

AGRICULTURE.

SETTING OUT BLACKBERRIES.—Blackberries can be set out in the fall as well as in the spring, but always when in a dormant state. Nearly all late planting in the spring are failures. But if late planting is unavoidable, the sets must be shaded and kept continuously moist until all danger of wilting and shriveling is over. They do best on light soils and in sunny exposures. With partial shade on moist, heavy land, the canes are apt to grow too late, and the heavy frosts find them unripened and unable to endure the winter. Warm, well drained, but not dry, compost soil is the best. On dry, hard soil the fruit often either perishes before maturity, or is only a bunch of tasteless seeds. In the preparation of the soil, plow deep, thoroughly loosening, if possible, the subsoil. If an opportunity is given, the roots of the blackberry are great foragers. It demands mellowness rather than richness. With the latter it grows too rank. In field culture the rows of blackberries should be from six to eight feet apart, and the plants set three feet apart in the rows. It will take about 1,800 plants for an acre. It is best to give the canes support. This can be done by posts and fence wire, and grown in a continuous bushy row. In May and June the roots send up vigorous sprouts, which grow with amazing rapidity, attaining from five to ten feet high. The blackberry requires and will amply repay for management and culture, both of which it needs. If the canes are allowed to grow tall, and then cut off with shears, they have few when any lateral branches produce meager crops. The best way is, when in rapid growth and about three or four feet high, pinch off with the fingers the terminal bud. Then lateral branches will start out. They, too, must be watched and pinched so soon as long enough. In this way good, safe, stocky canes can be had which will support themselves in winds and storms. Blackberries sprout, but those which come up between the rows can be cut off with shears, as easily as weeds. But if left to grow they will injure the farmer or gardener who will soon find a bramble wilderness in the midst of his premises, which will require strength and patience. They can become very easily a very unruly and disagreeable tenant. With care and watchfulness they are a source of pleasure and profit.

POULTRY FOOD AND FEEDING.

There is some little art, if we may so style it, in feeding young chicks to make a beautiful and vigorous growth while young. Fully nine-tenths of the mortality amongst poultry, from sickness or disease, occurs while the chicks are still in the "downy" state, and the majority of this loss occurs from improper food, and careless or improper feeding. Cornmeal, which is far too generally used, is unfit for young chicks, being too heating for their tender and immature digestive organs. Corn-meal has killed more chicks than rats. The best food we have ever found for young birds is stale bread, either crumbled up and fed dry, scalded and fed when cool, or else merely moistened in fresh milk. Where milk is abundant, it should always be used, and if the young birds get plenty of milk, in some form, they will grow so rapidly as to stouish those who have never given milk liberally to their poultry. We know of one breeder, a large dairyman, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, who feeds the principal part of his refuse milk to his poultry old and young, and his birds are not only singularly free from disease, but large, and finely developed in body and feathering. This breeder gives milk the credit of it all but it may be due in part to excellent care.

CHICKS ARE SUBJECT TO DISEASES,

and on this subject Professor Scott, of the Royal Agricultural College, England, states that clover sickness is sometimes due to "clover fungus," though there are other causes. Beet sickness has been traced to parasites in the soil. The clover-root in turnips is a parasite vegetable which feeds on the starch granules of the roots, and as it empties the cells of their starchy contents fills them with a mass of spore-like bodies, which, by further contaminating the cellular tissue, ultimately produce the curdiness. The fungus which attacks the roots which is generally held to live upon decaying vegetable matter, but some botanists assert that this one will only live on the healthy tissue of cruciferous plants. The remedy is good cultivation and a complete change of cropping.

PROFESSOR W. J. BEAL, in the Farmers' Friend,

claims that an acre of good clover will make 5000 pounds of good hay containing 282 pounds of mineral matter or ash. In this ash will be 97 1/2 pounds potash, 96 pounds lime, 34 1/2 pounds magnesia and 28 pounds phosphoric acid, and the hay will contain 1 1/8 pounds combined nitrogen. These are the stores of wealth which an acre of red clover offers succeeding crops when it is ploughed under, and the scythes leaves in the field as much material as it removes, which is stored in the roots and stubbles. This is enough phosphoric acid for double an average crop of grain, nitrogen for four crops and potash for six crops. He says that with such figures before them it is no wonder that farmers are surprised at the large crops they can raise in a clover sod.

ON almost every farm there are some corners

where the bushes have secured a foothold, now is the time to cut them, and in cutting them it is best to make thorough work of it by cutting them close, making the land smoother and sowing a liberal quantity of grass seed, then covering the land with a good dressing of ground bone and ashes, mixed together a few days before applying, or a liberal quantity of compost manure mixed with the plowing. Unless the land is quite dry and poor this treatment will so increase the growth of grass as to choke out the bushes to a great extent.

THE Mensury barley is a new variety,

and likely to become popular. It is sown, and was sent out by the Department of Agriculture four or five years ago. It originated in Canada. It has long, heavy heads which hang down when flying, but its straw is so strong that it does not fall down, even on the best land. It has been tested for malting and pronounced superior for that purpose. In ripening it is a little later than the common six rowed and is easily distinguished from that when growing by a slightly reddish tinge to the beard when the heads appear.

SQUEALING hogs do not fatten as readily

as those that are quiet, sometimes the fault is in the breed, but regular feeding three times a day, and enough of it, will keep them contented and in an good growing and fattening condition.

EXPERIENCE shows that the farmer who

raises his wheat, his corn, his mules and pork at home succeeds better than the one who raises only one article.

DOMESTIC.

TAPIOCA CREAM SOUP.—Put a knuckle of veal—cracked into pieces—into four pounds of beef (from the neck) into four quarts of cold water; bring to a boil, then skim carefully and set the kettle on the back of the stove where it will simmer until the veal is very tender, but not until it cooks to pieces. Cut off the meat; put it in a dish and cover with a little of the strained liquor. This, with the addition of some seasoning, thickening and lemon juice, will make a very palatable side-dish for lunch or breakfast. Put the veal bones back into the kettle and cook them with the beef until the liquor is reduced to three pints. Three-quarters of an hour before taking it up, season the broth to taste with pepper and salt, and put in a stalk of celery, half a small onion, a sprig of parsley and two slices of carrot. Strain the soup, when done, through a hair sieve or a thin cloth, (without pressing) and set it away to cool. It will form a firm, clear jelly and every particle of fat must be removed from the surface before reheating. Pour half a teacupful of boiling water onto two tablespoons of tapioca, and let soak for an hour, then turn it into a saucepan with the soup and set where it will be affected with heat to the back of the stove and let simmer until the tapioca looks clear. Beat the yolks of three eggs in a bowl; add four tablespoons of sweet cream, and when well mixed put in four tablespoons of stock, first taking the saucepan from the fire. Return this mixture to the saucepan and set back on the stove to heat, but be careful that it does not boil, as too long or rapid cooking would curdle it.

PICKLED SHEEP TONGUES.—Boil the

tongues in salted water, and when done—which will be in about two hours—skin them while still hot. For fifty tongues put a tablespoon each of white salt and pepper-corns and half a small onion into a small bag. Steep for fifteen minutes in hot vinegar, then pack the tongues, with the bag of spice in the centre, in a stone jar; pour over the hot vinegar and add enough more good cold water to cover them. They are very good eaten plain or may be served with sauce tartare. Beat the yolk of a raw egg with a mustard spoonful of mixed mustard; add nice salad oil very slowly and stir constantly until the sauce grows thick and smooth. If put in drop by drop, the egg will absorb half a teacup of oil and become so thick that a teaspoon will stand upright in it. When thick enough put in a teaspoonful of powdered sugar, two of lemon juice and two of vinegar. Many would use double or even triple the above amount of oil and increase the other seasonings accordingly. This is the simple mayonnaise sauce, which can be bottled and kept for any length of time. If too thick, thin with vinegar, unless already sour enough, when sweet cream can be used instead. This is the foundation for sauce tartare, which is made by the addition of some cucumber pickles, parsley and a scrap of onion, chopped fine, and a few capers.

BEef BOILED WITH ROBERT SAUCE.—

A piece of cold beef, which has been previously used for soup, should be cut into fillets. Then make the Robert sauce as follows: Cut up very fine a large onion, add to it one tablespoonful of butter; fry until brown; take out all the onions, add to the butter a small spoonful of flour and half a pint of gravy; let it boil for a few moments; now cut into small pieces half a pickled cucumber; put it into the pan with the beef, and add all the onions that you fried; this completes the Robert sauce; now place the fillets of beef in the sauce; should the sauce be thick add more of your gravy; drop a little brown sugar to give the liquid a nice brown color, and simmer the whole gently for twenty minutes. This will be found an economical and palatable mode of serving up cold beef.

JUNIATA OMELET.—Beat six eggs

separately; mix with the yolks of half cup sweet milk, a little salt, and one tablespoonful of flour well mixed with a little milk, lastly, add the whites beaten to a stiff froth, then pour all into a heated buttered or larded pan and let it boil, stirring constantly until it thickens, then pour into an omelet or baking dish, and bake in a quick oven.

To make pearl barley pudding,

which is cheaper and better than rice, soak the barley over night, having first washed it thoroughly. Boil it in the same water which it was soaked in, in a covered tin vessel, set inside a kettle of water, to prevent the barley burning. When cooked soft, add eggs, sugar, currants, raisins and nutmeg in the same proportions as for a rice pudding.

FRENCH PICKLES.—One-half peck

of green tomatoes, six green peppers, six onions, one large head of cabbage; chop all well together, add one-half pound of white mustard seed, one-half ounce of cloves, one-half ounce of allspice and mace, four tablespoonfuls of salt; put all in a kettle, cover with cold vinegar and boil two hours; add brown sugar to your taste.

POr CORN BALLS.—These are easily

made. To one gallon of pop corn take half a pint of molasses or sugar; put into a skillet and let it boil up once; pour it over the corn; grease your hands with sweet butter and make the whole into balls of such size as you please. They are ready for use at once.

MINCE PIE.—One cracker and a half,

three spoonfuls of melted butter, a cup of molasses, a cup of vinegar, raisins and spice to your taste. Melt the butter and vinegar, then add the rest, and fill your pie. Cover as usual. This, well made, can hardly be distinguished from a mince pie of meat and apples.

INDIAN BANNOCK.—One pint of meal

thoroughly scalded in one quart of milk; when cool stir in four well beaten eggs; dry sand, put them in the collar, and when oven is hot, bake in a quick oven. It is very nice.

HUMOROUS.

SOMEWHAT off: Gilhooly strolled into Moss Schaumburg's store on Austin avenue, and after looking around, he said to Moss, who, rubbing his hands, asked him what he wanted: "Will you be kind enough to bring me a glass of beer, some fried beefsteak with onions, some fried potatoes and some boiled cabbage?" replied Gilhooly. "Misther Gilhooly, mine store vash not a restaurant." "What the devil have I got to do with that? You've got up a sign there that reads: 'If you don't see what you want ask for it.' I want some grub. I don't see it, so I ask for it, and instead of bringing on the grub you go to telling me what your occupation is, as if I cared a cent. Why don't you take down your sign?" When last seen Moss was standing in a thoughtful attitude in front of that sign, absorbed in profound contemplation.

ABBERSHAM, MASS., Jan. 14, 1880.

I have been very sick for two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and I told me, and my throat was very bad. I tried my children I never should die in peace until I had tried Hop Bitters. I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very much indeed. I am now well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they helped me, and they used them and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made.

MRS. JULIA G. CUSHING.

An old letter: EDOMIA, December,

Year Two.—Dear Eye: I have been on the rampage now one month, prospecting for our new home, and have seen but none of the things that will do pretty well, some ranches that will do the ticket. The old garden is a hard place to beat, but we have lost that and are turned out now to root hog or die. We will fight it out now on this line if it takes all summer. Eating that apple was a great blunder, but my dear girl, let bygones be bygones; there is hope for us yet. Just as soon as I strike a good claim I will come back to you. Watch over Cain closely; he is a brick. The weather is raw and cold; I feel that I am too thickly clad. No more now; from your loving ADAM. P. S.—Has Cain cut another tooth yet?

Liquid or Dry.

Some people prefer to purchase medicines in the dry state so that they can see for themselves that they are purely vegetable. Others have not the time or desire to prepare the medicine, and wish it already to use.

To accommodate each class the proprietors

of Kidney-Wort now offer that well-known remedy in both Liquid and dry forms. Sold by druggists everywhere.—Truth.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

ASTON, TEXAS, February 20, 1881.

To Mr. J. W. Graham, Druggist:

Dear Sir—My case was an acute form of Bronchitis, and was of one and a half year's duration. I employed the best medical aid possible, but failed rapidly, until the doctor said I would die—that my case was incurable. Thence upon my own resources, I got a bottle of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and in six hours felt a decided relief. In three days the cough almost disappeared. Now that my chances of life are good for many years, I earnestly recommend the above to every sufferer of throat or lung disease. C. G. LATHROP.

A YOUNG would-be wit in Lewistown,

Me., who attempted to chaff a half-toxicated lumberman, was greeted with: "I mind my own business. I know what you are. We make No. 2 clothespins out of such stock as you up our way. You get it!"

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression

of spirits and general debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphated Elixir of Calceyas," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

"THIRTY years ago I was a poor boy,"

he proudly observed to the reporter—"A poor boy at two dollars a week. Step by step I rose from the menial position until I became a member of the Legislature—and here I am at last!" The interview was held at the gentleman's place of residence—the State prison at Auburn.

Pimples and Humors on the Face.—In

this condition of the skin, the "Vegetine" is the great remedy, as it acts directly upon the cause. It cleanses and purifies the blood, thereby causing humors of all kinds to disappear.

THE father of an elderly damsel to

marriageable young man:—"On the day that I give you my daughter Adele, I will deposit 100,000 francs with M. Lafitte." Francois:—"Thanks, dear sir, but suppose you give me the 100,000 francs, and deposit Mlle. Adele with M. Lafitte."

We can insure any person having a bald

head or troubled with dandruff, well made, can hardly be distinguished from a mince pie of meat and apples. It will not stain the most delicate fabric and is delightfully perfumed.

MR. BECKER thinks that ninety-five

men in every hundred will lie. He has the right idea, but his proportion is not exactly correct. Now, there's Mr. Becker won't lie for one; and there's "us," that makes two. And you'll have to advertise to find the other three, and they will probably lie to get the reward.

"Female complaints" are the result of

impure blood. Use "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Sure cure.

"I met a lovely woman from Rome,

Ga., and she said: 'I've been at summer resorts, for a month, and all I want now is to be in my back porch at home in a loose wrapper and my face buried in a Georgia watermelon.'"

Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer is

the marvel of the age for all nerve diseases. All fits stopped free. Send to 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ONE GREAT MEDICINE.

Without doubt there are now, and have been for years past, several medicines of remarkable merit before the public—medicines which have been used, in very many cases, with excellent success. The names of these will readily recur to our readers, as they are the names of preparations whose worth, for certain purposes, no one is supposed to deny. But we are fully justified, by undeniable and notorious facts, in saying, and we do so with a fair and honest heart, that the one great medicine of the present day—the medicine, we mean, which now stands pre-eminent above all others—is the famous VEGETINE of Mr. H. R. Stevens of Boston. Some of the untold facts respecting this famous medicine are these:

First, it is astonishingly efficient in really curing

the various diseases, or which it is especially computed and intended.

Second, it acts with a celerity which is generally very surprising. A single bottle has often either cured the user of a serious difficulty, or brought about a most agreeable change, while a very few bottles have in thousands of instances effected the complete cure of a long standing disease which had previously baffled the skill of the best physicians.

Third, it acts directly upon the blood, of which

it is the only powerful and thorough purifier. Fourth, the testimonials in support of this medicine are from well-known and most respectable men and women, in many of the most advanced positions. They are not effusions from untried and irresponsible individuals. We, therefore, most respectfully advise all who are afflicted with any of the numerous ailments which this medicine is held in one of the best families in the city.

There is, in short, and can be, no doubt or mistake whatever about the unprecedented and surprising efficacy, value and success of the Vegetine. As a purifier of the blood and a quick renovator of the system, it is a most valuable and reliable medicine, as is now generally conceded, has never been devised and compounded at all equal to it; and as a speedy and thorough cure for such complaints as catarrh, cough, stomach weakness and lameness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, catarrhus vesicæ, sciatica, rheumatism, kidney and some other equally serious complaints, Vegetine altogether surpasses any and all other known medicinal preparations. The rapidity with which this great medicine has won its way into all parts of the civilized world, and the foreign ones since its discovery and introduction, no man who is sane, is something like surprising and congratulatory of its intrinsic excellence.—Providence, (R. I.) Gazette.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular

care is required while using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For sick headache, constipation, impure blood, dizziness, sour eructations from the stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, pain in region of kidney, internal fever, bloated feeling about the stomach, rush of blood to head, take Dr. Pierce's "pellets." By druggists.

DISMAY said: "Ignorance never settles

a question." There is where the great premier was wrong. If it is a question as to a man's fitness to serve on a jury, ignorance always settles the question, and in the ignorant man's favor.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription"

always becomes the favorite remedy of those who try it. It is a specific for all female "weakness" and derangements, bringing strength to the limbs and back, and color to the face. Of all druggists.

HARROWING—Tourist—"I say, my

man, do you know the way to Harrow?" Rustic (contemptuously)—"The way to arer! D'you think I spent night on to forty years on this 'ere farm, and dunno how to 'ar'er?"

Ponder on these Truths.

Torpid kidneys, and constipated bowels, are the great cause of chronic diseases. Kidney-Wort has cured thousands. Try it and you will add one more to their number.

Habitual costiveness effects millions of the American people. Kidney-Wort will cure it.

Kidney-Wort has cured kidney complaints of thirty years standing. Try it. See ad.

"What a nice-looking young man?"

simpered a lady to her friend, as a youth in the omnibus deposited her nickel in the safety-box. "Yes," was the reply, "I see he is passing fare."

WINSTON, FORESTY, CO., N. C.

GENTS—I desire to express to you my thanks for your wonderful Hop Bitters. I was troubled with dyspepsia for five years and was unable to commence the use of your Hop Bitters some six months ago. My cure has been wonderful. I am the pastor of the first Methodist Church of this place, and my whole congregation can testify to the great virtues of your bitters.

Very Respectfully,

REV. H. FEREBEE.

An old lady, hearing that John Bright

contemplated visiting this country, hoped that he wouldn't bring his "discharge" with him.

"Splendid color that, isn't it?" asked

the fishmonger, cutting open a salmon. "Yes," replied the purchaser, "looks as if it were blushing at the price you ask for it."

Grateful Relief.

534 ARCH STREET, POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 22, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: Sirs—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has cured me of indigestion, dyspeptic and kidney affection with which I had been troubled for four or five years.

JOHN D. FOSTER.

"All the world's a stage Sam and the

men and women merely players." "Yes, massa, but if dat's so where you goin' for to get yer audience and orchistry?"

"Why, are you alive yet, my dear old

friend? I heard you were dead." "A nice friend you are! You didn't even come to my funeral."

It is the common observation that the

standard of natural health and normal activity, among American women, is being lowered by the influence of false ideas and habits of life, engendered by fashionable ignorance and luxurious living. It is a happy circumstance that Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham has come to the front to instruct and cure the sufferers of her sex.

It is not considered good form to ask

a young gentleman with a fob ribbon if he is aware that the end of his suspender is hanging below his vest.

CONFIDENTIAL: A lecturer is telling

"How we hear." It is easily told. Somebody tells a friend of ours, and tells him not to tell; that's the way we hear.

Allen's Brain Food

Cures Nervous Debility and Weakness of Generative Organs, \$1 at druggists. Sent for circular. Allen's Pharmacy, 313 First a. N. Y.

THE high price of meat does not affect

the consumption of hash. The two articles never did depend on each other much.

"I REALLY believe my wife thinks I'm

only half baked," said a sad-faced man, "for she always gives me a warning when I come home."

That H husband of Mine.

Is three times the man he was before he began using Wells' Health Renewer. \$1. Druggists send for pamphlet to E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

A CRUELTY old bachelor says he thinks

it is woman, and not her wrongs, that ought to be redressed.

It is simply marvelous how quickly

constipation, biliousness, sick headache fever and ague, and malaria, are cured by "Sealers' Liver Pills."

CLERGYMEN pretend to discourage

lying, and yet ask women their ages.

"Pa, what is a pessimist, and what is

an optimist?" "A pessimist, my son, is one who takes the surly kittens, just after they are born, and chloroforms them. The optimist is one who lets the kittens grow up, to live a wretched, starving life; to be tortured continually by boys and other thoughtless animals, and to be finally killed with bricksbats and left to rot on the streets.

A Fortune

may be made by hard work, but can neither be made nor enjoyed without health. To those leading sedentary lives Dr. R. V. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a real friend. It stimulates the liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs. By all druggists.

"Join, what is that peculiar smell?"

asked a man's wife as he was trying to steal in bed without waking her, about 2 o'clock A. M. "That is the incense we use in the lodge room, my dear, as you know—'Yes, I know now,' she interrupted; 'I recognize the odor—XX alas.'"

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S

VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, including Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Obstruction of the Womb, Flooding, PRO-LAPUS UTERI, &c.

For all ailments of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever before been published; and for all diseases of the kidneys it is the Greatest Remedy in the World.

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