

Sheep-Washing in England.

From a paper in the Century we quote the following: "One morning, going down to the barn, I found two of the farm laborers, Shadrach and Meshach, (known among their brethren as Shed and Shach) raising a huge empty barrel into a wagon. In response to my inquiry one of the men said: 'We're going to wash their ewes, m'm.' A vision of 'their ewes' being tumbled into that barrel and scoured seemed rather peculiar; so, on an invitation from Farmer Stubble, to 'come and look on,' I followed the procession. First went the lumbering, picturesque old cart, then the sheep were driven from the fold and turned into the lane, along which they crawled until they came to the mill stream. I then found it was Shed and not the sheep that went into the barrel, which was placed in the water and lashed to the bank. The sheep were driven up on one side and guarded by several men, while the shepherd raised a great ewe in his arms and threw it head foremost into the rivulet. As it rose the watchful Shed, in the barrel, grasped it by the back and ducked it several times. Escaping from his hand the poor half-drowned creature rashed toward a cul in the bank and so escaped to dry land. This process was gone through with all the sheep. Whether it was due to their natural stupidity or the muddling effect of the water on the brain many of them blundered into the stream again and tried to escape by a steep bank on the other side, then came the turn of the ruddy, cherub-like son of Shadrach, who, planted on the farther shore and armed with an iron hook on a ten foot pole, crooked the wandering sheep to land. Many of them needed assisting on the slippery cut, and very comical it was to see their weak-kneed struggles to regain the meadow. They appeared utterly unable to account for the enormous additional weight of their water-soaked wool; and as they stood huddled in the puddles from their streaming sides, the beating lamb-bleat did not appear to know their own mothers. The following day the flock was driven into a new fold in the hill-side pasture and the process of shearing commenced. All of the well washed sheep were in turn deprived of their heavy winter coats. As they left the shearer's hands it did not seem possible that these poor, lean creatures could be the round balls of wool we were accustomed to see. Every sheep lamb grazed at its clipped and unclipped sisters with a vague, solemn look, wondering what was ailing them. After the ordeal they were turned into the brightest meadow on the farm and probably soon forgot the two days' break in their monotonous life of plodding. The numerous flocks of sheep in Saxony give a charming pastoral aspect to many of the delightful pictures of upland and lowland, so characteristic of Northern England."

Advertisement for Warner's Corsets. It features an illustration of a woman in a corset and text describing the product as 'The Most Celebrated' and 'The Most Perfectly Adapted'. The text mentions 'Mary Anderson writes: I am delighted with your Corset. It is perfect in fit and elegant in design and workmanship.' and 'Corset is not Hemp, Jute, Tampico, or Mexican Grass. Corset is made in no general except those said by WARNER BROTHERS. The genuine Corset is superior to whalebone, and gives honest value and perfect satisfaction.' The advertisement is signed 'WARNER BROTHERS, 153 Broadway, New York, 141 & 143 Wabash Ave., Chicago.'

English Farming a Century Ago.

In 1790 the average gross weight of cattle sold in Smithfield Market was 370 pounds, and that of sheep twenty-eight pounds. Though many Northern farmers in 1780 were masters of from 5,000 to 40,000 sheep, they still milked their ewes and were ignorant of the nature of a fold. Half of England was cultivated in very small farms, or on the common field system. In 1797 Stewkley (Bucks) was surrounded by three extended fields, one fallow, one wheat, and one beans, these being subdivided into 104 yardslands of thirty acres. The main road was rendered invisible by the driftways to these various 'properties.' Turnpike roads have been established in 1820, yet in one stretch of eighteen miles, near Preston, Young found ruts four feet deep. The roads in Essex were narrow lanes, where a mouse could hardly pass a carriage, often choked by a string of chalk-wagons used so that it took thirty or forty horses to extricate them. In other countries the roads were impassable, except for well-mounted horsemen, or wagons drawn by twelve horses. There were scarcely any books on farming; one manual prescribed snails and salt as a cure for flukes in sheep. By immemorial custom in Gloucestershire six horses, two men, and a boy were allotted to each plow, and though Coke showed that the same work could be done with one man a span of horses, it was twenty years ere his innovating example was followed by his neighbors. In Devonshire the spade was of the shape known to cartlayers, and the crops were 'led' from the fields packed on the backs of horses. In Ireland, up to 1800, farmers sowed potatoes broadcast, drew their plows and harrows by 'their horses' tails—a practice forbidden in England by the act of 1834—and walked backwards before their teams, striking the animals in the face as a signal to advance. The agricultural implements and household utensils of the farmers were made at home. The men carved wooden spoons, platters, and bowls, plaited baskets, fitted rakes with teeth of willow-wood hardened in the fire, and twisted willow for traces or harness gears, while the women plaited the straw for the neck-collars, stitched sheepskin bags for cart-saddles, wove straw or hempen stirrups and halters, and peeled rushes to make canies. The ordinary method of draining was to throw the land into ridges from two to four feet high; in Gloucestershire a man crossing a field would be lost to sight in every furrow.

Advertisement for Donaldson's Corsets. It features the text 'WHOLESALE HEADQUARTERS MILLINERY SPECIALTIES' and 'DONALDSON'S'. Below this is the text 'CORSETS, JERSEYS, GLOVES, VEILING, NETS, LADIES' NECKWEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES, SPOON SILKS, FLOES AND ATTACHES.' and '1885. 1885. THE WEEKLY POST'. It also includes the text 'Under a Democratic National Administration.' and 'The Will of the People Vindicated and the Great Wrong Righted.'

A Toothless Future.

The American tooth, the dentist tells us, is something fast disappearing. What is to take its place? It is conjecture. Whether a toothless race is on its way, or whether a new animal is to be evolved from the present human creature on this continent, is perhaps an open question. Whatever it is that may come to pass, the fancy recalls before the prospect. Children of twelve years often have \$100 dollars worth of gold in their mouths, others needing as much quite as badly, but unable to afford the outlay. Children of sixteen often wear complete sets of false teeth that are decayed before they penetrate the gum, and they have to be filled as soon as they are in sight, the crumbling material and thin enamel even then giving but little to work upon. At first it was thought that this resulted from ignorance, from candy eating, from want of care and cleanliness. But it is understood now that in most cases the fault is inherent in the quality of the tooth, and the only remedy so far suggested is a diet calculated with a special reference to the making of sound bone. This is supposed to be found in the coarse grains and food of similar character, and the most confirmed beef-eater alive yields to the superiority of this point of the life kernel of grain that feeds his beef itself.—Harper's Bazar.

A Toothless Future.

The cedar of Lebanon, beside being a tree of historical interest, is, on account of its picturesque appearance, of great value in ornamental planting. When young, the tree presents a conical outline, but as it increases in age its shape changes. It is trunk is massive, and its numerous branches spread horizontally. The branches are arranged in successive whorls, or stages, one above another, and thus give a peculiar aspect to the tree. There are, in the vicinity of New York city, several fine old specimens of the cedar of Lebanon, and it is regarded as generally hardy, provided it is given a suitable soil. The soil should be well ripened before cold weather. It is believed that in those localities in which the tree has failed, its lack of success is due to an unsuitable soil, rather than to the severity of the climate. Our reason for referring to the tree at the present time is on account of its fruit or cones. The fancy fruit trees of large cities sell all kinds of tropical and other unusual fruits, and frequently have rare cones, which they sell to lovers of the curious. Among these is occasionally a lot of cones of the cedar of Lebanon, these are attractive on account of their peculiar shape, and the very numerous, short, scales of which they are composed.—American Agriculturist.

Heart Pain.

Heart Pain. Palpitation, dropped weight, nervousness, dizziness, headache, sleeplessness, cured by 'Wells' Health Renewer. 'Wells' Health Renewer. Ask for 'Wells' Health Renewer' in any drug store. 'Wells' Health Renewer. Ask for 'Wells' Health Renewer' in any drug store. 'Wells' Health Renewer. Ask for 'Wells' Health Renewer' in any drug store.

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Advertisement for The Weekly Post. It features the text '1885. 1885. THE WEEKLY POST' and 'Under a Democratic National Administration.' and 'The Will of the People Vindicated and the Great Wrong Righted.'

Notes for the Kitchen. Starch black calves with starch made of weak coffee. Save your cold tea; it is excellent for cleaning grained wood. Never put bluing in babies' clothes which comes next to the skin, as it causes painful chafing. A tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with white clothes will greatly aid the whitening process. Cover plants with a newspaper before sweeping. Also put a little ammonia upon them once a week. Mildew may be removed by dipping the stained parts into buttermilk and putting them in the sun. Remove flower pot stains from window sills by rubbing with fine wood ash and rinse with clean water. Mixtures of two parts of glycerine, one part ammonia and a little rose water will soften the hands. Clean tin with paper and it will shine better, and you won't need to keep an old, lustrous piece of flannel in your box of whitening. If any housekeeper finds it imperative to clean windows on an icy-day, she can accomplish it safely by using a cloth dampened with alcohol, which never freezes. A MACHINE is reported to be in use at Melbourne for shearing sheep by steam. It is made of brass, something in the shape of a small trowel. The motion is gotten up by a turbine wheel about three inches in diameter, and this is geared to another wheel, on which is fixed a cutter; in front is a comb, which serves as a guard against cutting the skin of the sheep. The steam is conveyed from the boiler by a tube of india rubber. This tube or pipe is double, having one inside the other. The inner one is the injection, and the space between the two is the ejection. The machine it used in the same fashion as the shears, but cuts much quicker and far cleaner, without the least danger of injuring the fleece or the sheep.

THE INVENTION OF INK.—When ink was first introduced does not seem to have been decided, but given the paper and the pen, a colored medium that would show on a light surface was so obvious a want, and one so readily supplied, that there is no extraordinary credit due to the unknown inventor. It appears to be only of late years that black ink has been almost universal. Roman ink was red, purple and gold, and inks of blue, green, violet and other shades were not uncommon. It is said that simple as is the composition of ink, "we possess none equal in beauty and color to that used by the ancients; the Saxon manuscripts written in England exceed in color anything of the kind." Modern inkmen will deny the superiority of the ancients; but who shall say whether words written in ink manufactured to day will stand as vividly centuries hence as those Saxon manuscripts have stood? It is difficult to see how the writing materials of the present day can be improved upon, for convenience at least, setting aside questions of lasting inks, which the generation using them cannot settle. Paper, rough and smooth, fluent inks of any color that the writer may believe suitable to his eyes, pens as fine as a needle or as blunt as a spade, are all to be bought in every street. The great lack of the age seems to be ideas at once novel and sensible in the record of which these serviceable materials may be employed.—London Standard.

Carriage Making in all its Branches. Painting, Trimming and REPAIRING of all kinds done at the SHORTEST NOTICE and the LOWEST PRICES. Also, a splendid assortment of heavy work done. Carriage work shop connected. All parties trusting us with work will be honorably dealt with. All work warranted. H. K. CRUTE, Ebersburg, October 24, 1884.

THE NEW CORSET. 'Wells' Health Renewer. Ask for 'Wells' Health Renewer' in any drug store. 'Wells' Health Renewer. Ask for 'Wells' Health Renewer' in any drug store. 'Wells' Health Renewer. Ask for 'Wells' Health Renewer' in any drug store.

THE AGE OF HORSES.—A horse's age with moderate care and good stabling is protracted to 25, 35, or 40 years. A gentleman at Dulwich, near London, had three monuments of three horses who had severally died in his possession at the ages of 35, 37, and 39 years. The oldest, it is remarked, was in the carriage to the very day he died, strong and vigorous, but he was carried off in a few hours by a spasmodic colic which was his subject. At Chesham, in Buckinghamshire, there was a horse that was 36 years old and exhibited no symptoms of debility nor any external signs of age, except being nearly covered with work. It was remarked with regard to this four-footed Nestor that when it was usually a hard day's work was required he was chosen as never failing in any way. Formerly belonging to the riding school at Woolwich, may be quoted as living to forty years. Mr. Cully, in his "Observations on Live Stock," tells one he knew which lived 47 years, having all that time a bull in his neck, rescued at the battle of Preston Park, in the rebellion of 1715, which was extracted at his death in 1758. But even these venerables were mere babies compared to the barge horse of the Mersey and Liverpool Navigation which was well known to be in his sixty-second year when he died.

Advertisement for The Sun. It features the text 'The Sun' and 'An Independent Newspaper of Democratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators; Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most interesting Shape and with the greatest possible Promptness, Accuracy and Impartiality; and to the Promotion of Democratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.'

Advertisement for Parker's Hair Balm. It features the text 'PARKER'S HAIR BALM' and 'The Best Cough Cure you can use'.

Advertisement for Parker's Tonic. It features the text 'PARKER'S TONIC' and 'The Best Cough Cure you can use'.

Advertisement for Gen'l U. S. Grant. It features the text 'THE BEST PORTRAIT OF Gen'l U. S. GRANT, DEMOREST'S MONTHLY' and 'For MAY, W. Jennings Demorest, Publisher, 17 E. 14th St. New York'.

Advertisement for The New Corset. It features the text 'THE NEW CORSET' and 'The Best Cough Cure you can use'.

Advertisement for Kansas Lands. It features the text 'KANSAS LANDS FOR SALE' and 'The Real Estate Reporter, describing the country, soil, and climate, and giving full particulars of the lands for sale'.

Advertisement for Northern Pacific R.R. Lands. It features the text 'NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. LANDS' and 'The Best Cough Cure you can use'.

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