

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Properly Mixing Cream.

In commenting upon the mixing and ripening of cream before churning, Hoard's Dairyman says: Not long since a farmer's wife complained to us that she did not get the yield of butter from her cows that one of her neighbors did, and she wished to know if we could give her any light on the subject. Upon inquiry we found that the cows on both farms were natives, and handled about alike. But when we inquired further into the manner of caring for the cream, we saw at once where the difficulty lay. It was her practice to skim her milk every morning, and put the cream in an earthen jar which was kept in the cellar. Churning was done twice a week, if her husband or the boys were not too busy. But the particular point where he failed was in putting the last skimming of cream immediately after it was taken from the milk. When we told her that she received but little benefit from the last skimming thus handled, she could hardly be persuaded of the truth of our assertion. We are convinced that this mistake is largely indulged in by the makers of farm butter. Yet they might about as well throw the last skimming to the pig, for there is where it finally goes in the buttermilk. The last skimming should be thoroughly stirred with the older cream, and the whole kept from six to twelve hours, depending upon the age and acidity of the older cream before churning.

No Living by Crops Alone.

It is not the best farmer who realizes the most money from a given number of acres, but he who, while producing the largest crops possible with the facilities at hand, does not fail to keep everything trim and attractive—the house and grounds in order, fences in good condition (those around the house painted or whitewashed), the yard covered with turf, dotted with trees and shrubbery; the back yard as neat as the front, not a single corner for rubbish; the kitchen garden free from weeds and full of every vegetable in its season. In the household everything that tends to the comfort of the family will be at hand.

At the barn everything can be in place; no loose boards and litter about the yard, no holes of dirty water, no implements wasting in the weather. A good farmer will be ambitious to have a good road by his premises; even gratis labor will be given to this end. In many places trees will be planted along the way and neatly trimmed hedges make the place of unsightly zigzag fences. The roadside will be mowed in proper season thus destroying weeds and keeping along the border a plot of nice green grass. This in everything pertaining to the farm the farmer will not only keep before his mind the profit to be derived, but will also be content with less money in order that the love for the beautiful and good may be cultivated and the highest type of manhood developed by the side of great crops of grain and herds of fine stock.

Small and Large Farms.

Our notion is that small farms well cultivated are almost invariably the most profitable, writes J. B. DeLosier, of Newry, Penn., in the Farmer's Call. Hence, we firmly believe, what has been so often asserted, that if many a farmer would sell half or even more of the acres he now occupies and poorly manages, and devoted his entire time and energy to the care and cultivation of the remainder, he would derive far more profits from his labor and investment, with much less vexation of spirit.

The fact is we save too many who are land poor—who have so much land they cannot make a living above expenses. The happiest and thriftiest farmers we have ever known live on farms of only ten to one hundred acres, every part of which is made to count. On the other hand, the farmer who has so many broad acres that he cannot walk over them daily, where rods of fence corners are never cultivated or otherwise utilized, lives a life of anxiety and worry.

Instead of working like slaves and living in a miserly manner in order to run a large farm or purchase all the land that joins them, it would be wise for hosts of farmers to sell some of their broad acres and concentrate their efforts upon limited acres and look more to the comfort and happiness of their households, and the proper education of their children.

Even if large farms were more profitable—which we deny—small ones are to be preferred for many and urgent reasons, not the least of which are the comfort, peace and general welfare of the owners and their families. Larger profits are realized without much money laid out on the farm. It is labor which soon takes the profits of farming and banishes the pleasure of farm life.

Feeding Straw Profitably.

Opinions of feeders differ pretty widely as to whether straw can be fed with profit or not. The best dairymen are strongly opposed to any straw feeding to cows giving milk. One of them said to us recently, "I never let my cows get a taste of straw if I can prevent it. It is used for bedding, and they will eat it, no matter how well fed, as it is a change; but I had much rather they would not." He feeds brewers' grains, a ration very stimulating to the production of milk, but not very rich in itself, and not making milk of very high quality, though it is the best that the people in beer-making cities are likely to get. Feeding straw successfully probably requires peculiar conditions not generally found. It is a dry feed, and there-

FOREST GIANTS.

A Description of the Biggest Trees in the World.

A Tree on Whose Stump a House Was Built.

There are several groves of Big Trees in California, the most famous of which are the Calaveras grove and the Mariposa grove. The Calaveras grove occupies what may be described as a band or belt 3200 feet long and 700 in width. It is between two slopes, in a depression in the mountains, and has a stream winding through it, which runs dry in the summer time. In this grove the Big Trees number ninety-three, besides a great many smaller ones, which would be considered very large if it were not for the presence of these monarchs of the forest. Several of the Big Trees have fallen since the grove was discovered, one has been cut down and one had the bark stripped from it to the height of 116 feet from the ground. The highest now standing is the "Keystone State" 335 feet high and 45 feet in circumference; and the largest and finest is the "Empire State." There are four trees over 300 feet in height and from 30 to 61 feet in circumference. The tree which was cut down occupied five men twenty-two days, which would be at the rate of one man 110 days, or nearly four months' work, not counting Sundays. Pump augurs were used for boring through the giant. After the trunk was severed from the stump it required five men with immense wedges for three days to topple it over; the bark was eighteen inches thick; the tree would have yielded more than 1000 cords of four-foot wood and 100 cords of bark or more than 1,100 cords in all. On the stump of the tree was built a house, thirty feet in diameter which the Rev. A. H. Tevis, an observant traveler, says contains room enough in square feet, if it were the right shape, for a parlor 12x14 feet, a dining room 10x12, two bedrooms 10 feet square each, a parlor 4x8, two closets—presses 11-2 feet deep and 4 feet wide, and still have a little to spare! The Mariposa grove is part of a grant made by Congress to be set apart for public use, resort and recreation forever. The area of the grant is two miles square and comprises two distinct groves about half a mile apart. The upper grove contains 365 trees, of which 134 are over fifteen feet in diameter, besides a great number of smaller ones. The average height of the Mariposa trees is less than that of the Calaveras, the highest Mariposa tree being 272 feet; but the average size of the Mariposa is greater than that of Calaveras. The "Grizzly Giant," in the lower grove is 91 feet in circumference and 31 feet diameter; it has been decreased by burning. Indeed, the forests at times present a somewhat unattractive appearance, as, in the past, the Indians, to help them in their hunting, burned off the chaparral and rubbish, and thus destroyed many of these splendid trees by burning off nearly all the bark. The first branch of the "Grizzly Giant" is nearly two hundred feet from the ground and is six feet in diameter. The remains of a tree, now prostrate, indicate that it had reached a diameter of about forty feet and a height of 400 feet; the trunk is hollow and will admit of the passage of three horsemen riding abreast. There are about 125 trees of over forty feet in circumference. Besides these two main groves there are the Tollume grove, with about thirty big trees; the Fresno grove, with over 800 spread over an area of two and a half miles long and one to two broad; and the Stanislaus grove, in the Calaveras group, with from 700 to 800. There should be named in this connection the petrified forest near Calitoga, which contains portions of nearly one hundred distinct trees of great size, scattered over a tract of three or four miles in extent; the largest of this forest is eleven feet in diameter at the base, and sixty feet long. It is conjectured that these prostrate giants were silenced by the eruption of the neighboring Mount St. Helena, which discharged hot alkaline waters containing silica in solution. This petrified forest is considered one of the great natural wonders of California.

He Stopped the Fight.

A Tree on Whose Stump a House Was Built.

The recent exploit of Mr. William Beach leaves no doubt that he is the handiest man in the world with the scull. The case with which he defeated his opponent, the supposed invincible Ned Hanlan, shows that in form, stroke and muscular development adapted to sculling, he has no equal. Although an Australian by virtue of residence, Beach was born in Surrey, England, in 1851, and removed with his parents to South Wales in 1854. He was brought up to his father's trade, and while toiling like a young Vulcan in the smithy, unconsciously developed that magnificent physique which has since brought him world-wide distinction. When about twenty-three years of age, Beach commenced rowing on the Ilwaco, Lakes against local competitors, and from the outset kept winning until gradually he carried off all races. Following are his chief aquatic performances while in Australia: December, 1880—Won Beach's handicap, Woolloomooloo Bay. January, 1881—Second Pyrron Regatta, won by Beach. January, 1881—First National Regatta, won by D. McDonald. February, 1881—Beat N. McDonald, Parramatta River. March, 1881—Beat George Selomons. May, 1881—Beat Charles Reynolds. October, 1882—Second Punch trophy, won by E. C. Lester. December, 1882—Beat T. Clifford, Parramatta River. January, 1883—National Regatta, swamped by Messers. Messers. Messers. March, 1883—Nowhere, Grafton Regatta won by D. McDonald. March, 1883—Won Woolloomooloo Bay Regatta prize. December 7—Won James Hunt's trophy, Parramatta River. April 2, 1883—Beaten by E. Trickett, championship of first mile. April 12, 1883—Beat E. Trickett, championship. April 17, 1883—Beat E. Trickett, championship. April 17, 1883—Beat E. Trickett, championship. August 16, 1884—Beat E. Hanlan, championship ship. March 17, 1885—Beat T. Clifford, championship ship. April 17, 1885—Beat E. Hanlan, championship ship. December 19, 1885—Beat N. Matterson. November 20, 1887—Beat E. Hanlan, championship trophy. Mr. Beach's system of training includes a run of two or three miles before breakfast, a walk of six or seven miles afterwards, and a pull over the course. After dinner comes another two mile walk and a second pull over the course, during which he rows himself right out, eases off, and then pulls again. A long walk concludes the day. "A man under such physical strain, even though he be a giant, must often feel the failure of his strength to his will, and power full though he be it is not surprising that Mr. Beach emphatically states that during his training, previous to meeting Edward Hanlan the second time, the world's championship, his trainer thought for him Warren's safe course, and he says: "I was greatly astonished at the great benefit which followed its use. While in training he finds this the best possible aid to a command of all his natural powers, because it does not first goad and afterward weaken the system, but acts in perfect harmony with nature's laws. Mr. Beach's experience is confirmed by the experience of many thousands of athletes all over the world. Under the great physical strain they long to rest and the prematurely because they have not been able to keep disease away from their kidneys and liver, whence most diseases originate. Mr. Beach's recovery of his health and his success enough to use only the scientific specific for that purpose. He has not only the prestige of victory, but the prestige of a true scientific method of training and keeping up his wonderful physical condition. If he did not voluntarily give up the championship, it would not have been a long time before it was wrested from him. The Illinois W. C. T. U. shows a paid-up membership of over 12,000, of whom 1,391 are Y's. It has 20,017 pledged children in its Local Temperance Legion, as reported to the State Superintendant. There are, doubtless, others not reported!

A Difference in Training.

Before Willie K's cousin Bertha arrived at his home on a summer visit, his mother had told him to observe how graceful and polite her manners were, especially at the table. When she came, Willie observed her with admiring interest. One day his mother said: "Don't you think Bertha's manners are better than yours?" "Yes, mamma." "Why is it, my dear?" "I guess Bertha has been better brought up than I have."—Troy Times.

A New Manure.

Basic slag, the refuse of steel works, when freed from iron and reduced to a powder proves to be a valuable fertilizer, principally on account of the phosphorus it contains. Mountains of black slag have accumulated about the iron and steel works in England, and much of this country, all of which can be profitably worked over and made into a valuable manure.—Vick's Magazine.

God appreciates and rewards all we do for others, even if those we seek to benefit forget to thank us.

How He Won.

William Beach, Hanlan's Conqueror tells how he did it. The recent exploit of Mr. William Beach leaves no doubt that he is the handiest man in the world with the scull. The case with which he defeated his opponent, the supposed invincible Ned Hanlan, shows that in form, stroke and muscular development adapted to sculling, he has no equal. Although an Australian by virtue of residence, Beach was born in Surrey, England, in 1851, and removed with his parents to South Wales in 1854. He was brought up to his father's trade, and while toiling like a young Vulcan in the smithy, unconsciously developed that magnificent physique which has since brought him world-wide distinction. When about twenty-three years of age, Beach commenced rowing on the Ilwaco, Lakes against local competitors, and from the outset kept winning until gradually he carried off all races. Following are his chief aquatic performances while in Australia: December, 1880—Won Beach's handicap, Woolloomooloo Bay. January, 1881—Second Pyrron Regatta, won by Beach. January, 1881—First National Regatta, won by D. McDonald. February, 1881—Beat N. McDonald, Parramatta River. March, 1881—Beat George Selomons. May, 1881—Beat Charles Reynolds. October, 1882—Second Punch trophy, won by E. C. Lester. December, 1882—Beat T. Clifford, Parramatta River. January, 1883—National Regatta, swamped by Messers. Messers. Messers. March, 1883—Nowhere, Grafton Regatta won by D. McDonald. March, 1883—Won Woolloomooloo Bay Regatta prize. December 7—Won James Hunt's trophy, Parramatta River. April 2, 1883—Beaten by E. Trickett, championship of first mile. April 12, 1883—Beat E. Trickett, championship. April 17, 1883—Beat E. Trickett, championship. April 17, 1883—Beat E. Trickett, championship. August 16, 1884—Beat E. Hanlan, championship ship. March 17, 1885—Beat T. Clifford, championship ship. April 17, 1885—Beat E. Hanlan, championship ship. December 19, 1885—Beat N. Matterson. November 20, 1887—Beat E. Hanlan, championship trophy. Mr. Beach's system of training includes a run of two or three miles before breakfast, a walk of six or seven miles afterwards, and a pull over the course. After dinner comes another two mile walk and a second pull over the course, during which he rows himself right out, eases off, and then pulls again. A long walk concludes the day. "A man under such physical strain, even though he be a giant, must often feel the failure of his strength to his will, and power full though he be it is not surprising that Mr. Beach emphatically states that during his training, previous to meeting Edward Hanlan the second time, the world's championship, his trainer thought for him Warren's safe course, and he says: "I was greatly astonished at the great benefit which followed its use. While in training he finds this the best possible aid to a command of all his natural powers, because it does not first goad and afterward weaken the system, but acts in perfect harmony with nature's laws. Mr. Beach's experience is confirmed by the experience of many thousands of athletes all over the world. Under the great physical strain they long to rest and the prematurely because they have not been able to keep disease away from their kidneys and liver, whence most diseases originate. Mr. Beach's recovery of his health and his success enough to use only the scientific specific for that purpose. He has not only the prestige of victory, but the prestige of a true scientific method of training and keeping up his wonderful physical condition. If he did not voluntarily give up the championship, it would not have been a long time before it was wrested from him. The Illinois W. C. T. U. shows a paid-up membership of over 12,000, of whom 1,391 are Y's. It has 20,017 pledged children in its Local Temperance Legion, as reported to the State Superintendant. There are, doubtless, others not reported!

The Ladies' Favorite.

The newest fashion for ladies' hats is undoubtedly a feather of plumes, but it is not the feather that is the novelty. Ladies are always susceptible to the novel, and the more startling the departure, the more they like it. The latest fashion is for the hair to be arranged in a style that will show off the hair to the best advantage. The hair should be parted down the middle, and the sides should be combed up and fastened with pins. The hair should be parted down the middle, and the sides should be combed up and fastened with pins. The hair should be parted down the middle, and the sides should be combed up and fastened with pins.

A Good Word for Rattlesnakes.

As to the wisdom of the rattlesnake, says J. W. Scott in the Philadelphia Press, I would like to correct a very common error. These otherwise dangerous reptiles always give warning, and never bite unless roughly trod upon or incautiously caught with the hand. On a cold, rainy or damp day, when partly torpid, they give no alarm, and will not bite under any circumstances. A man may take them up and fold them around his neck without harm. The same may be done at other times, but the performer must be extremely cautious. He may touch any part of the snake's body except the tail or rattles. The rattler has a well-known but unwritten law: "Thou shalt not suffer any man to touch thy tail or thy rattles, on pain of death to the offender." Observing this law, an expert may handle one of these reptile monsters almost any time with absolute impunity. It is needless to say, however, that I do not recommend such performance as an everyday exercise. Even an unloaded gun will sometimes go off unexpectedly.

What Makes the World Go Round.

The old, old story boited down: She (early in the evening)—Good evening, Mr Sampson. Same She (late in the evening)—Good night, George.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

WHAT IT HAS DONE

Relief.—In any climate at any season one or two applications of St. Jacobs Oil relieves; often cures permanently. This is the average experience in ten years.

Cures.—The contents of a bottle have cured thousands of extreme chronic cases. Used according to directions there is a cure in every bottle.

The Testimony.—Thousands of testimonials substantiate the above statements in the cure of all kinds of painful ailments.

The Proof.—To make sure of this showing, answers to inquiries concerning the permanency of the cures resulted as follows: That from date of healing to date of response every cure has remained permanent without recurrence of pain.

Its Supremacy.—The twenty million bottles sold can be justly rated as so many cures; in almost every case a permanent cure. Its price is the surety of every bottle being the same, every bottle being a cure and the poor are protected.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere. The Charles A. Vogel Co., Balto., Md.

WELLS HEALTH RENEWER. DON'T allow yourself to break. Keep up your vitality. A good 40 year old man at 65 as good as 75 at 40. It is the use of going back upon the use of WELLS HEALTH RENEWER. Stopped the urine or Draining causes the blood to congeal, turns the veins as in youth. For weak men, delicate women, Crooked Spines, Brain or Nervous Weakness, Exhausted Vitality, Battered Nerves, Headache, Drug or Ex. E. S. WELLS, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

KIDDER'S DIGESTIVE. A SURE CURE FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA. Over 5,000 Physicians have sent us their approval of KIDDER'S DIGESTIVE as the best preparation for Indigestion that they have ever used. We have never heard of a case where KIDDER'S DIGESTIVE failed to give relief. FOR COLIC IN INFANTS. IT WILL CURE THE MOST AGGRAVATED CASES OF COLIC IN INFANTS. IT WILL RELIEVE CONSTIPATION. It cures all complaints and Chronic Diarrhoea, which are the direct result of imperfect digestion. KIDDER'S DIGESTIVE will effect an immediate cure. Take KIDDER'S DIGESTIVE in small quantities at a time; it will soothe the stomach; they all come from Indigestion. Ask your druggist for a bottle to try, express prepaid. If he does not have it send one dollar to us and we will send a bottle to you, express prepaid. Do not hesitate to send your money. Our kowtow is reliable. W. F. KIDDER, J. C. O., 223 South Street, N. Y.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY. Wholly unlike artificial systems. Any book learned in one reading. Recommended by MAX TWIN, RICHARD PROCTOR, the Scientist, JOHN W. ASTOR, JOHN P. RICHTER, Dr. MASON, and the Faculty of the Columbia Law School. \$1.00 a bottle, 50c per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

THOUSANDS say that Ely's Cream Balm cured them of CATARRH. Apply Balm to each nostril three or four times daily. JONES pays the freight.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Sold by all druggists.

THE PROPRIETOR OF Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. CATARRH IN THE HEAD. SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the nose into the throat, sneezing, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking cough to clear the throat, expectation of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; small and taste repulsive; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually without manifesting half the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceiving, and dangerous, less understood, or more successfully treated by physicians.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD. SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the nose into the throat, sneezing, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking cough to clear the throat, expectation of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; small and taste repulsive; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually without manifesting half the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceiving, and dangerous, less understood, or more successfully treated by physicians.

PLEASANT PURGATIVE. PURELY VEGETABLE! PERFECTLY HARMLESS! SMALLEST, CHEAPEST, EASIEST TO TAKE. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Sufferer's Friend. SICK HEADACHE. Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Sufferer's Friend. It is a powerful, yet gentle, purgative, and its action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue excepting their sensitive influence. Manufactured by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. A SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Sold by all druggists.