REEPING HILLSIDES IN SOD.

On tillable, sidehill land there is usually a heavy loss every time the land is newly plowed, as the rain of even a moderate shower is not absorbed as fast as it falls, but by its own gravity rushes down the hillside carrying with it much of the surface soil, and, if the soil is soft, often deep gutters are formed. If such slopes were well seeded to timothy or clover but little injury would result, and if properly managed a timothy sod may be kept in good condition on sidehill pasture land for many years. Usually the soil in such places is naturally thin, hence previous to plowing apply fertilizer in some form, preferably well rotted barnyard manure. This will keep the timothy in good health for many years. Should any portion become thin, let the whole grow to a height of six or eight inches, when either commercial fertilizers or well rotted manure can be applied to the thin portions. Thus guarded, even heavy rains will not carry much fertility away, but cause it to lodge against and become absorbed by the growing Hillsides should never be pastured very closely.

PREDING VALUE OF BUCKWHEAT.

Buckwheat is very much the same wherever it is grown. It is one of the best of all feeds for pigs, and far more healthful for them than gluten meal which is too concentrated. The gluten meal is excellent for cows, as it contains an average of thirty-one per cent, of proteine and eight per cent, of fat : sometimes the fat amounts to as much as twelve per cent, while other samples have only three par This shows how desirable it is to have an analysis of what is bought, for it may easily be that the meal is worth fifteen per cent, less in one case than in another. At \$17 a ton the gluten meal is cheaper than the mixed feed of bran, outs and buckwheat for cows, but for pigs it is not, for the reason mentioned. It might be well to add a small quantity of cluten meal to this mixed feed for the cows. Such a mixture as this would make has a better result than any single kind of feeds however nutritions it may be. It is something like a square meal, as it is termed, for a person; the variety adds to the digestibility of the food, and the appetite is better satisfied, which we all know is a great thing in food,-New York

WELL VS. DOORLY BALANCED RATIONS. From a late bulletin of the Mary land agricultural station on data as be tween a well-balanced vs. a poorly

conclusions, as follows: For fattening steers a well-balanced ration is very much more profitable

balanced ration we give a summary of

than poorly balanced one. Steers fed on a well-balanced ratio made an average daily gain of 2.78 pounds; those given a poorly balanced

ration made an average daily gain of 1.7 pounds. The increased profits from this test,

showing a difference of \$7.06 per steer were in favor of the well-balanced ra With a well-balanced feed ninety

days is ample time in which to prepare an animal for market,

Where the more nitrogenous foods are used it is believed nearly as good daily gains can be made by mixing the grain with cut corn fodder a though hav were used,

The use of cut corn fodder instead of hay in feeding cattle may make the difference of a profit instead of a loss.

Fifty per cent, more manure was made from the animals receiving the well-balanced ration than from thos receiving the poorly-balanced one,

The manure is also much righer in plant food, -Chicago Times,

# GRANULAR BUTTER,

In speaking of churning the Iowa Homestead says that the instructions given a boy or girl "to churn until the butter will hold the dasher," are fatal to good butter.

In the first place the dash churn i ten years behind the times and ought to be thrown out of every farm, even if no more butter is made than to supply the family table. The box or bar rel churn is cheap and it is much more convenient, and so much better butter can be made with it that there should be no hesitation in discarding the old dash churn in its favor. But no matter what kind of a churn is used, never churn until the butter is gathered in chunks large enough to hold up the

dasher. There are several reasons why this should not be done. One of them is that the grain is destroyed. Good butter has a fine, distinct grain, and when broken shows a distinct fracture like cast-iron. If this grain is destroyed by overchurning or overworking, the butrer becomes a greasy mixture, like lard, and has a greasy taste. Again, it is necessary that the buttermilk be well washed out or the butter will be come strong and rancid in a short time. This cannot be done when the butter is churned into lumps, so in the latter case the grain, flavor and keeping quality are injured.

The churn should be stopped when

ules, ranging a size from a red clover seed to a grain of wheat; then the buttermilk can be well washed out and the grain will be uninjured if the work is properly done. There is no reason why the farmer should not make just as good butter as any one, providing he will take the trouble to do it right. -Farm, Field and Fireside,

PRACTICAL HINTS ON PREDING FOWLS.

Proper feeding is the most important subject connected with poultry keeping, and to a lack of knowledge of it many failures may be attributed. To feed for good results one must, of course, consider the characteristics of the breed he keeps. Brahmas, Cochins, and other Asiatic breeds, easily become over-fat, and in a state of obe sity will produce few eggs, and these often unfertile. The medium-sized breeds are less liable to this trouble. and the Leghorns and other active breeds are almost free from it. A quart of solid feed to a dozen average fowls is considered about a proper feed. Feed but little corn to Asiatics, as they will surely become too fat with a liberal supply of it.

After the maturing of the garde truck, and after it has been gathered, is a good time to turn the garden patch into a run for fowls. The fowls will destroy innumerable worms and insects injurious to vegetation, especially if the ground be first plowed to bring all the insects to view. Then the birds will delight in the remain of vegetables left on the ground and in the corners of the garden. A "garden patch" should have a good chickca-proof fence to exclude the fowls when their presence would be injurious and to confine them to the run after the above plan, at least for a

When the fowls have full range of the farm, and can pick up green food at will, it is not necessary to enlivate green food for them except in the shape of root crops or silace for winter use. but when the flock is necessarily confined, it is desirable to raise a variety of green food in the garden.

Tender young green oats, rye, lettucand clover, which may be cultivated in odd corners and spots in the garsten will make capital food and increase the supply of eggs from the confined thack very much, besides adding to the health, and adding gloss to the plu mage. If this be supplemented with good supply of animal food in the shape of green out hone or ment scrap, a flock of heas, even in confinement, will be found the most profitable of the farm stock, considering the money invested. Turnips are a cheap crop, and an abundant supply of them should be stored in the fall. Fowla will eat them, top and all, in the winter, when the more tender green food s gone. A small piece of good ground will produce a great grop of them at almost no expense. - [American Agri-

PARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Twenty-five hers that are not crowded will pay better than fifty that

No pasture is profitable which takes three or four acres to support a mw.

If the bees are restless give more air and water, and sweep up the dead

Prepare now for handling swarm Have hives painted and honey racks on hand.

J. E. Jamison, of Juniata, Penn. ave that no fruit is so much benefited

y spraying as the quince. A.C. Hessen of Lackawanna, Penn. thinks that careful thinning out is the

est remedy for the black knot. Soot is used by English gardeners

for onion magget. They dust it over the plants and apply to the soil. White clover honey is especially rized by those who relish honey. In

order to get the bees in condition for the white clover honey flow a little, feeding may be necessary. The bean crop might be profitably

exorted to in many cases where late frosts have killed the growing crop. The navy bean can be planted in June and even later and make a crop.

Plenty of shade in the hog pastures a necessity and not a luxury. It is to your interest as well as for the good of the hogs that they are not compelled to endure the heat of the ann.

Hens can be confined by a six or even foot fence when there is danger of their doing injury on the farm. But as a rule, they will pay for all the

lamage they do by destroying insects. Empress Eugenie cherry is recommended as worthy a place in any orchard. It is very large and of high quality, but in some sections is infined to be 1 shy bearer, but in others it bears heavily.

In setting out a new orchard prepare the soil much as for other crops, Flow deeply and thoroughly pulverize and make holes for the trees large enough to contain all the roots in their natural position.

Grapes and currents may not be quite as profitable crops as strawberries, but they pay well and are quite as certain, besides not requiring so much labor in so short a season. Then they can be grown on land less highly manured, and when once established the butter is in the form of small gran- | will endure for many years.

#### FOR THE HOUSEWIFE,

BROWNED TOMATORS.

Now that tomatoes are becoming larger and finer, browned tomatoes will be found very appetizing. Take large round tomatoes and half them, place them, the skin side down, in frying pan, in which a very small quantity of butter and lard have been previously melted, sprinkle them with salt and pepper, and dredge well with flour. Place the pan on a hot part of the fire and let them brown thoroughly; then stir and brown again, and so on until they are quite done. lose their acidity, and their flavor is superior to stewed tomatoes. - New York Journal.

#### BAKED CHICKEN.

Baked chicken with a sauce a la Maryland is delicious for a luncheon or a course at a dinner. The chicken should be cleaned, wiped with a damp cloth, cut into portions, rolled in beat on eggs, and then in fine, dry bread erumbs. Bake in a deep dish or pate that has been well buttered, until a rich brown and tender. To prevent the meat from drying, baste occasionally with melted butter. If it brown and cooks too fast, lay a sheet of as bestos paper over it for the first half hour. These sheets of paper, which come in ten cent packages, are, by the way, also good to lay over cake or broad when there is danger of their browning too quickly on account of the heat of the oven. The griddle covers of the same paper with metal rims are very useful when cooking it tinware or agate utensils, in which sauces and custards are being made. The chicken, when cooked, should be served with a sauce made from one table spoonful of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, and a cup of chicken broth or white stock. If you have neither stock nor broth use water. Rub the butter and flour together, add the broth, and when smooth and free fron lumps, a ld a bouquet of herbs made from rolling together a sprig of parsey, a small bay leaf, one pepper corn and a sprig of thyme. Cook six min utes. The sauce should not be thicke than eream. Strain into a double bailer see it where it will keen but but not boil, and add four chopped mushrooms, a half a cup of the liquor from the mu-brooms, straining at b fore using. Just before serving, beat the yolks of two eggs light, mix with them half a cup of cream, and then the juice of half a lemon. Stir it thoroughly and quickly. Dish the chicken on rather a deep platter and pour the sance around it, or serve the sance separately. - Home and Farm.

HOUSEHOLD BINTS. Rub egg stains on ailver with sali in a damp cloth.

Remove paint spots from a window by rubbing a copper cent over them. Clean a carpet with a broom dipped

in a very weak solution of terpentine

Wash oil cloth with a flannel and warm water, dry thoroughly and rub with a little skim milk.

A nail or tooth brush should never be left in the holder with the bristles uppermost. It stands to reason that water will soak into them in time with such treatment.

For frying always put a pound or two of fat in the pan. It is no waste, as the same fat can be used over and over by pouring it through a strainer into a crock kept for the purpose. Beef, pork, veal and lamb drippings should be excefully kept and used instead of lard for frying.

# SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A French inventor makes artificial marble from limestone.

The greatest geysers in the world

are in the Yellowstone National Park. Live fishes have been safely sent by mail from India to the British Mu-

Spiders have been known to spin nearly two miles of thread in twentyseven days.

Over forty per cent, of the cases of paralysis occur between the agos of thirty and forty. Dwarfs live much longer than giants,

the latter usually having weak constitutions and soft and brittle bones. The telephone, which is not quite twenty years old, is now in common

use in all civilized countries on the

Professor Burnham, of Chicago, says that solar disturbances, as sun spots and the like, have nothing to do with meteorological conditions on the

In Berlin every cab has a registering machine that tells the pessenger exactly what he has to pay, and also tells the owner of the cab what has been earned by the driver.

carth.

The dog never perspires, and on that count is so constituted that he cannot drink water as most animals do. This is nature's provision to prevent him from awallowing too much.

An English scientist save that he looks forward to the time when every private house in England will be supplied with a telephone service for \$15 a year, and when it will be possible to speak with America and Australia.

### QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The telephone was invented in 1876. In 1881 the Panama canal was begun.

A varil of cloth can be made from a pound of sheep's wool.

India has 120,000,000 acres of land in cultivation. A knowledge of telegraphy is re-

quired of Vienna policemen. The lead pencils used by the people

of the United States every year cost \$2,500,000. A red-skinned fraud is being exhib-

ited at the Antwerp (Belgium) exhibition as Setting Bull. James McCloud of South Dakota has raised a horse which has eight

perfect hoofs, two on each leg. The wettest place in this country is Neah Bay, in Washington. Over 123 inches of rain fall there every year.

San spots were first observed in 1611, and were then noted by several astronomers at about the same time.

The lamp used by Epictetus, the philosopher, sold for 3,000 drachms oon after his death, in the year 161, A. D.

William Boyer, of Honeybrook, Penn, is the owner of a pair of miltens knitted by his grandmother in

On the longest day snow forty feet thick has been known below the sum mit of Mount Kosciusco, Australia's highest peak.

Hermann Harnes, who formerly lived on a farm near East St. Louis, but who was last heard from in Min nesota, once slept 44 months without waking

The average whale is from fifty ixty-five feet in length and thirty-five feet in circumference. The jawbones are twenty to twenty-five feet long, and a tong has been known to veild al most a ton of oil.

It is said that as early as 1660 Dr. Cinyton distilled coal in a retort and produced gas, which he confined in bladders, and was accustomed to amuse his friends by burning this gas as it issued from holes in the bindder pricked with a pin. This was 150 years before gas lamps.

## Story of a Bond Buyer,

Jay Cooke, in 1866, told the following: "One day when I was putting government bonds on the market. 1 was creatly annoyed by the clerks telling me that there was an old man in the office who would do no business with them and must see me. To get rid of him I went out. Said he:

" 'Mr. Cooke, I have got \$3,000 in gold in this bag. I can't do anything with it in town where I live; they are circulating grocers' checks and everything else but money, and I am frightened because I think I will be chested if I dispose of it. Will you tell me on your word of hour if these bonds are and and right?"

"I replied; "If they are not right, nothing is right. I am putting all I

have in the world into them." "After further conversation the man concluded to take them.

"What denomination will you have them in?" I asked.

"This was too much for the man, He had never heard that word used in connection with business. He scratched his head and said :

\*\* You may give me \$500 in Old School Presbyterian, to please the old woman; but I will take the heft of it in Baptist, "-Frank Harrison's Family Magazine.

# An Asylum for Cats.

One of the many philanthropies of Worcester is conducted by Mrs. Albertina G. Cochrane, a widow. It is an asylum for ests. To it the people of the neighborhood take any vagrant feline that seems to desire a place of sheiter, and no cat could ask for a kinder friend than Mrs. Cochrane. The animals receive the best of food and the warmest of beds, and when it becomes necessary to end their earthly existence the most humano means are employed. Never a cat is killed until it has had at least a brief span of pleasurable days.

For food Mrs. Cochrane buys the best of steak, which she fries in thin strips with as much care as if it were to be served at her own table. On pleasant days her home is conspicuous for the many cats sunning themselves on the steps and walks or playing toeather on the crass. Some of them are disreputable looking pussies and have apparently seen days of serrow and suffering. In their asylum they can purr away their lives in peace and comfort, - Worcester (Mass. ) Gazette,

Origin of the Brand "Sterling." Among the early mints of coin in northern Europe were the dwellers of eastern Germany. They were so skilful in their callings that numbers of them were invited to England to mannfacture the metal money of the kingdom. These strangers were known as "Easterlings" After a time the word became "sterling" and in this abbreviated form it has come to imply what is genuine in money, plate or character. - Detroit Free Press,

There is an old French couple in New York, neither of whom, after a residence of forty years in America, can speak English.

WEDDING RINGS

Used by the Greeks and Romans in Bey

Wedding rings were used both by the Greeks and Romans, but then only at the ceremony of betrothal and not that of marriage, says the Westminster Review. The Anglo-Westminster Review. The Anglo-Saxon bridegroom at the betro hal gave a wed or pledge, and a ring was placed on the maiden's right hand where it remained until marriage, and was then transferred to the left. During the reigns of George I. and George II. the wedding ring was oft-en wern on the thumb. The placing of the ring on a book is a remnant of the ancient custom of blessing the ring by sprinkling holy water in the form of a cross, and this is still done

in the Roman church. One of the earliest forms of rings was the gemel or double ring, and this was used as a pledge before marriage. They were generally made in three parts and broken in the presence of a witness, who retained the third part. In Germany, Sweden, Norway and Penmark It was a com-mon custom for the engaged couple each to give to the other a plain gold ring much resembling a wedding ring. In the last century wedding rings were frequently inscribed with powes. Dr. John Thomas, who was bishop of Lincoln in 1753, married four times. The motto or posy on the wedding ring at his fourth marringe was:

If I survive
I'll make them five
King Henry VIII. gave Aune of
Cleves a ring with the posy,

God send me well to keep. It was a general custom in the middle ages for the bridegroom to place the ring first on the thumb of the bride, then on her second finger and then on her third, at the name of each person of the Trinity, "leaving it," as the rubric directs, on her fourth finger at the word amen, thus signifying by action, not less than by word, that he was undertaking the duties of the marrie | state, "in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." The rea son assigned for the fourth finger be-ing appointed as the final resting-place of the wedding ring is because on that finger there is generally be-lieved to be a certain vein which pro-ceeds to the heart. The left hand most probably was appointed because the virgins espoused to the church were the ring of their celestial nuptials on the right hand.

#### Gets His Own Price.

Though Mr. F. Marion Crawford probably earns more money by his pen than any other living writer he is perhaps not so well paid in propor-tion to the amount of work that he does as is Mr. T. B. Aldrich. As a matter of fact, Mr. Aldrich always puts his own price on his work, and he is always sure of getting it. One magazine of New York City takes everything that he sends it. He simply writes the price in a corner of the MSS, and it is paid. What a de-lightful aspect of literary success this presents! A few weeks ago an editor wrote io Mr. Aldrich: "Won't you please drop a po m into our slot and fraw out as much money as you want for it?" Mr. Aldrich dropped a doze lines, as directed, and drew out \$30. -New York Recorder.

"THAT's what I get for my pains," obbed the small loy, as he swallowed dose of castor oil .- Philadelphia Record.

Woot - What is the difference between a Croton bur and a cockroach? Van Pelt-None: the former term is used by the landlord, the latter by

WHEN a man hears of distress, he

#### longs to give advice. To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when restive or biltons, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constination to awaken the kilinors and liver to a healthy scillify, without irritating or weatening hem, to disjel headaches, cold or fevers, u Sprup of Figs.

The success of a book depends not so much que who writes it as upon who writes it up.

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"Yes, I am real proud of the splendid body men and women we have to represent us in the various parts of the country; many of thems among the lest men and wom we that ewarkes the sed, and we wish to employ a fewer." This is the explanation that Mr. B. Johnson, of the firm of H. F. Johnson, a C. Richmand, V.a., gives of their advertisement.

a man stop spering in his sleep. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Fampliet and Consultation free, Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The thines that go without saying must are escaped femilian attention.

Karl's Clever Reet, the great blood purific gives freshmess and clearness to the complex ion and cures constipation, 25 cts. 50 cts. \$ It is always surprising how much deeper a hele is after one gots into it.

Hall's Catarrh Care

Is taken internally. Price 75c. Getting rattled-That tin affair of th

if afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomes & Eve-water. Druggists suit at the per hor Men who preach by the yard generally practice by the inch.

# It Is Not What We Say But What

Hood's Sarsaparilla Does

That Tells the Story. Its record is unequalled in the

when other preparations fail Hood's Sarsa-

history of medicine. Even

Head's Pills art harmonizate with Boot's far aparils and are grane, said and after ive.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

# Al Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

There were many queer characters in Ballantyne's printing-house in Edinburge, and one of them declared that he knew who wrote the Waverly novels, "almost as soon as the master," Mr. James Ballautyne.

"I had just begun a new sheet of buy Mannering," he would say, Guy Mannering," he would say, one night after awhile after tweive, would say, and all the compositors had left, when in comes Mr. Pallantyne himself, with a letter in his hand and a lot o types ... I am going to make a small

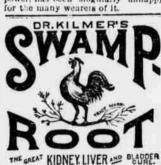
niteration, Sandy, said he. 'Un ock the form, will you? Pil not keep you many minutes.

Well, I did as I was bidden, and Mr. Hallantyne looked at the letter, and altered three lines on one page

and one line on another.
"That will do now, Sandy, I think," were his words, and off he went never thinking he had left the letter lying on my bank. I had barely time to get a glimps at it when he came back, but I kent the hand weel and the signature, and it was 'Walter Scott.' I had a great lang ballant (ballad) in Sir Walter's ain hand o' write at hame, so that I was nae stranger to it. So you see. tlemen, I kent the grand secret when it was a secret."

John.

It is remarkable that many of the historical persons who here the name of John were unfortunate either in their lives or in their deaths. land has had but a single King John, and he was one of the meanest and cruelest rulers that ever filled her throne John Hallol, sometime King of Scotland, was just as poor-spirited and contemptible. Of the twenty-three Popes John, three died in jailt two were murderers; one was imprisoned for three years; and one died from the fall of a house. Of the seven Emperors of the East (Con-stantinople) called John, one was p isoned, another blinded, a third was monarch in name only, and a fourth gave up the throne owing to fourth gave up the throne owing to his worries. Plenty of other instances could be quoted to show that this name, in connection with royal power, has been singularly unhappy



Pain in the Back,

Kidney Complaint. Urinary Troubles,

Disordered Liver. Bloat or dark circles under the eyes, tongue coated, constipution, yellowish cychalls. Gunrantee Use contents of the Bottle, if not benefited

At Druggists, 50c, Size, \$1.00 Size, DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y. B N E 26

Trouble for a Postal Clerk.

It has happened before that a man has got himself into n glecting to give his wife the letters for he which he has n his pocket, but the present predicament of a postal clerk in Maine has some new features. While handling the med not long ago he saw a letter d rected to his wife and put it into the posket instead of letting it go through the usual channels. Another cle k in the car saw him take the letter, and not knowing who it was for reported the fact to his superior officers, and as a result the offender is now suspended from duty awaiting a hearing on the cha ge of rubbing the malls. One of the damaging fact against him is that he fogot to give the letter to his wife when picket on another to pover the load.

MADE LIFE A BURDEN.

-Po tland A gus.



way, may be induced to give your medicines and treatment a fair trial."

Miss Chawford.

Miss Chawford.

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