THE FARM AND GARDEN.

SPECIAL CROPS.

Special crops are just now made very profitable by farmers who are able to undertake their culture. We say able, because this ability is an acquired habit, and does not "come naturally" to them. A specialist is a person who gives his whole thought and work to one thing. It may be fruit growing, wheat, potatoes, hops, beans, poultry, sheep, the dairy, or any other branch of agriculture. But the whole man is thoroughly imbued with enthusiasm in his special industry. That he is successful goes without saying, for when one fails in any special business it is simply and always for want of enthusiasm, and the perseverance and persistence which grow out of it. The culture of any special crop necessitates a certain suitable rotation of culture, as, for instance, with potatoes, which come between two crops of wheat, with clover and timothy between them. Such a rotation, with a liberal manuring, made possible by feeding large crops of hay, is excellent for the soil, and no surprise need be manifested that the potato farmer gets rich. Grass and clover two years, followed by wheat, manured, then potatoes, then early potatoes, then wheat, followed by grass and clover, with good culture, will bring in an average of at least $50 per acre yearly, an income which will enable any careful man to accumulate moderate wealth.—*New York Times.*

SEED FROM LARGE CROPS.

Whenever an extra large crop of good quality has been grown it is worth while to pay more than its market price for seed from it for future sowing and planting. The old rule, "Like produces like," has not been abolished, and, other things being equal, seed from a good crop is likely to produce more and better than seed from a poor one. We always select the best ears from corn for planting. With other grains it is not so easy on a large scale to select individual plants in a crop to furnish seed. It is done partially by choosing the largest, plumpest grains and winnows out from the poorer ones, but many of the heavy grains may have been borne by weaker plants. On a field where the whole crop produces heavily, the bulk of the seed is presumably good; but it may for that reason require richer ground and more careful cultivation to maintain its superiority. In talking with a farmer recently, he suggested that the gradual falling-off in production of the bean crop was owing to planting beans that were apparently all right, but which had been grown from plants producing few pods and not many beans in a pod. He believed the prolificacy of the bean crop could be enormously increased by breeding up, selecting seed for a series of years from plants that produced most. The experiment is well worth trying, but it must be remembered that if this increased productiveness is to be maintained, the plants having this prolific habit must be duly fed and cared for.—*American Cultivator.*

VIOLETS AND PANSIES IN WINTER.

To grow violets or pansies outside of a greenhouse is considered by practical gardeners one of the easiest things to perform. Many florists keep them in cold frames exclusively, for, as a rule, they have not room for them in the greenhouses, unless a house is built on purpose for them. They may be grown in pots, as window plants, provided plenty of air can be given on sunny days and a steady temperature, between thirty-five and fifty-five degrees, can be kept up. If kept in too high an artificial temperature they will not flower much, but will make up in red spider what they lack in blossom. A geranium, a carnation and a monthly rose may be wintered and flowered at a low temperature if plenty of sunlight prevails.

The violet wants to be kept cool at all times if it is expected that it will fulfil its mission. All this does not imply that the temperature of a violet house or frame should never be allowed to run up to sixty degrees, because sometimes the heat in the daytime is not always under control. The sun may sometimes make the atmosphere under glass warmer than the gardener would like to have it, but to raise the sash only one inch would let the frost in and do more damage than the heat. In such a case a little too high temperature is the lesser evil.

A good place to grow violets or pansies may be constructed at the south side of a dwelling. Dig a pit two feet deep along the house. Into this put a stout frame to receive common hot bed sash, the sash to lean against the building. Tear down the wall that separates the frame from the cellar under the house and put a row of windows in its place. The idea of that is that the natural heat in the cellar shall keep your frame at a steady temperature. At the same time you may work over your flowers, no matter what the outside weather may be, and when no air can be given from the outside it may be done indirectly inside. When the outside sash is open the inside may be shut. Thus the sun will warm up the cellar, and perhaps store up a little heat for the night.—*Philadelphia Record.*

THE WINTER CARE OF SHEEP.

Sheep throughout the summer, and especially through the fall season, should be kept in clean pastures in which there are no noxious weeds whose ripened burrs will attach to the wool and greatly lessen its value when offered to the dealer. Unless such care has been taken it will matter but little if any, so far as the fleece is concerned, whether future care is exercised or not, for a fleece already blackened with burrs cannot be made much worse by the dust and chaff of the hay-mow, or by corralling the sheep on muddy clay ground. There are still many months between now and shearing time, during which, in most sections, the treatment of the sheep is to be radically changed. Instead of running in pastures and gathering their own food, their rations must now be apportioned to them at least twice a day, and to prevent their fleeces from acquiring foreign matter during the long feeding period even more than the former attention will be required.

For this purpose the arrangements should be such that the sheep can be fed without covering themselves with the chaff and dust of hay, which if allowed to fall upon them by their own acts while feeding, or from the careless manner in which food is supplied to them, will inevitably detract many cents per pound from the merchantable value of the fleece. A farmer who can show to a buyer after shearing fleeces free from burrs and the dust and dirt of the winter feeding will be more than compensated for the trouble and expense it may have cost him.

The sheep is furnished by nature with a warm covering, which is ample protection against dry cold, so that, except in the case of young lambs, the single element of cold will be neither uncomfortable nor damaging. The housing of the flock, therefore, need not be constructed with especial reference to warmth, but ample shelter from rains and sleet should be afforded. When sheep are allowed to remain exposed to storms until the fleece has become saturated with rain, it is at once changed from a protection against cold into an uncomfortable wet blanket that is not soon easily dried, and becomes a source of disease.

To keep a flock healthy, the sheep must have dry feet. Where pigs would fatten in muddy inclosures sheep would contract diseases and die. Their outdoor winter quarters should therefore be on ground naturally dry, or made so artificially, and from which the water falling on it will quickly drain off. Not only should their winter quarters be on dry ground, but they will always be found in the best general condition when pastured on uplands or rather thin soil. In the older sections of this country sheep-raising can only be profitable on cheap, rolling or hilly lands with rather scanty herbage, but ample area. They do not flourish as well on rich soils, besides such lands can be more advantageously used.

A sheep-house or shed for winter protection may be cheaply made, from eighteen to twenty feet or more wide, and as long as desired, either as an ordinary frame building or with straight sapling posts set in the ground. The siding may be of ordinary barn boards set upright and without battening. The space for the sheep below should be just high enough for a man to walk about in it without stooping. The floor overhead should be of matched stuff to prevent dust and hay seed from falling through on the sheep. Between the floor and the roof should be sufficient space for hay, which can be put in through a door in the end of the building that can be most conveniently reached with a wagon. A narrow space over the hay-rack is left unfloored.

A manger or trough wide enough for feeding grain, etc., should run the length of the building near the back. Over this is the hay-rack, so placed that the trough will catch whatever falls out of the rack. The front slats should be smooth and about three inches apart and incline backward a little, so that the dust and hayseed will not fall on the head and shoulders of the sheep. The back of the rack should be of smooth boards, at such an incline as will cause the hay to settle down against the slats in front. The open front should face to the south, and the rain falling on the roof, whether of a cheap construction or a more costly sheep-barn, should not drip from the eaves, but be led down and away from the premises.—*Farmers' World.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Quick fattening is the secret of making good and tender and profitable beef.

Keep the pigs growing, fat them early. Small pork brings higher prices than large pork.

To feed apples to stock is as profitable and much more satisfactory than to sell them to be made into cider.

Those who fasten horses' heads high up for a long time ought to be placed in a barber's chair for some hours with their heads in a similar position. One lesson would be enough.

Shrunken wheat, which is of small value in making flour, is of relatively high value as a stock food, because it contains less starch, and is proportionately richer in nitrogen compounds.

The excuse for not draining a wet farm usually is that the owner has no time for it; so it goes on, until some enterprising farmer get possession, drains it, and makes it one of the best farms in town.

Some one suggests that wild cherry trees along the roadsides can easily be changed into useful plum trees by top-grafting. He finds that all plums work well on the wild cherry, which also takes the peach and apricot buds.

There is no good excuse for raising burdocks on the farm. Their presence is a nuisance; their effect unending annoyance. They can be killed by cutting when the burs are fully formed, even the roots succumbing to such treatment.

In the Streets of Tripoli.

In the variegated crowd filling the streets scores of types may be distinguished: Arabs of the town, draped in their blankets like Romans in their togas, and, in fact, the "jaram" is the direct descendants of the toga and, judging from its looks, seems to have retained all the dirt of those intervening centuries; others, whose costume consists simply of a flowing robe, generally white, or, of a precise, which was once white! Sometimes this robe is of silk of vivid hue, and the effect of that gay note in a bit of street is like a poppy in a wheat-field. Bedouins, whose limbs, wiry and strongly muscled, shine a superb bronze color through their scanty coverings, elbow Jews in ridiculous costumes, half native and half European. In a few moments one has met with an infinite variety of negroes, from the pure type almost without nose and with enormous jawbones and huge lips to those whose lineaments are absolutely Caucasian. Porters, in simple tunics corded about the waist, carry heavy swinging bales on long poles resting on their shoulders, cheering their progress the while with an invocation to Allah and his innumerable prophets, chanted by an old man and repeated by the chorus; a true song of savages bursting forth like a fanfare of trumpets. Veiled women, voluminously wrapped, pass by like ambling bundles of clothes. Officers by scores, those of the new school stiff but neat, trying to resemble their German confreres, since the fashion in Turkish circles is to imitate the lions of the day; the older officers kindly looking enough, but in what miserable costumes! Moorish dandies stroll and pose languidly about, seeming absorbed in preserving their immaculate patent-leather slippers from any impertinent fleck of dirt. Crafty-featured Greeks and Levantines tread their insinuating way among the motley groups. At each step it is a new tableau, and the desire seizes you to stop while the eyes follows a curious type, and turning from it with regret you see ten as interesting.—*Scribner.*

A Lancaster (Penn.) woman has performed the feat of smoking two domestic cigars in seven and a half minutes.

The shipments of petroleum from Philadelphia for 1889 show a small gain over the year 1888.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

Of the aboriginal Tasmanians there still remains one survivor. She lives at Port Cygnet, and is fifty-five years of age.

Compressed air is being used as a motive power in some of the cities of France. It has started a new industry in the manufacture of plant for the purpose.

A new hypnotic called "somnal" produces six to eight hours of sleep, and is claimed to have all the advantages of chloral with none of the unpleasant after-effects.

A series of questions on the effects of London fogs on cultivated plants has been issued by the scientific committee of the Royal Horticultural Society. The experience of the current season only is to be utilized.

A method of treating pine leaves for the purpose of converting them into a pulp for the manufacture of a strong and superior paper by exposing the leaves to the action of steam under pressure has been successfully tried.

A new process of burning coal without smoke has lately been discovered. It consists in sprinkling water containing a special preparation of resin over the coal, and the result is that there is no smoke, and the glow is as intense as coke.

A writer in a French paper calls the attention of hygienists to the danger of eating butter impregnated with dangerous miasmata. Frequently the butter is prepared and kept in inhabited rooms, and sometimes even in rooms occupied by sick persons.

Iron rolls, said to be the largest ever manufactured, have been turned out by the Phœnix Roll Works, of Pittsburg. They weigh 92,000 pounds, are 142 inches in length, and measure 48 inches in diameter. They were made for the Cambria Iron Works.

An examination of over 9000 pupils of the schools of New York city, Stuttgart, Bordeaux, Munich and Glasgow has shown that more than 26 per cent. have defective hearing, and that there are twice as many so affected among the backward children as among the forward.

Scientists claim there can be no life on the moon. The day on the moon would last for a fortnight, and then there would be black night for another fortnight. Scorched by day and frozen by night. The absence of water, and almost total lack of air, would prevent the moon being an abode for human beings.

In observations with kites and balloons, Professor Leonhard Weber has found that the atmosphere is negatively electrified up to a height of about one hundred yards, beyond which it is positively electrified in a degree increasing very rapidly with the distance from the earth. The negative electrification of the lower strata of the air is attributed to the presence of germs and dust particles.

A new mineral compound has been brought to notice by a German chemist, whose method consists in making magnesia into a carbonate by exposing it to carbonic acid as produced by burning coke in close apartments. It thus forms a substance as hard as magnesia, and capable of a fine polish. Mixed with marble dust it forms an artificial dolomite, and with soluble silicates an artificial stucco.

Sleeping-Rooms.

In the most of our dwellings the important rooms, as far as the health of the inmates is concerned, are the kitchen and the sleeping-room. In these two the mistress of the house, who keeps no servant, spends the largest part of her life; but it is to just these rooms that the least sanitary attention is commonly paid.

We shall speak now only of the sleeping room. In this we all spend, or should spend, one-third of the day, the period designed by nature for repairing the wear of the physical and mental machinery. No greater mistake was ever made than to look on the time spent in sleep as wasted.

We have improved upon such sleeping-rooms as were not unusual a few generations ago; rooms forever unvisited by sunshine; rooms opening from the kitchen, so that the spoiled air of the day was breathed over again by night; rooms in low, stifling garrets, or, worse still, mere closets, wholly cut off from sunshine and from the pure outside air. But many housekeepers still need hints on the subject.

1. A sleeping-room should never be a small one, dependent for most of its air on an open window. Such a room is seldom safe, and in certain states of the weather the air is sure to be shut off.

2. Few rooms are large enough not to require continuous ventilation. The two sleepers are constantly vitiating the air. No air is pure which contains an excess of carbonic acid, and at every breath a certain amount of oxygen is converted into this poisonous gas. Think of twelve thousand such inspirations during the night!

Moreover, each breath conveys with the carbonic acid and throws into the air effete matter thrown off by the lungs, which is also poisonous.

Nor is even this all. Millions of sweat tubes are all the time pouring their poluted waste into the room. Ventilation, it is evident, is a hygienic necessity.

3. Sunshine is essential to a good sleeping-room. Sunshine is a powerful disinfectant, and every sleeping-room needs to be disinfected daily. Let the head of the family appropriate the sunniest room; the guest chamber, with its occasional occupant, is of secondary importance.

4. The sleeping-room should be in an upper story. As the night air cools, many of the disease-producing particles sink to the lower strata. It is said that one may live safely in a malarial region by avoiding the night air and sleeping above the ground floor.

5. The sleeping-room should be not only one of the most spacious, but one of the cheeriest and neatest and best-furnished rooms in the house. It should be emphatically "the chamber of peace."—*Youth's Companion.*

Fashions in Dogs.

"The fashion in dogs has changed very much during the past few years," said a canine fancier recently. "Formerly the rage among the people was for the black-and-tan, and they often brought enormous prices. Dogs of that species that would then bring $50 would not now bring one-tenth that sum. In fact, the black-and-tans are a drug on the canine market. The larger terriers have succeeded them as general favorites."—*Denver Times.*

The American Bank Note Company prints 20,000,000,000 postage stamps per year.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

They say that Astrakan is going out of favor in Paris. But it is not in New York.

Heliotrope is one of the most fashionable colors for tea gowns and evening dresses.

Nearly one-half the 487 doctors of medicine of Boston University are women.

The Figaro jacket is a thing of the past. The Celtic and the Moorish jackets have taken its place.

Queen Victoria has a number of unpublished manuscripts which may see print after her death.

For young girls evening dresses, crepes, gauzes and soft Indian silks are the materials principally used.

Silver pieces are extremely popular for holiday gifts. There are many useful and pleasing novelties shown.

Mrs. Sarah J. Hall, of *Godey's Lady's Book* fame, was the first woman to support herself by journalistic work.

Muffs are not made round as formerly, but are flatter and curved in form, something in the shape of a half-circle.

Amelia Bloomer rises to remark that she didn't invent the "Bloomer" costume, and hasn't worn it for thirty years.

Muffs, whether of fur or velvet, are much larger this season and are trimmed profusely with ribbon and passementerie.

The most perfect evening bonnet for the theatre is a toque composed of flowers and lace. Some of these are exceedingly pretty.

Miss Maud, the eldest daughter of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, is skilled in sketching and painting, and is a fine equestrienne.

The newest style in pen-wipers is a pen-brush mounted in silver. Silver court-plaster cases and fancy trays are acceptable for small gifts.

Mrs. Richard Proctor, widow of the astronomer, who was carried off by yellow fever, is gaining a livelihood by delivering her husband's lectures.

Five hundred women in Tokio and Yokohama have subscribed to a fund for the purchase of a handsome Bible, to be presented to the Empress of Japan.

The Queen of Italy is growing stout, to her great distress. She has several times tried to diet, in hope of reducing her weight, but is too fond of good living to persevere in such a course.

Minerver or fine gray squirrel fur is again worn fashionably in Paris. But the gray hairs are all slightly tipped with ruby brown which makes this old favorite of forty years ago a very becoming fur.

At a recent wedding in Philadelphia the room was festooned in red, white and blue, in honor of the patriotism of the bride, who had declined many European offers and decided to give her hand to an American.

Blackfish net makes an excellent underskirt for a black tulle gown, composed of many skirts of black tulle falling one over the other, the topmost one illuminated with silver or steel tinsel, or with gold or copper tinsel if the wearer is a dark brunette.

Two of the daughters of Sir Henry Aaron Isaacs, the Lord Mayor of London, are deaf and dumb, but they have been so admirably educated on the oral system in Holland that they can by lip-reading even understand what goes on at a theater. They have such bright, intelligent faces that no one could possibly imagine them to be deprived of two of the best senses.

Some Learned Titles.

The term professor is often used in a loose fashion to denote generally the teacher of any branch of learning without any reference to a university. From the loose way in which it is applied—to conjurors even—it has grown to be a name without dignity and without definite meaning. Originally the term was confined to an officer in a university whose duty it was to instruct students or read lectures on particular branches of learning. In the early days of universities the degrees conferred on students were licenses to act as public teachers. Now they may be divided into classes; simple certificates of attainment by competent officers or authorities, attesting either that the school granting them has ascertained the fact by examination, or that the common fame of the individual is such that the conferring body takes it for granted; licenses to teach the branch with which the holder is certified to be acquainted, and licenses to practice a certain profession of art. As an academical title Master of Arts is believed to be the oldest. By the canon of a council, held in Rome in 1126, we read of the appointment of masters and doctors. Gregory IX.—1227 to 1241—is said to have instituted the inferior rank of bachelors to denote a candidate who had undergone his first academic trials and was authorized to give lectures, but was not yet admitted to the rank of an independent master or doctor. It is now the lowest academical honor. Master of arts is the highest in the faculty of arts, but subordinate to that of bachelor of divinity. These titles to be valid must be conferred by some competent authority, some institution of learning.—*New York Telegram.*

A pocket pin-cushion free to smokers of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

Pains and Aches

in various parts of the body, more particularly in the back; shoulders and joints, are the unwelcome indications that rheumatism has gained a foothold, and you are "in for it" for a longer or shorter period. Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood, and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which neutralizes the acidity and eradicates every impurity from the blood.

"I suffered from acute rheumatism induced by a severe sprain of a once dislocated ankle joint which caused great swelling and intense pain. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla restored circulation, cleansed the blood and relieved the pain so that I am nearly well."—L. T. Hunt, Springfield, Mo.

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A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cts. at Druggists, by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, 56 Warren St., New York.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

The Grip Grips the Rich Folks.

Speaking of the grip, a railroad man says: "The men and women who take the cheaper classes of accommodation are not infected to the same degree as those who travel in the costly cars. I don't mean that the contagion makes any speedier progress in the latter, but that the suggestion that the grip is to some extent a disease monopolized by wealthy folk is borne out by my observations along the line. I came through from Pittsburg two nights ago. They were twenty-two people in the sleeper, and twenty of them were sufferers. In the morning I went forward into the cars where the passengers who could not afford to pay for berths half dozed away the night. It struck me that it would be interesting to make a comparison, and among seventy-eight travelers I could only determine that nineteen were grip victims."—*New York Tribune.*

WILLIAM LAWSON, of Cincinnati, slipped on a banana peel and fell heavily on his back. He was severely stunned, but on regaining consciousness it was found that he was not injured in any way, but that his gold watch was completely ruined. It was in his vest pocket and apparently had not come in contact with the curb-stone or pavement, but the jar had shaken the works so that they were useless.

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LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS 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., 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

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Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate *medicine*, not a beverage; carefully compounded by an experienced physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in composition and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to ferment in the stomach and derange digestion.

As an invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon; being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

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

It is the only medicine for the cure of all those peculiar weaknesses and ailments incident to females, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, of giving satisfaction in *every case* or price ($1.00) will be promptly refunded. See *guarantee* printed on bottle-wrapper and faithfully carried out for many years.

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for all domestic animals, will cure from 95 out of every 100 cases of colic, whether flatulent or spasmodic. Rarely more than 1 or 2 doses necessary. It does not constipate, rather acts as a laxative and is entirely harmless. After 21 years of trial in more than 3000 cases, our guarantee is worth something. **Colic must be treated promptly.** Expend a few cents and you have a cure on hand, **ready when needed,** and perhaps save a valuable horse. If not at your druggist's enclose 50 cents for sample bottle, sent prepaid.

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