sell as fast as made to get the most rich soil will fall down and be worth-

surrounding it.

the quality of the seed.

He is a poor farmer who cannot find a job to do on the farm on any of the three hundred and thirteen working days

In Walia Walls, Washington Territory, may be seen eighty miles of wheat fields along the foot hills of the Blue Mountains.

It is best to water plants in the evening. Make a few noles around the plant so as to allow the water to run down to the roots

little close figuring.

Do not feed breeding sows very largecondition, but it should be done by more bulky or partially green food.

The following are said to be the symptoms of hog cholera. Drooping ears, low-hanging head, diarrhoa, vomiting, rapid breath, and an aversion to

Permanent pasture lands are the main anchor of agriculture, and the farmers of this country will find this out after awhile, as they already have in England, and will commence seeding their land with permanent grasses.

Vegetables and fruits, as well as the grain crops, require deep working of has been underdrained and subsoiled and then carefully worked is capable of producing the heaviest crops.

In these times of cheap prices and mining camp, is placed on the backs of close margins, farming requires more these animals, judgment and management than almost any other business, A good farmer can still do well on these close margins of profit; a poor farmer must run behind.

The great profit in agriculture lies in keeping every acre actively producing. This is the way gardeners on the highpriced lands near large cities make their money-as soon as one crop is off they sow another, and supply the proper nourishment by high fertilizing.

Clover growth is helped by lime plaster. Large quantities of nitrogen | head, but not in his heart. are contained in the earth and air, and | Common sense in an uncommon declover absorbs nitrogen more than any gree is what the world calls wisdom. other plant. The plant and air work | Long sentences in a short composition together in furnishing an exhaustless are like large rooms in a little house. supply of food for all kinds of food | Conscience is a great ledger, in which

a quantity of tansy in a wooden bucket, heavy purses, is true; for light gains over which pour cold water, and let come often; great gains, now and then, stand until the water is quite bitter. and then sprinkle it over the plants, dom without ease, and the manner of s being sure to reach the worms with it. gentleman has ease without freedom. It is absolutely necessary that the water should be quite bitter.

House plants that have been planted in the border need to be carefully watched and supplied with water otherwise in a dry time they will suffer far sooner than plants with their roots | who are striving to do right. unconfined. As these make their growth they will also need some care in tice pleasurable, and you create for the pinching and training with reference to world a destiny more sublime than ever their future forms.

A correspondent of the Country Gen- dreamer. tleman has tried Prof. Forbes' method of repulsing the cur ulio by dusting slaked lime in fine powder repeatedly over plum trees. He reports a tree which formerly was entirely decimated now hangs full of plums, and believes if the operation is begun early and oft repeated the crop can be saved.

Keep a constant supply of oyster shells before the fowls, not ground into coarse pieces. They may be quickly pounded if placed in the oven of a stove and heated. Where they cannot be conveniently procured, the ground article, which is for sale by all dealers in poultry supplies, should be used, as they assist in providing the shells of the eggs.

Dr. Arnold says : "The best way to remove grubs from a cow's back in spring is to enlarge the opening made by the grub enough to admit of pulling his greatest enemies, the hordes of rabit out and then draw it forth with a bits. It is the country that "agrees small hook, such as might be made by bending up the point of a large pin .-The grubs can be easily killed in their nest by touching each one with a drop of kerosene on the end of a pointed stick, but a long and tender sore will follow before the grub will rot out so as to allow the sore to heal.

The Poultry Yard gives the follow- year .- St. James' Gazette, ing remedy for the disease known as "bumble foot," "As soon as the swelling ripens fairly cut open the puffy protuberance and let out the gathered pus freely. To effect this thor- buffalo destroyers of the far west, the oughly the incision should be made cru- meat killers, the tongue hunters and the cially, thus, X, and quite down to the robe seekers, they have added no small bone or ligament beneath the skin. It item to the settlement of the Indian is useless merely to prick the swelling question on the plains. The winter of It must be cut through, cleansed of the 1881 2 saw their deadliest work, and matter entirely and washed in a mix- over a quarter of a million of robes were ture of alcohol and water, equal parts, shipped from the Yellowstone valley, to cleanse it. If it gathers the second holding now about the same number of time repeat the process,"

raising colts by hand. I can give one States, there no doubt being croves of which may suit his case and may not, them on the Canadian rivers further Last summer I lost a mare by tetanus, north, but in this district even they are She left a two-months old colt. The rapidly disappearing under the rain of problem was to raise it. It would eat | bullets that has been poured upon them | nothing but dry hay-on which it would for the last ten years. There is still left soon have starved. I tried to teach it a species called the wood, or timber, or Brighton Gent's Garter, to drink or suck-out of a bottle-cow's | mountain buffalo, that congregat s in milk. Had no success. Tempted it very small herds, and that occupies the with green corn and with everything I district of the Big Horn and the Wind secent post-paid to any address upon could think of, but falled. At last I River mountains. They are also found saw that whenever it could get into the in the Yellowstone National Park, and stall with one of my horses, to which it | will no doubt remain undisturbed there had taken a liking, it would eat every. for years to come, thing the horse did. This was the solution. By putting what I wanted the HALF a century ago in Turkey it colt to learn to eat into the box for was considered a shame for a woman to both the horse and colt, I accomplished read. To-day two schools for girls the object. That was a year ago, and in Constantinople have been established the colt is strong and well. -F. H. by the Sultan himself.

A Western Pack Train.

We had often heard of pack trains but par lifeas had never assumed a defiat he where to good good gite form until it was our good fortune In witness the packing and departure of fifty mules and three borses with five drivers. The merchandise all having Oats, barley or wheat sown on too been previously collected and carefully packed, (a labor requiring many days, as every whiskey barrel must be enshroud-Nothing adds more to the value of a ed in burlaps, and other goods made into farm than good roads in the country bales.) the mules are led into a large,

open shed, and placed opposite each oth-Hardly anything is of more import- er, and facing the bales, upon which the ance to the cultivator of the soil than | weight of each is marked. The animals are then called out of the ranks by their The application of white hellebore to respective names, and respond by taking the current bushes while the fruit is a step or two forward. Leather blinders ripening will not render it unfit for use. | are placed over the eyes of the animal to be laden, then a saddle cloth or blanket, then the "apparahoes"-immense pannier-like arrangements, - which are securely fastened on by the united efforts of two men, while the mule, who is no novice in the business, resists their etforts as much as possible by puffing bim. self up, making it difficult to accomplish the operation. The smaller animals are packed first and with the lighter goods, two bundles of corresponding weight being placed in opposite panniers. Two or three men are required to lift these Many farmers do too much guessing burdens to their positions, were they

in their business; trust too much to must be held until as many more strap luck, chance and the moon, and do too and rope them. The mule, meantime, makes all the trouble he can, knowing that he is being imposed upon; he kicks ly on grain. They may be kept in good and squeals, groans and grunts, and in some instances lies down and tries to roll over, as soon as released from the hands of his tormentors, and it requires all the persuasion of kicks and blows, vigorously applied, to induce him to rise. The weights placed upon them vary from two hundred and twenty-five pounds to four hundred and eighty, the latter being the weight of two barrels of whiskey. They are a motley crew. Some bave merely bags piled one upon another to an immense height; others are almost lost to sight between two square boxes; two have stoves on their backs, whose protruding pipes look bruised and battered, after the soil. A moderately heavy soil that the attempts of their carriers to roll over. Beans and sugar, kerosene and candles, tea, coffee and oysters, with

Words of Wisdom.

Keep little annoyances out of the way. Pay as you go, and don't go till you

Nobody is so wise but has a little folly Keep your conduct abreast of your

conscience. Hide your own troubles, but watch to help others out of theirs.

A wise man should have money

all our offences are registered. To destroy the cabbage worm bruise | The proverb that light gains make

> The manner of a vulgar man has free-Divine Providence holds in one hand the "sorrow" which "endureth for a night," and in the other the "joy" that

> "cometh in the morning." There are some people who never have a cheering word for a struggler. They make life just as hard as possible for all

Teach self-denial, and make its prac-

A Plague of Rabbits.

First the white man took Australia, driving out the aborigines; and then came the rabbit and drove out the white man. It would be a pity if our colonial history had yet to be written in this way. Nevertheless it was the white man who introduced the rabbit to the Australian continent, and he is now having a hard fight to hold his own with it. Premiums are in vain offered by the governments for the invention of a rabbit destroyer; a committee of inquiry is at present inquiring into the devastations by rabbits; in Victoria there is a rabbit department. The very causes that have made the colonies grow grain so wonderfully under the care of the settler are responsible for with them so. 11 By-and by some man of science may come to the colonists' assistance. In the meantime they should take comfort in the survey of affairs in Brazil. There the field mice are like the sands on the seashore; it being calculated that a single pair may increase to twenty-three thousand in a

The Buffalo and the Indian.

Whatever may be said against the cattle. The true plains buffalo is now A correspondent calls for methods of practically annihilated in the United

ILLUSTRATED History of RUSSIA

from the Earliest Times to 1877. By A. RAMBAUD. Translated by L. B. LANG. In two large 10 mo volumes, Long Primer type, with numerous fine illustrations a two large 12mo volumes, Long Primer type, with numerous fine illustrations of maps. Fine cloth, gift tops, Library style. Price reduced from \$18 to \$1.75. the Upper Dwins and Dneiper and the Volga and the Oka RAMBAUD'S is doubtless the best history until they dominate one-sixth the territorial surface of the globe, containing a population of 103,000,000, is most admiratory begins almost in myth, proceeds into a wil-bly told by Rambaud. The work is well supplied with maps, derness of conflicting traditions, and emerges into a clear and well indexed.—Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn. light only in comparatively recent times. It is studded with

18 crunes, striking events make it dramatic, the sufferings of a great people lendit pathos; the purest of the present hour and the uncertain crules for topograph to the present hour and the uncertain crules for topograph to the present hour and the uncertain those who crave this kind of reading and the present hour and the uncertain those who crave this kind of reading and the present hour and the uncertain those who crave this kind of reading and the present hour and the uncertain those who crave this kind of reading and the present hour and the uncertain those who crave this kind of reading and the present hour and the uncertain those who crave this kind of reading and the present hour and the uncertain those who crave this kind of reading and the present hour and the uncertain those who crave this kind of reading and the present hour and the uncertain those who crave this kind of reading and the present hour and the uncertain the present hour and the present hour and the uncertain the present hour and the present hour and the present hour and the uncertain the present hour and the presen outlook for to-morrow invest it with deep in- history of Russia for terest. M. Rambaud puts the reader's mind fully in train to its own sake, will consider the situation of the hour.—Literary World, Boston. find M. Rambaud's THE PERIOD covered is from the earliest volumes well suited IIIUSTPA

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Banana Farms in Costa Rica.

The cultivation of bananas in Costa Rim togue about six years ago on the the land along the Luc or carroads, one mile wide, is taken up by the banana farms, a majority of which are owned by citizens of the United States. Each farm is one mile square, the land having been purchased or \$10 a manzana-about one acre and a half of our land measurement. There are now about 150 square miles under profitable cultivation.

It is only necessary to cultivate the banana in Costa Rica, to cut down the forest, and then the land is ready to recaive the seed. The plow and the barrow are unknown. The trees are allowed to lay where they fall. What is called the banana sucker, a bulb resembling an orion, is planted about eighteen inches deep, and from fifteen to eighteen feet apart, in among the fallen trees.

At the expiration of nine months the banana plant has reached a height of fifteen feet, and bears one bunch of fruit. Fifteen or twenty of these plants or trees in various stages of development are to be seen at once sprouting from the same "sucker," bearing fruit successively the year around from seven to sen years from the first planting. Along the river banks, where the soil is renewed, they bear twenty years from the time of first planting. When the bananas are ready to cut, a

farmer who cultivates a mile square of land, will take about forty men, five of whom are regular cutters, and the others convey the bunches out in mule or ox carts as fast as they are cut. In a day and a balf the crop is harvested. The laborers are all Jamaica negroes and natives, who receive \$1.25 per day for their work. The laborers are almost all Eng lish subjects, and, like the negro of the southern states, they always have complaints to make. They call themselves "English objects," and if they imagine themselves imposed upon they threaten to "go an' tell Mrs. Queen, an' she sen her gunboat" alluding to Queen Victoris, whom they look upon as the most powerful person in the world. When a ship flying the English flag comes into the harbor, they say, "Dat Mrs. Queen's B lip; she go an' tell somefin' to English councilman; dat's whar Mrs. Queen sends dem fur." They work hard all day, drink rum and dance nearly all night, and are ready for work early in the morning as bright and apparently as well rested as if they had slept all night. After the bananas are loaded on the train they are taken to Port Limon. placed on a vessel and brought to New York. The steamer Foxhall, named after the American borse, but flying the English flag, and owned by Mr. Keith of Brooklyn, carries 12,000 bunches of the fruit to New Orleans every fortnight. So, all along the line of the road the succulent banana is making the fortune of those who had the courage to tempt the climate.

The stakes make a stranger feel rather uncomfortable. They have a variety of them, and when the traveler reflects that the bite of almost every species is fatal, he is quite likely to keep a wary eye on his surroundings. Quite a number of New York people expect to go to Costa Rica during the coming fall .- N. Y. Star.

Power of Fascination in Snakes.

Some animals are held in universal dread by others, and not the least terrible is the effect produced by the rattlesnake, Mr. Pennant says that this snake will frequently lie at the bottom of a tree on which a squirrel is seated. He fixes his eyes on the animal, and from that moment it cannot escape ; it begins a doleful outery, which is so well known that a passer-by, on bearing it, immediately knows that a snake is present. The squircel runs up the tree a fittle way, comes down again, then goes up, and afterwards comes still lower. The snake continues at the bottom of the tree, with IS THE BEST. BUY NO OTHER his eyes fixed on the squirrel, and his attention is so entirely taken up, that a person accidentally approaching may make considerable noise, without the snake so much as turning about. The squirrel comes lower, and at last leaps down to the snake, whose mouth is already disterded for its reception,

LeVaillant confirms this fascinating terror by a scene which he witnessed .-He saw on the branch of a tree a species of shrike, trembling as if in convulsions, and at the distance of nearly four feet, on another branch, a large species of snake, that was lying with outstretched neck and fiery eyes, gazing steadily at the poor bird. The agony of the bird was so great that it was deprived of the power of moving away, and when one of the party killed the snake, the bird was found dead upon the spot-and that entirely from fear-for, on examination, it appeared not to have received the least wound. The same traveller adds that a short time afterwards he observed a small mouse in similar agonizing convulsions, about two yards from a snake, whose eyes were fixed intently on it, and on frightening away the reptile, and taking up the mouse, it expired in his

Don't snub a boy because he wears shabby clothes. When Edison, the inventor of the telephone, first entered Boston, he wore a pair of yellow linen breeches in the depth of winter. Don't snub a boy because his home is

plain and unpretending. Abraham Lin-

coln's early home was a log cabin. Don't snub a boy because of the ignorance of his parents. Shakespeare, the world's poet, was the son of a man who was unable to write his own name. Don't snub a boy because he chooses

a humble trade. The author of Pilgrim's Progress, John Bunyan, was a tinker. Don't snub a boy because of physical disability. Milton was blind. Bon't shub a boy because of duliness LORD & THOMAS, NEWSPAPER

at his books. Don't snub a boy because he stutters. Demosthenes, the great Grecian orator, overcame a barsh and stammering voice. Don't snub any one. Not alone because some day they may far outstrip you in

the race of life, but because it is neither

kind nor right, nor Christian. THE greatest fault is being conscious of none.

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There is a considerable difference between the ice cream of the present day and that which would have been satisby the pilgrim fathers, had they had, a as the art of making the cooling and refreshing dish has made a surprising advancement since the early days of the manufacture. Ice cream, so the history of it goes, is not an invention, but a dis. covery, like many of the best things which have fallen to the use of man, and it was discovered, strange to say, almost

The History of Ice Cream.

simultaneously with the discovery of this great continent, and, stranger will. it was made by an Indian woman of one of the tribes in northern Penneylvania. The aborigines in that part of the state used the milk of the cow elk, and they kept their milk in jugs hewn out of stone. The milk frequently froze, and was generally thrown away as needed but one of the squaws took to eating a and found it good, and she took to free ing it regularly, until her red stimped lord made a vigorous kick at the extrap. agance of her using up all the mak about every time the buck went on a husting trip she had her frozen milk, which was the real predecessor of ice cresm, and many of the squaws of her own tribe followed her example, until if became quite a custom. When sugar was brought among them, the Indians took 19 smeetening their frozen milk. The white settlers took to the new dish, and the

ufacture among the trades. The primitive method of making is eream by the confectiones of the Real Intionary days was vastly different from the way it is made now. At first the sweetened milk was simply congested and then broken up with a ladle. Then it was found that cream alone made a better dish, and also that an egg or two added to its richness and body, and that if air was beaten into it, it increased the cream nearly twice in quantity. The trade fell entirely into the hands of the bakers and confectioners, and the first work at which the taker's apprentise was put in those days was bearing up ice cream with a wooden spoon. The ice cream season had no pleasures for him, for he spent his days, frequently is nights, agitating the frozen sweetness with his wooden paddie, while his

avidity with which it was consumed in

to the regular establishment of its man-

companions with their girls, helped est the fruit of his labors. As the demand for the delectable dish increased the old paddle method was found to be too slow, and machinery was devised by which the work could be done by steam, water and horse. power, and now the beaters revolve. within the closed can while revolving blades cut the frozen cream from the sides of the vessel,

The growth and development of the trade has brought so much much inschingry into use that upon it depends a vast number of people for a livelihood. Thousands are engaged in the making of the lifferent appliances for its manufacture; housands more are employed exclusivey in the making of it, and thousands more are indirectly supplied with work brough it. Even doctors and lawren owe many a fee to it-the domors eathing theirs in prescribing for colic brought on by over-indulgence in it, and the lawyers getting, if not earning, theirs by means of suits for breach of promise made over the lave inspiring

Formation of a Feather. In the skin of a fowl, where a feather

s to appear, there is to be seen a little pit, and at the bottom of this there rises a little mound or pyramid. Around this pyramid certain little grooves extend. feeper at the base, and seeming to radiate from one large groove at one side all. growing shallower and finally disappearng at the top. The whole permit is covered with a skin composed of the effete matter, the older portions of the breaks at its thinnest point, which is opposite the large groove. Then a new growths still push it forward and falled it, it assumes the form of a feather, the ridge in the main furrow or grows: form the separate barts of the velo --When all this web of the feather is ontopleted, the pyramid loses its grooves and secomes smooth. All parts are of equal easily, but remain tubular, and form a quill, which is attached to what remains of the pyramid. The finger pails and even single bairs are developed and

to his digit is being reproduced.

formed in the same way, and every one

who has injured and lost a florer usil,

knows by how long a process-some

three or four months-the missing finish

MET IN THE BORLE

Ber, J. P. NEWMAN, D. D. WE

application. Houry Coleman, Prin. Erre