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FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

BIRDS THAT EAT THEIR FEATHERS. The habit of pulling and eating their feathers indicates that the fowls are suffering from indigestion or improper feeding, the result of which is a depraved appetite. It is the same with other animals which eat wood. It may be that the food does not supply all the aliment necessary; thus, when fowls or other birds which need some animal food are fed only upon grain, they crave different food and so cat their feathers. In all such cases a change of food is needed, and some chopped meat would supply what they require, which is nitrogenous matter. - New York Times.

BARE PATCHES ON CALVES.

When the hair falls off in small patches and the skin becomes cracked, this is due to a cutaneous disease arising from a vegetable parasite which grows in the skin and destroys the hair follicles or roots. It is contagious and spreads from one animal to another. It may be cured as follows: The diseased parts are washed with warm water and carbolic soap to soften the skin and open the pores, an ointment made of three ounces of lard and one of sulphur, with one dram of creosote mixed in the melted lard, is well rubbed into the skin with a stiff brush. This is applied twice daily .- [American Dairyman.

SAVING ASHES.

In any section of the country where wood is used for fuel it will pay farmers well to save the ashes for making sonp. The value of ashes has now become so wel'-known that there are but few persons so wasteful as to throw them away. Persons who do not want them for soap should by all means use them as fertilizers. In addition to their value for making domestic soap they are worth a good deal to spread on the land after the potash has been extracted. They are especially valuable for orchards and useful on close, clayey soils. Where they are wanted for lye a cheap leach is easily con structed, or the ashes may be put into loose barrels or old rice casks placed on an inclined platform so that the lye will drain off into a receiver. The ashes should be kept dry until the lye is wanted. The sonp made from hard wood ashes will be found much | colony carry their dead away in their superior to that made from the alkalies bought at the shops .-- [New York World.

POTATOES NOT A PRECARIOUS CROP. There is probably no farm crop in which inexperienced farmers suffer greater disappointments than in potatoes. They read in the papers of large yields, and observing that the market price is high, a great many rush into the business, and, of course, overdo it. This is case number one. Potato culture in these times require a great fund of practical experience. It also requires the man who begins it to be prompt with every demand, whether it be in cultivation, in bug poisoning, and in late years in spraving the vincs to prevent mildew and blight, which are the usual causes of ton animal. It is hardy, and when rotting of the crop. It is no wonder with so many things to attend to that some are neglected. Hence potatoes are commonly deemed a precarious crop. Accidents of season excepted, they need not be. We believe it possible every year to grow potato crops that will pay larger profits than any grain crop, provided the proper conditions are fulfilled .- [Courier-Journal.

planting onions continuously without ploughing. "It would probably be best to use the land two years without ploughing, then plough as soon as possible in the fall after gathering the crop." The land will become sufilciently compacted before the following spring and would only require harrowing to fit it for sowing the seeds .- [New York Tribune.

POTATOES FOR FATTENING HOGS. At the Wisconsin Experiment Station, Professor W. A. Henry conducted an experiment lasting forty-two days, to determine the value of potatoes for fattening hogs. The animals were about ten months old. The potatoes were cooked with so little w. ter that the mass after becoming thoroughly soft weighed no more than the raw potatoes did in the beginning. It was found that the hogs did not like the polatoes when much water was used in cooking. The meal fed was mixed with the potatoes immediately after cooking. The result of one set of feedings was that 440 pounds of corn meal produced 100 pounds gain in flesh. Another set of feeding gave 100 pounds gain in flesh from 262 pounds corn meal and 789 pounds of potatoes. This shows that 789 pounds potatoes took the place of 178 pounds of corn meal, or 443 pounds of potatoes were required to take the place of 100 pounds corn meal. This makes one pound corn meal worth nearly 4 1-4 pounds of potatoes. More favorable results than these were expected, but such are the facts obtained .- [Boston Cultivator.

FARM NOTES.

It is very important in managing mcubator chickens not to get the brooders. tio warm. It will keep the chickens weakly.

A good hen properly managed ought to pay for herself and her feed four pay.

In painting hives do not use dark colors, for in extreme hot weather the combs in dark colored layes will melt down, while in a hive which is painted white no damage will be done.

Do not be alarmed if you find a number of dead bees about the entrance of the hive. In summer time you do not notice so many because the dally flight.

The bees will take care of the empty brood combs in the summer season better than you can do it. In winter they should be boxed up tightly, after being thoroughly fumigated with sulphur, if they have any moth germs in them.

CAPTURED BY TRICKS.

How South American Indians Lay in a Supply of Venison.

The manner in which the South Amerian Indians hunt deer in the Cordilleras is very interesting and somewhat ingeni-They first ascertain the locality in 0119. which the animals congregate to graze, and then the men, women and old children of the tribe make extensive preparations to hem in the herd. In order to cause a stampede they blow horns, yell and make other bewildering and outlandish noises. As a natural couse juence the deer quit their grazing places. They form in line in regular marching order, the older males leading the way tollewed by the females and voing, while the rear column is brought up by the young bucks, who act as protectors to the centres.

The Indians now close in upon them. seeing which the animals prepare to do battle for their lives. The hunters then proceed to prepare the instruments of destruction, consisting of large lances, thine hand?" resinous torches, and nooses fixed to long poles.

The worst coency of the deer is the iguar and wild eat, and their animosity them is such that they have been known to leap over a hunter in order to attack either of these feline focs. The ladians, knowing this, employ it to reat advantage during these hunts The women stuff a number of jaguar and ent skies, which are placed in prominent sitions on the edges of precipices, in all view of the deer. Immediately the acks make a violent effort to get at them, in order to hurl them into the abyss beneath, but are thus treated themselves by the wily hunters, who re quickly ham-trung or otherwise disabled by the women, who are stationed below. After the first on-longht on the hand, Doreas?" stuffed figures, the remaining deer seem to recognize the fact that they have been tracked, and haddle together, awaiting another attack.

Then the Indians throw lighted torches among them and a panic ensues. They make desperate efforts to escare. but the relatiest hunters drive them throughout the earth - Selected, over the crags until they see that a sufficient number have been capturedusually four or five hundred. They do not usually harm the featales and fawns. and also allow a few ducks to escape. Very seldom is a doe killed, and if a doe fawn is captured, it is immediately liberated. The flesh is eaten by the Indians and also carried to the villages to be articles by those who assisted in their capture. 7 Detroit Free Press.

Stanley's Taciturnity.

A. J. Mountency Jephson tone of Stanley's trusted lieutenauts) tells the following story of his leader in the Scribner: "On my bringing the corn into his tent, Stanley said to me: "This, Jephson, is the second time you have done us a good turn; you have brought us food now when we are starving, and you captured that big cause down river, which has been of such value to us for carrying our sick so many weeks." record this, for it was absolutely the first word of commendation or encouragement we had any of us heard from our leader, and it greatly surprised us. It was not till some months afterward that we began to understand that, under the seeming indifference our leader had for his officers, there iay a strong sympathy and interest for all that we did, though What Is in Thins Hand?" HAT is in thy hand, Abel?" "Nothing but a wee lamb, O God. aken from the lock. J purpose offering it to Thee, a willing sacrifice. And so he did. And the sweet smell of that burning has been tilling the air ever since, and constantly going up to God as a perpetual *acrifice of praise.

What is it thou hast in thine Land, [Joses?" "Nothing but a staff, O God, with

which I tend my flocks." "Take it and use it for me."

And he did, and with it wrought more wondrous things than Egypt and her proud king had seen before. "Mary, what is that thou hast in

"Nothing but a pot of sweet-smelling intment, O, God, wherewith 1 would anont Thine Holy One, called Jesus." And so she did; and not only did the erfume fill the house in which they here, but the Bible reading world has been fragrant with the memory of this ples od act of love which has ever since een spoken of "for a memorial of her.

"Foor woman, what is that thou hast In thine hand?'

"Only two mites, Lord. It is very fittle; but then it is all I have, and I would put it into Thy treasury. And so she did; and the story of her

generous giving has ever since wrought push them over the cliffs, where they like a charm in prompting others to give to the Lord

"What is that thou hast in thme

"Only a needle, Lord." "Take it and use it for me,"

And so she did; and not only were Vie suffering poor of Joppa warming ciad, but inspired by her loving life "Dorcas societies" even now continue their benign mission to the poor



ST. ANDREWS CHURCH, HARLEM, N. Y.

Summaries of Doctrine. The God of the Bible is revealed to us as the God of grace, and equally as the God of publicity retribution. The wrath principlo is as real in His government as is His grace in the gospel. This gospel is a system of wrath to those who reject it.

Christians are in the Bible characterized as those who, do not "draw back into perdition," and who do "believe to the saving of the soul" (Heb. x, 39.) Apostates from Christianity will not stand this test, and hence the conclusion is that they were never real Christians.

The characteristic property of true religious faith is to attach itself before rd and above all to what God has said



Taken away -sick headache, bilious headache, dizziness, constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. It's a large contract, but the smallest things in the world do the business-Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're the smallest, but the most effective. They go to work in the right way. -They cleanse and renovate the system thoroughly-but they do it mildly and gently. You feel the good they do-but you don't feel them doing it. As a Liver Pill, they're unequaled. Sugar coated, easy to take, and put up in vials, and hermetically scaled, and thus always fresh and reliable. A perfect vest-pocket remedy, in small vials, and only one necessary for a laxative or three for a cathartic.

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How does he feel?-He feels at times a gnawing, voracious, insatiable appetite, wholly unaccountable, unnatural and unhealthy.-August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel ?- He feels no desire to go to the table and a grumbling, fault-finding, over-nicety about what is set before him when he is there-August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel ?- lie feels after a spell of this abnormal appetite an utter abhorrence, loathing, and detestation of food; as if a mouthful would kill him-August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?-He has irregular bowels and peculiar stools-August Flower the Remedy. ()

times over in one season. This is a sold, while the skins are either junchased better profit than anything else will by dealers, or made up into various

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the at the period

COMPACT SURFACE FOR ONIONS. An onion test carried through two seasons at the Minnesota Experiment Station gave results strongly in favor of firm soil. The bulb of a well-developed onion grows near the surface of the ground, the true roots going down only a few inches. However, if the soil be loose and open for any considerable depth the roots grow long, apparently to the detriment of the bulb. The shorter and more numerous the tuft of roots the better they seem able to nourish it. In certain localities in Florida where the soil is naturally very loose and sandy I have seen onion beds where the bulbs were little larger around than a man's thumb. These onions could not be pulled up but had to be dug on account of the long slender roots which clung tenaciously to the soil to a depth of six or eight inches. In the experiment

mentioned another interesting fact was observed-half of the ground used was ploughed, the other harrowed, but the weeds were much more numerous on the ploughed half both years. The onion crop seems to stand alone in the requirement⁸ both as regards mellowness of soil and rotation. The conductor of the ex-

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Do not allow hens or turkeys to

roost in your barns and stables; they have vermin sometimes and communicate them to the live stock, where, sheltered by the hair and fed by the blood of the cattle, they will increase in an astonishing ratio.

The Shropshire sheep is of medium size, has black face and legs, a fleece of medium clothing wool of seven to eight pounds, and is an excellent mutkept will rear twins quite frequently. It is now the most popular farm sheep.

Poor and thin live stock is of the kind attacked by lice and vermin. They may live, but will always be stunted. Coal oil and soft soap applied in repeated baths, will check, if not entirely exterminate, the parasites With this give pulverized sulphur in millfeed.

Young horses of a nervous temperament are easily frightened. The only way to prevent their "shying" is to make them acquainted with the cars, robes, umbrellas, bridges, white stones or whatever frightens them in such a kind, gentle manner, that they will know they are not going to be hurt.

Black knot on cherry and plum rees is due to a fungus which grows in the bark and sap wood and generally attacks the weak and unhealthy trees. To get rid of it the excrescences should be cut off, and all the small branches that are diseased removed and burned. The trees should then receive a liberal dressing of wood ashes or air-slacked lime, 'spuead as far as the branches extend.

Coincidences.

First Stranger (on railway train)-So you are selling Prof. Blank's new book, are you? Strange coincidence! I am Prof. Blank.

Second Stranger-That so? Then you wrote the very book I am agent for?

"Yes. The hardest work I ever did was writing that book."

"Well, well! That's another strange coincidence. The hardest work I ever did was trying to sell it."-[New periment questions the advisability of York Weekly.

1584

David Line Rate

seldom allowed it to be apparent feel certain that, had the officers of the 'Rear Column' only been long enough with him, they too would have under stood their leader, as we of the 'Advance Column' eventually learned to do."

Slippers of Human Skin.

Speaking of weird, uncanny gifts, the other day a pretty girl produced a pair of house slippers, presented her by a young medical student friend. They were not so remarkable looking, but as she brought them in, balanced on the ferule of her parasol, the company instantly recognized the pre-ence of something out of the ordinary. Gently dropping the dainty footgear en a rug, the owner invited her friends to use their umbrellas freely in turning her low shoes over and examining every part.

They were admirably made, with narrow soles, pointed toes, high heels and a big monogram, embroidered in silk floss half way up the instep.

"Of course, I'll never wear the horrid things," the girl bastened to assure her friends; "but-

Ah, but that "but " She will probably marry the medical student, - [Illustrated American

A Criterion of Wives.

The plural wife system prevails at San Carlos, Arizona, where it is regarded by Apache bucks as profitable, for the reason that wives are tireless toilers. They chop wood, carry water, pack hay, herd stock, build wickiups, cook and, in fact, do all the labor calculated to contribute to the necessity and comfort of the camp. Apache women are merchantable, are bought and sold. A buck's wealth is estimated in part by the number of his wives. The value of a wife is calculated by the weight she can carry-therefore those having defective spines and who are unable to pack a sack of flour or a bundle of hay or an eighth of a cord of wood and a pappoose at the same time are not regarded as valuable property, and are less appreciated by their masters than a pony or a burro. - Globe (Arizona) Silver Belt.

The Kind Word,

Do we ever need reminder, in our hurried lives, of the grace that lies in the kindly spoken word? It may be as we pass a friend in a crowded shop, or nod to her as we hasten by her door on our morning walk to the market or the ferry, that we utter the gentle greeting, leave behind us the flash of the happy smile, and brighten a day that was per-haps overcast. Kindness costs lifele, Why should we not be lavish of it in a world where nobody stands alone, but

And CARLES markham

in His word, whether it be a command, a promise, a doctrine or the statement of a fact. It believes God, and so believes that the faith is a practical power. alike to control the life and comfort the heart.

Patience in doing good, in the endurance of evil and in waiting for the developments of Providence is a cardinal quality of a sound and strong character. No one ever gained anything in the way of either happiness or virtue by being impatient. A fretful state of mind that always sees something to complain of

gives vastly more pain than pleasure. A Christain writer says: "Woe, woe to that soul that God will not spend a rod upon1 This is the saddest stroke of all when God refuses to strike at all. Nothing seems more unhappy to me than he to whom no adversity has happened." This is a very strong statement of the idea that afflictions are not always the evils they seem to be. They may be, and often are, our richest mercies. Their discomforts, when improved, are more than paid for by their blessings.

Prof. Stuart, in his "Commentary on the Epistle to the Hobrews," says "Sincere worship of God implies a firm belief in his existence and moral government, and that He will reward those who study to do His will, and by implication, punish those who disobey it. Faith in His existence must precede worship of Him. And who would worship a Being who remained an unconcerned spectator of what passes on the earth, and with whom is no retribution?" This exactly accords with what is said in Heb. xii, 6. that called forth the above comment."-Compiled in Fudenar den!

An Arab water seller who was in Turkey during the last war with Russia was wandering about at the rear of the battlefields with two freshly filled jugs of water, calling out "Clear, cool water, two piasters a cupful," when a round shot bounding along smashed one jug to atoms, and the Arab wandered on without pausing, and changed his cry to "Clear, cool water, four plasters the cupful."-The Jester.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of We take pressure in calling the attention of our reaches to the a two-dise cent of the these-brough Manufieturing Company, which as-pears in ano her column. This company are the original discoverers and only manufac-tureos of Vaschne, which is known all over the world as the best encollient, and the most valworld as the best enrollient, and the most val-usade transity remedy in use. Their goods are sold by drug sists throughout the country, but we wish to caulion our readers, when buying, to accept only goods in oricinal packages, and labeled Chesebrough Manufacturing Com-pane, as sometimes uncraphlous dealers try to substitute preparations, which are of little value when compared with vaseline, and some are injuring and use for to use.

varies when compared with vascine, and some are injurious and un-afe to use. By seading the company a dollar by mail, the sender will receive free quite an assor-ment of these beautiful and valuable goods without any chas a for delivery. We know whereas we will wish we say the "Vaseline" Soap is a revelution.

Instead of trying to appears the editor Spring poets keep on adding fuel to the flame.

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