THE QUINCE.

It is important that the quince should have proper pruning and cultivation. Distinct directions for performing the work, instead of loose and random cutting, are given by Joseph Meehan, in substance as follows: How often do we see large bushes with nothing but old stumpy branches on them. Cut these back one-half or so to get a good stock of young wood. Then cut them back a little every winter, topping last season's wood a little and cutting older growth more. This will give fine, fair fruit and plenty of it, if the trees are properly cared for in other respects, and are kept sufficiently thinned.—American Farmer.

NEW FAD IN COW FEEDING.

The newest fad in cow feeding is to reduce it to two meals a day. A few dairymen have tried this plan for the past two winters with satisfactory results. No saving in food is expected or desired. The object sought to be attained is that a great amount of rest for the cow is secured. She lies quiet or sleeps during the middle of the day, and in doing so better results are reached in the product of milk. To feed twice a day implies a warm stable and the best quality of the most acceptable form of food in ample quantity that the cows will consume. Under such conditions it is claimed that dairy cows will prosper in a larger measure than more frequent feeding will admit of.—American Dairyman.

ORNAMENT THE ROADSIDE.

The general appearance of the roadside can be much improved by clearing up the brush and loose fencing materials and by not using the roadside as a dumping ground for rubbish. Plant a few shade trees upon one side only, especially if the road runs north and south, as large trees on both sides shade the road so densely that it dries out very slowly after each rain. A few apple, or other standard fruit trees, with proper care, can be made to flourish and be as valuable along the roadside as in the cultivated fields. Weeds and bushes should be cut down each year, and it takes but little time to make the roadsides so smooth that the grass along them can be cut with a machine. They look so much neater when thus trimmed, and the hay alone will compensate for all trouble involved in this road improvement.—American Agriculturist.

RIDDING THE GARDEN OF SLUGS.

A subscriber tells us how to trap slugs. Baiting slugs with bran is as good a good a way of catching them as any I know of. Take some pieces of slate, or some flat stones, and lay them here and there about the garden where the slugs do the most mischief. About sundown go around and put a teaspoonful of bran on each piece of slate or stone. The slugs will soon find out it there and collect to feed on it. About an hour after dark take a lantern and a pail filled with salt water, and go over the garden, picking up each piece of slate or stone on which slugs have gathered, and drop them into the brine, where they will instantly die. It is well to go around again in the morning, as many slugs will be found hiding under the slate and stones. By following up this method persistently for a few weeks, the garden may be effectually rid of this nuisance.—Success With Flowers.

REMEDY FOR PLANT LICE.

The old method of fumigating with tobacco, so long considered the most efficient method of destroying plant lice or aphis is almost, if not altogether, abandoned by professional florists, writes A. Charles in the American Agriculturist. To accomplish the desired results tobacco dust was also used. This, when dusted over the foliage of the young plants, by means of a bellows, destroyed the lice quite effectively, and with much less trouble. But its use gave the plants an untidy appearance, so that better methods were sought and soon found. Now, the favored remedy is to scatter tobacco stems among the plants. If bedded out, the surface between the plants is entirely covered with stems. Tobacco stems are also placed on the water or steam pipes. For house plants, the stems should be cut short and scattered over the soil in the pots, which not only kills the lice that infest the tops, but the root aphis as well. These underground enemies are more injurious than those presented to view, and often kill the plant without our knowing the real cause of its death. The water applied will carry sufficient strength of the tobacco to the roots to free them from insect enemies. At the same time tobacco stems are one of the best fertilizers that can be used. They contain more plant food than can be found in the same given amount of any other vegetable substance, and no danger can arise from a too liberal use of them.

THE FARM HARNESS.

The proper care of the harness is an important item in farm management. If kept clean and well oiled and hung up in a convenient, tight closet when not in use it will last as long again as when hung up behind the horses in the stables and allowed to accumulate dirt and filth and go without oiling. Harness that is in use the greater part of the time should be thoroughly oiled at least every three months, and in many cases, especially during the winter, it will be better to oil it every two months. In oiling it should be taken apart and every part wiped clean with a wet rag. If it is dirty water and soap should be used to clean it thoroughly. Apply the oil with a cloth, taking pains to rub in carefully. Harness oil can generally be bought at the stores or harness shops, but neatsfoot oil and lampblack make a good harness oil. In many cases it will be best to go over the harness twice, especially when, as is often the case on the farm, it is a long time between oilings.

The obection to hanging the harness behind the horses is that the ammonia arising from the manure injures the leather very much. The advantage in hanging it in the horse stables is convenience, but it is questionable economy.

While there is leisure it is a good time to overhaul the harness and repair and oil thoroughly before the season for hard work begins.

Another item, not only in saving the harness, but the horses as well, is to have the harness properly fitted so far as is possible; every work horse on the farm should have a collar and set of harness properly fitted to him. A collar that fits one horse, especially after he has worked in it awhile, will rarely, if ever, fit another as snugly and comfortably as it ought. The harness should fit snugly into the collar, but not so tightly as to press it out of shape. Ill-fitting collars and harness cause galls and sores, and in nearly all cases these are easier prevented than cured. The collars should always be kept clean, as dirty collars and dirty shoulders often cause sores. In purchasing a new collar it is best to have it fit snug and tight, and in a short time it will adapt itself to the shape of the shoulders in pulling. Be sure that the bridles and lines are good, as a weak place in these often causes considerable loss through a runaway.

It is alway goods economy to buy good harness, as cheap harness almost always proves dear in the end. But in order to get the most out of good harness it must be properly taken care of.—St. Louis Republic.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Cream should be stirred every day.

Have you got the cow stable fixed up tight and snug?

Good drainage is an important requisite for an icehouse.

The Countess of Aberdeen is a pure white fuchsia with handsome foliage.

Farmers who have used heavy muscular teams have found them satisfactory.

It is a good plan to aerate the cream every time a fresh skimming is added to the can.

A moist atmosphere, shade, an ordinary warm temperature are the special needs of the fuchsia.

There is some prejudice in certain sections against the use of very heavy horses for farm work.

If the butter won't come because the cream is too cold, a little warm, weak brine may be the best remedy.

If you sell milk and it is flavored with turnips, aerating it will rid it of most, if not all, of the obnoxious flavor.

Sawdust makes about the best packing for ice, but if it is not convenient to get that, chaff, straw or leaves will do.

By pouring slowly from one can or pail into another the cream will be aired and thoroughly mixed and will ripen evenly.

The efficacy of the Bordeaux mixture as a preventive of the leaf blight has been proved at the New York Experiment Station.

If you churn in a very cold room the cream in the churn may get too cold; if the butter is long in coming test the cream with the thermometer.

If you warm the churn thoroughly by means of hot water before you put the cream into it, there will be little danger of the outside cold temperature affecting the cream.

German sugar-beet growers and manufacturers use oxen instead of horses for their working stock, and then fatten them for beef upon the beet-pulp refuse. There's economy!

As the tillage of wheat, under our present methods, must consist almost wholly in the proper preparation of the seed-bed, no effort or labor should be spared that will help to make that preparation complete.

The money received for cattle sold is easily enough calculated. But the benefit to the land which results from their proper handling can never be told in dollars and cents. Usually one estimates it too low rather than too high.

Fruit-growing pays, but don't go into it all at once. Start with a small amount of land and plant a good variety. Then while learning practically the methods of culture you can also find what branch of the work is best suited to your needs.

The purpose of all agriculture is to make a plant (or an animal) grow to the best advantage under the conditions surrounding it, and to surround it with the conditions that will best minister to such growth. You are all right if you are working along this line.

One thousand bushels of potatoes per acre, 255 bushels shelled corn and 105 bushels of wheat have shown what the possibilities of the soil are. And the average yield of about one-tenth these amounts shows how far farmers usually come from achieving these possibilities.

It is surprising how lightly most farmers treat their poultry interest and how persistently they continue to regard it as a small affair. Yet in this business lie great possibilities to every farmer, for on every farm the conditions are such as to make poultry profitable if they are handled in a common-sense manner.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Aluminum horseshoes are now made for record breakers.

If sneezing be induced it will stop a disagreeable hiccough.

Some of the stars move with a velocity of nearly fifty miles a second.

Flash light pictures of dinner parties are quite in order all along the line.

The weight required to crush a square inch of brick varies from 1200 to 4500 pounds.

Place 500 earths like ours side by side and Saturn's outermost ring could easily inclose them.

No living germ of disease can resist the antispeptic power of essence of cinnamon for more than a few hours.

The spectroscope has demonstrated that all the so called fixed stars are in motion—some in one direction, some in another.

Electricity is being applied to the drying of tea in Ceylon, the process having proved more economical than the old method.

Newton, in his day, believed that the earth was gradually becoming dry, and later scientists have recently confirmed the opinion.

Dr. W. A. Wells has written to the London Lancet about a new source of lead poisoning, the manufacture, cleaning and recoating of the plates of storage batteries.

Physicians have at last decided that the small toe of the human foot must go—that civilization gradually tends to crowd it out of existence, and to depend more than ever for locomotion on the big toe.

A valve whose movement is so delicate as to be under the control of a hygrometer is the invention of a Chicago man. Any change in the humidity of the atmosphere alters the opening of the valve.

A lasting machine that enables one operator to last 3000 pairs of shoes a week is one of the latest things in labor saving machinery. It tackles anything from light feminine foot gear to the heaviest brogans.

Strange Sense of Direction.

When living near Neosho Falls, Kan., a neighbor, who was a market bird hunter, went from there to Western Missouri for the purpose of hunting quails and prairie chickens in the fall of the year, says a writer in Science. He took with him a favorite pointer dog. The route taken was southward some fifty miles to Parsons, Kan., by railroad, thence northeastward to Fort Scott and on into Missouri, nearly due east from the latter point. All went very well for a few days after he began hunting, but by some means the dog became lost from him. He spent two days hunting for it, and as it was no use to try to hunt without the dog, he went home and there found the dog all right. According to the report of his family, the dog had reached there within two days from the time he had lost him, and as the distance was more than seventy-five miles, it is quite certain that the dog took a near cut for home. Now, if this dog had no sense of direction, what had he that led him to take what we may confidently believe to be the straight and true course for home, when he had passed over the other two sides of the triangle by rail? Who does not know that a cat, or even a half-grown kitten, taken a long way from home in a bag, nearly always finds its way back? When living in Northern Michigan I had a cat we tired of, I took her in a boat directly across the lake, about two miles, and turned her loose. Although it was about six miles around the end of the lake, a circuitous course and certainly one unknown to her by sight, the next morning she was back at the old place. Another case is just stated to me of a cat that was taken by rail fully twenty miles in Southwest Missouri, and the next day he walked in all right at his former home.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

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WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Disease is unnatural and is but the proof that we are abusing Nature. It is claimed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, helps Nature to overcome this abuse.

FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DISORDERS use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began by thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* Sold only in boxes.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

GOITRE or Thick Neck Cure. By Mail, $1. J. N. KLEIN, Belleville, N. J.

Peas and Beans.

Although peas were known and used as food many centuries before the birth of Christ, it is singular that green peas came into use in Western Europe only 200 years ago. Mme. de Maintenon wrote in 1696: "All the talk now is about the new dish—green peas. The impatience for them, the pleasure of eating them, the triumph of finding them so enjoyable, and the joy of anticipating the repetition of the treat are animating points of conversation at our court. And many ladies after going home from a royal feast must have a dish ready to eat at home before lying down."

Beans were in use 2000 years before Christ, but in the Egyptian temples they were under ban. Priests must not eat them or look at the growing plants. They were served at funeral feasts only on the dishes placed before the seats of the lately deceased. Thus a prejudice was created which prevented much use of one of the cheapest and best items of food even in Europe until a late day. We have gained nearly as much by the shaking off of such old fetters as by new discoveries.—New York Tribune.

Cannot Take the Bit.

The chief of the Kansas City (Mo.) Fire Department has invented a new bridle for horses, the use of which makes it impossible for the horse to take the bit between his teeth. It has no bit to take. It is arranged with a strap over the horse's nose, and a steel curb under his jaw in such a way that a hard pull on the reins make the animal very uncomfortable indeed. The new bridle works to perfection, it is said, on a practical test, keeping the horse perfectly under control, while giving him the minimum of discomfort. One great advantage of the contrivance is that it enables the animal to eat and drink in comfort without displacing the bridle.—New York News.

Curious Death Customs of Fiji.

The Fijians believe that in case a marriageable youth or maiden dies without having gone through with the elaborate nuptial knot-tying ceremony of the islands his or her soul is doomed to wander about forever in an intermediate region between heaven and the lower regions. When anyone dies, man, woman or child, a whale's tooth is placed in the hand of the corpse, the missile to be thrown at the tree which stands as a guide post to point out the road that leads to heaven and the one that leads to sheol.—St. Louis Republic.

A Rider's Experiments.

Experiments with cyclers and carrier pigeons for transmitting messages are being made by the Gymnastic Society of Rome, in the interest of the Italian army. The rider carried a small cage attached to his machine, in which are several well-trained pigeons. When important observations have been taken and jotted down, they are placed in envelopes and affixed to the birds, which are liberated. In every instance thus far the birds have flown promptly and in a straight line back to headquarters.—New York Witness.

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Royal Baking Powder is shown a pure cream-of-tartar powder, the highest of all in leavening strength. —*U. S. Government Food Report.*

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Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Man'fd by

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MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM S.S.S.

Mr. J. C. Jones, of Fulton, Arkansas, says of S.S.S.: "About ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood poison. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsuccessful results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of agony. After suffering four years I gave up all remedies and began using S.S.S. After taking several bottles I was entirely cured and able to resume work. S.S.S. is the greatest medicine for blood poisoning to-day on the market."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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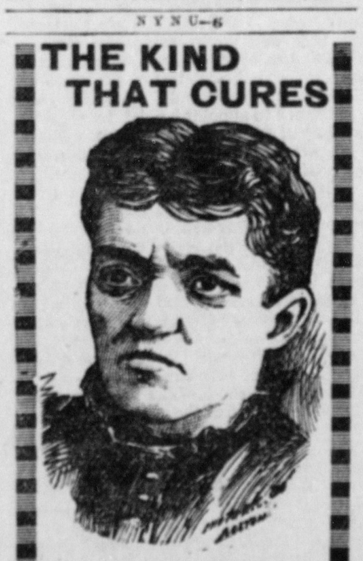

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of Davis Bros. It **helped** me from the **first.** I took it faithfully, and I can now **attend** to my **household duties** and **walk as well as ever.** I am sure that my case is as near a **miracle** as anything that happens at the present day. I am very sincerely yours, Malone, N. Y. MRS. OLIVER CHERRIER.

GENTLEMEN:—We enclose testimonial of Mrs. Cherrier, which is a strong endorsement of your valuable compound. We believe her statement to be **true in every respect.** We are very respectfully yours, DAVIS BROS. Malone, N. Y. Wholesale & Retail Druggists. Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

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1 "	Silver State Lettuce,	15c.	
1 "	Giant Prolific Tomato,	20c.	
1 "	Long Giant Cucumber,	10c.	
5 "	Brilliant Flower Seeds,	35c.	ALL FOR 14c.

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