THE FARM AND GARDEN.

DEATH TO BUTTEBFLY EGGS.

A woman gardener says she repelled the butterflies that lay eggs that hatch into green worms by dusting cabbage when wet with dew with flour, turning the crank of a common sifter just enough to let a little fall on each head, repeating the application once, later in the season. "The moths would fly around over the plants but would not alight on them." - New York Tribune.

THE DRONZE TURKEY.

The bronze turkey is the original bird from which all the known varieties have descended. It inhabits the greater part of this continent, and when well cared for and fed, it reaches a weight of from twenty-five to forty pounds at full growth. It has been much improved by careful and skilful breeding; its principal feature is its handsome plumage, which is of a dark brown color and has brilliant golden bronze reflections in the sunlight. Breeders of these birds are to be found in almost every locality if only sought for .- New York Times.

HOW TO CATCH A FOWL.

Few persons know how to secure a fowl to advantage. Never seize a fowl by the tail, if a fine bird, nor touch the back, but grasp both legs at once, with a firm, tight, quick hold, and then raise free from the ground or perch and hang the body down clear of any obstacle. This method does not ruffle the plumage or turn a feather, which in a fine bird must be avoided. When the web of the feathers is once broken it can never be united again, and where much handled this often occurs, giving to the bird a ragged appearance. It is the source of much annoyance to a nice, clean, smooth bird to have the plumage rufiled. Their bodily covering is regarded with the utmost care, and the lustre and beauty of it indicate the health and strength of the fowl .- Kansas Farmer.

KEEPING COWS INDOORS.

E. W. Stewart answers an inquiry in the Country Gentleman as to the advisability of feeding cows continuously in stable, as follows: "The dairy cow requires less exercise, perhaps, than any other farm animal. Exercise is opposed time. to the secretion of milk, and the dairy cow, if in a light, well ventilated stable, can keep healthy with only an occasional airing in the open yard. We have known herds perfectly healthy without being turned out of the stable during the winter senson. Dairy cows will do better, and give more milk on the same food, when never turned out except for an hour or so on a pleasant day. They should be watered when they stand in stable. When fed constantly in stable. great care should be taken to give food in the most digestible form, and special attention should be given to its being palatable."

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO CLOVER. The Ohio Station describes three in-

sects which do considerable damage to clover: 1. The clover root borer is a small brownish-black, minutely spotted beetle which deposits its eggs during spring in the crown of the clover plant. These hatch, and the larvæ burrow downward through the larger roots of the plants, doing serious injury. The remedy is frequent rotation of crops, thus not allowing the clover fields to stand until they become treeding places

for the insects. 2. The clover-seed midge is a small orange colored maggot that develops in the clover head at the expense of the seed. Fields infected by this insect are

such as phosphoric sold, potash and lime, are derived solely and entirely from the soil. Nitrogen, on the other hand, may be taken into the plant from th air or from the soll, and nitrogen is the most valuable constituent of manures, and by far the costliest ingredient of commercial fertilizers. It now seems certain, from experiments and analyses made both in Europe and this country, that many of the so called legumes, especially the clovers and peas, have the power of gathering a part of their nitrogen in the form of protein. The protein compounds form blood, muscle, tendon, bones and other nitro-

genous tissues. This makes plants of this class especially valuable as fodders in supplying the protein in which many of our most common fodder plants are lacking. When they are plowed under, or are fed to stock and the manure i returned to the ground, they also supply the nitrogen which other crops-such as wheat, rye, oats, grapes and root crops -are unable to acquire for themselves, except through the medium of the soil. It has thus become quite generally understood among farmers that, whether cul-tivation for the sake of their own products may be profitable or not, there are but few soils where they can be ignored in the rotation of crops without leading eventually to improvement .- New York

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The canna is a popular foliage plant. Oxalis needs little water after it has uished flowering.

Heliotropes should be kept shapely by frequent cutting back.

By supplying a good variety of food the necessity for feeding condiments is largely avoided.

Young poultry should not be allowed to go on the roosts too early; it causes deformed breasts.

Old fushia plants for next winter's blooming should be cut back and repotted in fresh soil.

Ducks are so much clumsier than chickens that it is not a good plan to keep them together in the same yard. Heps should never be fed so well that

when they are given a good range they will not forage a good portion of the One advantage with stone-drinking ves-

sels is that they will keep the water cool much longer, while they are easily kept clean.

Summer pruning of the vine, when done at all, is usually overdone, and it is but little practiced by successful grapegrowers.

If the poultry are confined now a good plan is to feed soft food in the morning, a green food at noon, and whole grain at night.

In selecting out the roosters to keep for next season's breeding, take those that are compact, of medium size and very active.

A good nest egg can be made by making a hole in the large end, letting the yolk run out and filling the shell with plaster of paris.

To hatch out late chickens, the best place to make the nests is upon the ground. A more even heat and moisture will be secured.

In nearly all cases chickens should be separated from the old hens whenever they are full-feathered. Separate them and let the hens go to laying.

One of the easiest and best ways of curing a setting hen is to put her in a box or cage with nothing to sit on or amuse herself with but boards.

Store away the sorghum seed, some millet and sunflower seed, a good bunch of clover hay, as well as corn, oats and

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Shirt-fronts are multiplying. Ruffles are again to the fore. Yellow is the sunshine color. Basket Lraid hats are popular. Photographs come on buttons. Poplin petticoats are a novelty. Dogskin gloves are having a run. Belts of perforated silver are worn.

Black tea jackets are very popular. The water-lily bonnet is the newest. The serpent ring grows in popularity. Cotton dresses are to be seen in num-Uncle Sam has seventy-five women

lawyers.

Twenty women have become members of a Chicago bicycle club. White embroidered dresses and Ro

nan sashes is a costume affected. China crepe shawls are in summer what

the fur shoulder cape is in winter. There are 270 women ordained or

icensed to preach in this country. Startling changes in fashions and yles are now promised for next winter. The only woman, with the exception of Mrs. Grimwood, who has received the

Royal Red Cross, is Florence Nightingale Miss Olive Buchanan, United States Deputy Marshal at St. Louis, is the only person of her sex now holding a position of that kind.

Miss Hattie Porter, of Hartford, baomes the richest women in Connecticut through a bequest of \$600,000 just received under the will of Solomon A. Porter.

The English Royal Princesses have set the fashion for sisters not only to dress alike when they are unmarried, but to continue to do so after having become

wives. The longest hair in the world is said to belong to a young woman in Gainesville, Texas. It trails on the ground over four feet, and is of a beautiful redgold color.

The Empress of Germany is loyal to the Fatherland to the extent of having all her dresses made in Berlin and Vienna. She buys her hats in Berlin and only her gloves comes from Paris.

The New York girl who lost her enagement ring in a wash basin only to ind it two years latter in the gutter, where it had been washed from an open sewer, had meantime been married and widowed.

Mrs. Mackay has fallen a victim to the craze for hyphenated names. She is no longer plain Mrs. Muckay, known all the world over without initials or prefix; she is now Mrs. "Hungerford-Mackay,' at which English people smile. A novel and pretty thing in silks is

the sprigged mery-a black ground which is powdered with tiny blossoms or sprigs in colors; with one covered with little sprays of pink heather a piquant little bonnet of blacklace and heather might be worn with good effect.

Mrs. Ewing, an authority on cooking, says that cooking pays women better than many other occupations they fol-low. "Half-a-dozen churches in Kansas City," she adds, "each paid one for a course a sum greater than the average school-teacher cau earn in a year.'

The ex-Empress Carlotta, of Mexico, now resides in a large country house near Lackem, the royal suburb of Brussels, where her brother visits her two or three times every week. Her chief recreations are reading and music.

There is no trace of her former insanity. When the oldest daughter of the present Czar of Russia is married

TEMPERANCE.

REAPING TIME. Be temperate, my son; don't indulge in the enp Avoid what's called, "going on toots," Or you'll find yourself trying to lift yourself

up, Some day, by the straps of your boots. —New York Press.

FRANCIS MURPHY TREATS

FRANCIS MURIPHT TREATS. A short, thick-set man, with silver streaks in his hair and bushy mustache, stood in the rotund of the Grand Pacific yosterday and talked earnestly to a group of reporters that encircled him. "Friends," he said, "it is very warm. Let us go to my room and have a long drink." This startled the young men, for the speaker had never said such sweet words before. But recovering quickly, they followed the man to his room. He rang for a bellboy, and when the messenger arrived the host said! "Rring us four nice, large sparkling glasses of ice water." Then all was quiet. You could have heard a couple of pins drop, and ench reporter had a different expression on either sole of his face. The host was Francis Murphy, the famous tem-perance lecturer.—*Chicugo Heraid*.

vet.

A QUESTION THAT WILL NOT DOWN.

A QUEBTION THAT WILL NOT DOWN. This (the drink evil) is a great public ques-tion. It appeals to every honest man's heart, and is a reproach to every honest mai's con-science. It wrings the very soul of our noble mothers, who see a hell-trap set by society on very corner for the destruction of their be-howed. Politicians may ignore it—conventions may keep silent about it; but this issue is "Trepressible." It will not down. It claims a solution, and it will have a solution in ne-cord with the dictates of humanity, Chris-tianity and civilization, before the crise of its victims cense to echo through the aching chambers of our hearts—before our con-sciences cense to crime before the shame of it. How long, O bordhers, will it by before we will begin to be honest with ourselves and with each other!—Former's Alliance, Lin-com, Neb.

GERMAN BEER MOURNERS.

It appears that recently some German students, desirous of commemorating Count Von Moltke, under the leadership of a pastor Von Molike, under the leadership of a pastor of a local church who was master of cere-monies, drank a solomn "Trauer-Salaman-der" in his memory. Any American min-ister who should lend himself to such a beer-drinking ceremony in the name of mourning, in this country, would give rise to a great scandal. It is a striking illustration of the backwardness of the temperator reform in Germany, that such a coremony could take place and be nothing thought of as peculiar or exceptional in that country. The agita-tion for total abstinence on this side of the Atlantic, though it has not prevented a still enormous consumption of intoxicants, has, especially in religious circles, deprived social drinking usages of much of their old-time respectability. Lat the agitation continue and increases - National Advances

INTEMPERANCE AND CRIME.

The solcon brings dire dieaster to the whole social fabric. It loads down our crim-inal calendar. We are living in a fortunate whole social fabric. It loads down our crim-inal calendar. We are living in a fortunate period of time; the country is at peace with foreign nations; there is no civil strife within its borders; no agrarian war; no con-flict of classes has occurred. Yet our jalls and work-houses are crowded, our criminal courts are never void of culprits; our police forces, though large, are too small for the work allotted to them. What is the cause? I answer: Alcohol. Intemperance is not the sole crime of the day, nor is it the sole cause of other crimes which men commit. Butas Chief Justics Noah Chane, of New York, says: "Among all the causes of crime in-Chief Justice Noah Chase, of New York, says: "Among all the causes of crime in-temperance stands, out the unapproachable chief." In addition to specific rum crimes, alcohol begets numberless others, inasmuch as it awakens the lower appetites, and breaks down all moral barriers. It is the fruitful feeder of immorality, theft, rapine, mur.ler. It suggests to the mind the thought of crime; it gives the animal excitement needed for deeds of violence, it shences consciences when the deed has been done. How often after horrid crimes, which affright in his sober moments the wrong-doer himself, we hear from him the excuse—Whisky did it!-Archbishop Ireland.

A FORM OF ROBBERY.

The follow Blade, referring to the soloon, says: "It is clear that the soloon is a form of robbery. It robs the family of its victims of the necessaries and comforts the money wasted in rum would lay, and it robs every lagitimate business in the city of the money that would be pail for them. The soloon is the worst enemy of the business of any gity. Condor how much money a soloon most

Mystery of a Wreck.

The old wreck recently discovered by the diving class of the torpedo station at Newport, R. L. promises to become an especial object of interest. It lies com-pletely buried in mud and stone on the west side of the torpedo station, within a couple of hundred feet of the island. Diver Felies has done some excellent work already in sending up two ancient carronades completely carbonized. With careful handling, Tuesday, the first way tound stamped with a cross above the letter "A," and under the letter the figures 2, 23. 'The second cannon showed the letter "P" above the number 21, 26. The bell of the vessel was dis covered, and while still under water ascending to the surface was observed to quite bright. But the instant it struck the air it turned quite black. The piece containing the name is missing The diver says the stern is very high, and she is in a galleon. Some o her stern timbers were brought up and landed. The timbers were nearly two feet thick. Three solid two-inch cannon balls have been dug out of her starboard timbers. Not a sign of iron or nails is to be found, though there are the holes where they have been. The diver describes her as looking just like a house after it had fallen down. He has worked his way into the magazine, which is sheathed with lead. Some of this lead

bas been hauled up, and is in perfect condition in every way. He has also come across a number of barrels, the upper half of which is completely eaten away, but the remainder seems to be solid, whatever is in them. When the mud in and around the old wreck is blown away, interesting information is looked for by the officers and men who work. are working like beavers to unravel the nystery. Careful study estimates that

the big wreck must have lain there at east 175 years .- Boston Transcript.

Lightning Extinguishes Its Fire.

One of the queerest in cidents of the cent electrical storm is reported from South Windham, where lightning struck the barn of Louis J. Brackett, knocking out one end and setting it on fire. In stead of going to earth the fluid followed the service pipe supplying the building with water and entered the main pipe running to Portland, making a large hole in it. The heavy pressure sent the water over the ridge pole of the building, extinguished the fire, and then plowed up the field and began to undermine the building. Luckily the second main pipe alongside the one injured was not damaged, and by manipulating a few gates it was changed over to fill the high service, and few Portland water takers knew that their supply had been in danger .- Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The "Man-Eater of the Gulf."

The region in the vicinity of the north ern extremity of the Gulf of California is inhabited by a rare and terrible crea-ture-a member of the lizard tribe-called the "Man-cater of the Gulf." is hardly large enough to warrant his awe inspiring name, being only about fifteen inches long, but is one of the most poisonous creatures known to naturalists. As mentioned above he is a member of the lizard family, some akin to the fained Gila Monster, and his body is almost as brittle as glass .- St. Louie Republic.

George C. Curry has arrived at Van couver, British Columbia, from Alaska in a dugout canoe. It is said that he is the only white man who ever made that journey in such a craft.

A Big Miatake.

A Unique Clock. One of the attractions of the beautiful Monte Pincio gardens, at Rome, is a really unique clock, which is usually an object of interest to groups of passersby, who stop to minutely inspect it. A gen eral view and description of this curious and artistic piece of mechanism is given as follows by the Horological Review: The very charming case is composed of three branches in rustic work. It stands upon a square stone block, sur-rounded on its four sides by beautiful leaf plants, ivy and grasses. The stone foot stands within a water basin. The uppe

part of the case contains a dial covere with glass on each of its four sides. Upor the cupola stands a staff which carries the two bells for the full hour and quarters. At its upper end is a small vane in the shape of a battle ax.

The frame for the wheel and levers of the striking work, in which a small centrifugal pendulum takes the place of the fly, is close underneath the dial. At the back of the clock frame oscilates the second pendulum, and before this is located a mass of rustic work, similar to a large coral growth, from which issue small jets of water at regular intervals. Two of the uppermost coral branches are water conduit pipes, from which empties alternately, at each swing of the pendulum, a small quantity of water into two leaflike spoons underneath, imparting to them an up and down motion, The pe culiar motive power furnished by the water keeps the clock in motion, by a very remarkable escapement, so that it never requires winding. The construction of the clock is due to a monk, as is the case with so many old pieces of art

M. L. Thompson & Co., Druggists, Conders-port Pa., say Itali's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

SAN XAVIER, Arizona, has a thirteen-year-old boy who weighs 353 pounds.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORES. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous curos. Treaties and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, sill Aron St., Phila, Pa. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr.Isaac Thomp-ton's Eye-water.Druggists sell at 25c.per bottle

SYRUP FIGS ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneya Liver and Bowels, cleanses the sys tem effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constitution. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever pro-duced, pleasing to the taste and ac-ceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50s

and \$1 bottles by all leading drug-gists. Any reliable druggist who

may not have it on hand will pro-

cure it promptly for any one who

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The end

of woman's peculiar troubles and ailments comes with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cures them. For all the functional derangements, painful disorders, and

chronic weaknesses that afflict womankind, it's a certain remedy. It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, soothing cordial and bracing nervine-purely vegetable, non-alcoholic, and perfectly harmless.

In the cure of periodical pains, prolapsus and other displacements, bearing - down sensations, and all "female complaints" and irregu-larities, "Favorite Proscription" is the only medicine that's guaranteed. If it doesn't give satisfaction in every case, you have your money back. You pay only for the good you get. Can you ask more?

The easiest way is the best. Regulate the liver, stomach, and bowels with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They cleanse and renovate the system - thoroughly and naturally. Sick Headache, Constipation, Indi-

gestion, and Bilious Attacks, are prevented, relieved, and cured.



For Dyspepsia.

A. Bellanger, Propr., Stove Foundry, Montagny, Quebec, writes: "I have used August Flower for Dyspepsia. It gave me great relief. I recommend it to all Dyspeptics as a very good remedy."

Ed. Bergeron, General Dealer, Lauzon, Levis, Quebec, writes: "1 have used August Fower with the best possible results for Dyspepsia."

C. A. Barrington, Ingineer and General Smith, Syckay, Australia, writes: "August Flowe mas effected . It acta complete cure in my of ed like a miracle."

writes: Geo. Gates, Corinth, Ma "I consider your August wer the best remedy in the world or Dysbest remedy in the works of repepties. I was almost that disease, but used sever of August Flower, and are sider myself a well man. I start recommend this medicine remaining humanity the world or with ottles con rely "er-Ø

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufac. Se 1. Woodbury, New Jersey, U



an still

The Toledo Blade, referring to the saloon,

at once distinguished by the unnatural condition of the heads at the time of The best preventive is winter. blossoming. mowing the field as soon as the presence of the insect is observed and before the seed has reached maturity.

3. Clover hay that has been standing in the mow or stack for some time is Hable to become infested by small brown worms which web the dried stems and leaves together and feed upon them. This fer that which is short. They will pick is most likely to occur when old hay is left over from season to season for them fields that are but scantily covered, and left over from season to season for them to breed in, consequently the mows should in wheat stubble they will eat down all be thoroughly cleaned out each summer and new stacks should not be put on old foundations until all the leavings of the previous season are removed. Hay which is infested with the worms should

be burned.

CURING HAY.

Clover not thoroughly dried may be safely put in barns with tight siding, so that air cannot come in at the sides. But if very green it must be entirely free from water, either of dows or rain, which giving an hour's liberty just at night, carries bacteria to the hay, and creates more violent fermentation than is possible with the juices of the clover alone. The heat of fermentation dries up these in one hour in the morning is surprising, juices so that they make a sweet, gummy but at night this may be avoided. substance that is really preservative. If no air can get in, then such hay would said to be to sow down in August, addkeep, as preserves are kept in closed jars. ing about two pounds of turnip seed to But the mixture of old hay or straw with the acre. The gradual growth of the a little of it, and he purchased grain and fed straw with it instead. Next from early frosts. Their gradual decay haying time he made a stack of new hay, and removal are effected before the of grass, until the stack was completed. The mixture made excellent hay. The old and the new were eaten with equal greediness. He believed that the same result would have followed alternating green hay with straw, excepting that the straw has a lower nutritive value. Part, however, of the defective nutrition of straw is due to its lack of attractive seded by a simple conduit bolted to the flavor. In so far as it can be given the centre of the track. Some such inven-aroma of new clover hay, its digestibility tion is greatly needed. The overhead is increased. Whatever is eaten with a maze of wire is a constant source of derelish does more good than when forced | lay and danger. The place for all elecdown. Straw can thus be improved as tric wires, whether for railways, telefeed, besides helping to secure hay in graphs or telephones, is underground, or, better condition than would otherwise be possible. This plan is best suited to out-door stacks. Few farmers have enough The main difficulty to be apprehendharn room to stack much straw .- Boston ed with the new invention is with snow Oultivator.

PLANTS THAT GATHER NITROGEN.

Certain plants of the loguminous family-such as the clovers, peas and many others belonging to that class-are not only valuable for their own products, but also for the effects following their cultivation upon crops of other varieties that succesd them. This was know to farmers in their practical experience in the rotation of crops, before scientists had discovered the source from which the most important constituent of the legumas is largely derived.

wheat, to feed the poultry during the

If the poultry are to be fed economically during the winter care must be taken during the summer to secure and store away a sufficient amount of food

for them. young weeds as fast as they appear. Sheep are excellent scavengers.

Dairymen should remember that lessening the cost in producing milk is quite as short a cut to the profits, and equally as certain, as an advance in price per gallon. Improvement in the cow, the feed and the management will insure the first condition, and will most likely be followed by the second.

Those who are obliged to keep their coultry confined all the time may, by provide a daily grass ration and quite a supply of animal food without expense. The amount of scratching a hen can do

A successful plan in making lawns is new prevents all danger of loss. A farmer remarked that some years ago he had a stack of hay so poor that cattle ate only the young grass plants. The large leaves drawing clover almost as soon as cut, and grasses are so far advanced as to be hurt putting on first a layer of old hay, then by continuous shade, and a thick sward is secured before winter.

To Obviate Trolley Poles.

If the invention of Dr. Bates, of this city, stands the test of experiment, the

and ice in winter. The slot which admits the trolley arm from the car into the conduit is protected from rain and dust by a steel strip which acts with a spring. If this strip and spring can protect the slot alike from rain and dust in summer, and from snow and ice in winter, the invention may prove to be one of the most important in years. President deems the invention to possess Lowry considerable merit, and will undoubtedly give it a thorough trial .- Minne apolis (Minn.) Tribune.

The French watch product for 1 890

The minoral constituents of plants, amounted to 404, 436 watches.

receive as a wedding present the superb set of opals which the Czarina of the late Emperor Alexander II. always wore, she asserted, to prove the maccuracy of the old superstition that opals were unlucky.

Mme. Leon Bertaux, the French sculptress, is one of the most ardent champions of her race in Frauce. All of her leisure is given up to the wel-fare of the female art world in Paris. The "Union of Women Painter and Sculptors," in Paris owes its existence and prosperity to her efforts.

Mrs. Mary White Martinot, mother of the actress, Sadie Martinot, has patented in seven countries a steam washing machine, a gas stove, a foot bath, an ice cream freezer and clothes dryer, and she makes her models with her own hands. She has taken a dozen first prizes and her inventions altogether have proved a great success.

Long, wide sashes of China silk, of satin and of sursh fall to the foot of the gown skirts in summer costumes. They are fringed out at the ends, or heavy fringe is sewed on or ruffles of lace. Roman sashes and scarls are worn. Broad lace scarfs are used in mantilla style for head and shoulders or draped around the waist to knot and fall as sashes.

New dresses of white English serge for the country, for mountains and seashore alike, are very simply made, and are kept white throughout. Their trim-ming is white silk braid a third of an inch wide, tubular or basket woven, put on in frogs, in disks or bombes, as the French say, or else wider white Hercules braid is used in parallel rows of graduated widths.

One plan of the woman managers of the World's Fair is to form clubs in the large dry goods stores in the cities. The girls in these clubs are to take up the study of American history, and also each week give a small for toward a fund for membership to visit the fair. Another idea is to prepare a body of guides to be on duty at the Exposition. These are to be educated young women, and as fat as possible conversant with French and German. They will be sent to Chicago in time to learn the city before the opening of the fair.

A Dranken Cow.

Some days ago one of our countrymen. who lives at Pasadena, was astonished to see one of his best cows lying apparently dying in front of the bara. The animal lay there inert, with open eyes, oblivious of everything. The man called a veterinary surgeon, who could not diagnose the case, and a butcher was sent for to bleed the animal. He was some time in coming, and when he did come the cow was found eating at a haystack, but with legs a little uncertain. An investiga-tion followed, and it was found that the cow had eaten copiously of the refuse at a neighboring winery. This stuff, composed of grape skins and stems, had for-

mented and induced a state of intoxica-tion.-Los Angeles Progress.

Consider how much money a saloon must take in daily, and multiply it by the number of saloons in the city, unlithly to y the number of saloons in the city, unlithly this in turn by the 265 days in the year, and you will have before you the sum wasted in your own towa or city through run traffe. And it is to be remembered that the saloons prevent the saloons prevent to be remembered that the saloons prevent the earning of nearly as much money by de-stroying the capacity for work. The drunk-ard cannot do as good a day's work as a so-ber man, and he loses the time spent in his debauches, and in the inevitable "sobering" process. As he grees on, and becomes more and more the slave of rum, he becomes more and more incapable of steady labor, until he will not work at all except when he can in no other way obtain the rum to satisfy his cravings.

THE PROBLEM OF INTEMPERANCE.

Intemperance is a vice of human nature While the liquor traffic encourages and in-creases the vicious tendency of men and women, the vice is back of and more firmity rooted and difficult of destruction than the

To be human side of the question that the people because it must be tailing us of the true temperance reformer is to lift men to a higher manhood, to a self controling spirit. The resources to effect this end are various and ample. The order and method of their application requires the highest wisdom that cometh down from above.
For these reasons we have no specific to offer. The solution of the problem of intemperance must be by the act of God, who has solved other problems of humanity, and who will solve this. He will do it through the people because it must be done in the people. The unanner and time of His leading us out of Egypt do not yet applied. The question the people does the unan side of the question the people in the public, and discussed in the periodical and on the platform and in the public. But more light must be prayed for. A universal concordant walting upon for about the providence will point out the patient. His more light must be prayed for. A universal concordant walting upon for about the providence will point out the providence on more and measures, let us come back to God.—American Temperance Review.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

This temperance movement is the very bud and blossom of the Christianity of the nineteenth contary. China now has a National W. C. T. U.

with the necessary equipment of general officers-fifteen Vice-Presidents and nine Saperintendents of Departments. The Rev. John McNeil, of London, assured

an andience lately that he owed his success in life to having become a member of the Good Templar Lodge at Inverkip in his fif teenth year.

"A Presbyterian church," says Dr. Theo-dore Cuyler, "is not properly mauned until there stands in its pulpit an uncompromis-ing testotalor. If you put a bottle on the pulpit it will trickle into every pow of the

The annual report of the British Woman's Tanportances Association, recently insued, states that the past year has been the most progressive one in its history. There are in all 425 societies, extending throughout twenty counties, the fale of Man and the Isle of Jersey.

The Rev. Mr. Reidenger, of Findlay, Ohio, in harmony with his conviction of duty preached against the saloons, and the as-ioonists, availing themselves of the best arguments at their command, bombarded his house with stones and brickbats the other augid. other might.

The society for the abolition of strong drink in Holand cortifies that in a popula-tion of 3.500 000 there are 35,000 licenses for the sale of liquor annually granted. Com-puting two-thirds of the total population to be women and children, there is a saloon to every thirty-three ment; a woulful condition.

A Big Mistake. The moulting process is one that debili-tates and prevents hens from laying. Many farmers and poultry-raisers at this season kill off their old hens, because they think they have stopped laying and are fat. This is a great mistake; the proper material should be furnished them with their food to supply the increased domand for nitrogen and phosphates. Mr. John R. Jones, of Suf-field, Com., says: "I am a breeder of Mottled Javas. I have been using Sheridant's Cou-dition Powder for years. I find it very valu-able for poulity in the moulting season; it helps the growth of feathers. I use it also for show hirds." I.S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., will send further particulars to any-Mass., will send further particulars to any-

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ADVICE TO THE ACED.



