FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Neatness at the Barn.

It is not necessary for the farmer to build a highly ornamental edifice in order to have a neat and attractive appearance in his burn and about his barnyard. Specimens of neatness and purity are often seen where the owner could afford only cheap and imperfect structures. The management depends on the man, not so much on the character of his buildings. Nevertheless, when the owner takes the pains and incurs the expense of finished erections, he will be more likely to feel an interest in keeping everything in and about them in good condition.

It must be confessed that there is great room for improvement in the majority dresses, of farmers in this country, although Satin much progress has been made, and a number—happily a very large number— are models in this respect. We have seen barns and stables kept as neat as a parlor. Some men think this is attended with the mean think this is attended with too much trouble and labor -like the boy who combed his hair once a month, and finding it difficult and painful, was unable to comprehend how any one could endure to do it every day. It is not the process of cleaning that we recommend, but keeping clean. A nur-sery man was asked how he killed the weeds in his 35-acre grounds. "I do not kill them," was his answer; "I allow none to enter or grow."

We mention a few examples of de-ficient care in this particular. Among good managers, the common recommenlation and use of manure cellars is a frequent cause of foul air, which more or less pervades the building, injures the sweetness of the hay, and compels cattle and horses to breathe noxious odors. Manure should never be kept in a barn basement without the constant use of absorbents in the shape of straw, chopped stalks, sand or dry peat, to hold all the effluvia. The difficulty will be much lessened as farmers learn the advantages of drawing and spreading manure in win- | shade. ter, as we have frequently recommended. But care is necessary, even for the small daily accumulation.

pig, in being turust into apartments which are permitted to become polluted from neglect. The hired man, to whom we gave the pigs in charge, thought it a great hardship that we required him to clean the floor thoroughly twice a day. But he ultimately found it much easier in the long run, as each daily cleaning. was a mere nothing. Pigs are naturally clean, if they are only permitted to be clean, if they are only permitted to be so, and when comfortably provided for, thrive better and fatten faster, and one would think the farmer would prefer to eat such pork to that taken out of a manure hole

Sweep the barn floor often, sweep out the horse stulls at least twice a day, pro-vide clean and dry litter for all animals, give them pure water, let their food be sweet and nourishing, avoid all fetid accumulations, shelter your barnyard from cold winds by evergreens, and keep every square foot of ground about your buildings free from offensive rubbish, and you will not only preserve more self respect for this care, but will en-joy the pleasure of giving comfort to the living organization living creatures under your control; and what is not least in the eyes of moneymaking managers you will derive a greater profit, preserve your buildings from decay, and will have a place that will sell at a higher price if you should wish to dispose of it.—Country Gentleman

Fruit from Barren Trees.

correspondent of the American years ago I had a small apple tree that vented the sap returning to the roots; consequently it formed fruit buds. Hav ing a couple of pear trees, that were large enough to bear but had never blossomed, I took a coarse twine and wound it several times around the tree above the lower limbs, and tied it as tight as I could. The next spring all the top shove the cord blossomed as white as snow, and there was not one blossomed below where the cord was tied. I have since tried the experiment on several trees, with the same result. I think it is a much better way than cutting off the roots. In early summer, say June or July, wind a strong twine around the tree, or a single limb, and tie it, the tighter the better, and you will be bless-ed with the result. The next winter, or spring, the cord may be taken off.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Grenadine dresses entirely black are nade over glossy Surah skirts to make them light.

Barberry fringes are in vogue, of longish satin drops strung in clusters from the heading.

Plaited skirts forming double kilts are very fashionable for foulards and for thin wool dresses.

The gay cotton dresses are quite as effective as those of foulard, and are se-cured for Newport and Saratoga.

A new fancy is that of using creamy white India muslin shirred inside of open necks of grenadine and foulard

Satin drop fringes mingle with the Chinese nettings, and add variety to the three thousand and odd styles al-

Hoods are about to be revived, and remade on round capes that reach only to the elbow, as well as on the long straight gowns that form overdresses for suits

Large pelerine collars, reaching far down on the shoulders and finished with a high fraise in the neek, are found among collections of fashionable lingerie.

Dragons, bees, butterflies, and birds n shadowy forms, almost hints of the real objects, appear among the paim-leaves and other Oriental designs of late importations of dress goods.

Handsome brocaded wool goods have delicate tinted grounds-cameo, sal-mon, cream and sky blue-while the brocaded figures are of satin in dull red, old gold, heliotrope and sapphire blue.

A novelty in hosiery consists of a Lisle or silk lack stocking; as the clock covering the entire stocking is very open, the hose is worn over another stocking of the same or a contrasting

Directoire collars and square cuffs are made of jetted net, and edged with a row of cut jet beads like those used on No animal is $s \rightarrow badly$ abused as the ig, in being thrust into apartments thich are permitted to become polluted rom neglect. The hired man, to whom inside of the opening.

> stripes are made to go around the figure, instead of being lengthwise. For the body and overskirt satin grenadine with transparent open figures outlined with jet is used, also the large satin frills and polka dots.

Jet netted aprons, or else fringe half a yard deep, trim the fronts of many grenadine dresses. Sometimes the sleeves come only to the elbow, and be-low this are half-sleeves of jetted net that fit the arm smoothly, or else wrinkle like a thread glove, and are finished at the wrist with ruffles of lace and loops of satin ribbon.

How an American Mamma Managed.

A Paris newspaper gives a recent instance of the great success of an Amer-ican mamma. Her elder daughter had sailed from New York with some friends for a tour of Europe, and, after doing the continent had returned to the French capital for several months of rest and pleasuring. Attractive and clever, she had many suitors, some more, some less desirable. She could not marry them all, so she adroitly re-duced the number to two—the best of

Agriculturist says: I wish to describe to you a method of making fruit trees bear, that I blundered on. Some fifteen were both so handsome, agreeable, weil connected and rich that she could not leaned considerably. I drove a stake beside it, tied a string to a limb, and fastened it to the stake. The next year that limb blessomed full, and not till I come." The next transatlantic that limb biessomed full, and not another blossom appeared on the tree. and, as Tom Bunker said, "It set me to thinking," and I came to the conclusion that he string was so tight that it pre-vented the sap returning to the roots; steered so deftly through the dangerous waters that in a few weeks she had reached port with all the colors flying To drop metaphor, she attended the wedding of her two daughters at the American chapel the same morning. After due examination, she had decided that neither of the nice fellows should go

Saved by His Skates.

An old Lake Superior trapper, m Thomas Judson, was once suffenly surrounded by a band of fierce Istian from whom he expected no good. While making free with his outfit, they ound a pair of skates among his other trappings, and were immensely puzzed to know what to make of the n. A lunny thought seemed to cocur to the lanter as he saw their curlosity, for his gray

eye twinkled merrily. "Ice moccasin," he said, putting a skate on his foot, and then made with his hands the gliding motion that the

feet take in skating. "Ugh!' grunt d the Indian chief, pointing to the narrow blade of the skate, and shaking his head. As they were near the ice, Thomas proposed to fasten them on a young brave for trial

The Indians welcomed the plan with glee, for, though savages, they were great lovers of sport. Selecting the bravest and swiftest young fellow, the chief bade him stick out his feet, which he did rather suspiciously. The skates were soon strapped on, and the young buck helped to his feet. The ice was like glass, and as he started to move, you know what happened. His feet flew out from under him and down he came with a crack. Such shouts of laughter as the rest set up! The young fellow was gritty, and scrambled up to try it again, but with the same result.

The chief now signaled the hunter to show them how the things worked. Thomas fastened on the skates with great care, picked up his rifle and used it as a cane, pretending to support himself. He moved awkwardly, feil down, got up and stumbled around, the Indians all the time laughing and capering at the sport. Gradually Thomas shm-bled a little further away, whirling about and making believe it was very hard work to keep his balance, until he was near the point where the smooth ake ice stretched miles and miles away. Suddenly gathering himself up, he grasped his rifle firmly, gave a war-whoop as wild as the Indian's own, and dashed up the lake like an arrow, skating as he had never skated before, If he had disappeared in the air, the Indians couldn't have been more astonished. Of course they couldn't hope to Two kinds of black grenadine are in the same dress; that for the plaited flounces is striped with satin, and the casins.

Nothing pleased old Thomas in after years than to tell how he "fooled the redskins."-Golden Rule.

What Doctors Should Know.

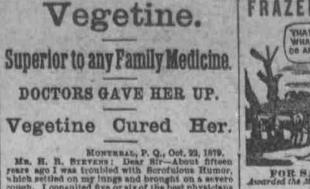
An exchange which devotes special attention to sanitary affairs suggests that the several hundred young physicians just graduated should supplement their studies by a course in hygiene. The advice is eminently good, but many a man will open his eyes in astonishment when he realizes that physicians need any such counsel; it seems as strange as to advise business men to study arithmetic or preachers to peruse the Bible. The plain truth is, however, that while the medical schools teach young men how to alleviate pain and heal the sick the greater art of prevent-ing disease is in its infancy. How many physicians are competent to discover whether the atmosphere of a residence is pure or poisonous by reason of im-perfect drainage? How many can de-tect impurities in drinking water—one of the most prolific causes of death in country houses? Have death-dealing ot air furuaces anich a run every considerable number of homes by medical advice? Have many families been instructed by their respective physicians upon the necessity and methods of home ventilation? Is the family food supply and the manner of preparing it a frequent subject of professional advice? AL these are matters of the gravest importance as affecting hug an life, yet nine families in ten are continually violating sanitary rules regarding one or the other without a word of remonstrance from their medical advisers, and there is good ground for belief that physicians' own families suffer as much as any others from neglect of these and kindred hygi-enic requirements. Until the days of this ignorance are gone medical attentions will not rise above the level of mere pottering. Let the new genera-tion of physicians regard these things if they would secure and retain a good class of patients. To attend a family of children through diphtheria without losing any is quite a success, but a greater one would be to discover and abolish the cause when the malady first manifests itself, and the same is true of the many other diseases that are due to local conditions .- New York Herald.

The Prevailing Habit of Swearing. It may be a grievous truth, but it is true, says a New York paper, that very many men and women are addicted to the use of expletives, some of which are profane, some simply silly, some in had taste, some meaningless, and all unneces-sary if you oriticise them closely. Many men use oaths which are terrible in their because of the second secon intensity and bitterness, and yet their utterers have no feelings which need such language. They will condemn peo-ple to everlasting torment, curse their eyes, and call down the direct judgments of heaven on persons who cause them slight annoyance, and when anything goes wrong with them they will curse and swear like pirates; and yet really they would do no man any harm, and as to sending anybody's soul to hell, their lives would be miserable if they thought

they had done it. It is plain therefore that swearing generally is only a habit into which man fall, and that it by no means indicates that they are profane in their thoughts or disposed to arrogate to themselves the divine function of passing eternal judgment on their fellows. The exclamations expressive of wonder or delight or indignation which women so freely use, and which serve the purposes of a safety valve for their feelings, and the darns and gollys of the boys, are, in their essence, about the same. Of course it is foolish to use them, and their employ-ment is in bad taste. They do not strengthen the speech, for they have lost any real meaning; their free and carc-less use has destroyed the force they may once have bad. If men always had at their tongues' ends the fit words to express their ideas and feelings, they probably would not swear so much But when the right word doesn't come easily an oath is handy for emphasis. That is about all there is in swearing. It can't be defended, for it is a bad

habit; and oaths, beyond question, greatly distigure speech, which is most effective when it is calmest and simplest. Yet that men took to swearing in a very early period of their development is probably unquestionable; and that they have gone on in the practice, however civilized they have become, is a truth everybody's experience sustains. Christians, or those who nominally profess Christianity, often swear as much as the heathens, and probably there was not more swearing before our era than there s now. We have even retained some of the pagan oaths in their exact form, and to others we have given new forms learned under Christianity, while we have manufactured for ourselves an original supply.

A Curions Fact. Bands of music are forbidden to play on most of the large bridges of th world. A constant succession of soundwaves, especially such as come from the playing of a good band, will excite the wires to vibration. At first the vibra tions are very slight, but they will in crease as the sound waves continue to come. The principal reason why bands are not allow to play while crossing certain bridges—the suspension bridge at Niagara for instance—is that if followed by soldiers, or processions of any kind. they will scep step with the music, and this regular step of a crowd or company of soldiers would cause the wires to vi-brate. At the suspension bridge mili-tary companies are not allowed to march across in regular step but must break ranks. The regular trotting gait of a large dog across a suspension is more dangerous to the bridge than a heavily loaded wagon drawn by a team of horses.

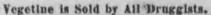


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FOR SKIN DISEASES.

TORONTO, July 26, 1879.

1. R. STEVENE, Esq.: Dear Sir-Having been troubled with a bad skin incease, breaking out into ittie sores over my face, i was recommended to take VEGETINE. I am appy to inform you that it has completely cured as after taking three bottles. I can highly recom-orend it to any one who is troubled with skin dis-asse. Jours, faithfully, CHAS, E. BUTT, We hereby certify that the above lestimonial is rue, the man being in our suppoy at the time he was sick. WESTMAN & BAKER, 10 hay fitzent. R. STRTENS, Each.: 119 Bay Street, Toronto,

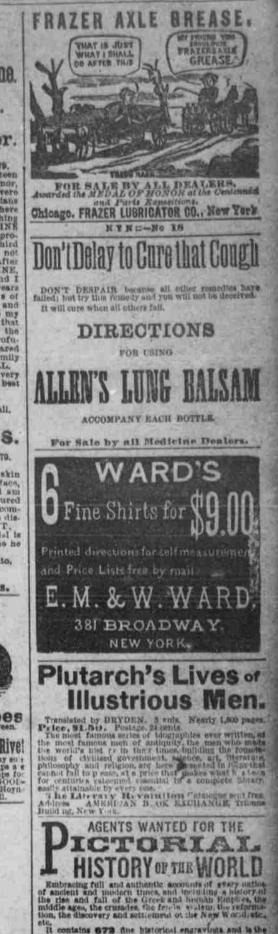




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CARLETON'S HOUSEHOLD

Household Hints.

Cream of tartar rubbed upon soiled white kid gloves cleans them well.

To extract grease from papered walls dip a piece of flannel in spirits of wine, rub the greasy spots once or twice, and the grease will disappear.

To make paper fireproof take a soluthen throw it over a line to dry. Try a slip of paper in the flame of a candle, and if not sufficiently prepared dip and try it's second time.

To prevent iron from rusting, warm the iron until you cannot bear your hand on it without burning yourself. Then rub it with new and clean white wax. it in again to the fire till it has soaked in the wax. When done rub it over with a piece of serge. This pre vents the iron from rusting afterward.

To take stains out of linen, place the stained spot in a tin pan; pour boiling water enough to entirely cover; let it steep like you would tea or coffee, then rinse well, and hang it out of doors; iron the spot and it will not show. For fruit stains you must wash directly after pouring on the boiling water. We know this to be good, for we get all the stains out this way.

"Stovepipe" Hats a Relie of Barbarism.

Speaking of what are known in this country as "silk dress hats," Charles Blanc, member of the French institute, and formerly director of fine arts, Paris,

Our tubular hats, which artists, in their every-day discourse, have cast such withering scorn upon-these hats without front or back, without direc-tion, w thout a culminating point, and whose cylindrical shape is altogether at variance with the spherical form of the head-are assuredly the last relic of barbarism, and we must not be astonished if their use spreads in our day over the whole world, since nothing has more chance of lasting success than ugliness and absurdity;

A Mystery of the Honeymoon,

The courtship, the engagement, the ceremony are over. The bridegroom hands his bride into the carriage, and the honeymoon begins. Now observe one of the most singular facts in the whole history of courtship, a fact to which there is no known exception: The bridegroom never can recall the first words spoken by him to the bride in that carriage. Why? This question has been asked a hundred thousand times and never satisfactorily answered yet. Some attribute the forgetfulness to joy ; some to confusion; some fancy the words are of such an extremely romantic nature, the man finds it more consistent with his dignity not to recall them. tion of alum and dip the paper into it; then throw it over a line to dry. Try more prosaic and practical. The secret of forgetfulness is that he has already said to her everything he could think would interest her, everything that does interest him. His conversational resources are exhausted and he has nothing to say. Instead of an important speech, he utters some dreary 'ommonplace, throws him elf back in the cushions, devoutly thanking heaven "the thing is over." Thus, before the honeymoon is five minutes old the bridegroom breaks down.-Tinsley's Magazine.

A War Anecdote.

During the late war General McLaws, now postmuster at Savannah, was riding down his picket line, and encountered a genuine son of the Old Pine Tree State on duty, who had taken his gun apart with the intention of giving it a thorough cleaning. The general halted in front of him, when the following conversation ensued:

"Look here, man, are you not a sen-tinel on duty ?"

"Well, y-a-s, a bit of one!" "Don't you know its wrong to take your gun apart while on duty!"

Well, now, who the deuce are you?" The general saw his chance, and with a sly twinkle of the eye, replied : "I'm a bit of a general."

Well, gineral, you must excuse me. You see thar is so many blamed fools, ridin' 'round here a feller can't tell who's gineral and who ain't. If you will jist wait till I get Betsy Jane fixed I will give you a bit of a s'lute." The general smiled and rode on, firmly convinced that that sentinel would prove

equal to any emergency.—Savannah the Germans are taking retaliatory mea-

A Simple Protection against Epidemics.

Those who are at all afraid of epidemic diseases may feel comforted on hearing that one of the best protective measures that they can resort to is a very simple one-the use of soap and water An eminent physician says: It is worth while for common people to learn that 50,000 typhus germs will thrive in the circumference of a pin-head or visible globule. It is worth while for them to note that these germs may be dessicated and be borne, like thistle seeds, everywhere, and like demoniacal possessions, may jump noiselessly down any throat. But there are certain things spores cannot stand, according to the latest ascertained results of science. A water tem-perature of 120 degrees boils them to death, and soap chemically poisons them. Here sanitary and microscopic science come together. Spores thrive in low ground and under low conditions of life. For redemption fly to hot water and soap, ye who live in danger of ma-larial poisoning. Hst water is sanitary. Soap is more sanitary. Fight typus, small-pox, yellow fever and ague with soap. Soap is a board of health.

The property of the city of Paris, which comprises all buildings devoted to public use, is estimated at one milto public use, is estimated at one mil-liard and fifty-six millions of francs (\$210,400,000). The total number of these edifices is 760, among which are included the Hotel de Ville, valued at 27,500,000 francs; 20 official residences of mayors, about 2,000,000 francs each; 75 obviously total and the series and the series of the series and the series of the series and the series and the series and the series of the ser 76 churches, temples and synagogues, in which St. Roach figures for 16,500,000, St. Germain l'Auxerrois for 12,000,000, the Madeleine for 11,500,000 and St. Sulpice for 9,000,000.

Foreign paupers who turn up in Holland are regularly every mon h "sent over the border." This was last year the fate of four hundred Germans, and

The hop crop can never be a failure in the United States as long as people will wear tight boo's and go where corns may be trod upon .- Waterloo Observer.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup gives by far the best atisfaction and takes the lead of all cough reparations on our shelves .-- Carpenter & Palmeter, Jamestown, N. Y.

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Many people are afflicted with these loathnome disease out very few ever get well from them; this is owing t impr per treatment only, as they are realily curshe i p carry treated. This is no bile boast but a fact I hav, p oven over and over actu by my frestment. Send for ing fittle idook, *res to all*, i will tell you al about thise watters and who I am. My large Book, 370 pages, cetav-sice, S2 by mail. Address

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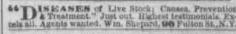
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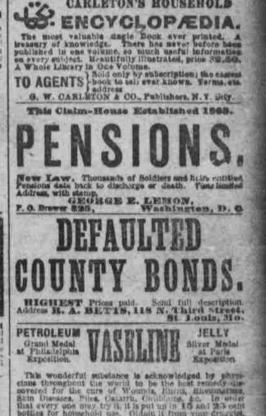
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