

FOR THE FARM AND KITCHEN.

Good seed bring good crops, and good crops mean good prices and large profits. Cheap seeds are dear at any price and should not be planted under any circumstances.

James Vick's plan of catching slugs is as follows: "Take some pieces of slate, or flat stones, or flat pieces of tin, and lay them about in the garden among the plants, distributing them very liberally; just at sundown go out and place a teaspoonful of bran on each piece of slate or tin, and the slugs will soon become aware of it, and begin to gather and feed on it."

"Liming meadows or old pasture lands with say thirty bushels to the acre," says the Orange County Farmer, "has an effect upon the condition of the crop of grass that few farmers would believe without giving it a trial."

Professor William Brown, superintendent of the Ontario Agricultural College Farm, states, as the result of experiments made during 1882-3: "First, that fallow-land was increased and stored in soil at a cost not exceeding \$1 per ton, exclusive of cultivation."

On the other hand, Prof. Samuel Johnson, of the Michigan Agricultural farm, on which roots have been long and successfully grown for stock feed, finds in his experiment of last winter, a confirmation of the conclusions indicated by those of the winter before, namely, that corn ensilage is a cheaper stock food than roots.

Joseph Harris, in his talks on manures, says: "Bone dust, like barnyard manure, does not immediately yield up its nitrogen and phosphoric acid to plants. The bone phosphate of lime is insoluble in water, containing carbonic acid. The gelatine of the bones would soon decompose in a moist, porous, warm soil, provided it was not protected by the oil and the hard matter of the bones. Steaming removes the oil, and reducing the bones to a fine condition as possible is another means of increasing their availability."

Another good method is to mix the bone dust with barnyard manure and let both ferment together, and I am inclined to think this is the best, simplest and most economical method of rendering bones available. The bone dust causes the heap of manure to ferment more rapidly, and the fermentation of the manure softens the bones. Both the manure and the bones are improved and rendered rich and more available by the process. One ton of good bone dust contains about as much nitrogen as 8-12 tons of fresh stable manure, and as much phosphoric acid as 110 tons of fresh stable manure. But one ton of manure contains more potash than five tons of bone dust.

Never put pickles in a jar that has had lard in it.

Roasted coffee is one of the most powerful disinfectants. Save your cold tea; it is excellent for cleaning grained wood. Keep potatoes in a cool, dark place. Apples keep best on shelves. Beeswax and salt will make rusty flat-irons as smooth as glass. Wild mint scattered about the house will rid it of rats and mice. Cleanse brushes in water in which there is a teaspoonful of ammonia. Lemon-juice will usually remove mildew; place the fabric in the sun.

In an article on the destruction of human life by beasts and reptiles in India, the London Telegraph says: "The advantage is as yet on the side of the beasts. Taking the returns of several years, we find that man has killed about a hundred and forty thousand wild beasts—tigers, leopards, wolves, hyenas and others—or about twenty thousand annually. During this period the beasts have destroyed twenty-eight thousand human beings, or about four thousand a year. Taking the respective rates of the reproduction of species, human and feral, it is obvious that there is very little to choose between the two lists of casualties, and that the beasts will make good the deficiencies in their numbers as quickly as, if not sooner than, the human beings. On the side of the tigers and their allies has to be added the advantage gained of having killed during the same seven years an annual average of 45,000 head of cattle, or a total of 450,000, and, in addition, further, a monetary expenditure upon the government of about 40,000,000 a year. The balance, therefore, roughly stated, stands thus: one human being with eleven head of cattle in a cash, for every five wild beasts."

When the jelly was all eaten and he had scraped the sauce clean, Davy went down into the barnyard and played with the little white calf, and hunted for eggs in the shed where the cows were. He was ashamed to go into the house, for he knew he had been very stingy about the jelly.

"What do you want?" asked Davy, thinking that, of course, his sister would say she had wanted him to share the jelly with her.

There is an old tradition in the United States Navy of a dispute between representatives of England and America over a bit of ground just about as useless as the North Pole would be. Two men of war, respectively English and American, met many years ago among the South Sea Islands. Volcanic eruptions in that locality were rife and the navigators of vessels hardly dared to close their eyes at night for fear of new reefs and shoals appearing, regarding which the charts were literally "at sea."

As the English boat got into shallow water her officer jumped overboard and was followed by some of his crew, who splashed up to the beach. By the time the American boat had landed, the English flag was floating from a boat-hook stuck up for a staff, and a red-coated sentry was calmly walking to and fro beside it. The English captain then sent word over to the American vessel that he had taken possession of the island in the name of the king of Great Britain. The American captain, however, claimed first discovery, and sent back a counter-message that the island belonged to the people of the United States. Before morning a storm arose, and both ships worked hard to keep off the lee shore, but when day broke, there was no lee shore to avoid. The island had gone, and with it flag and sentry. A convulsion similar to that which raised it above the sea had caused it to sink again, and two astonished captains might have been seen navigating their vessels over its former site, vainly searching for the beautiful island which each intended to present to his grateful country, and thus secure to himself imperishable renown.

Ex-Senator Sharon pays one per cent. of all the taxes collected in San Francisco.

Judea pitch, which is found floating on the Dead sea, is an excellent fuel.

THE CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

Do Right. Well met, my little man! Now tell me, if you can, The very nicest way To spend this long, dull day."

Fannie's Party. Davy was a very pretty little boy. He had one fault, though; he was very selfish. He did not like to share anything with his little brothers and sisters.

"If I divide with them there won't be a spoonful of jelly," he thought. "It is better for one to have enough than for each to have just a little."

"They always want some of everything I have," he said to himself. "If I had just a ginger-snap they think I ought to give them each a piece."

"Mother gave us a party," said Fannie, "two had all the dolls' dishes set out on the little table under the big tree by the porch, and we had strawberries, cake, and raisins. Just as we sat down to eat, Mrs. White saw us from the window, and she sent over a big bowl of ice-cream and some jelly. Out from the dining, we had a splendid time; you ought to have been with us."

"What do you want?" asked Davy, thinking that, of course, his sister would say she had wanted him to share the jelly with her.

"Mother gave us a party," said Fannie, "two had all the dolls' dishes set out on the little table under the big tree by the porch, and we had strawberries, cake, and raisins. Just as we sat down to eat, Mrs. White saw us from the window, and she sent over a big bowl of ice-cream and some jelly. Out from the dining, we had a splendid time; you ought to have been with us."

There is an old tradition in the United States Navy of a dispute between representatives of England and America over a bit of ground just about as useless as the North Pole would be. Two men of war, respectively English and American, met many years ago among the South Sea Islands. Volcanic eruptions in that locality were rife and the navigators of vessels hardly dared to close their eyes at night for fear of new reefs and shoals appearing, regarding which the charts were literally "at sea."

As the English boat got into shallow water her officer jumped overboard and was followed by some of his crew, who splashed up to the beach. By the time the American boat had landed, the English flag was floating from a boat-hook stuck up for a staff, and a red-coated sentry was calmly walking to and fro beside it. The English captain then sent word over to the American vessel that he had taken possession of the island in the name of the king of Great Britain. The American captain, however, claimed first discovery, and sent back a counter-message that the island belonged to the people of the United States. Before morning a storm arose, and both ships worked hard to keep off the lee shore, but when day broke, there was no lee shore to avoid. The island had gone, and with it flag and sentry. A convulsion similar to that which raised it above the sea had caused it to sink again, and two astonished captains might have been seen navigating their vessels over its former site, vainly searching for the beautiful island which each intended to present to his grateful country, and thus secure to himself imperishable renown.

Ex-Senator Sharon pays one per cent. of all the taxes collected in San Francisco.

Judea pitch, which is found floating on the Dead sea, is an excellent fuel.

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

Accidental Poisoning. All dread being poisoned; few know what to do when poisoned. Even well-educated people are ignorant of the simplest antidotes for venomous bites or poisonous draughts.

If you have swallowed a poison, whether laudanum, arsenic, or other poisonous drug, put a tablespoonful of ground mustard in a glass of water, cold or warm, stir and swallow quickly. Instantaneously the contents of the stomach will be thrown up, not allowing the poisonous substance time to be absorbed and taken into the blood.

Cures of bites and stings: Almost all these are destructive from their acid nature; consequently the cure is an alkali. Spirits of hartshorn is one of the strongest, and is kept in almost every household, and you have only to pour some out in a tea-spoon and dabble it on with a rag. Relief is immediate. If you have not hartshorn, then saleratus is a suitable alkali. Every cook in the land has saleratus, and we are daily eating ourselves into the grave by its extravagant use—the use of half a tinful of a weak extract of soda. Moisten it with water and use as in the case of hartshorn. Or, pour a tea-spoon of boiling water on as much wood ashes, stir it and in a few moments you will have an alkali. The lye of the ashes will answer a good purpose while the physician is coming. Remember the principle; the lye is the alkali, the cure is an alkali. Have we not before now looked with wonder on the old negro who ran out when the wasp's sting made us "holter," caught up "three kinds" of weeds, rubbed the part well, and in five minutes we were happy. But why "three" kinds of weeds? The old man would tell you that three and all its multiples were "magical" numbers. The fact is you can scarcely gather up three kinds of plants anywhere, one of which will not have more or less of alkali in it.

How to Preserve Ripe Grapes. Burying in jars, waxing the ends of each cluster, wrapping in paper, using cotton, or sawdust, are variously advised for keeping grapes, but all these methods are too fussy, complicated and unnecessary. Grapes will, without special treatment, keep about as well as apples, if the temperature is cool enough and not too damp or dry. At our great vineyards the grapes are gathered from the vines into keeping boxes about three feet long, eighteen inches wide and ten inches deep, the sides tapering to prevent the weight of the fruit pressing too heavily on that beneath. The grapes should be handled as little as possible; they are placed in the boxes as picked, and not disturbed again for several months, being immediately stored, in cool, dry cellars until the market suits the grower—often until January or February. They are then packed in boxes of different sizes, as the market may demand and shipped in cases.

The fruit must be ripe—imperfectly ripened grapes will not keep by any method. Select kinds that have thick skin and a reputation for keeping. Catawba and Isabella are good keepers, but they are too late in ripening for most localities. Agawan, Salem, Lindly and Diana are better. Concord is not considered a good keeper, but can often be kept until February. When first picked the house cellar is the coolest place the farmer has, so place them there. As the season advances and the cellar windows are closed, the cellar becomes too warm. No fruit should be kept in the house cellar then. As the cold weather comes on place the baskets of grapes in a room where they will be kept as cool as possible and will not freeze, and where it is not dry. If there should be danger of frost throw a heavy blanket over a pile of the baskets. The grapes will stand considerable cold, but will not endure warmth. Grapes in winter are a great luxury, and withal healthful and appetizing.

A Decided Decline. "Ah, Aristophanes, I don't see Miss Arcthusa on the street any more." "No." "I used to see her with you a great deal." "Yes." "Is she well?" "She has gone into a decline." "No, you don't say?" "Yes." "How?" "Declined to have anything more to do with me."—Merchant Traveller

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

Accidental Poisoning. All dread being poisoned; few know what to do when poisoned. Even well-educated people are ignorant of the simplest antidotes for venomous bites or poisonous draughts.

If you have swallowed a poison, whether laudanum, arsenic, or other poisonous drug, put a tablespoonful of ground mustard in a glass of water, cold or warm, stir and swallow quickly. Instantaneously the contents of the stomach will be thrown up, not allowing the poisonous substance time to be absorbed and taken into the blood.

Cures of bites and stings: Almost all these are destructive from their acid nature; consequently the cure is an alkali. Spirits of hartshorn is one of the strongest, and is kept in almost every household, and you have only to pour some out in a tea-spoon and dabble it on with a rag. Relief is immediate. If you have not hartshorn, then saleratus is a suitable alkali. Every cook in the land has saleratus, and we are daily eating ourselves into the grave by its extravagant use—the use of half a tinful of a weak extract of soda. Moisten it with water and use as in the case of hartshorn. Or, pour a tea-spoon of boiling water on as much wood ashes, stir it and in a few moments you will have an alkali. The lye of the ashes will answer a good purpose while the physician is coming. Remember the principle; the lye is the alkali, the cure is an alkali. Have we not before now looked with wonder on the old negro who ran out when the wasp's sting made us "holter," caught up "three kinds" of weeds, rubbed the part well, and in five minutes we were happy. But why "three" kinds of weeds? The old man would tell you that three and all its multiples were "magical" numbers. The fact is you can scarcely gather up three kinds of plants anywhere, one of which will not have more or less of alkali in it.

How to Preserve Ripe Grapes. Burying in jars, waxing the ends of each cluster, wrapping in paper, using cotton, or sawdust, are variously advised for keeping grapes, but all these methods are too fussy, complicated and unnecessary. Grapes will, without special treatment, keep about as well as apples, if the temperature is cool enough and not too damp or dry. At our great vineyards the grapes are gathered from the vines into keeping boxes about three feet long, eighteen inches wide and ten inches deep, the sides tapering to prevent the weight of the fruit pressing too heavily on that beneath. The grapes should be handled as little as possible; they are placed in the boxes as picked, and not disturbed again for several months, being immediately stored, in cool, dry cellars until the market suits the grower—often until January or February. They are then packed in boxes of different sizes, as the market may demand and shipped in cases.

The fruit must be ripe—imperfectly ripened grapes will not keep by any method. Select kinds that have thick skin and a reputation for keeping. Catawba and Isabella are good keepers, but they are too late in ripening for most localities. Agawan, Salem, Lindly and Diana are better. Concord is not considered a good keeper, but can often be kept until February. When first picked the house cellar is the coolest place the farmer has, so place them there. As the season advances and the cellar windows are closed, the cellar becomes too warm. No fruit should be kept in the house cellar then. As the cold weather comes on place the baskets of grapes in a room where they will be kept as cool as possible and will not freeze, and where it is not dry. If there should be danger of frost throw a heavy blanket over a pile of the baskets. The grapes will stand considerable cold, but will not endure warmth. Grapes in winter are a great luxury, and withal healthful and appetizing.

A Decided Decline. "Ah, Aristophanes, I don't see Miss Arcthusa on the street any more." "No." "I used to see her with you a great deal." "Yes." "Is she well?" "She has gone into a decline." "No, you don't say?" "Yes." "How?" "Declined to have anything more to do with me."—Merchant Traveller

HYPOCHONDRIA.

The Mysterious Element in the Mind that Causes Incurable Apprehensions—What It Does and How to Cure It.

The Mysterious Element in the Mind that Causes Incurable Apprehensions—What It Does and How to Cure It.

The Mysterious Element in the Mind that Causes Incurable Apprehensions—What It Does and How to Cure It.

The Mysterious Element in the Mind that Causes Incurable Apprehensions—What It Does and How to Cure It.

The Mysterious Element in the Mind that Causes Incurable Apprehensions—What It Does and How to Cure It.

The Mysterious Element in the Mind that Causes Incurable Apprehensions—What It Does and How to Cure It.

MUSTANG Survival of the Fittest. A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 25 YEARS! MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MEN AND BEASTS! THE OLDEST & BEST LINIMENT EVER MADE IN AMERICA. SALES LARGER THAN EVER.

SAMARITAN NEVER FAILS NERVEINE. Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Falling Sickness, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Alcoholism, Optic Atrophy, Seminal Weakness, Lumbago, Spinalgia, Sciatica, and all Nervous and Blood Diseases.

THE GREAT NERVEINE CONQUEROR. HOSTETTERS BITTERS THE DEVIL'S DIARY.

NEW TACOMA WASHINGTON TERRITORY. Future Metropolis of the Pacific Northwest.

JACOBS OIL. THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, and all other BRUISES, PAINS and ACHES.

A Watch Free. READ OUR CLUB OFFER. ONLY \$3.50.

To Speculators. R. Lindholm & Co., N. G. Miller & Co., CRAIN & PROVISION BROKERS.

I CURE FITS! BALTIMORE NEWSPAPER UNION. \$40 OPIUM AGENTS CARD PLAYERS! FREE LAMP.

CONSUMPTION. PISOS REMEDY FOR CATARRH.