

Keep in Shape.
From the largest cities down to the smallest towns this is the month for the beginning of out-door sports of all kinds, and also the beginning of the season when sprains, bruises, hurts and mishaps are as plentiful as buckshot. Every spring this is a common experience, and the common experience has settled down to this, that the best thing to do is to be provided with a supply of St. Jacobs Oil for emergencies of the kind as an especially sure cure for the worst sprain or the blackest bruise. Sportsmen, athletes, ball players and oarsmen have known this for many, many seasons, and reference to it is now only a reminder to get your supplies. Hard strains and over-work of the muscles will bring pains and aches, and sportsmen know what's best and are never without the surest cure in the use of the great remedy.

Very few women dislike the idea of a wedding tour so much that they won't get married.

A Beautiful Blotchy Face.
Right off you say, "Impossible!" And so it is. Tetter, Eczema, Ringworm or any other scaly, ugly skin disease makes the handsomest face hideous. "Tetterine" will cure them. It's the only cure—certain, safe, sure. 50 cents a drug store, or by mail, price in stamps, J. I. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

It is only the good at heart who really envy little children their innocence.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed, 10c., 35c.

London has 60,000 costermongers.

Vigor and Vitality
Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is overcome. The blood is purified, enriched and vitalized and carries health to every organ. The appetite is restored and the stomach toned and strengthened. The nerves are fed upon proper nourishment and are therefore strong; the brain is cleared and the mind refreshed by

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion, 25c.

Who opened that bottle of HIRES Rootbeer?

The popping of a cork from a bottle of Hires is a signal of good health and pleasure. A sound the old folks like to hear—the children can't resist it.

HIRES Rootbeer
is composed of the very ingredients which a system requires. Adding the digestion, soothing the nerves, clearing the blood. A temperance drink for temperance people.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Phila. A single bottle 50 cents. Sold everywhere.

GROVES

MAKES CHILDREN AS FAT AS PIGS

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC
IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen—We sold last year 900 bottles of GROVES TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly, A. W. Carr & Co.

WEIGHTY WORDS FOR Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"When I was a boy I was troubled with dropsy, my legs swelling until I could not walk and finally bursting open and becoming running sores. The doctors gave me up and said I could not live. At this time I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla and after taking four bottles I was able to get out and go to work. My leg is still tender and at times somewhat sore but I have no hesitancy in saying Ayer's Sarsaparilla saved my life."—J. F. HAZEL, Tallulah, La., Nov. 21, 1895.

Indoor Baseball.
One would suppose that baseball players would get enough of their favorite sport from April to November, but they are not satisfied. Like the cyclist who rides in midwinter if he gets a chance, and the skater who demands artificial ice rinks in summer, the baseball enthusiast has contrived a way to play the game in winter.

There is needed for the purpose a large, enclosed space with an arched roof, at least one hundred feet above the floor, and there should be very few pillars or other obstructions. The floor may be sanded or not, as suits the players.

The same rules that govern the national game apply in the indoor game. There are some few modifications, however. The ball is much larger and is softer, and the bat is smaller. This is to avoid the smashing of windows and the like. The bases on a regular ball ground are ninety feet apart. In the indoor game the distance is regulated by the size of the building, but forty-five is an average. Not only is the shortening of the bases due to the diminished space, but also to the difficulty found in throwing the big ball any great distance.

While the length of the base line is diminished, the distance between the pitcher's box and the home plate is also correspondingly decreased. All the other rules of the outdoor game stand for the indoor game. There is little advantage in the outdoor game of a professional over the amateur. The handling of the big ball is about as difficult for one as for the other. The pitcher cannot curve, and it is for this reason that the smaller bat is used. If a large bat was used there would be too much home-run getting. The game is played in the West—in Chicago principally—and is very popular there, but has not found much favor in other sections.

The invention of Alabastine marked a new era in wall coatings, and from the standpoint of the building owner was a most important discovery. It has from a small beginning branched out into every country of the civilized world. The name "Alabastine" has become so offensive to property owners that manufacturers of cheap kalsomine preparations are now calling them by some other name, and attempting to sell on the Alabastine company's reputation.

Through extensive advertising and personal use, the merits of the durable Alabastine are so thoroughly known that the people insist on getting these goods and will take no chance of spoiling their walls for a possible saving of at the most but a few cents. Thus it is again demonstrated that merit wins, and that manufacturers of first-class articles will be supported by the people.

How near must a person live to me to be my neighbor? Every person is near to you whom you can bless. He is the nearest to you whom you can bless most.

Life is continually weighing us in sensitive scales and telling everyone of us precisely what his real weight is, to the last grain of dust.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and \$1.00 at all druggists.

Nothing can make people go blind quicker than filling their eyes with gold dust.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$3 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 361 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A fool, wishing to read, went into the starlight. "Stars are of no use," said the fool.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sickens, weakens or gripes. 10c.

Negligence is the rust of the soul that corrodes through all her best resolution.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Pilo's Cure.—RALPH ERING, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1895.

A dollar in a man's pocket is worth ten that he owes.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

If a man has kin it is equivalent to having troubles.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

If you can't afford cream, try milk.

J. C. Simpson, Marquette, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

No human life would be possible if there were not forces in and around perpetually tending repair to the wounds and breaches that he himself makes.

Listen not to the tale-bearer or slanderer, for he tells thee nothing out of good will; but as he discovereth of the secrets of others, so he will of thine in turn.

THE HEAD OF THE FLOCK.
Upon the kind of a ram employed will depend the future crop of lambs to a very great extent. As he is half the flock, it will be wise to get a good one—not good individually, but good in the matter of breeding, says the Live Stock Indicator. A grade ram costing \$6 to \$8 may be quite good individually, but connected with his use there is a great deal of uncertainty. He may serve forty ewes, and the lambs from this service have all degrees of make-up, from the sixth generation down to the present. Twenty-five per cent, or perhaps more, may be pretty fair lambs, while the remaining ones will be under-sized and uncut. Lambs sired by a pure-bred sire will be more uniform in size and quality, and will be enough better to bring fifty cents per head more than those from a grade sire. This difference will leave the pure-bred ram free of cost. This is our view when the ewes are grades, and it is only intensified when the ewes are pure-bred.

The breeder who has pure-bred or high-grade ewes of a certain breed can ill afford to breed to a pure-bred ram of some other breed, no matter how great the inducement offered. The present writer handles some of the mutton breeds of sheep, but he has never advised his readers to buy a ram from him when they have ewes of any other breed which are pure-bred; he would not do it himself, and he would not want anyone else to do it.

If we had a flock of grades we would select the type of sheep wanted, and we would keep in this line of breeding, getting new blood of the same breed from year to year until we had them practically pure-bred.

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES.
Agriculturists have for some time past been discussing among themselves the advisability of taking strong measures to protect their faithful servants, the bees, against the fruit growers, who spray trees when they are in blossom, and this poisons not only the bees themselves but their luscious product. It seems difficult for fruit-growers to understand that they gain little or nothing by spraying the trees when they are in full bloom. It is rarely that any harm is done at that stage. The numerous enemies of the orchard work earlier and later, but for some reason, a sentimental one, perhaps, for even insects may be possessed of sentiment, the full bloom stage is much more free from their injurious attacks than people generally suppose. Some apiculturists claim that the blossoms are at such times wholly given over to the bees and such claim is quite consistent with the usual benevolent methods of our ever watchful mother nature, who makes provision for all of her dependents. There have been many instances where most injurious effects have followed the use of honey made from nectar sipped from flowers that had been sprayed with poisonous compounds.

RAISING LAMBS.
Regular feeding and a steady growth make good wool and good lambs. Experts claim that they can tell at about what period of growth the sheep had been kept upon a poor range or short rations by noting with a microscope the thin places in the wool staple.

While sheep will get more sustenance from poor land, and at the same time do the land more good than any other stock we may possess, it must not be forgotten that they will also repay liberal feeding. Food wisely fed will always come back to us doubled, if fed to a good animal.

If lambs three or four weeks old are fed lightly at first on bran and ground oats, gradually increasing their rations as they become accustomed to eating, they can be materially helped in their growth. Better err in having them a little hungry than to give too much and have them off their feed for a week.

Separate the pregnant ewes from all the others at least a month before weaning time, and give some bone making food and plenty of exercise. Corn and confinement will make large lambs, perhaps, but with little strength or vitality. The larger the portion of oats, wheat bran and clover hay which can be got into the rations, the better.

It pays to feed lambs before they are weaned all the grain they will eat when on good blue grass or clover pastures with their dams, and it pays especially well if they are on dry feed. Any certain amount of grain will put more weight upon sucking lambs than upon any other animal.—The Silver Knight.

VINES FROM GRAPE CUTTINGS.
Though the grape vine roots more freely from cuttings than any other wood, we cannot advise any one who wishes but few vines, and those for home use, to depend on this slow way of getting them. All the best varieties can be bought by the single vine for from five to ten cents each. Most dealers will let you have a dozen assorted varieties at the dozen rate, which is still low. If you root and cut this spring, you are likely not to get as well rooted a vine a year hence as you can buy now at less price than your own vines will have then cost. It takes several years for a grape vine from cutting to get into bearing. Each of these years your cutting vine started this spring will be a year behind in bearing, as compared with the one bought now. But if you want to start the vines, the best way is to prepare the cutting several weeks in advance of the time to plant. Cut each piece three buds long, leaving the bottom cut just at the base of the bud, which should be removed. Then heel in the whole cutting so as to keep the bud back at the top. If a clean cut is made opposite the middle bud, merely showing the bark, it will callous, and roots will issue from the cut place more readily. Planted in dry, warm soil, but without manure, so soon as the soil is well warmed. Set the cutting slanting lengthwise in the row, and leave the upper bud just at the sur-

FARM AND GARDEN.

Items of Interest on Agricultural Topics.

Mineral Manures for Spring Crops. Working Three-Horse Teams. Worms in Seed Corn, Etc., Etc.

MINERAL MANURES FOR SPRING CROPS.
To be effective mineral manures for spring and summer crops must be applied early. They need some of the spring rains to dissolve the fertilizer so that the plant roots can make use of it. Besides, as weather and soil become warm and dry there is less need of the fertilizer, as the soil itself releases more of its own fertility under such conditions.

WORKING THREE-HORSE TEAMS.
The true economy of team work is better understood by Western farmers than by the average of farmers in the East. It is to the Western farmer that we owe the idea of cultivating hoed crops with two horses, requiring no stoppages, while the man may, if he chooses, ride behind and manage the hoes, so that none of the grain is destroyed. It is rather more difficult to turn two horses on a cultivator at the end of the row. Therefore, this plan is best adapted to large fields where the rows are long. But three horses will do on heavy plowing do nearly twice as much as will two horses. Now that horses are cheap, it is the farmer's interest more than ever before to make horse labor accomplish all it will, with as little as possible of the much more expensive human labor.—Boston Cultivator.

WORMS IN SEED CORN.
Mr. J. D. Griffin wants to know if rolling seed corn in coal tar will prevent worms from cutting corn. I say to Mr. Griffin, I have tried this remedy two or three times since I have been farming, and find it does no good. They will cut the corn just as bad when rolled as if not rolled. The best thing you can do to prevent them from cutting corn is to plant your corn till about the 1st of June.

When you get ready to plant, soak your corn the night before in water, and run your rows off the day before you plant, so the hot sun will come on the rows and drive the worms into the ground. Plant in the heat of the day, if possible. Your corn being soaked, will come up in three or four days. As soon as it is up well, bar it off well with a short-turn plow, as close as possible. This will let the sun shine into the roots, driving the worms into the ground. Bad worms can't stand the hot sun. This is the best preventive I have ever tried. M. W. Sherrill in Home and Farm.

THE USE OF THE HARROW.
In dry sections of the country the harrow is second in importance only to the plow and in connection with the disk harrow in a few cases the plow is dispensed with.

I try always to have in mind those under different conditions, for I know that in very wet sections the harrow is not needed nearly so much, for after plowing rains will compact and level the ground, and in cultivation weeds grow so fast that the harrow will not destroy them. In rocky ground the harrow would often drag the rocks upon the plants and in very sandy ground in a dry windy section the soil needs to be left rough, so the harrow is not needed so much there.

But I think in most sections it should be used much more than it is. On our soil, which is almost without sand and inclined to crust over after rains and dry weather being rather the normal condition we are coming to use the harrow more each year, almost dispensing with the cultivator in some things.

To be effective it must be used at the right time. This, in a wet country, is sometimes simply impossible while with us it is generally our own fault if not used there.

There is but little of the time at any season of the year but what the harrow follows the plow the same day. Then if the plowing is much before seeding or planting time the ground is harrowed at intervals to destroy any weeds starting and to keep the surface loose to prevent rapid evaporation or moisture.

Plowing for wheat commences in June immediately after harvest if ground is not too dry, and seeding seldom commences until October, so more than one harrowing may be needed.

If favorable weather most of the plowing for spring crops is done during the winter and the same use of the harrow is had.

For corn and sorghum known as Kaffir corn, Milo maize, etc., the ground is harrowed just before planting and as many times afterward as needed, and can be done before corn gets too large and where the ground is smooth and free from trash this can be done much later than the inexperienced would suppose.

For millet and sorghum for hay we do not plow the ground but cut with the disk and then using the common harrow, the sorghum seed being sown before disking, the millet seed or after, owing to how deep we wish to disk.

J. M. Rice, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

ATTACHED TO HIS REGIMENT.
Stories of a Regular Army Veteran Who Wouldn't Quit the Service.

The old soldier's attachment for regiment, company and officers is not without its compensation, or he presumes upon it and is indulged. A gray-haired veteran, though something of an incorrigible, would have his offending met with a leniency at which the younger soldier or war recruit would marvel. Indeed, it is the fact that not a few old soldiers of the past owned their regiments, or believed they did, and acted up to their belief. Jack Carpenter, "H" Company, Third Infantry, had that belief as strong as any man who ever wore the blue in the ranks for sixty-five consecutive years. Superannuated for years, he would not take a discharge, but at the end of each enlistment he would get a dispensation from the war department, and take on again "just to stay with the old Third." A veteran of the Mexican war, he served faithfully during the civil war, and in 1863, with his regiment, was sent from the Army of the Potomac to help quell the draft riots in New York.

The regiment, having successfully accomplished its mission, gave a ball on Governor's Island before departing for the front. Jack Carpenter, as neat a looking soldier as ever pipe-clayed a bet, along with a veteran comrade, Mullaney, was detailed to look after the gentlemen guests in their retiring-room. Carpenter met every batch of guests with elaborate courtesy and, conducting each to a side-board, effusively protested that each had better take a nip before "jining" the ladies. Jack the host, courteously drank with each group or squad of visitors, and finally he and Mullaney, who had been equally hospitable, got into a dispute. Forthwith Jack repaired to the ballroom to find his captain and have the controversy settled. The ball was at its height, with the band playing a languorous waltz, while the floor was filled with dancers impatient for the go-nope of the music. Just at this interesting moment Private Carpenter, "H" company, Third United States Infantry, stalked in, unsteadily, face flushed, but determination stamped upon it. Captain Andy Sheridan, his company commander, espied him, and fearing some outbreak, sought to hide him from the crowd of gayly garbed ladies. Carpenter detected him and exclaimed: "No you don't, sonny, you don't hide from old Jack Carpenter. I am after knowing who ranks in the cookhouse; do I rank Mullaney or does Mullaney rank me?"

After the war Carpenter accompanied his regiment west and took station at Fort Lyon, Colo. There, so well advanced in years, he was practically excused from all duty, only being required to show up at Sunday morning inspection, so he might be kept on the muster roll. This he always did, looking as soldierly and clean as if he were a toy soldier instead of a war-worn veteran of two wars and scores of Indian expeditions and scouts. It so happened that Second Lieutenant Louis Hamilton, a grandson of Alexander Hamilton, was assigned to duty at Fort Lyon and to the command of Carpenter's company. A rosy-faced, beardless and confident youngster, Hamilton went out to his first Sunday morning inspection at Fort Lyon. He went down the company front, looking over each man with a scrutiny that he hoped would impress the men with the belief that he was an old hand at the business. In turn he took each gun and inspected it. He came to Carpenter, looked him over, took his gun, inspected it, and, returning it to him, said patronizingly: "What is your name, my man?" "Jack Carpenter," was the answer, delivered with the faintest suspicion, to those who knew him, that old Jack had been early at the bar at the sutler's store.

"Well," continued Hamilton, all innocent of offense, you are the cleanest man in the company."

"Sonny," with a snort, ejaculated old Jack, "I was in the army before you were born."—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Modern Applan Way.
Before long there is to be a magnificent driveway or boulevard stretching along the shore of Lake Michigan from Chicago to Milwaukee. Most of the towns along the route to be followed have done something within their own limits to make easier the accomplishment of the great undertaking. Milwaukee has built two miles of roadway like that at Chicago, and has given it the same name, Sheridan drive. Waukegan has done as much. When all the gaps in this road are filled it will rival the finest in Europe, both in construction and scenic beauty.

An Immense Farm.
The largest farm in this country, and probably in the world, is situated in the southwestern part of Louisiana. It extends a hundred miles north and west. It was purchased in 1883 by a syndicate of Northern capitalists, by whom it is still operated. At the time of its purchase its 1,500,000 acres was a vast pasture for cattle belonging to a few dealers in that country. Now it is divided into pasture stations for ranches, existing every six miles. The fencing is said to have cost about \$50,000. The land is best adapted for rice, sugar, corn and cotton. A tract, say a half a mile wide, is taken, and an engine is placed on each side. The engines are portable, and operate a cable attached to four plows. By this arrangement 20 acres are gone over in a day with the labor of only three men.

There is not a single draught horse on the entire place, if we except those used by the herders of cattle, of which there are 16,000 head on the place. The Southern Pacific Railway runs for 35 miles through the farm. The company have three steamboats operating on the estate, of which 260 miles are navigable. It has also an ice house, bank, shipyard and rice mills.

The Sun and the Doctor.
A physician writing in The Hospital says: "Where the sun does not go, there goes the doctor. All sorts of disease, from consumption down, are mitigated or cured by sunlight and pure air. Watch for the sun, for life and health dwell in the sun beams; and when it is shining, open every window in the house until it goes down again. There is every reason to believe that the germs of such diseases as scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, and other such deadly enemies, are entirely destroyed by strong sunlight. Not only, however, has the sun the power of making germs die, but it is equally endowed with the potency of making men live. Let every man and woman make sure that not only themselves, but also their children and their servants shall have the fullest opportunities of taking in unlimited quantities of the inexpensive but life-giving sunshine."

A Queen With V hikers.
A captain in a regiment stationed in Natal, when paying his company one day, chanced to give a man a "traveller's crown," which, as one would naturally expect bears "the image and superscription" of President Kruger.

The man brought it back to the pay table and said to the captain: "Please, sir, you've given me a bad half-crown."

The officer took the coin, and, without looking at it, rung it on the table, and then remarked: "It sounds all right, Bagster. What's wrong with it?"

"You luke at it, sir," was the reply.

The captain glanced at the coin, saying: "It's all right, man; it will pass in the canteen."

This apparently satisfied Bagster, who walked off, making the remark: "If you say it's a right, sir, it's a right; but it's the first time I've seen the Queen w/ whiskers on."—London Answers.

How Flowers May Be Kept.
With a little care, cut chrysanthemums will last fresh for days. It is expert advice to plunge them at once, bringing them into the house, into a large pan of tepid water, leaving them there for ten minutes. Then with a pair of scissors cut about a quarter of an inch off from each stalk, holding it well under the water while snipping it, so that it may draw in water and not air for its first nourishment. A roomy vase, holding plenty of water, and that does not taper to a point at the bottom, should be used. The water should be changed daily, and the flowers should be kept out of a gas-heated atmosphere as much as possible, putting them in a pure-aired room for the night.

See Without Eyes.
Many of the lower animals are known to see without eyes, the skin having a high degree of sensitiveness to light. Thus earthworms, the maggots of flies, and eyeless centipedes find their way about nearly as readily as similar creatures which have eyes. In a recent German work on the sensitiveness to light of eyeless animals, Dr. Nagel, who made his observations chiefly on mollusks, found that the eyeless bivalves and snails he experimented with showed a high degree of sensitiveness to light. He found that some species reacted especially to diminution, others to increase of light, and that this difference was correlated with other characters.

Cultivating Artificial Sponges.
The bill to encourage the artificial growth of sponges within the waters of the state of Florida is viewed with approval in that state. The sponge industry is already one of some importance in Florida, its product amounting to nearly \$300,000 per annum. At present any person, whether a citizen of Florida or not, or even if not a citizen of the United States, can engage in it. The bill, besides giving persons the right to cultivate sponges and protecting them in their ownership under the conditions prescribed, also requires of persons not citizens of the United States the payment of a license of \$25 before engaging in the business of sponge fishing.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

A Redwood Tree was cut down in the state of Washington the other day which was 465 feet high, and sawed into lumber would make enough to build eight two-story cottages of seven rooms each. It is estimated that the age of the tree is 684 years.