S. M. M. writes: It is great cruelty to allow a calf to suck its dam several weeks and then remove it. The cow often grieves for her young for many days, as shown by her moans and attempts to reach it. The calf also has become attached to its dam, and is in continual misery because it can not reach her. Besides, it is a loss to the owner to have the calf and cow fretting, instead of quietly producing milk and growth. If the calf is removed early, the motherly instinct is not developed, and she pays little attention to it. The calf also learns to drink more readily than if it first learns to depend on sucking its dam. It is humane and economical to feed the calf from the start.

Threshing Oat: by Hand.

Some good farmers are readopting the old method of threshing their oat crops with a flail, \*leaving the work to be done in the winter, and thus furnishing employment to men who would otherwise be idle. There are some other advantages in this practice not included in the employment it gives to labor in winter. The freshly threshed oat straw is rea lily eaten by stock, and there are usually enough light oats left in it to make it passably good feed. It is better to leave light oats in the straw than to put them in the bin among the threshed grain, for unless the grain is carefully graded some of these light oats will go in the seed and help to deteriorate the crop. With hand-threshed oats in cold weather there has been no danger that vitality of seed has been impaired by heating. While the oat is in the sheaf any dampness in the grain is absorbed by the chaff, and as the head is bulky and porous it dfies out without injury. Oats threshed by machine as soon as harvested, and then dumped, several hundred bishels, perhaps, in one bin, are pretty sure to heat. It would be better in such case if the seed were entirely spoiled instead of having its vitality impaired. The crop comes up weak, and if the season is not every way favorable it is a partial failure at the best, and this makes a larger proportion of poor oats for seed the subsequent season. - American Cultivator.

How to Build a Cistern.

The following directions for constructing a cistern are worthy of all acceptation. We find them in an Indiana paper. "In the first place, there is no leet deep, jug shape, twelve to fourteen feet across at the widest place. Cement, as usual, on brick wall. Let it dry pretty thoroughly; and, if necessary, put down a fire of charcoal in an ironing furnace, or something of the kind, to help dry it. When the cement is sufficiently dry, give the whole surface a coat of boiled oil and yellow ochre paint, adding a little Japan drier-any good painter will know the proportion. This coating should be put on with a good, stiff whitewash brush. Let this stand until quite dry enough to wash off. After it has become safely dry let the water in until about half full; then in a few days have it pumped out to take the taste of paint out; and then you can depend upon these great points: Your cistern will never leak; the water will never become hard by coming in contact with the cement; the water will never ooze in from the outside soil: there will be no insects or animalculæ in it. The oil paint finally makes the cement wall as hard as glass, and perfectly impervious to any leakage either from inside or outside. I have never built a cistern in any other way; have never had a leaky one: nor has the water ever become the least bit 'hardened' from the cement, but it is always clear as crystal." As for clearness, no doubt the ordinary precautions would be necessary to prevent the admission of impurities from above. - [Commercial G. zette.

Stabled Animals. Farmers who pride themselves upon

their nice horses and cattle are not aware, perhaps, that a dark stable is a source of serious discomfort, to a horse especially. Any one knows how painful it is to the eyes to be suddenly forced to face the light after being shut up in darkness, and yet a horse is subjected to this very pain every time he is taken from a dark stable into the light. Besides this, a dark stable is seldom a dry one. Sunshine and air are both necessary to the healthfulness of a stable. In the matter of bedding you cannot be too careful. Give the animals plenty of clean straw or leaves from the woods. They will then require less work in the way of grooming than if allowed to he down in filth. Observe regularity in watering as well as feeding. It is a good plan to water before feeding in the morning, as the horses have been eating dry hay through the night, and are likely to need water before eating their morning's meal.

Cows, too, are often rendered un. pleasant objects to look at for the want of cleanliness in their stables. Their coats should be as clean and glossy as that of a horse, and would be if proper attention were paid their bedding. In Switzerland cows are groomed with as much care as horses, and their fine, sleek appearance and glossy coats as much a matter of pride to their owners. A hasty scratching with a curry-comb is highly appreciated by cows, as may be told by the earnestness with which they are often seen to rub themselves against trees and posts, although much of that have them readjusted. itching with which cows are troubled may be relieved by merely keeping them well supplied with bedding. - [Balti-

Farm and Garden Notes.

Salt plentifully sprinkled on the icy doorstep will have a better and cleaner effect than ashes.

It pays to keep eyes and ears open for the new developments of agriculture. Our fathers didn't know it-neither ao

All old, worthless trees had better be cut out of the orchard and used for firewood. The orchard will look better in the spring, and it will pay.

When butter is gathered in the churn n granular form it is never overchurned. Pounding it after it is in a lump or large mass is what overchurns it.

To wholly abandon a staple crop or product because it is temporarily unprofitable is to lose one's hold on the market when it becomes profitable again.

Cows fed on meal mixed with straw cut and moistened, says Prof. Arnold, give more milk and considerably richer, than when fed on the best hay alone.

Large profits do not always depend upon large crops. One may grow an extraordinary large crop, but the expense of so doing may balance the re-

Lay in a stock of green food for winter use by cutting and caring short grass and clover, or raising a lot of mangel beets or turnips. Ensiling, cabbage, late cut grass, rve or bariey is good for

In this country nearly three dollars' worth of milk, cream, butter, and cheese together are sold and consumed to every dollar's worth of beef. The market for dairy products is practically inexhaustible.

Sheep here do not pay as great profits as those, in England. Everything depends on the mode of management. Our farmers compel sheep to forage, while in England they are treated as carefully as cattle.

Old leather contains a considerable percentage of ammonia compounds which are very slowly soluble. A good way to dispose of old boots, therefore, is to bury them at the foot of an apple

The necessity of keeping sheep on dry footing should not be forgotten. A yard in which sheep are kept should be one where there is plenty of drainage. Wet footing is one thing that sheep will not stand.

A Maine correspondent of the New England Farmer dilates on the utility of the humble wheelbarrow on the farm, but considers it, as usually made, eneconomy in digging a small cistern. tirely too heavy. It should be strong Make your cistern not less than eighteen | but light, so as to require no unneces-

During the past six year; the average yield of wheat per acre has been greater in New England than in any other portion of the country, showing 15,1 bushels against 11,9 for the whole country, taking one year with another, and 11.6 in the great northwest wheat region.

A cleanly kept cow will yield sweet milk, with an agreeable, sweet odor, and quite free from any taint or injurious quality whatever. That such milk is very rare is simply because such cows are rare, and this is the reason why the very best purely flavored butter is rare too.

The growth and quality of wool, says an exchange, is always an important item as regards the profit in keeping sheep, and if we allow the sheep to fall into a low condition in the fall, when wool is making good growth in order to protect the animal during the winter, not only the quality but quantity will be affected.

Small eggs are often caused by fowls getting too fat, When you know it to be a fact that the hen is getting old, the probability is this is the cause of the small sized eggs and the diminution of the quantity. If she is allowed to go on you will be rewarded for your good-will in keeping her by eggs the size of marbles, eventually. A hatchet comes in play in such cases.

Most farmers do not attach the value they should to the milk after the cream has been taken-off. There are possibilities with milk and eggs beyond the vision of the average farmer. It should be the aim of every man who gets his living out of the soil to strive to add to its productiveness. By attempts in this direction the productiveness of "Kirby Homestead" has been doubled by Mr. Curtis within ten years. In working on this line the income from the dairy has been largely increased.

A Dog Who Wore Spectacles.

An optician .-- I was told, some time ago, the following remarkable story of a Kentucky dog that had become almost totally blind. The sound of the horn no longer aroused his blood, and while the other dogs of the house went forth eagerly to the hunt, the old afflicted animal remained behind, sad and dis-

While at play one day some children. who knew the poor brute's infirmity. placed upon his nose a pair of common spectacles, the glasses of which happened to be very strong. The dog at once awoke from his stupor and showed his pleasure in unmistakable signs. The glasses were thereupon adjusted in the best possible manner so as to remain on the rejuvenated animal's nose.

The next morning he started off to the hunt with the other dogs, and soon it was he who led the pack. · But unfortunately his spectacles brushed up against a bush and were torn from their resting place. The old dog allowed the others to pass him, and then picking up the glasses he carried them to his master to

The dog is now a confirmed spectaclewearer, so much so that when any one attempts to remove his goggles he becomes very savage. - [Jeweller's Weekly. QUAINT AND CUBIOLS.

N. Varole, a surgeon and phy icin of Bologna, is said to have discovered the optic nerves about 1538.

A large white swan flew down William Henderson's chim ley at Swanses and put out the kitchen fire.

The first Christian church in Englan l is said to have been erecte i at Glastonbury, Somerset, about A. D. 60.

An Amati violin, which originally belonged to Louis XIV., has recently been sold at Bud :- Pesth for £700. There is a mountain of coal in Wy-

years. It sends up dense volumes of smoke. characters was issuel in 1495 from the press of the celebrated "Wynken de

Worde." An object six feet high cannot be seen at a distance of 10 miles, owing to the curvature of the earth, which is said to be seven inches to the mile.

The biggest tree in California-and it is a monster indeed-is the "Keystone State" in the Calaveras grove. It is 325 feet high and 45 feet in circumference.

A goat with a red beard inhabits certain islands of the Grecian Archipelago. It is said to be found nowhere else in the world. A specimen has recently been captured and sent to Berlin,

In Salt Lake City the houses of the Mormons all have two doors, even the smallest of them. Some have also two wood sheds and two wells. A house that begun with only one room is frequently lengthened out room by room and door by door as new wives are

. Among the gorgeous appointments of Robert Garrett's million-dollar mansion in Baltimore is a bathing pool modelled after the famous bath of an old French king. It is constructed of silver and Tennessee marble, and the water is conducted to it through brass pipes and gold-plated faucets.

An express messanger on the St. Paul met with a painful and peculiar accident at Ripon, Wis., recently. He had a gold ring on one of his fingers, and as he attempted to swing himself from the car to the ground, the ring caught in the door in such a manner as to pull the finger completely off.

For the fifth year a common crow has come with the first snow to the home of a correspondent of the Loadon Field. He will take a piece of fat from the hand. There was a heavy fall of snow on December 11th, and the bird then appeared for the first time this winter, received his breakfast, and departed. He returned again with the first severa

The Learned Laborer.

I am in lebted for the following anecdote to Mr. Nasmyth, who is not only a great inventor and scientist, but an extraordinary repertory of anecdote. It relates to Dr. Adam, late rector of the High school of Edinburgh, the author of "Roman Antiquities" and other works. Dr. Adam, in the intervals of his labors as a teacher, was accustomed to spend many hours in the shop of his friend Booge, the famous cutler, sometimes grinding knives and scissors, at other times driving the wheel. One day two English gentlemen attending the University called upon Booge (fo. he was an excellent Greek and Latin scholar), in order that he might construe for them some passage in Greek which they could not understand. On looking at it Booge found that the passage "fickled" him; but, being a wag, he said to the students, "Oh, it's quite simple! My laboring man at the wheel yonder will translate it for you. John!" calling to the old man, "come here a moment,

The apparent laborer came forward, when Booge showed him the passage in Greek which the students wished to have translated. The old man put on his spectac'es, examined the passage, and proceeded to give a learned exposition, in the course of which he cited several scholastic authors in support of his views as to its proper translation. Having done so, he returned to the cutier's wheel. Of course the stulents were amazed at the learning of the laboring man. They said they had heard much of the erudition of the Edinburgh tradesmen, but what they had listened to was beyond anything they could have imagined, -[Smiles's Anec-

Dr. Talmage's Study.

The study of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage is on the second floor of his Brooklyn home. It has plenty of sunlight, but other than that is not an attractive place. The floor is of bare hard wood, and the walls are dead white. A big table is drawn up by the window, and on this are strewn letters, newspapers. books, papers, pens, and all the usual Mitter of a man who writes. A stiffbacked cushionless chair stands by the table. Around the walls are rows of book-shelves and files of newspapers. "My workshop," Dr. Talmage calls it, and the workshop of a hard-working man it is. The manager of a large newspaper syndicate says that Dr. Talmage's sermons are the most eagerly sought for, the most read, and command the highest price of those of any preacher in the world. - [Harper's Weekly.

Dumley's Soft Thing.

"Yes," said Dumley, who has recently received a government appointment, "Ive got a mighty soft thing."

"How long," asked Robinson, "can you keep this soft thing, do you suppose?"

"I can keep it as long as I don't lose my head," replied Dumley, confidently. --[Epoch.

Wonders of Electricity.

The Electric Club, of New York, was thrown open recently. At the very threshold the visitor was dazzled with a brilliant display of electric light, and as his foot pressed a concealed lever in one of the steps, the door flew open. Inside, of course, every room was lit by electricity. Electric designs are used in the frescoes, and a maze of wires are concealed in floors and ceilings and permits a member at any moment to produce weird displays for visiting friends. Electricity runs a stove in the house on which steak may be cooked. Electricity locks and unlocks the cashier's safe, and electricity is the invisible musician which operates the piano. Electricity blacks the visitor's boots. A feature of the enoming which has been burning for thirty tertainment was the presence of an improved long-distance telephone, over which the guests conversed with friends The first book containing musical in Boston, Philadelphia, Albany, and other comparatively adjacent cities.

Meeting of Suffragists.

A notable gathering of women will be held in New York city under the auspices of the National Woman's Suffrage Association on March 25. The occa-ion will mark the fortieth anniversary of the suffrage movement. There will be present at this international council representatives from France, Germany, Denmark, England and Finland. It is expected that among the half dozen from Great Britain, Helen Taylor, the stepdaughter of John Stuart Mill, will be

"Now Mary Ann," said the teacher, addressing the foremost of the class in mythology, "who was it that supported the world on his shoulders?" "It was Atlas, ma'am." "And who supported Atlas?" "The book doesn't, say, but I guess his wife supported him."

AT a ball given in Paris, by the society of "Tailors and Tailoresses," most of the men wore dress coats, white vests and varnished pumps, but others aimed at originality, and appeared arrayed in skyblue "claw-hammers," knee breeches of white silk and cerulean stockings.

HAPPINESS is an art, and we have to learn how to be happy, just as we have to learn how to be good.

Happy Homes.

Happy Homes.

Much has been written and said about how to make home happy. The moralist and the preacher have hackneyed this theme until it would seem nothing more remained to be said. But the philosophers have gone far out if the rway to account for the prevalence of ill-sorted couples and unhappy homes, and have overlooked the chief cause. Most of the unhappiness of married life can be traced directly to thos: functional derangements to which women are suject. In nine cases out of ten the irritable, dissatisfied and unhappy wife is a sufferer from some "female complaint." A trial of Dr. Plerce's Favorite Prescription will produce more domestic happiness than a millproduce more domestic happiness than a mill-on sermons or philosophical treatises. It cures ion sermons or philosophical treatises. Actures all those peculiar weaknesses and aliments incident to women. It is the only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case or money will be refunded. See guarantee printed on wrapper enclosing bottle.

Since the War, farm property in Illinois has fallen off \$200,000,000.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy frig to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

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Newcastle, Cai., has a fig tree 8 1-4 feet in ircumference, covering 2,500 feet of surface.

Man wants but little here below,
But wan's that little strong.
This is especially true of a purge. The average man or woman does not precisely hanker for it, as a rule, but when taken, wishes it to be prompt, sure and effective. Dr. Pierce's Pieasant Purgative Pellets leave nothing to be desired in point of efficacy, and yet their action is totally free from any unpleasant symptoms, or disagreeable after-effects. Purely vegetable, perfectly harmless.

The Merced irrigating canal, in California, has been opened. It is 27 miles long.

Delicate Children, Nursing Mothers, Overworked Men, and for all diseases where the tissues are wasting away from the where the tissues are wasting away from the inability to digest ordinary food, or from overwork of the brain or body, all such should take Sc at's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver, Oil with Hypophosphites. "I used the Emulsion on a lady who was delicate, and threatened with Bronchitis. It put her in such good health and desh, that I must say it is the best Emulsion I ever used."—I. P. WADDELL, M.D., Hugh's Mills, S. C.

Father!! Your poor wear ed wife losing sleep night after night nursing the little one suffering from that night-flend to children and horror to parents, CROUP, should have a bottle of Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, an undoubted croup preventive and cure for coughs, colds and consumption.

"Countless thousands mourn" because the have not sent for a free pamphlet on Taylor's Hospital Cure for Catarrh, 284 B'way, New York.

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Its thousands or cures are the best advertise ment for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

The loss in the last Pennsylvania coal strike amounts to near \$4,000,000; the miners lost half

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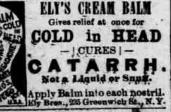
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"Seven years ag , while my little boy was playing in the yard, he was bitten by a spider. The pols on entere his blood, and sores soon broke out about his body; they itched terribly an I caused him intense suffering. Several times we succeeded soon break out again Finally we tried Hood's Sarsa parilla, and he took one bottle and one-th rd of an

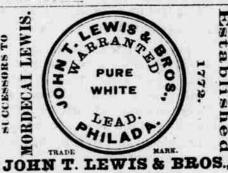
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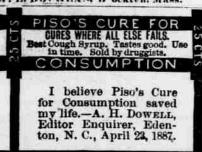
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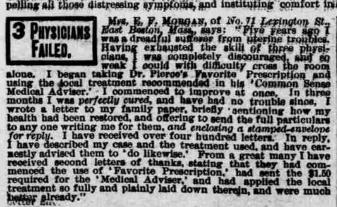
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