

FARM GARDEN

LEAVES FOR THE GREENHOUSE.
Leaves from the forest when rotted make a most excellent material to mix with soil to be used for greenhouse plants, but whether it will be profitable or not to gather the leaves for such purposes depends very much upon the circumstances. The cost of labor in gathering the leaves, the distance they are to be hauled, and other items of expense should be taken into consideration in order to get at the actual cost of the material when it is ready for use.—New York Sun.

CLEAN PIGSTIES AND CLEAN PIGS.
Pigsties should be cleaned and scrubbed at least once a week, writes a correspondent. Give the pigs good scrubbing with a scrubbrush or an old broom, and plenty of clean water every day if convenient. Pigs enjoy a good cold bath and appreciate a good scrubbing and a clean pen, with something for a nest on which to lie. I give them oat straw for a bed. It smells sweeter in the pen than hay. Never give pigs buckwheat straw; it gives them the buckwheat itch. Cleanliness among the pigs produces healthy porkers.—New York Tribune.

THE STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLE.
This insect may be driven from the plants it infests, which are of the melon, or gourd tribe, by dusting them with fine wood ashes or plaster in which a little carbonic acid has been stirred so as to give it a distinct odor. Tobacco stems, that may be procured of the cigarmakers or dealers, spread under the plants, or rags dipped in kerosene, will also drive away these pests. The cabbage worms may also be kept away from cabbage and cauliflower by scattering flour on the leaves; bran is said to be effective, but hand picking is the safest and most certain remedy. To do this easily take a pair of spring nippers, which may be used more conveniently than the fingers.—New York Times.

WHAT ONE HERD DISCLOSES.
Very recently there was published in an article on the care of dairy cows statistics which fully prove that a man feeding at random, and keeping cows that have never been tested, is working absolutely in the dark, and if he succeeds it is merely through accident.
Facts very startling to the thinking man were disclosed. Out of this herd of sixty cattle, some Holstein, some Jersey, some grades, and some common cattle of unknown ancestry, the cow returning the greatest amount of butter according to food eaten was the common native. Undoubtedly prior to the test the presumption was all against this cow. This shows that breed does not always tell, and is consoling to the farmer who is not able to stock up entirely with thoroughbred or even grades. The second native cow beat all of the Jerseys, so that even the rich farmer cannot afford to rely entirely upon blood.
An average of twenty-seven pounds of food was consumed for one pound of fat, ranging from seventeen to forty-seven pounds. The larger cows consumed a smaller amount of food in proportion to their weight than the smaller ones. The best yield of milk gave the best yield of butter.
The entire test shows us what an individuality there is in cows, and that breed and color and good marks and appearances in general must not allow us to lose sight of the paying qualities of one and the losing qualities of another.—American Farmer.

GIVE THE COLTS GOOD STALLS.
Have box stalls for the colts by all means, but do not make them cells of solitary confinement. Put in good windows to admit the sun. If opening into the paddock, have an extra door two-thirds size, so he can stand and put his head out and enjoy the air, and see and familiarize himself with what is going on. If opening into the barn, have the door in halves; on the under half put a slat work that he can look through, having it so the upper half can be shut tight, in cold weather or at night.
I had a young stallion last winter that could not see what was going on from his stall. He was kind and of good disposition, but when I went to take him out would grab a halter and chew it and nip at one who came near. I had two extra hinges put on the door, and sawed it in two at the middle, making two half doors. From the lower half I built a slat work top that he could see through. It changed him at once, and now have a quiet and pleasant colt to handle.
Do not have two half doors by any means; it is dangerous. The upper half gets unfastened the colt will reach through, and is likely to have it swing so as to catch his neck, and in struggling to get free get hung. Children are often round to open the lower half to see the colt and not fasten it again. He stoops down to get out, and when part way through straightens up and is caught by the upper door in the small of the back and is ruined for life.—New England Homestead.

FATTENING POULTRY.
No operation connected with the poultry yard requires greater attention and experience than fattening fowls in coops. Oatmeal and barley-moal alternately, mixed with milk, and occasionally with a little drip-

ping, is a good food. The feeding troughs, which must be kept constantly scoured, should be placed before the birds at regular intervals, and when they have eaten sufficient it is better to remove them, placing a little gravel within the reach of the coop to assist digestion. Oats and rice are far inferior to oatmeal in their flesh-forming properties. Keeping the birds without food for some hours after they are put up frequently induces them to take it more readily afterward, but sufficient attention is rarely bestowed on the various details of preparation and supplying the food; hence, the complaints of the fowls deteriorating in the fattening pen are far from uncommon. Access to water should be allowed at all times.
Fattening must be completed in ten days, for after that period they begin to lose weight. The best age for table birds is when they are from four to six months old.
The coop should be three feet high, two feet wide and four feet long. This will admit from six to eight birds, according to their size. The bottom and front should be of bars, three inches apart. A board outside the bars in front, six inches wide, will serve as a stand for the food and water troughs. The coop should be in a well-ventilated outhouse, and if kept dark between the times of feeding, all the better.—Poultry Book for the Many.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.
It is said that sorghum seed makes a cheap and excellent food for poultry.
Have fewer cattle, but better, and feed them plentifully all the year round.
An English experiment station says that wheat is the cheapest food in England for sheep.
By bagging grapes the clusters are kept perfect and come out bright, clean and attractive.
Young animals intended for breeding purposes should be well cared for and kindly treated.
Root-pruning is simply a severing of the roots in order to check growth and induce fruiting.
A cow which produces 100 pounds of butter costs as much for feed as one which produces 200.
There is often a great diminution in the amount of milk given when the milkers are changed.
Where a combination of beef and milk is desired the Shorthorns are generally to be preferred.
All kinds of stock if well fed will increase in weight faster now than in either colder or hotter weather.
It is claimed that the Jerseys and Shorthorns were overfed during the butter and cheese contest at Chicago.
A new variety of peach is announced, for which the claim is made that no sugar is needed in the canning of it.
It is said that tomatoes gathered when green and kept in a dry place will continue to ripen, just as pears do.
Give the poorest grain first. Animals grow dainty as they fatten and lose instead of gaining if given poorer food.
The quality of butter made in wet weather is inferior owing to the pastures supplying less nutriment at that time.
Squashes must be gathered before touched by frost, handled carefully and kept in a cool—but not cold—dry place.
Celery blanched by banking in soil is said to be more crisp and of better flavor than that blanched between boards.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.
PALATABLE SOUP MEAT.
Although soup meat is esteemed not a very nutritious food, it certainly would be more palatable at the table if served with a hot or cold sauce, as it is in many well-to-do French households. A hot sauce, good for the soup meat, or other boiled beef, is made from a cupful of stock, thickened with flour and butter rubbed together, and seasoned with a tablespoonful of vinegar, and salt, pepper and fine herbs to taste.—New York Post.

CELERY SOUP.
Put a veal bone to boil in one quart of water. After skimming it well put in one pint of celery, cut up very fine, two tablespoonfuls of rice, one onion, one teaspoonful of celery salt. Let this boil until reduced to a pint. Take out the meat and pass the soup through a colander, mashing and extracting as much of the puree as possible, passing the stock through it two or three times. Boil a quart of milk separately, rub two tablespoonfuls of flour in a half a cup of butter, add this to the boiled milk. After cooking it a few minutes add the milk to the celery puree and serve at once, mixing milk and puree well.—New York World.

BAKED MACARONI.
One-quarter pound of macaroni, one-quarter pound of grated cheese, one-half cup of cream, one tablespoonful of butter; salt and pepper. Break the macaroni in convenient lengths, put it in a two-quart kettle and nearly fill the kettle with boiling water, add a teaspoonful of salt and boil rapidly twenty-five minutes (the rapid boiling prevents the macaroni from sticking together), drain in a colander, then throw into cold water to blanch for ten minutes, then drain again into the colander. Put a layer of the macaroni in the bottom of a baking dish, then a layer of cheese, then a sprinkling of salt and pepper, then another layer of macaroni, and so continue until all is used, having the last layer distribute. Cut the butter in small bits, distribute them evenly over the top, add the cream and bake until a golden brown (about twenty minutes) in a moderately quick oven. Serve in the dish in which it was baked.—New York Telegram.

BEEF STEW.
Two pounds of beef, the round, flank or any cheap part (if there is bone in it, two and a half pounds will be required), one onion, two slices of carrot, two of turnip, two potatoes, three tablespoonfuls of flour, salt, pepper and a generous quart of water. Cut all the fat from the meat and put it in a stew-pan; fry gently for ten or fifteen minutes. In the meantime cut the meat in small pieces and season well with salt and pepper, and then sprinkle over it two tablespoonfuls of flour. Cut the vegetables in very small pieces and put in the pot with the fat. Fry them five minutes, stirring well, to prevent burning. Now put in the meat and move it about in the pot until it begins to brown, then add the quart of boiling water. Cover; let it boil up once, skim and set back where it will just bubble, for two and a half hours. Add the potatoes cut in thin slices, and one tablespoonful of flour which mix smooth with half a cupful of cold water, pouring about one-third of the water on the flour at first, and adding the rest when perfectly smooth. Taste to see if the stew is seasoned enough, and if it is not, add more salt and pepper. Let the stew come to a boil again, and cook ten minutes; then add dumplings. Cover tightly and boil rapidly ten minutes longer. Mutton, lamb or veal can be cooked in this manner. When veal is used, fry out two slices of pork, as there will not be much fat on the meat. Lamb and mutton must have some of the fat put aside, as there is so much on these meats that they are otherwise very gross.—New York Ledger.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.
A cloth wet in cold tea and laid across the eyes will allay inflammation.
For bread and pastry have an oven that will in five minutes turn a piece of paper dark brown.
Butter put into clean pots and well surrounded with charcoal will keep good for twelve months.
In baking bread or rolls put a saucenpan of boiling water into the oven. The steam will keep the crust smooth and tender.
Peroxide of hydrogen will lighten the hair. Put a few drops into a small quantity of water and apply thoroughly with a sponge.
Much of the heavy cake and bread is the result of the oven door being banged when closed. Close the door as gently as possible. Nearly every oven opens it gently enough.
Half a dozen onions planted in the cellar where they can get a little light will do much toward absorbing and correcting the atmospheric impurities that are so apt to lurk in such places.
A pinch of sulphate of ammonia dropped in the water in a hyacinth glass just when the flower spike is rising will make the flowers come larger and more deeply colored than without it.
For frying always put a pound or two of fat in the pan. This is no waste, as the same fat can be used over and over by pouring it through a strainer into a crock kept for the purpose.
Vaseline is growing in favor as an emollient for shoes. Take a pair of shoes, especially the shoes worn by ladies, and when they become hard and rusty apply a coating of vaseline, rubbing well with a cloth, and the leather will at once become soft and pliable and almost impervious to water.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.
A lump of nickel weighing 4500 pounds is worth half as many dollars. The python lays eggs and hatches them by developing a high degree of heat.
It is said that people eat twenty per cent. more bread when the weather is cold than when it is mild.
Paris now gets its water supply from six great springs. It travels through eighty-three miles of aqueducts.
The Mediterranean has been commonly supposed to be a sea without tides; but, as a matter of fact, at Venice there is a tide in the spring of from one to two feet.
The cave animals of North America, according to Professor A. S. Packard, of Brown University, comprise 172 species of blind creatures, nearly all of which are mostly white in color.
The campus at Yale College is now lighted by electric light. This is said to be the first time in the history of the college that lights of any kind have been displayed on the campus.
The pain caused by the bite of a mosquito is caused by a fluid poison injected by the insect into the wound in order to make the blood thin enough to flow through the mosquito's throat.
In calculating "exact time" at the National Observatory at Washington, the astronomers do not, as is generally supposed, use the sun as a basis of their calculations. Such deductions are made only from the relative position of the "fixed stars."
The largest sun spot ever noted by astronomers appeared in the fall of 1867. It was 280,000 miles long and 190,000 miles wide. Four hundred planets the size of the earth, could have been laid side by side in that "spot" without touching each other.
A disease known as peach fever is common among the employes in the fruit packing and canning establishments of Maryland and Delaware. The more experienced workers seem to become proof against the irritant after some years in the business. There is no evidence to show that the disorder is contagious.
Neither the turtle, tortoise nor teardrop is provided with teeth. There is a belief that a turtle can bite off a finger, but the turtle can do nothing of the kind. Its jaws are very strong and the horny membrane that runs around the jaw, where, in other animals teeth are found, is so hard and tough that the turtle can crush the bones of the hand to a pulp, but as for biting off a finger, the feat is an impossibility.

A Costly Walk.
It has been left to a St. Louis business man to construct a gravel walk, neither long nor strikingly beautiful, that is a modern if comparatively humble rival of the glistening highways of fiction and fable, for it represents \$15,000 hard cash.
Edward P. Kinsella, Vice-President of the Hanley-Kinsella Coffee Company, is the proud possessor of this unique walk. It is composed of several tons of Brazilian pebbles that came to him in an ordinary business way during the past few years.
This firm are heavy importers of Brazilian coffee. Before the berries are ready to be roasted for the market the sacks are opened and the contents carefully examined for twigs, leaves and other impurities, the latter generally taking the shape of small pebbles about the size of a coffee berry. These came with such regularity and in such quantities that long ago the idea they were accidentally in the sacks was abandoned, and the conclusion reluctantly reached that they were purposely placed in the bags to make weight. The daily discoveries of these Brazilian pebbles will fill an ordinary water bucket. The importers pay for coffee. Two years ago Mr. Kinsella concluded to utilize this apparent evidence of dishonesty of the far away coffee packer, and had the accumulation of pebbles carted out to his handsome residence, on the West Pine street boulevard, No. 4323, where they were used to make a handsome garden walk. The pebbles represent a weight that in coffee would be worth \$15,000. The gravel path is each month being added to, and it is but a question of time when Mr. Kinsella will have the most expensive piece of garden path in the world.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Fooled Him Twice.
The examinations at a certain "prep" school were in progress. The boys were working busily over their papers and the grim old professor was watching sharply from his desk. Presently he noticed that one of the students, a prominent ne'er-do-well, was consulting his watch with considerable frequency. The professor studied him. In five minutes he had looked at the timepiece three times. This was enough for the guardian. He called the student to his desk and demanded the watch. It was given him and he opened it. Across the face was a piece of paper bearing the legend "Fooled." But the worthy professor was not to be so easily deceived. He gave the student a sharp, knowing glance, turned the timepiece over and opened the back cover. It opened with considerable difficulty, and, behold, there was another slip of paper bearing the information, "fooled again."—Boston Budget.

Where Poe Wrote "The Raven."
The house where Poe wrote "The Raven" is still to be seen in New York City, a few hundred feet from the corner of Eighty-fourth street and the St. Nicholas Boulevard, formerly the old Bloomingdale road. It is a plain, old-fashioned, double-framed dwelling, two stories high, with light windows at either side and one at either gable. It has a pointed roof, flanked by two tall brick chimneys.—Detroit Free Press.

Blind Horses Smell Their Way.
The way in which blind horses can go about without getting into more difficulties than they ordinarily do is very remarkable. They rarely, if ever, hit their heads against a fence or stone wall. They will slide off when they come near one. It appears from careful observations, that it is neither shade nor shelter which warns them of the danger. On an absolutely sunless and windless day their behavior is the same. Their olfactory nerves doubtless become very sensitive, for, when driving them, they will poke their heads downward in search of water fifty yards before they come to a stream crossing the roadway. It cannot be an abnormally developed sense of hearing which leads them to do this, for they will eat alike though the water be a stagnant pool. Men who have been blind for any great length of time develop somewhat similar instincts to blind horses.—Chicago Herald.

Persian Tear Bottles.
The custom of bottling tears is peculiar to the people of Persia. There it constitutes an important part of the obsequies of the dead. As the mourners are sitting round and weeping the master of ceremonies presents each one with a piece of cotton wool or sponge with which to wipe away the tears. This cotton wool or sponge is afterward squeezed into a bottle, and the tears are preserved as a powerful and efficacious restorative for those whom every other medicine has failed to relieve. It is to this custom that allusion is made in *Palms lvi.*, 8, "Put thou thy tears into thy bottle."—Chicago Herald.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the Co. doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and State aforesaid, and that said firm LAYS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY, sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by DRUGGISTS, etc.

FOR BRONCHIAL, ASTHMATIC AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have remarkable curative properties. Sold only in boxes.
Dr. Hoxie's Certain Croup Cure removes inflammation from throat and lungs. No remedy so good for croup, 50 cts. A. P. Hoxie, Buffalo, N. Y., M.T.

Beecham's Pills are better than mineral waters. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.
Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup will cure that cough surprisingly quick. 25 cents.

THE HOME SAFETY RAZOR EVERY MAN HIS OWN BARBER
Even if you never shaved before it is absolutely impossible to cut the face. It is especially adapted to the young just beginning to shave, to the old, with trembling hands, to those who have very tender faces, and to all who consider their time of value, as they can shave with ease, comfort and safety in five minutes or less.
Every "Home Safety Razor" is boxed and set ready for use, and fully warranted in every respect. If your hardware dealer does not keep them, we will mail you one upon receipt of \$2.00.
A liberal discount offered to any responsible party who wishes to take the agency for their town. Send for literature and price list.
THE HOME SAFETY RAZOR is an elegant and useful present for the Holidays.
SIBELL & HURST, SOLE OWNERS, 122 Chambers Street, New York City.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bile, Nervousness, Offensive Breath, and all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
RIPANS TABLETS not only get promptly rid of the above troubles, but they also cure the cause. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box 100, Toledo, O. Package 4 boxes, \$5. Five free sample tablets sent upon request.
RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

THE WORST MECHANICAL TREATMENT RUPTURE is often cured by our RUPTURE TREATMENT. Successful in 100,000 cases. Send for book. L. B. SIBBLEY & CO., 25 N. 11th St., Philadelphia.

DENSION JOHN W. HERRICK, Successful in Prosecuting Claims. Sole Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. System last war. 25 adjusting claims, 50¢ each.

PISO'S CURE FOR GOUTS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Gout Cure. Tastes Good. One to three. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

COLCHESTER SPADING BOOTS ARE THE BEST.
Especially for Farmers, Miners, R. R. Hands and others. Double sole extending down to the heel. EXTRA WEARING QUALITY. Thousands of Rubber Boot wearers testify this is the BEST they ever had. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM and don't be persuaded into an inferior article.

"Good Wives Grow Fair in the Light of Their Works," Especially if They Use SAPOLIO

SAPOLIO

SAPOLIO

Don't Forget it is Royal BAKING POWDER that makes the delicious biscuit, griddle cake and doughnut.

"August Flower"
Eight doctors treated me for Heart Disease and one for Rheumatism, but did me no good. I could not speak aloud. Everything that I took into the Stomach distressed me. I could not sleep. I had taken all kinds of medicines. Through a neighbor I got one of your books. I procured a bottle of Green's August Flower and took it. I am to-day stout, hearty and strong and enjoy the best of health. August Flower saved my life and gave me my health. Mrs. Sarah J. Cox, Defiance, O.

THE HOME SAFETY RAZOR EVERY MAN HIS OWN BARBER
Even if you never shaved before it is absolutely impossible to cut the face. It is especially adapted to the young just beginning to shave, to the old, with trembling hands, to those who have very tender faces, and to all who consider their time of value, as they can shave with ease, comfort and safety in five minutes or less.
Every "Home Safety Razor" is boxed and set ready for use, and fully warranted in every respect. If your hardware dealer does not keep them, we will mail you one upon receipt of \$2.00.
A liberal discount offered to any responsible party who wishes to take the agency for their town. Send for literature and price list.
THE HOME SAFETY RAZOR is an elegant and useful present for the Holidays.
SIBELL & HURST, SOLE OWNERS, 122 Chambers Street, New York City.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bile, Nervousness, Offensive Breath, and all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
RIPANS TABLETS not only get promptly rid of the above troubles, but they also cure the cause. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box 100, Toledo, O. Package 4 boxes, \$5. Five free sample tablets sent upon request.
RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

THE WORST MECHANICAL TREATMENT RUPTURE is often cured by our RUPTURE TREATMENT. Successful in 100,000 cases. Send for book. L. B. SIBBLEY & CO., 25 N. 11th St., Philadelphia.

DENSION JOHN W. HERRICK, Successful in Prosecuting Claims. Sole Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. System last war. 25 adjusting claims, 50¢ each.

PISO'S CURE FOR GOUTS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Gout Cure. Tastes Good. One to three. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

COLCHESTER SPADING BOOTS ARE THE BEST.
Especially for Farmers, Miners, R. R. Hands and others. Double sole extending down to the heel. EXTRA WEARING QUALITY. Thousands of Rubber Boot wearers testify this is the BEST they ever had. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM and don't be persuaded into an inferior article.

"Good Wives Grow Fair in the Light of Their Works," Especially if They Use SAPOLIO

SAPOLIO

SAPOLIO

SAPOLIO

SAPOLIO

SAPOLIO