FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

RAISE MORE MUTTON.

This is what we have urged for years—that farmers should raise and also eat more mutton, and so we agree with Colonel F. D. Curtis when he says, in his sermonette style, that every farmer should have a flock of sheep. "The Merino is better adapted to the rigors of our climate than any other breed. But they are not valuable as mutton sheep, we must cross them with the mutton breeds, and the product will lay on fat and please and pay their owners. Again, if we make sheep pay we must raise crops to feed them on. Raise turnips and feed your mutton to your family, selling any surplus." Yes, supply your families more mutton and fruit and less pork and hominy," if you would render them healthier and happier.—[New York Witness.

THE RHUBARB.

The rhubarb or pie-plant is the best cooking substitute for the apple in the spring and early summer, when the latter is out of season. As the seeds cannot always be relied upon to reproduce exactly the same variety, it is best to buy a few plants from seedsmen for only a few stands will be required to furnish a supply of stalks for a family. The roots of a large plant may be divided so as to make one or more additional stands. The plants may be transplanted in the fall or spring. The soil should be rich and highly fertilized, and the deeper and more thoroughly the manure is worked in the better. The stalks should not be plucked until the plant has gained strength and a large growth, nor so many at a time as to enfeeble it. About three feet apart each way is the right distance. It should have a good dressing of manure every fall.—[New York World.

HOW TO TEST A MULE.

If you find a mule horse's disposition will do, you must next try his powers to ascertain the capacity of the lungs. Unless these are sound and capacious the best legs will not carry him fast. On a good level road or on moderate hills and without weight behind either on foot or behind him, go four or five miles in one minute. Then get down and watch his breathing. See if the nostrils easily open quite wide enough for their work. Listen at the windpipe and concave chamber for signs of wheezing. Look at the flanks and see if they are working fast or slow. If they quiet down as the day advances after the hours' stops, they will more it than would those of regular, and with probable exception of those of respect the wind. Any sign of an uncomfortable action should be a fatal objection to an horse, and your trial must prosecute no further.—[New York Journal.

MILK FROM COWS.

Sometimes milk has a "sweet" odor and the cause is little understood. Cows drink large quantities of water and one half of it passes through the kidneys. Milk is fat-rich and the skin clean, for fat the largest part finds an outlet through the pores of the skin and takes along with it other matter and offensive odors which are thrown off through the fine capillaries with the perspiration. Proper action of the skin is necessary for the purification of the blood as is the healthy action of the lungs. When milk has a sweet odor, it is certain that the skin is not working right, allowing the impurities to be thrown back into the blood, whence some of them find their way into the milk, making it sweet at the cow.

This suggests that to have pure milk and sweet butter, the skin must be clean and free from scurf which fills up the pores. Frequent grooming is the easiest way. Clean cows do not give "sweet" milk. For the same reason most people afflicted with diabetes are those who neglect personal cleanliness. Incipient cases of this malady can sometimes be remedied by an odorless bathing, and so can offensive odors of the person.—[G. W., in Country Gentleman.

SOME TROUBLES INCIDENT TO NURSING.

Spattering of milk is very annoying to a good milker, but it is easily remedied. It is caused by the exfoliation of the skin at the end of the teat, and around the orifice of the duct, a very small scale will do the mischief. Generally this may be remedied by rubbing the end of the teat with the finger or scraping it with the finger nail, but if not a small piece of pumice-stone rubbed on the end of the teat will remove the obstruction.

Hard milking is worse than an annoyance, it is a positive trouble, a "disease," in fact, to the milker. It is natural to some cows, being caused by an excessively stringent contractile muscle at the end of the teat, which closes the orifice and prevents the passage of the milk without wearisome force of the hand. This evil may be removed very soon by the following device: A small piece of tough wood, about an inch long, swelling in the middle, so that it will stay in the teat, and having a round head on it to prevent it passing into the teat, is well oiled, and after the milking is slipped in the opening of the teat.

It should be about a sixteenth of an inch thick. This will stretch the muscle at the end of the teat, which lies like a rubber band under the skin, and enlarge the orifice, but it must not be used too long a time, or it will relax the muscle too much. It is better to use it for two or three days at intervals of a week, and so gradually effect a cure.—[Practical Farmer.

FATTENING POULTRY FOR MARKET.

The great secret for rearing poultry for profit is to get the birds ready for the table as soon as possible and to kill them the very day they are ready for it. Fortunate is the poultryman who has fed his chickens well from the very shell, for the lean or flesh must be made before the usual fattening process, as it is only fat that is added by penning the birds.

The usual plan is to place poultry designed for the market in pens for about two weeks. Many keep the fattening coops dark as well as cool. Wright, who is excellent authority in such matters, advises that the coops be kept dark for half the time after each meal until the next by hanging a cloth over the front. This cloth, it looked along the top can be conveniently hung over, or folded back, as required. The two hours' darkness, quiet and thorough digestion. Then the remaining time with light gives better appetites for the next meal than if darkness prevails all the while.

It is imperative that food be given three times and water once each day during the fattening period. The best food for rapid fattening as well as the production of well-flavored flesh is buckwheat meal, mixed with sweet skim milk, into a thick mush. It is the use of this grain that the French owe in a large measure the splendid fowls they send to market. An excellent substitute where buckwheat meal is not available is an equal mixture of Indian and barley meal, mixed when convenient, with skim milk. It is a wise plan to give mineral green food daily in addition to the rations already suggested.

Poultry is most readily fattened before severe weather comes on. A person accustomed to it can tell before and after Thanksgiving the poultry is when held back for that season. Chickens that were fattened in the early summer, if they have been properly fed, bring other prices. At Thanksgiving and Christmas they sometimes bring double the price they would at least. A fowl grown up to be fattened for market has during its whole life a larger frame and looks as if it have grown to be a second year. Fowls raised in coops do not command as high prices as those raised in the fields, but there is a large class of purchasers who prefer the latter. Poultry is fattened in coops for a week or ten days, but it is for a longer time they are kept in the fields. It is for a longer time they are kept in the fields.—[New York Weekly.

CARE AND CHICKEN NOTES.

This is a good season to prepare quarters.

Have you a good shell for fall and winter?

Shade and good water in pastures now.

Poor fowls don't produce good eggs.

Dehorning is a humbug, the Mexicans do it to suggest cold.

How to feed the young chicks still a matter of speculation in the age.

A chicken-house should be built and ready for occupation around when.

Early cockerels are the best for fowls to be growth of the second year.

The money is in raising a good crop of chickens on large farms where the farmer's wives.

Some poultry-raisers think geese are the best to keep down the weeds, and they succeed fairly. But they should be kept on weeds to grow, if they are to get the most out of them.

Fruit should be handled much as eggs are handled. It will not sweat as readily as eggs, but it will bruise and deteriorate through rough usage and and this results in loss.

The peach is a fruit for late summer and autumn, but it would find little market in winter even could it be grown and kept along with apples. Every fruit has its season.

A Word to the Wise.

Blamed editors are asserting their wrongs. A goodly number of the hard-worked and misunderstood fraternity have mutually agreed to return unused all manuscript contributions which are submitted to them in a bill. Some of the syndicate refused even to return them, and announced in unalterable determination to deposit all such packages in the waste-basket unopened. We are of opinion that these strong measures are fully warranted. Let contributors take warning.

Philadelphia Parks.

Philadelphia has eleven parks, with an average acreage of 2884 52-100 acres. Of this, 177 7-100 acres were donated, the remainder originally cost $17,503,522. She has 1351.6 miles of street, of which 592.2 miles are paved with cobble, 98.2 with block, 5 with artificial stone, 11.2 miles with brick, 15.8 miles with sheet asphalt, 118.2 with asphalt blocks, 117.6 with cobble, and ninety-six miles are macadamized. Two hundred and fifty miles have no pavement of any kind.

HOW CUSTER FELL.

Vivid Account of the Dashing General's Final Charge.

Last Desperate Rally Against Sitting Bull's Cohorts.

Capt. Charles King's article in Harper on "Custer's Last Battle" has this thrilling account of the general's death:

Never realizing, as I believe, the fearful odds against him, believing that he would find the village on the run," and that between himself and Reno he could "double them up" in short order, Custer had jauntily trotted down to his death. It was a long, five-mile ride from where he sighted the northern end of the village to where he struck its centre around the bold point of bluff, and from the start to the moment his guidons whirled into view, and his troopers came pouring "front into line" down near the ford, he never had saw the grey village—never dreamed of its depth and extent.

Rounding the bluff, he suddenly found himself face to face with thousands of the boldest and most skilful warriors of the prairies. He had hoped to charge at once into the heart of the village, to hear the cheers of Reno's men from the south. Instead he was greeted with a perfect fury of flame and hissing lead from the dense thickets of willow and cottonwood, a fire that had to be answered at once (quickly he discovered). His men as they threw them forward on the run, each fourth man holding cavalry fashion the horses of the other three. The line seems to have swept on parallel very nearly with the general course of the stream, but to no purpose.

The fire was too heavy. In vain front, flank and sponsons were shooting from the willows. "Oth, we had plenty of game" said one survivor, "and worse than that, hundreds of young warriors had mounted their ponies and swarmed across the stream below him, but fresh more were following and circling all about him. And then it was that Custer, the hero of a hundred daring charges, seems to have realized that he must set his way out. "Mount!" rang the trumpets, and leaving many a poor fellow on the ground, the troopers ran for their horses. Instantly from hedge and willow and bluff the Indians sprang to arms, and rushed in the foe to mount again. "Back for the Dragoons" must have been the order for the first time we forward. Then more to the rear, they found their progress barred.

From a clump of trees on higher ground, all they could see, far as they could say, circling, swooping, yelling like demons, and all the time keeping up that fearful fire, were thousands of the mounted savages. Hemmed in, cut off, dropping, fast from their saddles, Custer's men saw that retreat was impossible. They sprang to the ground. "Behind their horses, boys!" said the Indians, and he that once had their bridles and rallied. A Cheyenne who "throughout the chase, and those who discovered at two yards, interviewed, the dead commander, found them two days after.

Every moment the circle closed and ground in numbers every second some upon fellow fell in the dust. At last one mounted that stood at the north end of the ridge. Custer, with Cook, Yates, and gallant "Tom" and some dozen soldiers, all that were left of the cross, gathered in the last rally. They told their Indian friends afterwards that they were, but they were no witness to the heroes at the fearful end of twenty minutes, or at least less than twenty-five—all was over.

Artificial Ice a Success.

The manufacture of artificial ice has been begun in Reading, Pa., and the enterprise is already pronounced a decided success. The ice is made into cakes of one hundred pounds each, and is declared to be of the finest quality. The retail price is the same as that of natural ice. Several of the big breweries companies of Reading have decided to manufacture artificial ice. The Reading Brewing Company is now manufacturing artificial ice by the ammonia process.

Decay of Stone Buildings in Europe.

A thousand years hence nearly all stone buildings now standing in Europe will have crumbled to dust. So perishable is the material of which they are constructed that the process of decay is already evident in many conspicuous edifices. The same thing is going on in this country. Neither marble nor brown stone can withstand the action of the elements. Even the capitol at Washington is undergoing disintegration.

Good Society.

The welfare of individuals says to balance society, and out of the manifold differences is produced harmonious progress. Just as the perfection of a curve demands that successive portions shall have constantly differing directions, so the best good of society requires that each individual shall think his own thoughts, live his own life instead of copying or being merged into those of his neighbors.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

One of the highest students at Cambridge, England, is blind.

An immense double watermelon attracts attention in a Georgia grocery.

Kansas has more miles of railroads than all the New England States put together.

A hungry horse tied in front of a store in Norristown, Penn., devoured a box full of straw hats.

In England they look upon strawberries very much as Californians do on nuggets of gold. The "fruiters" sell them for about $2 a pound.

It is estimated that from 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 bees are born into the world every year. This is at the rate of about seventy a minute.

Asafœtida is a vegetable, not an animal product. It is prepared from the roots of a plant extensively grown in Persia, Beloochistan and Afghanistan.

The first strike in this Country is said to have occurred in the city of New York in 1803, when a number of sailors struck for an advance in wages.

It is reported from China that during storms in the Chekiang province hailstones of such enormous size fell as to destroy animals and even houses.

There is said to be a striking similarity between the sign language of deaf mutes and that in vogue among the Indians of North and South America.

The collections of Tremont Temple Baptist Church in Boston, Mass., during the last year included a gold piece, weighing 834 pounds, and 34,000 nickels, weighing [illegible] pounds.

There [illegible] houses in London, and caterers are obliged to pay fifty [illegible] cents per pound for turtle that last year they sold cheap in any quantity for [illegible] per pound.

A Macon (Ga.) man has a Dominick chicken without a [illegible], keeping a few on its wings. The chicken has been featherless ever since it was hatched and enjoys perfect health.

A postage stamp was recently found in a Connecticut physician's medicine, a little patent, and on its removal covered a pea, from which the child had suffered and which caused the death of the doctor, disappeared.

Count de Lesseps proposed last April that a canal across the Isthmus of Suez, which under Lesseps B. C. that neck of land was traversed by a waterway. It was a great success and was cleared out by the Roman Emperor Trajan in the second century and [illegible].

The first lock was established at Venice about 1175, and the lock system of navigation in Europe, from the fourteenth century which the moves [illegible]. The Bank of Venice was established in 1587, that of Amsterdam in 1609, of Hamburg in 1619, and the Bank of Rotterdam in 1635.

For those interested and who want to know how a turtle dies, let next a gentleman who witnessed the performance assert that after trailing a sensible [illegible] "dies" the body, [illegible] like a [illegible] among the hind legs, first one and then the other, moving her body about so as to be able to get at the [illegible]. In the end [illegible] too hard she will make a nest in from twenty-five to thirty minutes.

Necessity of Sleep.

[illegible] Talmage says there is not one man or woman in ten thousand who can afford to do without seven or eight hours' sleep. All those sleepers written about great men and women who slept only three or four hours a night make very interesting reading. But I tell you, my readers, no man or woman ever yet kept healthy in body and mind for a number of years with less than seven hours' sleep. Ancients could more sleep than we get. The lark makes its nest in the [illegible] and the [illegible] of [illegible] tempestuous. If you expect to be early risers early. If you expect to be [illegible] late they say late. It may be [illegible] for one man to rise at eight and it is for another to rise at five. I counsel my reader to get up when they are rested. But for the rousing bell he rang at least thirty minutes before your public appearance. Physicians say that a sudden jump out of bed gives irregular motion to the pulse. It takes hours to get over a too sudden rising. Give us time, after we call us, to fall over, gave the world fall in the face, and look before we leap.

A Witty Reply.

A witty reply, to which life has since added an ironical comment, has been attributed to the ex-Emperor of Brazil. On being shown one of those mechanical wonders which always interested him more than the cares of government, a wheel that made we know not how many revolutions in the minute, "Why," said the monarch, "it actually beats our South American republics."

No Sunday Street Cars In Toronto.

Toronto, Canada, a city of nearly 90,000 inhabitants, has no street cars running on Sunday. They cease running the night before at 11 o'clock. The saloons are closed tight from 7 o'clock Saturday evening until Monday morning, and everything in the meantime is as quiet as the forest primeval.

TURPENTINE AND ROSIN.

The Long Leaved Pines of Carolina Furnish Both Products.

Shaw's Ridge, sixty miles southwest of Raleigh, N. C., is the home of the long-leaved pine. From this sort of pine rosin and turpentine are made, and the manufacture is an interesting process. The turpentine is a noticeably slender tree that, when a foot in diameter, rises forty or fifty feet without a branch. Above the first branch it may grow twenty feet or more, having a cone-shaped top. The leaves grow in a great cluster on the end of the branches, and are from a foot to a foot and a half long. Toward October the various land-owners send men, generally negroes, into the woods for the purpose of tapping the pines. In the trunk of the tree near the ground a gash is cut a foot or more in width, six or seven inches high and four or five inches deep. Usually a man can cut 150 boxes a day, as the gashes are called. Naturally as spring comes on the sap begins to flow up the pores of the tree and the cut bleeds freely. During the first week of April the gathering of the dip begins. Men go around each tree with dippers and buckets and carry the sap to central places where it is put into barrels. At time passes the tree is chipped to accelerate the flow of sap and the chipping is carried on until the fall. All the sap gather the first season a tree is tapped is known as virgin dip. It makes a superior kind of turpentine and sells at a higher price to the distiller. This year it is selling at $2.80 a barrel. After the dipping season is over the trees are scraped to gather the deposit of sap that may form around the boxes. One man can chip and gather the sap from 10,000 trees and this number of trees is called a crop. In the course of the first year the tree is chipped about a foot above the box. When warm weather comes around again the chipping process is continued, and so on, year after year, until the tree is chipped so high that a tall darkey with his back on the end of a long pole can chip or pull no higher. The tree is chipped say fifteen feet high in the course of twelve or fourteen years. Notwithstanding this constant chipping the trees are possessed of wonderful vitality and will easily last thirty or more years.

As soon as the sap is all gathered it is taken into a distillery where it is boiled in large iron tanks. Pipes lead from these tanks and the vapor passing through is condensed and becomes turpentine. The deposit in the tanks goes through which to the barrel or the still then into tanks. The rosin in the tanks is then dipped into cheap pine barrels where it hardens. The barrels are then heated and shipped to market.

Sweating Pays Better Than Washing.

"Poor Kate, remarked a very sympathetic woman of the colored persuasion as she emerged from the sanitary office at the District building a few days ago. In her right hand she carried a voucher, from the police court, which entitled her to $1.25 worth, less and this was the cause for remarks.

"What's the matter, Kate?" inquired a by-stander as the woman passed by him.

"What's de matter? Dat's what de matter. Here I hab been down to de police court all de morning for to swear in a white man, trying to earn $1.25, but hear I finds out dat ain't no money for to pay me, and de man in yonder says I'm got to wait till de bill passes. I tell you, my mother, dat what de devil does I know about de bill? Don't she know what de law is 'bout and ain't got no business knowin'. Dejent for me to swear I done swore a white man, and fore de Lord he's worth $1.25 and I want my money. Why, Lord save us, honey, I could have fifty cents worth of washing for de time I had to swear. I ain't got paid for swearing."

"Were you ever a witness before?" asked the reporter.

"Why, course I was," and the woman as she wiped her face with her apron, "I am a witness every time I gets a chance, 'cause it's a heap easier to make $1.25 swearin' agin people dan by washing it out, for you see it takes her two days for to make dat much money washing. But sometimes de work is hard, especially when dem that feel law wants get jammed up you. I tell you, honey, dey is got a way of turnin' you all up and making you go for to do like to do, dat, but I don't mind it, for I gets my $1.25, but I hates to wait for it. Now, mind, I'm going home right now and tell a w man what I heard a gal say about her and she will come out and lick de gal and I will see de fight and get another $1.25 for being a witness. I tell you de hyar government don't know who dey's fooin' with, and fore de Lord, if dey don't pay me my money dey will have to get another bill passed, you hyar me talk. Come along hyar, Lizy," she said to the little girl she was with her, "let's get out of dis hyar stinkin' place. Now, don't you go erzing 'cause I didn't get de money and can't buy you any taters. Bless, long you will be old enough to swear an' be making the old $1.25 yourself. Well, good-by, mister," and with this the old woman and her companion vanished down the back stairs.—*Washington Star.*

No Show for the Agent.

Agent—I don't think I'll succeed as a book agent.

Employer—Why not?

"At the first house I tried I showed the lady the book, and—"

"Then what?"

"She showed me the door."

I'm So Hungry

Says Nearly Everyone After Taking A Few Doses of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I can do the work fully as well since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. O. H. INGRAHAM, M.D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Hood's Sarsaparilla for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. ANCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

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If brevity is the soul of wit, levity is the upper.

Confirmed.

The favorable impression produced on the first appearance of the agreeable liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs a few years ago has been more than confirmed by the pleasant experience of all who have used it, and the success of the proprietors and manufacturers, the California Fig Syrup Company.

"Which is the best way to get fat, doctor?" "Order from your butcher a piece of lean beef."

One Thousand Dollars.

I will forfeit the above amount, if I fail to prove that Phospholine is the best medicine in existence for Dyspepsia, Indigestion or Biliousness. It is a certain cure and affords immediate relief in cases of Kidney and Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility and Consumption. Phospholine builds up the weak system and cures where other remedies fail. Ask your druggist for it and get well. Valuable book "Thing Worth Knowing" also sample bottle sent free on receipt of postal. Address Franklin Hart, 83 Warren street, New York.

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Why not save money on clothes by using the best, purest, most economical soap, Dobbins' Electric. Made every where. Try it once you will use it always. Your grocer keeps it or will get it. Look for the name, Dobbins.

"Now serve us with a clean shirt." "What sound reason can we give?"

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"Miss Forsythe was around a cool deal." "Yes. She's a regular spooner."

For H. P. Lawson's Scotland, Duke says the bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure complete [illegible] sold by druggists, 75c.

Most people eat to live, but the dentist lives to eat.

Inflammation of the eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell at 25 cents per bottle.

Excellent. When [illegible] cents.

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Send 6c. in stamps for samples of the best and cheapest [illegible] in the country.

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Mention this paper.

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HOME STUDY [illegible] Bryant's College, 459 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

To Parents. [illegible]

It was Ben Johnson, we believe, who, when asked Mallock's question, "Is life worth living?" replied "That depends on the *liver*." And Ben Johnson doubtless saw the double point to the pun.

The liver active—quick—life rosy, everything bright, mountains of trouble melt like mountains of snow.

The liver sluggish—life dull, everything blue, molehills of worry rise into mountains of anxiety, and as a result—sick headache, dizziness, constipation.

Two ways are open. Cure permanently, or relieve temporarily. Take a pill and suffer, or take a pill and get well. Shock the system by an overdose, or coax it by a mild, pleasant way.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the mild means. They work effectively, without pain, and leave the system strong. One, little, sugar-coated pellet is enough, although a whole vial costs but 25 cents.

Mild, gentle, soothing and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Only 50 cents.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS. CONSUMPTION.

We offer you a ready made medicine for Coughs, Bronchitis and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Like other so-called Patent Medicines, it is well advertised, and having merit it has attained to a wide sale. Call it a "Nostrum" if you will, but believe us when we say that at first it was compounded after a prescription by a regular physician, with no idea that it would ever go on the market as a proprietary medicine.

Why is it not just as good as though costing fifty cents to a dollar for a prescription and an equal sum to have it put up at a drug store?

Here It Is!

Want to know all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know imposition when and so most against it? Detect Disease and Effects Cure when cause possible? Tell the Age by Teeth? What to will? Diseases Parts of the Animal? How to Use a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK, which we will forward, postpaid, on receipt of only 25 cents in stamps.

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