

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Earthing Potatoes. A correspondent of Gardening says: The majority of people have for so long been accustomed to draw earth up to the stems of their potatoes that the practice has come to be looked upon as absolutely essential; but it is not so in all cases—it depends upon the depth the sets are placed under the surface. If the top of the set is 6 inches under the ground, very little, if any, earthing is necessary; and if the sets are planted 7 inches or 8 inches deep, the crop will be better without earthing than with. The non-earthing plan is all very well where the soil is very light and deep, but in heavy ground it is not advisable to plant so deep; then earthing up to prevent tubers near the surface getting green is a necessity.

To Pick, Pack and Ship Fruits. A Philadelphia firm gives the following directions for picking, packing and shipping peaches, plums, pears and other fruits: Hand pick the fruit when fully developed; just when ready for the ripening process, but before this process has set in to mellow it. This right time for picking can be seen in the plumpness and coloring of the skin. Handle gently. Discard everything soft or even mellow—everything immature, bruised, specked, or in any way faulty. Very choice delicate fruit should be wrapped like oranges, to command outside prices. Hand pack carefully—close, snug and tight; not to mash or bruise the fruit, but to keep it in place so it cannot rattle about, settle or shift place and get disarranged and chafed in shipment. Do not use deep basket, larger at top than at bottom, to wedge or mash the fruit. Do not use tight luted boxes to spoil more or less fruit from stagnant air. Most of the common salt vegetable crates are ruinous to fruits and delicate produce. Use open built ventilated packages.

A Kicking Cow. A kicking cow is managed by putting a large rope around her body, and tying up a fore foot close to the body, and then milking as gently as possible. She will struggle at first, but kindness and gentle treatment will soon soothe her down. I think, says a correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, the tenderness of the udder soon after calving is the cause of the kicking. My cows kick at their calves more than at me, because the calves are much rougher. The udder needs the rough treatment, no doubt, but the calf is the one to administer it. I keep my cows and all my stock well sheltered day and night, in rough weather, driving them to water twice a day, however. I hope soon to provide for watering at the barn. Exercise is good for them, and they generally get it; but I always put them back into their stalls when they demand it.—I keep thoroughbred Jerseys as well as half-breeds—J. Key-Holsteins and Jersey-Du-hams. For the average family, the half-breeds will give better satisfaction. Why not because they will give more milk and butter. I neglected to say above, I give my cows no more rope than just enough to hold their heads level with the body when the rope is tied to the trough.

How to Plant Trees. The soil from the nursery, the trees should be kept in the shade. If they are to remain several days, the tops should be shaded. If they are very dry, they should be watered. The holes should be dug at least four feet in diameter, and deep enough to admit of planting the tree a little deeper than it stood in the nursery. The filling of well pulverized soil having a liberal amount of ground bone and ashes well worked into it is placed beside the hole. Carefully examine each tree for borers, cut back one-half of last year's growth, remove all broken limbs with a sharp knife, and coat with shellac all cuts and chafed places. All broken roots should be cut smoothly with an upward slant, and after all the roots have been dipped in this mud, the tree is placed in the hole. Spread the roots carefully, drive a strong stake beside the tree and fill in the soil, working it thoroughly under and among the roots with the hand. Give two or three firm treadings during the process of filling, which should reach the height of the nursery setting and fill the rest of the hole with a mulch of coarse hay or straw. Place a piece of woolen cloth between the tree and stake, to prevent chafing; tie firmly, and the following day give the tree a thorough watering.—[American Agriculturist.

Harrowing Corn. There is considerable difference of opinion in regard to whether harrowing corn is profitable or not. As with nearly all other kinds of farm work circumstances must be considered in determining this question. Some will find that with their soil and the way they have prepared the ground and planted the crop, harrowing will damage the crop far more than the soil will be benefited; at the same time another farmer with a different preparation and planting will be able to derive a considerable amount of benefit, and will, of course consider it cheap way of cultivating young corn.

One item is essential in order to derive the best amount of benefit from harrowing, that is, the soil should be thoroughly prepared in a good condition before planting the crop. Corn that is planted on land that has not been

well prepared, can be seriously injured by harrowing, while with the same soil thoroughly prepared, considerable benefit could be secured. One advantage, if the soil will permit, is cultivation can begin much earlier by using the harrow than if we are obliged to wait until the corn has made a sufficient growth to use the cultivator. This is often quite an item. The weeds start to grow very soon, and often, if from any cause the cultivation is delayed, they will secure such a start that the labor, or work of keeping the crop clear, is considerably increased. Weeds are destroyed much easier when small, and by using the harrow to commence the cultivation, the work of extermination can be begun much earlier. Then again hard-beating rains and hot sun will cause a crust to form over the surface of the soil, and an early harrowing will break this up and give the plants a much better opportunity to grow.

If properly managed the harrow can be made to fit the surface of the soil very thoroughly and at the same time destroy the weeds that may have started up. The work can be done rapidly and economically. But in order to secure the best results the soil should be thoroughly prepared before planting and so far as possible the soil should be sufficiently dry to lie readily when the cultivation is given. I have harrowed corn when I am certain the work was very profitable; at other times an equal certainty that the profit was very doubtful.—[Farm, Field and Stockman.

Farm and Garden Notes. Give your waste meat to your fowls. Good fences should protect your crops. Banking soil around trees will prevent injury from mice. Feeding lambs pines, especially if they are small and not thriving. Burn all cuttings or plucked leaves which are infected by insects. Keep only as many fowls as your time will permit you to attend to well in every particular.

When fifty fowls well cared for will pay a good profit, one hundred somewhat neglected may be kept at a loss. Very much depends upon the milking, both in regard to the yield of the milk and the quality of the butter or cheese made from it.

The formation of the cow's udder is such that the secretion of the milk is helped by good milking, while it is retarded and in time lessened by bad milking. Feed judiciously, keep the water fountain pure, look out for vermin, avoid overcrowding, give the fowls a chance to scratch, provide shade in summer and a dry shelter in winter.

The seeds of tropical plants, such as tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, melons, etc., should be sown in a warm place, a heat of 55 degrees to 70 degrees to start them into healthy growth. No plum is strictly curculio proof, says the Times-Democrat, but it is said that less than 10 per cent. of the eggs produced by the curculio will hatch out if laid in the various varieties of the Chickasaw plum.

Recent experiments throw some doubt on the old belief that succulence in food is best for cows. If given plenty of water of the right temperature, they will produce as much milk on dry meal and fodder as on that moistened. Fences posts will last longer and be set firmer if the holes are filled with coarse broken stone or small boulders rammed tight and filled in with this cement. The cement should be rounded up against the post to shed water, and a coat of paint or tar should be put on the post for a foot above the cement.

Some of the Ingredients of Snuff. In the manufacture of snuff in this country the finest Virginia leaf tobacco is used, which is considerably milled by carrying the fermentation much further than in tobacco intended for smoking, and is simply ground and sifted. "In our factory," said a New York dealer to a Mail and Express reporter, "we have about sixty mills, resembling large coffee mills. The ground tobacco falls upon an endless band of broad canvas, which conveys it to four sets of mechanical sieves. The snuff which passes through is received upon an endless traveling band, which carries it thence into a close chest. The particles which are too coarse to pass through the sieve are reground. The immense varieties of snuffs are formed by mixing together and grinding tobaccos of different growths, and by varying the nature of the same."

"For the snuff known as Nearco, forty parts of genuine St. Omer, South American, tobacco, forty parts of Georgia and twenty parts of fermented Virginia stalks in powder are used. The whole is ground and sifted. Then two and one-half pounds of rose leaves are cut and mixed with powdered Virginia stalks, and two and one-half pounds of rosewood in fine powder, moistened with salt water, are added. It is then worked up with one pound of cream of tartar and two pounds of salt of tartar and four pounds of table salt. This snuff, which is highly scented, must be preserved in lead, and brings \$4 per pound. The other brands of snuff manufactured here are: Bolongro, large-grained Paris and Scotch snuff, ranging in price from \$3 to \$10 per pound."

For the past ten months the railroad accidents in this country have averaged one for every five days, and two-thirds of them have been the result of careless-

THE RED PLANET.

What a Minute Study of Mars Has Disclosed.

Speculations About The "Canals" and Their Builders.

It may be interesting to lovers of astronomy to know that the eminent French astronomer, Mr. Perrotin, is engaged in a minute study of Mars, and that his discoveries confirm those of M. Schiaparelli in every particular. It seems actually true that the longitudinal stripes which actually circle round the planet are bodies of water, and must, according to all laws of probability, be artificial. No one ever saw or conceived a system of parallel rivers from 1000 to 2000 miles long and straight as a plumb line. Everything is possible of course, but such straight rivers it is impossible to reconcile with the principles of cosmology as we understand them. On this planet, at all events, nature abhors a straight line, and by analogy it should do so in Mars.

Yet, if these bodies of water are canals, as Schiaparelli believed and Perrotin seems hardly to doubt, what monstrous works they must be! They are from 50 to 80 miles wide. Fancy the labor of digging such a canal, the time it must have taken, and the number of workmen it must have employed. The pyramids of Egypt are trifling in comparison. The Suez canal is 197 feet wide at the surface, and the Nicaragua canal is to be 150 feet; the Martian canals are 2800 times wider. Our canals on this one-horse globe are considered long when they reach 100 miles in length. The Panama canal will be less than 60 miles long. The canals of Mars reach a length of 2000 miles—say as far as from here to Omaha. What a traffic there must be to support such enterprises! On the waterways of China travelers describe the incessant ebb and flow of multitudinous crowds, but to require canals of such dimensions as we have described, the movement of traffic in Mars must be far more prodigious. In fact, they imply a population which almost staggers belief; considering that the volume of the planet is only one-sixth that of the earth, the diameter being 4400 miles as against 8000, they warrant the wildest conjectures as to the density with which it may be peopled.

What manner of man lives in Mars, if there be man there, has always been a favorite topic of speculation. The law of gravitation tells us that he may be 14 feet high; not such a son of Anak as the inhabitant of the asteroids, but still one who would regard the Belgian giant as a remarkable dwarf. Possibly the enormous public works on Mars may be explained on the theory that these tall fellows can work in proportion to their stature—that one citizen of Mars can shovel as much dirt as two and a half denizens of this world.

Whether the grass of Mars is red as the old astronomers averred, modern telescopes have failed to decide. It is very difficult to determine colors when an object less collects 30,000 times as much light as normally enters the human eye. But the speculative astronomer is safe in asserting his belief that Martian cabbages are of the color of our beet roots as no one can disprove the assertion.—[San Francisco Call.

Fun with the Camera. "Amateur photography," said a prominent New York dealer to a Mail and Express reporter, "is a very fashionable as well as useful pastime among many young ladies and gentlemen, and is fast growing in favor." While a large number purchase an apparatus to take to the country with them, still many more are sold in this city and used in town. A complete outfit, comprising a camera, one dozen dry plates and a focusing cloth, can be procured for \$27. As soon as the dry plates are used up they can be replaced at an outlay of from 45 cents to \$1.65 a dozen, the price depending altogether upon the sizes required, which run all the way from 3-1/4 inches to 8-1/2 inches square, with intermediate sizes.

"The silver paper which is generally used in transferring has now been replaced by a cheaper blue paper, which imparts a tint of that hue instead of the white one usually given in ordinary photography. Cameras range in price from \$10 up to \$65. When a beginner has a desire to learn he is usually very timid; but expending much money for a camera, and using that if it proves uninteresting not much is lost, but once the art is attempted, the amateur photographer casts aside the first camera and purchases a larger size. "Amateur photographers can now compete, and success fully, too, with a subject in the dark, as a powder, called magnesium, when placed on an iron pan and lighted, emits an effulgent glare sufficient for the young artist to secure a good picture. This powder is sold for 75 cents per box of eight ounces. "A large number of young ladies who are the happy possessors of amateur outfits occasionally hold what is termed 'photo parties' at the houses of a mutual friend, some one bringing along a camera and a full outfit, and the evening can be spent pleasantly, as well as profitably, in taking pictures of all the members of the household in which the party is held. A new feature in amateur photography is the tracing of pictures from the camera to a lamp shade, a vase or any other such ornament.

Good form now requires long gloves for women.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

There is a clergyman in England named Straight whose curate is named Crooked.

A natural curiosity in the shape of a kitten with seven feet and two tails has been born at Centerton, N. Y. "Of the five children born to a Canada man three have died on Good Friday and been buried on Easter Sunday.

A Louisville man called on a hotel-keeper in Bullitt county, Ky., the other day and paid 75 cents for meals he had eaten fifteen years ago.

Harry Sperry, while opening stores at a restaurant in Norristown, Penn., found a handsome white pearl with dark markings, which he will have mounted.

A barrel of Ohio river water which took the place of a barrel of Cincinnati whiskey traveled 11,000 miles and was kept in a storehouse seven years before the fraud was discovered.

Near Yeovil, in Somersetshire, England, a gigantic fossil ichthyosaurus, twenty-two feet long, with a jaw of three feet, furnished with large, conical teeth has been discovered.

A new use has been found for the nickel five-cent piece—it can be used as a unit of measure in calculating by metric system. It is exactly two centimetres in diameter, and weighs five grains.

A little negro girl in Albany, Ga., is gradually turning white, the skin of her face and arms being now hardly distinguishable in hue from that of a Caucasian child. Her hair, too, which was jet black, has become white.

A West Morris (N. Y.) boy was arrested recently for shooting an eagle contrary to the law. He was in a fair way to be fined or imprisoned, when a commission composed of a clergyman, a justice of the peace and an editor, sat on the dead body of the bird and declared it to be a fish hawk.

A magnificent new crucifix has just been placed in St. Paul's cathedral, London, which will attract some attention in the world of art. It is a life-sized representation of the crucifixion in white Italian marble and has cost \$120,000. It is said that nothing like it has before been seen in England.

John E. Burton, a successful autograph hunter of Milwaukee, has in his collection the autograph of every President of the United States from Washington down to Cleveland. He also possesses a note given by George Washington to pay for his pew rent in the church that he attended at Alexandria.

A Philadelphia drummer astonished the people of Omaha the other day by wearing a live chameleon as a watch chain. The curious little lizard was attached to the chain by a thin band of gold wound about its neck and nestled in the creases of the drummer's waistcoat with every indication of contentment.

Jennie Gibson, a handsome girl of seventeen, living with her parents at Arkwright, N. Y., has never seen the world by daylight, though enabled by lamplight to sew and read just as clear as anybody. Up to the age of four or five years she was believed to be totally blind. The parents noticed that after the lamp was lighted she gave evidence of seeing, and gradually this power of sight grew upon her until the little one played with her dolls and toys with artificial light as easily as other children by daylight.

The Garden of Portugal. Traveling through the Minho Province, this garden of Portugal, made so by man's incessant loving labor, no one can fail to notice how this land is most unscientifically cultivated and every mistake and shortcoming apparent that a modern enlightened farmer would smile at the "unimproved" plough, made of a crooked tree branch, the "unimproved" cows, that give but a fifth of the milk of a Gloucester or an Alderney, the grass blades slowly and painfully reaped by a toy reaping hook and carried long distances on the heads of men and women. It is all too utterly stupid and old world, and yet everyone is thriving and content. The little houses are snug and warm, the cattle sleek under their masters' kindly eyes, the tin granaries full to overflowing, the men on Sun-days and feast days well dressed, well-fed and light-hearted, the women cleanly and gay in their colored bodices and bright silk kerchiefs, and their necks covered with a sensible weight of old-fashioned gold jewelry. The valleys are ringing with the joyous antiphony of youths and girls, that speak as plainly of their content with life and of their hopefulness, as the spring song of the birds tells of theirs.—[Fortnightly Review.

Did He Resist Arrest? A Maine sheriff, who was rather undersized, was given a writ of arrest against an Aroo-took farmer. Having found the owner of the farm in the field he explained his business, when he was requested to read his writ, which commenced as usual: "You are hereby commanded without delay to take the body of" &c. "All right," says the prisoner, stretching himself back on the grass, "I'm ready." "Oh, but you don't expect me to carry you?" "Certainly, you must take my body, you know!" "Will you wait until I bring a team?" "Can't promise. You must do your duty." "All right, he lay immovable until the Sheriff left, when he left also. Did he resist arrest?—[Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Two ragged Italian children, who were arrested in Chicago while gathering cigar stumps on the streets, explained that they sold the discarded weeds to a fellow countryman for fifteen cents a pound, and that they were "made into cigars."

"Then let the moon usurp the role of day, and winding tapers show the sun his way; For what my sun has done, my moon will do, I need no ray to see me."

Ladies suffering from any of the weak nervous ailments mentioned in this paper will use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription according to directions, with the result that it will be a sure cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of nervous debility, irregular menstruation, unnatural suppression, prostration, or falling of the womb, weak limbs, indigestion, chronic rheumatism, nervous headache, chronic catarrh of the bladder, and all other ailments of the female system.

Stephen & Co. of New York, the purveyors, purchased at all times of Colonel and other relics, such as portraits and letters of Washington, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and other articles of the period of the Revolution. Also old silver, gold, and other articles of value. Parties desiring to purchase anything in the above line would do well to correspond with them. Terms, Cash or by note on Broadway, and they were established in 1831.

It doesn't take a kitten long to win his purrs. The foundation of all happiness is health. A man with an imperfect digestion may have a millionaire, may be the husband of an angel and the father of half a dozen cherubs, and yet be miserable. The health of the stomach, or of any of the organs arising from imperfect digestion, or a sluggish liver, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will cure. It is the safest and surest remedy for these morbid conditions. Being purely vegetable, they are perfectly harmless.

A murderous act—To open the mail. Conventional "Mason" Resolutions. The M. M. Route 1, N. A. & C. 1, by which the mail is carried to the world at large that it forms the double connecting link of Pullman tourist travel between the winter cities of Florida and the summer resorts of the Northwest and West.

It is a "good name" among people who have known Hood's Sarsaparilla and its purgative combined. This "good name" among people who have known Hood's Sarsaparilla and its purgative combined. This "good name" among people who have known Hood's Sarsaparilla and its purgative combined.

Salt Rheum. "After the failure of three skillful physicians to cure my eye, I was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla and its purgative combined. It is a most excellent medicine, and I can recommend it to all who are afflicted with this disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla, 50 Newhall St., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, than at all other Sarsaparilla and Hood purifiers combined. This "good name" among people who have known Hood's Sarsaparilla and its purgative combined.

Blair's Pills, Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 341 Resolute Bldg. Sold in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, than at all other Sarsaparilla and Hood purifiers combined.

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In General Debility, Emaciation, Consumption, and Wasting in Children, SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is a most valuable food and medicine. It creates an appetite, food strengthens the nervous system, and builds up the body. It is a most valuable food and medicine. It creates an appetite, food strengthens the nervous system, and builds up the body. It is a most valuable food and medicine. It creates an appetite, food strengthens the nervous system, and builds up the body.

When a lady is sewing, she is in reality not what she seems. Thousands of cures follow the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, 50 cents.

Having seen their wild acts prematurely some rapt youth essay to reap the same with success.

NERVES! NERVES!! What terrible visions this little word brings before the eyes of the afflicted. Headache, Neuritis, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, All stare them in the face. Yet all these nervous troubles can be cured by using

Paine's Eery Compound For The Nervous The Debilitated The Aged. THIS GREAT NERVE TONIC

Also contains the best remedies for diseased conditions of the Kidneys, Liver, and Blood, which always accompany nervous troubles. It is a most valuable food and medicine. It creates an appetite, food strengthens the nervous system, and builds up the body.

THE BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for those who purchase the luxuries of the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary household appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in every season styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage.

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FRAZER AXLE GREASE. BEST IN THE WORLD. \$1.00 to \$3.00. A MONTH can be made working for us. We are not interested in the business. Send us your name and address. We will send you a sample of our grease. It is the best in the world. Sold everywhere.

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S'JACOBS OIL FOR POULTRY.

Chicken Cholera and all Diseases of Poultry. GENERAL DIRECTIONS.—Mix a pill of brand or dough with S. Jacobs Oil. If the fowl cannot swallow force the oil down its throat. Mix some corn-meat dough with the Oil. Give nothing else. They will finally eat and be cured.

Bed Bugs. To clear out Bed Bugs, mix Eucalypti or Eucalypti with S. Jacobs Oil. If the fowl cannot swallow force the oil down its throat. Mix some corn-meat dough with the Oil. Give nothing else. They will finally eat and be cured.

Water Bugs. To clear out Water Bugs, mix Eucalypti or Eucalypti with S. Jacobs Oil. If the fowl cannot swallow force the oil down its throat. Mix some corn-meat dough with the Oil. Give nothing else. They will finally eat and be cured.

Rough on Malaria. Knock Malaria, Fever and Ague, Chills, Higher than \$1.50. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

Marvelous Memory Discovery. Wholly unlike artificial systems. Cure of mixed handwriting. Classes of 100 at Baltimore, 1000 at Detroit, 1500 at Philadelphia, 1113 at Washington, 1214 at Boston, 1315 at New York, 1416 at Chicago, 1517 at St. Louis, 1618 at Cincinnati, 1719 at Philadelphia, 1820 at New York, 1921 at Boston, 2022 at Chicago, 2123 at St. Louis, 2224 at Cincinnati, 2325 at Philadelphia, 2426 at New York, 2527 at Boston, 2628 at Chicago, 2729 at St. Louis, 2830 at Cincinnati, 2931 at Philadelphia, 3032 at New York, 3133 at Boston, 3234 at Chicago, 3335 at St. Louis, 3436 at Cincinnati, 3537 at Philadelphia, 3638 at New York, 3739 at Boston, 3840 at Chicago, 3941 at St. Louis, 4042 at Cincinnati, 4143 at Philadelphia, 4244 at New York, 4345 at Boston, 4446 at Chicago, 4547 at St. Louis, 4648 at Cincinnati, 4749 at Philadelphia, 4850 at New York, 4951 at Boston, 5052 at Chicago, 5153 at St. Louis, 5254 at Cincinnati, 5355 at Philadelphia, 5456 at New York, 5557 at Boston, 5658 at Chicago, 5759 at St. Louis, 5860 at Cincinnati, 5961 at Philadelphia, 6062 at New 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