known. In Germany often no other manure is used for grass lands, and by these they are kept in the highest state of productivity. Considering how indispensable they are to keep up the fertility of the soil, they should be taken as much care of as money, for they are certainly most valuable.

The following table contains a statement of the quantity of potash contained in some of the common trees and plants:

10,000 parts of	...	15
" "	" "	30
" "	" "	30
" "	" "	55
" "	" "	7
" "	" "	55
" "	" "	200

The ashes produced from the leaves of trees contain much more potash than those of the twigs and branches and those of the latter more than those of the trunk of the tree; while the ashes of the two latter contain the most phosphate and carbonate of lime. The quantity of potash in the leaves varies very much with the season of the year, being greatest in the spring and least in the autumn.

In some parts of England it is the practice to burn the stubble for the sake of the benefit afforded to the succeeding crop by the ashes, and it is a very common practice upon the Continent. Considering the value of straw for litter, this must be a practice of very doubtful wisdom; and where the stubble is not cut for litter, it must, when plowed down, ultimately afford to the land all that the ashes contain, and something more. —Cultivator.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Feed fallen fruit to the pigs and destroy insect eggs.

The compost heap, if properly constructed and protected, is the farmer's bonanza.

There appears to be an increase of swine in the Territories and on the Pacific coast.

The returns of the number of hogs for fattening indicate about six per cent. reduction in numbers.

Keep a barrel of lye convenient, and into it drop all refuse bones. By and by you will have an excellent fertilizer.

D. G. Briggs, of Maine, prefers, of his experience in the matter, a silo built of wood to one built of stone or cement.

Fresh air-laked lime thrown about in the vicinity of pig-sties and other places likely to emit disagreeable odors, will pay for the trouble.

Soft-wooded plants should be placed nearest the light in the window garden, and the hard or smooth-leaved plants occupy the background.

The American Cultivator tells its readers to save all the feathers from chickens and other fowls. Use the best for pillows, etc., and put the others, which are rich in ammonia, in the manure heap.

On many farms the pigs must be kept in close pens all the summer. Such pigs should have green food delivered to them daily. Of course some grain is needed in addition to the green food. Milk is also good.

J. A. Price, Scranton, Penn., advises the employment of coal waste, reduced to fine dust, in agriculture. He says that the application of this coal powder to land darkens the soil, produces porosity and stimulates plant life.

Cut out old raspberry canes immediately after fruiting. The raspberry plant loves shelter and coolness. The young canes should be fully shaded by luxuri-

ant leaves, hence their natural sprawling condition is the best during the hot season.

Most amateur florists use too large pots for their plants. Geraniums, heliotropes and many other kinds bloom better when somewhat pot-bound. When large pots are given them they make a great growth of branches and give fewer flowers.

Turn the plants in the windows around occasionally, so that all sides may have an equal share of the light and sun. Plants naturally grow toward the light, and if not turned soon acquire that bent, lean-to appearance so often seen with plants in the window.

Dr. Jabez Fisher tells in the *Rural New Yorker* that animal manure makes strong grape vines, but not much fruit, and tend to induce rot and mildew. On the other hand, potash and superphosphate have quite the opposite effect, producing a large amount of fruit of superior quality.

The ficus elastica is a plant exceedingly well adapted to window culture, because of its thick leaves of leathery texture, which resist the dry air and dust. They can be cleaned easily by wiping them with a sponge or cloth. One such plant will grow in a worth a dozen inferior plants.

The damage of causing potatoes to rot by large applications of fresh manure is largely obviated by drawing it on the land intended for potatoes the fall before. The manure is also distributed through the soil, so that the same quantity does more good than would its application in the spring.

If signs of rain are numerous farmers are always in a hurry to get seed in the ground, so that rains may bring it up. But a heavy rain always forms a crust over land with any clay in it, and it is always better to defer sowing until after it has fallen, even if two or three days' waiting is required to get the land in tillable condition. On no account should wheat be sown while the soil is hot and dry. Wait for rain, even if the waiting delays seeding one or two weeks beyond the accustomed time.

If one wants a perpetual bloomer and something which will make a brilliant show, and isn't very particular about delicacy, he can scarcely do better than to try the double petunias. Our florists send out some quite as double as roses, in all shades of magenta and crimson, and most are bloated and striped with white, and some have elegantly fringed edges which give them a fantastic appearance. The double kinds are not as vigorous growers as the single ones, nor as profuse bloomers, but they require no more care, and will be favorites with those who do not like "particular" plants.

Fewer improvements have been made in harvesting and husking corn than in any other farm operations. It may be because fewer are possible. In the old-fashioned way each stalk is taken in the hand, and not lifted. This makes slow work, but not hard, except on the hands. If we put stalks separately through any kind of a machine and do it rapidly, it makes harder work still. Probably the improvement most needed is in the corn itself. Some of the Dent varieties of corn open their husks so as to lessen the labor of husking. This tendency may be increased by proper selection of seed. Cultivated corn does not require closely fitting husks as a protection, as wild corn might do.

On many subjects the expression of very positive views is generally in inverse proportion to knowledge. This is especially true in discussing the comparative hardness of fruits. Men who know that a certain variety supposed to be iron-clad is really tender, because it was killed on their grounds, while less hardy varieties escaped, should explain the relative positions of the trees. Often a difference of a few feet, giving one tree the benefit of a sheltering bank of snow, will save it, while a supposed hardy variety, not having this advantage, will be killed. Not even an oak can escape winter killing if exposed in a place where the frost extends down to the lowest roots.

Squirrel Pie

Three young men of Charleston, Mo., kill twelve dozen squirrels in one day.

A large gray squirrel was captured while swimming across the Patuxent river in Maryland. This is said to be the first squirrel ever seen swimming across a broad body of water.

A trackman on the Grand Trunk railway says an immense drove of squirrels crossed the tracks at Petrolia, Canada, completely blocking them. A hand-car which ran into the drove killed sixty-four.

Richard Chaney, of Denton, Md., shot a squirrel in the woods and threw it across his shoulder. Samuel Anderson, another sportsman, approached Chaney from behind, and, seeing the squirrel's bushy tail, thought the animal was sitting on a stump. He fired his gun and shot Chaney in the neck.

A pet squirrel was taken sick and its teeth grew so long that it could not gnaw. It was taken to a dentist, who ground the teeth down to their proper length. During the operation the squirrel kicked like a mule, and its shrieks caused people to run up the street to find out what was the matter.

A pet squirrel in Scranton, greatly irritated a nut-seller by stealing nuts from his stand at every opportunity. After the thief had continued a number of days the victim complained to the squirrel's master. It was then discovered that the little thief had stored fourteen quarts of nuts in his master's cellar. The nuts were returned to their owner and the squirrel was put in close confinement.

Starvation in a Great City.

"Thirty-seven is the number of deaths reported in London for the year 1885 due to starvation or privation," says *The St. James's Gazette*. "It is lamentable, and yet the wonder, perhaps, is that in such a city in such times the return is so small. The victims were of all ages and trades, and included bookkeepers, fish hawkers, chimney sweeps, infants and a parish beadle. It is to be feared that the return is incomplete. Doubtless 'starvation or privation' caused all these thirty-seven deaths; but as certain is it that they were responsible for a great many more. It is difficult to say when a death in the cellars of the East End is not due more or less to starvation. Privation is even a wider term."

A NEW VIEW OF CONSUMPTION.

And One which Appeals to Common Sense. Many Curable Cases.

(Medical Editor.) "Many persons die of Consumption who could easily be cured," says Dr. S. S. Clark, of Watertown, N. Y. "If they would go at it right, I have a new view of the disease. Consumption is not always of lung origin."

"How so? What is it then?" "Many cases of consumption are secondary. The disease itself prevails everywhere, but the best practitioners refuse to attribute it entirely to inheritance or the weather. If a person lives in the most favorable climate in the world and has any tendency to lung weakness, if certain conditions exist in the system, that climate, however favorable, will not prevent development of the disease. The disorder in such cases is only a secondary symptom in the lungs of some other ailment, and can never be cured until approached through its source."

"Yes, doctor; but what is the method of approach?" "If you dip your finger in acid you burn it; do you not?"

"Yes."

"If you wash this burnt finger every second with the acid, what is the result?"

"Why, constant inflammation, festering and eventual destruction of the finger." "Precisely! Now then for my method, which commends itself to the reason and judgment of every skillful practitioner. You know certain acids are developed in the body. Well, if the system is all right these acids are neutralized or utilized and carried out. If the system is run down by excesses, anxiety, continual exposure or overwork, these acids accumulate in the blood. If there is any natural weakness in the lungs, this acid attacks it, having a natural affinity for it, and if the acid is not neutralized or passed out of the system, it burns, ulcerates and finally destroys the lung. Is this clear?"

"Exactly! But how do you prevent the accumulation of these acids in the system?" "Irregularities of the liver and kidneys create this excess of acid and the supply can be cut off only by correcting the wrong action of these organs. The kidneys alone should carry out in quantity, in solution, enough of this acid daily, which, if left in the blood, would kill for men. When the stomach, the liver and the kidneys are all conspiring to increase the acid, the wonder is that weak lungs resist death as long as they do!"

"But you have not told us how you would treat such cases?"

"No, but I will. The lungs are only diseased as an effect of this acid or kidney poison in the blood. After having exhausted all authorized remedies to correct this acid condition, I was compelled, in justice to my patients, to use Warner's safe cure, though a proprietary remedy, it is now common to see, by leading physicians, by Presidents of State Boards of Health and by insurance physicians, as a scientific and the only specific for those great organs in which over ninety per cent. of diseases originate or are sustained."

"Is this form of treatment successful?" "It is wonderfully so, and for that reason I am only too willing that you should announce it to the world of consumptives."

Note by the Publishers:—We have received the above interview from H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y., with the request that we publish it for the good of suffering people. In a foot note to their letter they say:

"The experience of Dr. Clark is not strange to us. In our correspondence we have found that many thousands of people are suffering from what they think is Consumption, whereas the real difficulty is with the liver and kidneys, proven by the fact that when these organs are restored to health by the use of Warner's safe cure, the consumption disappears, and so does uræmic or kidney poisoning, which causes so many symptoms of diseases that the human system is subject to. The same may be said of rheumatism, caused by an acid condition of the system. We insist upon what we always have claimed, if you remove the cause, the system will soon perfect the work already begun. Mrs. Rev. Dr. Theodore Wolf, of Gettysburg, Pa., wife of the editor of the *Lutheran Quarterly*, said her friends thought her 'far gone with Consumption,' but after a thorough treatment with Warner's safe cure, she says: 'I am perfectly well.' We can cite thousands of such cases, but one is enough. If you publish the above article, kindly send us a marked copy."

We gladly give place to the article, for if we can in any way stay the ravages of Consumption, which carries away so many millions yearly, it is our bounden duty so to do. —P. M.

Origin of "Boots and Saddles."

Three or four years ago I accidentally learned while at some French maneuvers that the cavalry trumpet sound called "boots and saddles" had not, as was supposed, any connection whatever with boots. The true origin of the sentence is the old Norman expression, "*outes la selle*" (i. e., "put on the saddle"), from "Butter"—to put on, affix. Equally by accident, at the German maneuvers just finished I have ascertained the origin of our word of command, "Double march." We have in military matters copied much from the Germans, especially during the life of Frederick the Great, toward the close of whose reign our drill began to assume substance and uniformity. Well, to this day, when a German officer wishes his men to proceed at a run he calls out: "March, march!" The two words being uttered quickly. Thus, "Double march" is a most literal translation of an old-established German word of command. —London Times.

A Faux Pas.

The bashful youth had gained a place At last close up beside her: A smile lit up the fair girl's face As blushing he eyed her.

Timid, he knew not what to say, But, with an effort, faltered: "How beautiful you'll be, Miss May, When you're grown up and altered!" —George Birdsney, in *Tid-Bits*.

Can Imagination Kill It?

In discussing the death of a young woman at Hackney, England, under circumstances in which a certain insect powder largely figured, the *London Lancet* says:

As the powder appears, by Dr. Tidy's experiment, to be perfectly harmless, the suggestion is not unnaturally made that the deceased, who was possibly of an hysterical, highly-imaginative turn of mind, took the powder in the full belief that by its means her death might be accomplished. The writer of this article in our contemporary, we think wrongly, brings forward two remarkable instances of what may be regarded as practical jokes with melancholy terminations. In the case of the convict delivered up to the scientist, for the purpose of a psychological experiment (then an untried experiment), the man was strapped to a table and blindfolded, ostensibly to be led to death; a siphon containing water was placed near his head and the fluid was allowed to trickle audibly into the vessel below it, at the same time that a trifling scratch with a needle was inflicted on the carotid neck; it is said that death occurred at the end of six minutes; fear must have played no inconsiderable share in the fatal result, and we do not know whether all the vital organs were in a sound condition, though they were presumably so.

The old story of the case of a college porter is also one in point. The student entrapped him into a room at night, a mock inquiry was held, and the punishment of death by decapitation decreed for his want of consideration to the students. It is a small wonder that, under the dominion of fear and belief in the earnestness of his tormentors, the sign of an ax and block, with subsequent blindfolding and necessary execution, a smart rap with a wet towel on the back of his neck should have been followed by the picking up of a corpse.

Mr. Arthur Shurtleff, Parker, Dakota, writes that he suffered for two years with a lame knee, which was entirely cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. He considers it a most wonderful remedy. It conquers pain.

An old head—the head of navigation.

Mr. L. D. Vinson, Cashier D. & I. R. R., has tried and endorses Red Star Gout Cure.

Senator Butler has written a letter to Hon. W. A. Courtenay, dated Holborn, London, September 28, in which he expresses profound sympathy for the people of Charleston, and enclosed a check for \$30 to be used for their benefit.

Fortune's Favorites

are those who court fortune—those who are always looking out for and investigating the opportunities that are offered. Send your address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and they will mail you free, full particulars about work that you can do, while living at home, wherever you are located, and earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards. Capital not required. You are started free. Both sexes. All ages. Some have earned over \$50 in a single day. All is new.

The man who feels certain that he will not succeed is seldom mistaken.

One of every five men has some form of Heart Disease and is in constant danger of sudden death. Dr. Kilmer's OCEAN-WEED HEART REMEDY regulates, corrects and cures. Price \$1.00—6 bottles \$5.00.

Wonder if the sea serpent could swallow all the stories that are told about him.

400,000 Subscribers.

If we gave a column to the *Youth's Companion* Announcement, we could scarcely enumerate the attractions it promises to its young volume. We are not surprised that the *Companion* provides something of interest for every member of the family. The *Companion* is published weekly, and fully illustrated. Its subscription price is \$1.75 a year, which, if sent now, will pay for the paper for January, 1887.

DR. KILMER'S

REMEDY!

A Corrector, Regulator, Nerve-Rest. "The Heart is the Seat of Life."

One of every five men has some form of Heart Disease and is in constant danger of sudden death. Dr. Kilmer's OCEAN-WEED HEART REMEDY regulates, corrects and cures. Price \$1.00—6 bottles \$5.00.

SYMPTOMS AND DISEASE. For which this Remedy should be taken: Heart-pains, Palpitation, Heart-drops, Skip-Beats, Throbbing, Spasms (Pits), Numbness, Purple-Lips, Poor-blood, Shaky-Nerves, Syncope, Faint-spells, Hot-flashes, Paralysis, Heart-sympathetic, Rush of Blood to the Head, Feble-circulation, Labored-breathing, Heart-enlargement, Nervous-prostration, Heart-rheumatism, Neuralgia and Valvular Disease. One Machine will not cure all kinds of Diseases.

THIS REMEDY IS A SPECIFIC. It Prevents Paley, Shock, Sudden Death.

Every ingredient is from vegetable products which grow in sight of every unfortunate sufferer. It contains no Morphine, Opium or injurious drugs.

Get Your Free Copy of Impure Blood can escape its Purifying Influence. PRICE \$1.00—6 bottles \$5.00.

Prepared at Dr. Kilmer's Dispensary, Binghamton, N. Y., U. S. A. Let us know promptly by mail. Invalids' Guide to Health (Sent Free). SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A superior hair dressing. Always safe and beneficial to use. Hall's Hair Renewer. The dangers of crump may be averted by using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

What is it that a man with two eyes cannot see with one? Tother eye.

A Case Not Beyond Help.

Dr. M. H. Hinsdale, Kewanee, Ill., advises us of a remarkable cure of Consumption. He says: "A neighbor's wife was attacked with violent lung disease, and pronounced beyond help from Quick Consume. As a last resort the family was persuaded to try Dr. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS. To the astonishment of all, by the time she had used one half dozen bottles she was about the house doing her own work. I saw her at her worst, and had no idea she could recover."

A pair of slippers—an eloping couple. Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Bro's Cure for Consumption.

ELY'S CATARRH

CREAM BALM

It is wonderful how quick Ely's Cream Balm has helped and cured me. I suffered from acute inflammation in my nose and head. For a week at a time I could not see. —Mr. George S. Judson, Hartford, Conn.

A particle is applied to each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 25 cents by mail or at druggists. Send for circular.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Oswego, N. Y.

TO MAKE LITTLE FOLKS HAPPY We send the Delightful Story, TANCY'S CHRISTMAS, by MARGARET SIMON, to any child whose address is sent to us with a 2-cent stamp for mailing.

The best Magazines are RAILROAD, 10 cts.; WIDE AWAKE, \$1.00; OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN, \$1; THE PAST, \$1 a year. Send to D. LOTHROP & Co., 82 Franklin St., Boston. Illustrated 32 page Christmas Greeting Free.

CHILLS AND FEVER CURED.

MONEY REFUNDED where I fail to cure. Address: D. LOTHROP & Co., 82 Franklin St., Boston.

65 Cents Pays for a Year's subscription to the weekly *American Rural Home*, Rochester, N. Y., which is the "Cheapest and Best Weekly in the World." 8 pages, 4 columns, 12 years old. For one Dollar you have one choice from over 10 different Cloth-bound Dollar Volumes, 30 to 90 pp., and paper-bound postpaid. Books postpaid Extra. 5000 books to be sent away. Among them are: *Law Without Lawyers*; Family Cyclopedias; Farm Cyclopedias; Farmers' and Stockmen's Guide; Common Sense in Poultry Yard; World Cyclopedias; Danielson's Years Before the Mast; People's History of United States; Universal History of All Nations; Popular History Civil War (both sides).

Any one book and paper, one year, all postpaid, for \$1.15. Paper alone 65c. if subscribed before the 1st of Nov. Satisfaction guaranteed on books and weekly or money refunded. Reference, Hon. C. R. PARSONS, Mayor Rochester. Sample papers, 2c. RURAL HOME CO., LTD., Rochester, N. Y.

Without Premium, 65c. a year! ROSTER, N. Y.

Pensions to Soldiers & Heirs, send stamp for Circulars, COL. L. BINGHAM, ATTY. Washington, D. C.

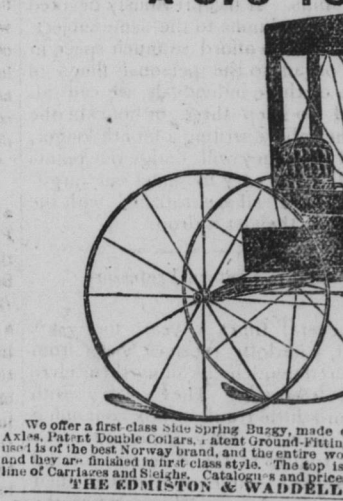
MASON & HAMLIN

UNRIVALED ORGANS

On the EASY PAYMENT system, from \$2.25 per month up. 10 styles, \$22 to \$50. Send for Catalogue with full particulars, mailed free.

UPRIGHT PIANOS. Constructed on the new method of stringing, on similar terms. Send for descriptive Catalogue. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO. Boston, New York, Chicago.

A \$75 TOP BUCCY.



We offer a first class side spring Buggy made of good, thoroughly seasoned stock, with solid iron Axles, Patent Double Collars, a Patent Ground-Fitting Boxes and best grade Sweden Steel Tires. All the iron and they are finished in first class style. The top is made of good rubber. We also manufacture a full line of Carriages and Sleighs. Catalogue and prices furnished on application. Address: THE EDMONSTON & WADDELL CO., 95 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

TOWERS' FISH BRAND

SLICKER

Is the Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.

Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water and wind proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest rain. If your stock keeper does not have the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER, ask him to send you a T. A. TOWERS, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

The Youth's Companion.

PRIZE STORIES:

\$1,500 First Prize Story "Blind Brother" will begin Jan. 1st.

\$5.00 Prize Serial and Short Stories.

The other Prize Stories, eight in all, will be published during 1887.

Free to Jan. 1, 1887.

Sample Copies and Full Announcement Free. Please mention this paper.

Address PERRY MASON & CO., Publishers, 45 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.