

AP-One lot of Workman especially employee

walnut.las

A MIONIGHT BXTERIRSUN. The stars looked down on the slumbacing t As softly to bed inst night we crept; He had yelled his fill, the house was still, And we knew that the fittle tyrant slept, so giad !

But we stubbed our tos 'gainst the crib and io A yell of twenty-siz-lung power The stillness broke, for the tyrant woke And we walked the floor for another hour.

-From the Boston Court

FARM PROFITS IN THE SOUTH.

Bome Interesting Figures Regarding The Other Agricultural Mints,

Wm. H. Bonner in Country Gentlem Uol. Thos. M. Turner, of Hancock county (i.e., a number of years ago kept a stric account of sales from his farm, and of what his family consumed from it, and his showing made a clear profit of 14 per cent. per an-num on poor play-woods land, where many persons were sourcely making a living. This was not due to the fact of Mr. Turner's being very excellent manager of his farm, or giving his farm proper credit for the products. In Col. Turner's calculation, he charged his family with all most, poultry, lambs, do, consumed, as well as flour and corn, fruits, ta, and also charged up the farm with all sost of services for his own supervision, then ost of services for his own supervision, then struck the balance, showing the 14 per cent. profit on land worth 16 or 58 per acre-and with slave labor, too. Now that such labor is a thing of the past, and we have to hire our labor, it is far easier for us to correctly estimately the expensee of the farm. In order to arrive at the truth correctly, we should, on January 1, take an inventory of all stock, tools, provisions, land, &o, and put down the whole smount then on hand. Then during the year charge against the farm all expenses made for the farm, and charge to the family secount all they con-sume from the products, say chickens, pigs, fruits, vegetables, &o, at market value. Also, charge against the family expense, house rent, itrewood, use of horses, do, and then you have a correct secount of the value of farm products. An account thus kept for 12 months would indeed surprise us in showing the real benedit we derive from our farms.

farms The Advantages of Thinning Fruit.

There are several important advantages of thinning the fruit on overcrowded trees beore it had made much growth, or before it has reached one-half or one-fourth of its size. Among them are, 1, finer specimens, better in quality, handsomer in appearance, their ncreased size making up for fewer numbers; increased size making up for lever numbers; 2, benefit to the trees, the vigor of which is less exts-usted by overbearing and numbers, or the limbs of which are not broken by the leverage upon the extended arms; and 3, the selection and removal of scabby and insect-punctured specimens on the smaller kinds of trees, and the tree does not waste its strength in producing worthless specimens. Such sorts as may be pruned low, or within reach from short ladders or light stands, may be easily and as may be printed low, or within react from short indders or light stands, may be easily and rapidly thinned by those who are accus-tomed to the work, or who know what is needed; and the work may be done in much best time than the commonly supported by needed; and the work may be done in much less time than is commonly supposed by those who try to excuse themselves from it. It may be tried on a few trees, in contrast with others remaining untouched, or even on a portion of a single tree. The usual mis-take of the inexperienced is in not thinning freely enough. A neighbor who took off halt the crop on his trees of the Louise Bonne de Jersey pear, inf runed us that the remain-ing pears afforded as heavy a crop as that on unthinned ones, and be was mained the reing pears an other we heavy a coupled that on suit would have been still better in quality had be removed three-fourths of the original amount. Another tripled the returns for his Karly York reaches by thinning them to six inches spart on the branches.

Grave Lawns. From the London Garden.

The beauty of a lawn consist in the evenness of its surface, whether level or sloped, the absence of worm casts, and of every kind of obnoxious plants, such as the daisy, plaintain, erowloot, &c. A lawn should also plaintain, erowloot, &c. A lawn should also be free from coarse grasses, which greatly distigure a smooth sward. Moss, too, is un-desirable, although in the estimation of some it renders the turf soft and springy. To pre-merve a lawn in bigh keeping, considerable labor and attention are necessary, particularly during the summer months. In order to have a fine lawn, three things are necessary, viz, deep soil, proper kinds of grasses, and frequent mowings and rollings. As regards deep soil, let it be borne in mind that verdure, the chief point of beauty in a lawn, has to be maintained through the summer when the weather is at times hot and dry, and therefore there must

imes hot and dry, and therefore there must times hot and dry, and therefore there must be dep'h of soil into which the grass can strike root. It is reported that the roots of common clover in treached ground descend to a depth of four feet. One of the best iswns I ever saw was laid down upon soil—a good yellow loam of some depth—that had been deepty dug and then allowed to sottle ; on this was placed a layer of two inches of chalk

deeply dug and then allowed to settle : on this was placed a layer of two inches of chalk broken fine, and the interstices between the chalk were filled up with the fine sweepings from a graveyard road. This was well beaten down until the surface was perfectly level, and then the turf—cut from a neigh-boring common on which cattle grazed—was laid. This was the finest, softest, greenest, and most springy lawn I ever saw. A rich soil is not at all necessary, because that would cause the grasses to grow rank ; what is wanted is a short growth and soft herbage. Let the soil, therefore, be good, but not rich ; depth and the capacity to retain moisture are the newiful qualities. If the land be light and sandy, a mixture of a rather retentive loam should be added.

loam should be added. In selecting turf to make a lawn, that from a common or roadside, as free from weeds as possible, should be employed. Common lands grazzd by sheep supply excellent turf. If seeds are to be used, the ground should be prepared and leveled in August, so that the seeds may be sown early in September. A lawn should not be laid down upon a plece of ground that requires draining ; but if so, then it should be properly drained.

A Nea-Sick Passenger, On the ocean, cares little about a storm. He

is positively indifferent whether he is washed overboard or not. But set right by a wineglassful or two of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, he feels renewed interest in his personal safety. This fife corrective neutralizes in brackish water-often compulsorily drank on shipboard, to the grievous detriment of health-the pernicious impurities which give rise to disorders of the stomach, liver and owels. To the mariner, the tourist, the Western pioneer and miner, the Bitters is invaluable as a means of protection against malaria, when its seeds are latent in air and water. To the effects of overwork, mental or manual, it is a most reliable antidote, and to the debilitated and nervous, it affords great and speedily felt relief and vigor.

Over 1,000 bottles of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrap are sold every senson, and thousands of persons sayed from from an untimely grave. The price is Boenta. Mr. Thos. McDonald, of Bolto, Md., recom-mends salvation Oil "with all his beart" for rheamatism.

SPBULAL BOTLUBS.

The New Tricycle. This machine is propelied by steam, and will carry two people twenty miles in an hour, it is said. It is quite an invention but does not com-pare with Burdock Blood Bluers, which will carry the invalid along the road to hea th to best all. For saie by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and the North Queen street, Lancaster.

Halpod Her Out.

"For years have been a severe sufferer from pains in the back. Tried various applications One bottle of Thomas' Sciencric Oil entirely oured me. Cured others equally quick." Mrs. Benning of 14 h street, Buffalo, wrote this. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Would Have Been Set Upon. Had not Burdeck Blood Billers been a roundy of unquestionable merit they would have been est down upon by the public as thousands of medicin st have been when their worthlessness was discovered. "Burdeck Blood Bitters have received unb unded praises from the sick, thus reschinking their merit beyond dispute. For rate by H. & Cookma, druggist, IN and ID Borth Gueen street, Lancester.

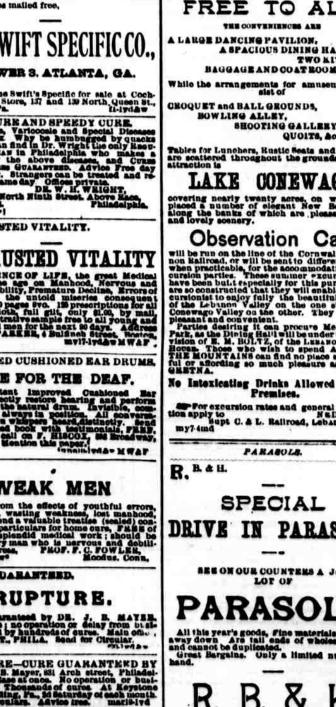
What Is It Good For ?

Let us tell you what Dr. Thomas' Edisciric Oil is good for. It is death to rhoumstain and neu-raigin. It will ourse hurn, bits, or pain, and is equally good for sprains. For sale by H. E. Uochran, druggist, 137 and 189 Horth Queen street Lancester.

Has Confidence.

In one case personally known to use the suc-cess of Burdock Blood Billers was almost incre-dible. One lady described them as worth hum-dreds of dollars. I myself have the greatest con-fidence in them." F & forstoh, druggist, Ruth-ven, Ont. For sale by H. S. Cochran, druggist, 187 and 139 North Queen street, Laucester.

OOUGH, WEODFING COUGH and Broachilla mandiately relieved by Shilob's Care. Bold by I. E. Openson, Gruggin, Nos. IN and IN Fry



BAUWH BROTHERS,