Light and Flavor,

As showing that light is not necessary conforming or flavor-development of fruits that have completed their growth, we find, says a contributor to the New York Tribune, that grapes inclosed in bags of thick paper, or even in bags covered black with printers' ink, from early June till gathered in October, have better color and more refined flavor than in a cool room, and covered with a cloth, than on the tree, and their color is finer. They are less liable to rot, and keep longer. If picked just as soon as they readily detach at the natural suture when lifted to the horizontal, and laid in some close material which will not impart flavor or induce mould—sifted coal ashes. for example, or reasted sawdust-and placed where the temperature and airmoisture will continue even, they will keep long, according to the sort. stem be broken and the fruit uninclosed it is apt to shrivel and lose its flavor with Winter pears should be left the trees as late as frost will permit, Few know what excellence they have and how well they can be kept all through winter if good sorts, well grown and well

What kind of stock the farmer sells has more to do with success or failure than any other one item in farm manage-We think most farmers are learning to be more particular on this point than formerly. It is no longer easy for the butcher or drovers to ride through

Weeding Out Poor Stock.

the country, picking out the choicest animals, paying a trifle more for them, and leaving the farmer the scrubs. The everse of this is now so often the case that the business of buying cattle and other live stock in the Last has to some extent gone out of fashion. It is easier to order dressed beef from the far West, bring the live stock on cars and butcher them here One of the results of this is that farm-

ers are often left with the anima s not worth keeping, and yet not easy to sell. Unless a farmer is a pretty close calculator this condition of allairs may continue year after year, until the stock has, as the saying is, "more than eaten its head off." It is easy to see that such animals must be a heavy drawback upon successful farming. No matter how good the crops may be, whatever is fed to inferior anials brings little return. In olden times there was less competition and a larger margin of profit. Then poor stock did not matter so much, for everybody had more or less of it. With the improvements that have now been made in domestic animals, it is more necessary than

ever before to get and keep the best.
It costs more too than it used to, though not proportionably more than its increased excellence warrants. The farmers who complain that pedigreed stock of good strains costs too much, ignore its productiveness. This is especially true of cows for milk and butter. Many a Farmer Stabl, of Quincy, Ill., says the superfluous animals and extra labor in care and milking. One thoroughbred If not draiged cow may thus be the foundation of a artificially. valuable herd.

It is the same with all other farm animals. No good farming can be done with poor horses. If the team is inefficient, the fact hinders all farm work and causes it to be done at a loss. It is one of the disadvantages of continuing long in the farming business, that unless the farmer is pretty wide awake he will soon find his stables filled with animals past their best service. No one would buy such horses to begin farming with, but having them, the farmer sees a yearly depreci-ation of value which he vainly attempts to recover. A year ago a horse that might readily have sold for \$150 is now less salable at \$100. Two or three years later he will be an old horse, salable, perhaps, for \$50, yet really not worth taking as a gift. When a horse from age or infirmity goes below \$80 or \$100 in price, the man must be in hard stress indeed who will depend on him to do a season's work on

Yer it is such animals, not merely of horses, but of other farm stock, that poor beginners mainly start out with. They take the leavings of the rich, and aobody ever made money by this method. The only exception to this is in animals. past their prime, of good blood and not past breeding age. Sometim-s from such valuable young stock may be bred, and the profit on the young animals more than offsets the depreciation of the old. As a rule, however, all animals much past their prime should be disposed of as soon sible. Old horses that have done faithful service may be killed in some painless manner, rather than sold to be ill-treated by strangers. Killing with out fattening, saving only the hide and using the carcass as manure, may often be a better means of disposing superannuated cows than trying to winter or even to fatten them. Unusually, howbuy su h animals and will invariably pay more than they are worth. This is e of the ways whereby the poor increase their poverty, as has been the usual rule through every age and in every country. — Culticator,

Farm and Garden Notes.

A vegetable cellar is not a good place in which to keep butter.

Remember and plant tomatoes in sandy soil, not in rich loams. Sweet potatoes are asserted by some to be better than corn for fattening pigs.

Dandelions in the pasture are recommended by the North British Agricul-The mangold-wurtzel is said to be the original beet, and it grows wild on some

of the islands of the Atlantic. Pop-corn is said to be better for poultry feed than any other species of maire.

contains a larger proportion of albu-

Mr. A. S. Fuller thinks the Japanese

fruit in the Southern States, but too tender for the North.

Fine manure is better than coarse, and hens are the best agents for breaking it up. Scatter wheat over the pile and keep the fowls scratching.

It is suggested that much poor butter s made in farm dairies because farmers do not provide their wives and daughters with improved appliances.

The nature of plaster is to attract moisture from the atmosphere, and if any nitrogen exist therein it will be absorbed and held for plant use. According to Mr. Berekmans, peach

yellows are unknown in Georgia and other Southern States and he thinks it likely that climate has much to do with the disease

Prof. Stover says a ration 'of thirty pounds of pumpkins per cow, daily, will increase the flow and improve the quality of milk. More than this quantity should not be given.

Some insects are carnivorous in their habits, and feed upon those which de-stroy our farm crops. For example, the ferocious "lion-beetle" preys upon the dstructive cutworm.

A few years ago 150 pounds of better per annum was considered a large yield for a single cow, but now four or times that amount are not unusual, and much larger records have been made.

A Wisconsin farmer took his stock those left uncovered. Pears ripen better through a hard winter, after a dry summer, by storing every bit of corn fodder, putting all his straw under cover for feed, and buying liberally of wheat

There are four practical methods of improving dairy stock, viz.: By increasing the feed, by better care, by selection, and above all by breeding. The last is by far the most effective, practical and progressive.

Every one knows the mischief which the corn or ball worm plays in the corn-It is well to know that among the natural enemics of this worm are the blue bird, the orchard, the Baltimore oriole, the king bird and the quail.

L. S. Coffin says, don't feed so much dry hay. Run hay through the feedcutter, mixed with ground grain, and moistened. This will keep a horse in better condition than if fed twice the quantity without preparation.

A practical farmer says that in setting posts where great solidity is required he uses gravel and small stones to fill around the posts and then runs in thin waterlime mortar, thus virtually imbedding the post in rock, preventing decay and insuring solidity.

Some experiments in the feeding of cattle carried out by Prof. Wrightson, at the College or Agriculture, Downton, England, afford additional evidence of the superior economy of finishing cattle off for the butcher at an early age. A beast intended for the block should never be allowed to go back.

In securing transplanted trees it is advised against driving stakes down among the roots, near the side of the stem. three galvanized wires fixed to a collar at a convenient height up the tree, and fasten them to stumps driven in the ground at a certain distance from the stem, thus avoiding the roots altogether.

The Farmer (England) says: "Old cows that have been milked to the very last are not worth much to the butcher. If a cow of about thirteen years of age could be had for nothing she could hardly bring in any profit by fattening, for in proportion as her life becomes exhausted so will digestion gradually fail."

Experiments by Professor H. Shelton. of the Kansas State College, have demon-strated that finely-cut corn fodder is much less attractive and palatable to animals than that cut into coarser lengths. The uneaten portion of fodder cut one-fourth inch was 53 per cent.; of that cut one

Farmer Stabl, of Quincy, Ill., says the farmer can well afford to sell off his three, lest soil for wheat is magnesian limeor half a dozen ordinary-animals stone, or a limestone clay, but it can be profitably grown on nearly every fertile-drained soil. On soils lacking silica, more than from all that he previously the straw lodges; lacking in lime, the feeding berry is not plump. He adds, growing wheat on undrained land is foolishness. One thoroughbred If not drained naturally drain the land

How Cigars Are Made.

The tobacco leaf is received at the factory in bales, and the first process is to dampen or "blow" it for the strippers. The strippers are usually girls, though boys are employed also. They receive the dampened tobacco leaves, and their business is to strip the leaves from the center stalk that runs through the middle of each leaf. This is done by hand, and requires some dexterity, which can only be acquaired by practice. An expert stripper carns \$1.25 a day, the less exper seventy-five cents and \$1. The stalks are thrown into a heap at one side, to be sold to the florists and gardeners for fumigating purposes, and the leaves are made up into bundles, to be distributed among the cigarmakers at the various

Every day each eigarmaker receives a certain weight of tobacco leaves, out of which he must make a certain number of igars. From eight to fifteen pounds a thousand, according to their size, is the weight of the ordinary sizes.

The tools of a cigarmaker consist of a square cutting board, a sharp knife, like square cutting board, a sharp knife, like that used by shoemakers, and a pot of gum. Taking up some of the broken leaf in his left hand, he rolls it up with the right, either up or down, according as he has been taught. A Spanish eigar-maker always rolls it down, while a German always rolls it up. This makes the filler. The art of making the filler consists in making the grain of the leaf all one way, and so as to run from the end of the cigar. Then the fire burns with the grain, and the cigar is said to smoke well. When a smoker has a cigar that won't draw, in all probability it "ad made by a novice, and the filler was arranged, topsy-turvy, or against the

The filler being made, ordinary workmen with ordinary cigars next put on a binder, which is a large smooth leaf, to envelop the filler, and then put on the wrapper, a narrow strip of smooth leaf rolled round and round obliquely toward the top, and fastened there with a touch of gum. The Spanish workman making the best quality of cigars puts the wrap-per around the filler, without a binder. When well made this proves to be the best eigar for smoking. A good work-man can make 1,000 eigars a week, though it takes hard work to do it. The pay is according to the quality of the cigar, from \$18 to \$35 per 1,000. When the fillers are made in a mould, from \$8 to \$15 per thousand is paid. After being made the cigars are taken to another bench, where they are assorted according to color, after which they are packed in boxes, branded, labeted and stamped, and then they are ready for the market .-Chicago Tribane.

Northwestern Pennsylvania expects to have the biggest plate-glass works in persimmon likely to prove a valuable the world,

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Very pretty are the parrow stripes, twor three inches apart. Plush velvets and brocaded velvets are seen in stylish wraps.

plush for hats this season.

precious stone she possesses.

novelties.

orings.

in combination with fancy wools,

Felt is to be less stylish than beaver

Patti has a duplicate in paste of every

Some stylish house dresses have lace

Tall hats of silk beaver plush are worn by young ladies with their costumes.

were never more in favor than at present.

Unique fashions in outer garments

Sleeves tucked with inch wide tucks

are seen on little girls' dresses of fine

Long garments heavily braided are among the most elegant of this season's

The full puffed or mutton leg sleeves

are still very stylish on little girls' fine

A pretty fashion has sprung up during

Flowered fabrics bid fair to be gen

erally worn and are in wools, silks and

satins, all in beautiful designs and col-

on the graceful long costume mantles

which are among the most stylish things

The Gretchen sleeve is more becoming

Belts being in vogue the belt buckle

is naturally a thing of beauty and many

pretty designs are seen. Some of them are beautifully jeweled.

There is a fancy for large effects in trimmings of costumes and velvet plush

and wide braids are used as panels with

Marie Augustin Despeissis, of London,

There were lady doctors in Japan long

has patented a devise for creating

regular and even draught through the

before the discovery of America. In 717 Japanese nuns attended the sick and pre-

Very low crowned bonnets have ap

eared at last, but it is safe to assert that

will take fully two seasons and per-

Whole dresses of black or colored

The polonaise is now made even more

graceful and becoming than ever, and is

by far the most hygienic of garments, since no pressure comes on the waist.

with the seams lapped, and finished about the wrist with a strip of black

leather, and having several rows of black

There is a great variety in the sleeves

worn this season, and many styles are of

antique pattern, copying Oriental, Turkish and Italian fashions as well as

Matching a suit entire from head to

The range of colors allowable in

limited. It includes all the grays, Lon-don smoke, three or four dark greens,

Gobeline blue, and a new and peculiar

appearance of ungored, full gathered skirts. They are, in fact, just that (the front and sometimes the side breadths

being slightly gored), mounted on well-

Mrs. La Greer, Topeka's female law

peaker and captures the average juros

vithout much effort. Mrs. La Greer is

abut thirty-five years of age and rather

a waste of labor to make too elaborate

attempts on frail fabrics. Now the

handiwork must needs be lasting enough

made the ascent; English women, 32;

French women, 15; Russian women, 4; American women, 3; Swiss women, 2;

and Danish, Hungarian, Italian and

Fur is to be a popular trimming fo indoor and morning dresses. Chinchilla

fur is also to be popular for trimming gray velvet, with which it forms a grace-ful contrast. Bands of beaver or skunk

form artistic trimmings for morning

The craze for Russian fashiors which

has been varying in France for a year or more is now at its height, and it is

reasonable to expect they will be seen in America the coming season. The Russians delight in neck labrics and gen-

erous and flowing draperies, which taken

together cannot fail to produce pleasing

How Much a Man Eats.

It has been calculated, says Richard A. Proctor in the Commopolitan, that on

the average, each man who attains the

age of three score and ten consumes dur-

ing the course of his life twenty wagon

loads of food, solid and liquid. At four

tons to tood, solid and liquid. At four tons to the wagon, this would correspond to an average of about a hundred ounces of food per day, or say some one hundred and twenty ounces per day during adult life, and about eighty ounces during infancy and youth. Most mod-

ern doctors agree in regarding one hun-

dred and twenty ounces of food per day, corresponding to five or six half-pints of

liquid food, and seven or eight pounds

of solid food, as in excess of the real daily requirements of a healthy man or

than this, in one way or another, during the day. Dr. Lankester, from an exten-sive analysis of the dietary of soldiers,

sailors, prisoners, and the better paid classes of artisans and professional men

in London, found the average daily quantity of solid and liquid food to be one

hundred and forty-three ounces. Doubt-

less many take much less; but unques-tionably many take much more than this,

When some one mentioned before Sydney

Smith the twenty wagon loads of food

calculated for each man's allowance, he turned to Lord Durham, who like him-

self was corpulent (and not without suf-

ficient reason), with the quaint remark:

"I think our wagons, Durham, must be four-horsed ones." There are members

of the London Corporation, to seek no

further, whose wagons must be six-

A deer hunter in the Florida pine

wood recently shot a buck that carried a brand put on him eleven years ago,

with his cattle brand, and turned loose.

when he was caught by a settler, branded

horsed ones, and well loaded at that.

Yet probably most of us take more

dresses of pale blue or white cashmere.

gored foundation skirts.

good-looking.

for an heirloom.

Austrian, one each.

Dress skirts now appearing have the

foot-dress, wrap, hat, gloves, shoes and

stockings—is again to be the mode, though considerable opposition has been

made against this expensive fashion.

stitching are quite the newest.

those of the Elizabethan period.

Gloves of light gray and mastic kind,

Lyons velvets will be much worn this winter, and the handsome new plushes

tubes and flues of steam boilers.

scribed for the Mikado himself.

aps more to make them general.

will also be used in the same way.

marked contrast in colors.

than the mutton leg and more artistic

and is very pretty on soft woolen materials for house wear.

Angel sleeves are very generally seen

the past season of wearing the corsa bouquet tucked into the velvet bodice.

Queer Boat for Seal Hunters. A craft, the description of which equals anything to be found in the pages

of Jules Verne's eccentric writings is at present under construction in this city. The craft may be described as a "catamaran," or steam launch built of steel with two cigar-shaped hulls, each about 65 feet in length, with a deck binding the two hulls together. Each hull built in two compartments, one of which is to be used for water ballast and the other as a reservoir of coal oil—the latter being used for fuel. The motive power is obtained from two vertical engines and two propellers, the shafts of the latter being so arranged as to lift themselves out of the way on striking floating ice or any other obstacle. The boat is in-tended for whale, walrus and seal hunting in the Arctic, and will be furnished with a Gattling gun as well as a powerful clectric battery, sufficiently strong to paralyze any squatic mammal extant. The boat is said to be a copy of a Ger-man invention. It will be taken apart when finished and packed for transporta-tion on board the whaler to which it is an accessory .- Montreal Witness.

The Fowl in India.

There he stands, a ragged, dingy, brown bird, but game to the backbone, He is an important bird, as, but for him, the Anglo Indian would have poor times. Reef and mutton are not be had every day in the Mofussil, and when procurable only two or three times a week. But fowl is to be had. He is the mainstay of the Indian khansamah (head servant or steward), especially the dak-bungalow khansamah. khansamah. There is a form always gone through on arriving at one of these bungalows, something after this fashion "What can you give for amner, khansamah?" asks the traveller. chansamah?" asks the traveller. "Whatever the sahib likes," replies the inn-keeper in a grand tone, as if boiled ele hant could be had on short notice. "Well give me some beef." The kahn-samah is very sorry—no beef to be had. "Mutton, then?" No mutton, either. You feel you have done everything in your power and leave it to the kalmsamah and he gives you fowl-fowl soup, foul cutlets, fowl curried, and fowl done up in a dozen different ways .- Chamber's Journal.

A Remarkable Possil. Profe sor H. G. Seeley exhibited the most remarkable fossil which has ever been found to the geologists. sil showed the development of the young of plesiosaurus. Until this fossil had been found and forwarded to him he had sought throughout the collections of Europe for ev dence on that develop-ment, but without success. No incident in the history of fossilization was more singular than that which this specimen displayed. The fossil was a series of mummies of minute plesiosaurs, less than five inches in length, which had the substance of their flesh perfectly preserved and their bones preserved within the flesh. The remains showed different conditions of development. This was the only case that had ever occurred of the mineralization of the muscular substance and the preservation of the external form of these animals; and so perfect was the preservation that the circle of the eye was preserved, and the constituent bones could be distinguished .- Pall Mall Gazette.

A Dying Language.

spite of the efforts of Mr. Leland taslor-made street costumes is somewhat and others, it would seem that the use of the old Romany language is dying out among the gypsies who still wander about our island. It is now the rule for these Bohemian tribes to small be still be to still be to the still be to still be to the still be to still be to still be to the Bohemian tribes to speak English among themselves, and even in the cases in which the Romany is still talked it is so mixed up with modern slang as to have lost nearly all its linguistic significance. This being so, it is not to be supposed that the gypsics will be anxious, as some of their champions have said, to insure instruction in Romany for their children yer, has succeeded in building up a good paying practice. She is a first-rate when the latter come under the control of the School Board authorities .- Figare,

Sick Headache

There is a fancy for making only that sort of fancy work which is of a lasting Is one of the most distressing affections; and people success the load's Sersaparilla has had in curing sick headache makes it seem almost feelish to allow the trouble to continue. By its toning and invigorating nature, since it has been found that it is effect upon the digestive organs. Hood's Sarsaparilla readily gives relief when headache arises from Indi-gestion; and in neuralgic conditions by building up the debilitated system, Hood's Sarsaparilla removes The statistics of the accounts of Mont Blanc show that sixty-one women in all

the cause and honce overcomes the difficulty.
"My wife suffered from sick headache and neuraigia. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilia she was much relieved." W. R. Hann, Wilmington, Ohlo.

Hood's Sarsaparilla old by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only cy C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

Pensions to Soldiers & Hetra. Send stam GOLD is worth \$500 per lb. Pettit's Eye Salve is worth \$1,000, but is sold at 25c. a box by dealers Buried Treasure,

Lawyer-"Your uncle makes you his ble heir, but the will stipulates that the one hundred dollars must be buried with him."

Heir (feelingly)-"The old man was eccentric, but his wishes must be respected, of cours. I'll write a check for the amount."—Now York Sun.

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An Important Arrest.

The arrest of a suspicious character upon his general appearance, movements or companionship, without waiting until he has robbed a traveler, fired a house, or murdared a follow-man, is an important function of a shrewd detective. Even more important is the arrest of disease which, if not checked, will blight and destroy a human life. The frequent cough, loss of appetite, general languer or debility, pallid skin, and bedily aches and pains, announce the approach of pulmonary consumption, which is promptly arrested and permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Sold by druggists.

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Allays Pain and
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abace with the Remory.
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As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the whole system, and to the whole system, and to the whole system.

it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," run-down, "deblitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-giris," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest carthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

cresmant, semistresses, and treble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest carthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening mervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, iritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sieep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

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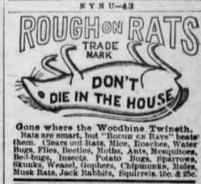
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