

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

POTATOES UNDER STRAW.

An Indiana farmer, who has been very successful in growing potatoes under straw, had his ground broken up deep and worked a rich and well-rotted compost thoroughly in the soil.

HEALTHY HOES.

The best manner of hoeing hogs has not been improved since I was a lad, writes a farmer to the New York Tribune. They were turned into a clover field as soon as the clover began to blossom.

PLANTING FOR HONEY.

This subject is just now receiving much attention. The Western Beekeeper says that the attempt to make more reliable and more profitable an already remunerative pursuit by planting for honey, is only in keeping with the progress that apiculture has made.

THE INFLUENCE OF DEFOLIATION.

Few subjects have claimed a greater share of public attention than the rapid clearing up of the timber portions of this country, as is evidenced by the action of the General Government and those of the States in encouraging tree-planting to in some measure restore the loss.

THE COLT'S MOUTH.

In breaking a colt he is very careful about the mouth. The mouth of a horse should be more frequently examined than it usually is. Sometimes there is an inflammation that needs attention.

WASTE OF FOOD.

Food is wasted when an animal is exposed to excessive cold; when it is deprived of sufficient water; when it is compelled to drink ice cold water; when it is worried, driven about, or chased by dogs, and, in short, whenever it is not comfortable, happy and contented.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Trim your apple trees. Cutworms do not like buckwheat. Don't feed corn to sows with pig. Don't take any chances on poor seed.

There's no way of cleaning dirty milk. Take an ounce of prevention. The best way to keep a hen from eating her eggs is to make a pot-pie for her.

Set out at least one tree during the spring for each member of the family. If you choose butter making, see that your cows give milk rich in butter fat.

Cabbage, cauliflower, tomato and lettuce seed ought to be sown by this time. It is best to remove the cream while the milk is sweet, and ripen it afterward.

Early varieties of grains, fruits or vegetables, are scarcely ever as productive as late ones.

English farmers assert that there is no question about sheep taking readily to good sweet silage and doing well on it.

Don't attempt too much. Hatch no more chicks than you have range, time and money to keep healthy and strong.

During the warm weather spinach should never be washed before shipping; it goes to market in much better order.

Test every cow, and do not be content with your herd until it averages 300 pounds of butter, or 750 pounds of cheese yearly per cow.

Select a bull that is from a family better than you can get elsewhere. Allow me to conjecture that if the enthusiasm would be put in this direction that has marked other departments of the business, we would be surprised at the results.

An extra pit of ensilage provided against the day of summer want, when droughts and fierce heats wither and burn, will be a good selling crop.

Wherever the soil is in proper condition to work and crumbles before the plow, or when stirred by the fork or spade, a large share of the hardy seeds may be sown.

It is the opinion of a prominent entomologist that arsenical poisons cannot in any instance be as advantageously applied for the destruction of insects in dry mixture as in water.

It is claimed that wheat, as food for cows does not provide the essentials for butter making; that, while the yield of milk is large, the cream from it rises slowly and churns with difficulty.

The best temperature in which to ripen cream is about sixty degrees. It should be kept cool, not below forty degrees, and the temperature be slowly raised to the desired point for ripening and churning.

A Microscope Reveals Wonders. An interesting experiment was given here other day at the Eden Musee by Dr. King with his giant microscope, which magnifies 20,000,000 to 100,000,000 times, and throws a reflection on a canvas by means of a stereopticon.

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NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Black tulle toques are all the rage. Parisiennes greatly affect black toilles. Mrs. Frank Leslie wears a No. 1 shoe. Brocades are very little worn this season.

Jean Ingelow writes in her conservatism. Ladies are taking hold of the cocoon raising. The black lace dress is declining in popularity.

Fairy lamps for the dining-table are used no longer. It is rumored that we are coming back to powdered hair.

Newly imported tea gowns are more fascinating than ever. Handkerchiefs with colored borders are no longer in favor.

Natick, Mass., has elected three women on its School Board. Graceful neck scarfs are worn with stylish hose dresses.

Linon collars and cuffs are only worn with tailor-made gowns. Plates with fluted edges are the newest things in dinner services.

The toque and round hat are the favorites for spring headwear. Plaid wool school gowns for misses are cut on the bias throughout.

Real Greek gowns button on both shoulders and under one arm. Five yards of tulle silk will make and face a skirt of average length.

Miss Davenport, an Irish lady, is the governess of the King of Spain. Skirts become plainer, but waists and sleeves call for much originality.

Black is a leading color in Paris and is in great favor for evening toilets. Printed China silks are evidently destined to a long run of popularity.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is soon to begin housekeeping in Brooklyn. Bonnets made of gauze will be worn earlier than for some seasons past.

A London made gown has the entire front made of Marchal Niel roses. The young Duchess of Braganza is at present a popular idol in Portugal.

Graceful neck scarfs in Empire fashion are worn with stylish hose dresses. Some of the new parasols have broad stripes running around the breadths.

Miss Blanche Willis Howard has just patented a music rack and a bath shoe. Nearly all the hats and bonnets are smaller and much lower than heretofore.

Gold trimming and gold embroidery may be seen on white and black bonnets. One of the banks at Stafford, Kan., has a lady, Miss Adelle Cox, as assistant cashier.

White and black bonnets are much trimmed with gold ribbon and gold embroidery. The late Duchesse de Galliera bequeathed six years' wages to each of her servants.

Mrs. Jane Brown, widow of the banker, has a fortune safely invested worth \$4,000,000. Olive Logan thinks that the domestic economy of the French consists in doing without things.

The opium habit is said to be very prevalent at Washington, especially among society women. Low crowns are the rule with round hats. The brim is much longer in front than at the back.

Mrs. Wamaker, in Paris, is said to receive flowers from her Philadelphia home each week. Queen Kapiolani, of the Sandwich Islands, rolls a cigarette with the skill of a Spanish cigarista.

A sister of Stephen A. Douglas, almost eighty years old, is postmistress at Clifton Springs, N. Y. "Girls who use powder," says the Boston Courier, "don't go off any quicker than those who don't."

The two best male matrimonial catches in New York are George Vanderbilt and T. J. Oakley Rhinelanders. It was the custom in olden times for husbands to make allowances to their wives for paint for their faces.

The late Duchesse de Galliera gave \$10,000,000 to the city of Genoa for a hospital and other public work. Miss Hattie Carter, of Kearney County, Kan., has won several prizes in lassoing in competition with cowboys.

Embroidered scallops at the foot of skirts are by no means so stylish as a plain hem with insertion above it. The ferrule at the top of the new parasols is very long and pointed in parasols that have cane handles.

The fashion of carrying a muff dates three hundred years back. Courtyers wore them in the time of George I. Notwithstanding the popularity of the straight Directorate gowns, draperies still exist, but they are soft and clinging.

Miss Rosa Barreda, one of the acknowledged belles of San Francisco, is said to have the blood of the Incas in her veins. Bracelets or armlets, worn above the elbow, are in vogue. Sometimes they are made of ribbon fastened with a jeweled pin.

Colored light wool or silk petticoats, when black ones are not preferred, have almost superseded white underskirts for street wear. A crushable or collapsible bonnet is one of the latest London fads of fashion. It can be "set down upon" without any injury to it.

Mrs. Dumas is the President of an association of Protestant ladies who visit systematically the women's prison of St. Lazare in Paris. "Wash silks" for ladies' and children's underwear come in small patterns arranged as stripes on delicately tinted and white grounds.

There are some large bonnets in picturesque, old-fashioned undisturbed and cottage shapes seen among the tiny toques and capotes. The Marie Antoinette fichu, of null, net, crepe, lace or silk muslin, is growing in favor as a drapery for the bodices of house dresses.

Official etiquette requires that the wife of the Chief Magistrate shall have her cards printed in the simplest manner—"Mrs. Harrison." The prettiest of all the countless inscriptions on envelopes is a miniature spinning wheel, an exact reproduction of the one used by Martha Washington, which is now in her chamber at Mt. Vernon.

Medical Monopoly Not Wanted.

The Legislature of Massachusetts is a bill in now pending whose object is to prohibit, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, the practice of "medicine, surgery or midwifery" by any other than the "regular" physicians. The attempt to pass such a bill has been made before, but it failed. It is a measure which ought not to pass, because it invades the personal liberty of the citizen; not the personal rights of the "irregular" physician only, but of the patient.

Only yesterday Dr. Holt, in a paper read before the Massachusetts Medical-Legal Society, an organization of "regular" physicians, complained of the ignorance of his professional brethren as shown in the notorious Robinson poisoning cases.

"This crime," said the doctor, "one of the greatest in our medical history, would have been discovered but for the suspicions aroused outside the profession." And he called attention to the fact that in five of the poisoning cases the regular physician certified the cause of death to be pneumonia, typhoid fever, meningitis, bowel disease and Bright's disease respectively.

"This shows how far the 'regular' physicians are from being infallible. It would seem to be more in accordance with justice and common sense were they to perfect their own knowledge before they apply to law to prohibit others from healing."

"Not long ago a Globe reporter called upon ten 'irregular' physicians on the same day, and described his symptoms in exactly the same language to each. The ten physicians informed him that he was suffering from ten different diseases and gave him ten different prescriptions, each utterly inconsistent with the others."

"The implied claim that there is any certainty in 'regular' medicine, as at present practiced, is absurd. All medical practice, outside of the simplest complaints, is more or less guess-work and experiment, whether regular or irregular."

"When Garfield was shot five of the most famous regular physicians in the country spent three months probing for the bullet in the region of his liver, and his life died. It was found under his right shoulder-blade."

"We have but a word to add, which is that the 'irregular' doctrine Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co. present to the public is a doctrine we have fought for and promulgated for the past ten years. We know of scores of cases, and we know the reader, where doctors have treated the wrong disease, and they have advanced Kidney Disease cannot be cured, yet thousands of cases have been cured with Warner's Sarsaparilla, yet so bigoted are the medical profession that the majority of them will not use it, although they know they could thereby save many valuable lives, and forestall the possibility of any of the medical professions that are engaged in deceiving themselves in self-conceit and bigotry, doctoring symptoms instead of disease, and sending their patients to the cemetery, and, worse than that, to the death chamber, to fillets that they died from typhoid fever, meningitis, pneumonia, or some other equally foreign cause."

A Romance of Wall Street. Here's a little romance of the street: Some years ago a well-known firm engaged an office boy of unusual brightness and gentleness. For some years he worked on, delivering stock, making comparisons, etc., until, finally, he was promoted to a clerkship. His salary was large enough to enable him to take a flyer now and then in the bucket-shop. One afternoon one of the boys was told to go with a message to a famous bull office. The boy not looking exactly well, the clerk volunteered to deliver the message.

In the bull office he saw for the first time one of the prettiest little typewriters in existence, and lost his heart to her. His tongue didn't tell her so, but his eyes had Petrarch's sonnets in them. She read the sonnets, liked them so well that she got them by heart, and they became engaged. Well, every time that bull firm bought a thousand shares of stock, that young man bought a hundred or two, and every time that firm stood under, that remarkable young man got out, too. When he owned about \$300,000 he married his little miss, and now he is worth about one million dollars, sends in his orders from the finest house in New Jersey, comes over about once a week just to take a look round, and he is the same quiet, gentlemanly, serene trader that he was when Petrarch's incomparable sonnets glowed in his eyes, until they were photographed upon the tablets of the soul of the little typewriter.—Once a Week.

Destruction of the Lake of Geneva. The Lake of Geneva is being filled up every day with the loam of a city deposit carried into it by the Rhone. The lake will take at least 45,000 years to fill up the entire basin of the lake with this fluvial deposit. That is a long time, truly; but the Lake of Geneva, of Leman, is big—the biggest in Western Europe. Its area is 233 square miles; its average depth is 492 feet; its greatest depth is 1099 feet, and it contains 82,193,000,000 tons of water.

The Italian army has a total effective in all arms of the service of something more than 1,000,000.

100 Ladies Wanted. And 100 men to call daily on any druggist for a free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine, the great root and herb remedy, discovered by Dr. Silas Lane while on the Rocky Mountains. For diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys it is a positive cure. For constipation and clearing up the complexion it does everything. Children like it. Everyone praises it. Large-size package, 75 cents. At all druggists.

PHILADELPHIA banking institutions have calls for money all over the United States.

A Radical Cure for Fallot's Pits. To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. No stone in my faith, in its virtue, I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise on my sufferer who will give his P. O. and Express address. Hopewell, N. J. H. G. ROOT, M. C. 183 Pearl St., New York.

Cataract Cured. A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Cataract, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Frank J. Robinson, 88 Warren St., N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.

Work for workers! Are you ready to work, and do you want to make money? Then write to H. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and let us see if we cannot help you.

Hampered with sore eyes see Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

That Tired Feeling. Experiencing by almost every one at this season, and many people resort to Hood's Sarsaparilla to drive away the languor and exhaustion. The blood, laden with impurities which have been accumulated during the winter, moves sluggishly through the system, the mind fails, and the body is stiff and slow to respond. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed. It purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, makes the head clear, creates an appetite, overcomes dizziness, tones the nervous system, and imparts new strength and vigor to the whole body.

Makes the Weak Strong. "My appetite was poor, I could not sleep, had headache a great deal, pains in my back, my bowels did not move regularly. Hood's Sarsaparilla in a short time did me so much good that I feel like a new man. My pains and aches are relieved, my appetite improved. I go to others who need a good medicine, try Hood's Sarsaparilla and see."—Jesse F. Jackson, Roxbury Station, Conn.

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The World's Zoological Gardens.

There are in the United States six zoological gardens—Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. The National Government has nothing to do with any of these institutions, which are maintained either by the cities or by local enterprise. There is scarcely a nation in Europe that has not its "zoo" and some of them have several.

In Great Britain, beside the famous institution in London, there are parks of this character in Bristol, Manchester and Dublin. France has two gardens in Paris, each devoted in part to zoological collections, and also has parks in Marseilles and Tours. Belgium has such gardens at Ghent and Antwerp. In the Netherlands there are "zoos" in Amsterdam, the Hague and Rotterdam. The German cities provided with such institutions are Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Dresden, Dusseldorf, Hanover, Munster, Cologne, Breslau and Leipzig. Italy has a garden at Turin, Austria one at Vienna, Hungary one at Pesth, Russia one in St. Petersburg and one in Moscow, Portugal one in Lisbon, Spain one in Madrid, Denmark one in Copenhagen, and Switzerland one in Basle. India boasts of three, at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Java has such a garden in Batavia; The Straits' settlements have one in Singapore; Australians have zoological gardens in Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide and Brisbane, and Chili maintains one at St. Jago.—Washington Star.

Japanese Kindness. A picture of Japanese life drawn by Professor Morse shows such a pleasant relation existing between the human and the brute creation that no Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is needed.

Birds build their nests in the city houses, wild fowl, geese and ducks alight in the public parks, wild deer tread about the street. He had actually been followed by wild deer in the streets, nibbling melon rind out of his hand, as tame as calves and lambs on our Michigan farms. A dog goes to sleep in the busiest streets; men turn aside so as not to disturb him. One day a beautiful heron alighted on the limb of a tree, and the busy, jostling throng stopped. Every man's hand went into his pocket, just as they would with us, not of bringing out a "popper," but came pencil and sketching paper.

"Spanish Cedar" in West Virginia. Says the Philadelphia Inquirer: A tall man walking down Chestnut street laughingly responded to the inquiry of a friend as to what he was doing: "Sawing Spanish cedar boards in West Virginia for cigar box makers."

To the remark that no Spanish cedar grew in West Virginia he replied: "And not enough anywhere else for the demand. We saw up poplar logs into the thin boards, and the cigarmakers dye them brown with cedar extract that gives the boxes proper color and odor." The logs are sawn with ribbon saws that make little sawdust to waste. Nearly all boxes used by American cigarmakers are made from this wood.

The engineer of Philadelphia estimates that \$200,000 would pave seventy blocks in that city with Belgian blocks.

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