

Pigs are found among the mummies of Egypt and in prehistoric caves.

An Important Difference. To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a restorative condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Fig. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

CARE OF YOUNG ORCHARDS. The best treatment for a young orchard is to keep the surface of the ground mellow and clean. If while the orchard is starting the owner feels that he must use the lead for some productive crop it should be some hoed crop that requires clean cultivation. Corn answers well for this purpose, the partial shade which it affords the young trees during the hot months being of some advantage. Pear trees should have no mounding, as they will not stand forcing, blight setting in when they grow too rapidly.—Chicago Times.

HEAVY FEEDING. Heavy feeding is profitable feeding. Experiments carried on at dairy centers favor it. Cows making the highest yield are those that are most generously fed. Where the average yearly yield of butter was 130 pounds it was increased to 250 pounds by means of heavy feeding from the same animals. Of course there were other causes involved in the increase, such as careful handling, improved processes, combined with better attention to the herd, but the more generous feeding was the main factor. A recommendation to try it should be unnecessary to every dairymen whose returns are unsatisfactory.—American Dairyman.

There are a large number of hygienic physicians who claim that disease is always the result of a transgression of Nature's laws. The proprietors of Garfield Tea are both physicians and have devoted years to teaching the people how to avoid sickness by following Nature's laws. They give away with every package of Garfield Tea a little book which they claim will enable all to avoid sickness of all kinds and to have no need for Garfield Tea or any other medicine.

Wanted.—500 Pale People to buy for. Bottles of Forrester's Blood Bitters of all dealers for \$1.00. Gives you Strength and Vigor with the Freshness of Youth. A. D. JOE.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are "wonderfully effective."—Christian World, London, Eng.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25¢ per bottle.



Mr. Harvey Reed, Laceyville, O. Catarrh, Heart Failure, Paralysis of the Throat

"I Thank God and Hood's Sarsaparilla for Perfect Health."

"Gentlemen: For the benefit of suffering humanity I wish to state a few facts. For several years I have suffered from catarrh and heart failure, getting so bad I could not work and I could not walk. My throat seemed closed and I could not swallow. The doctors said it was caused by heart failure, and gave medicine, which I took according to directions, but it did not seem to do me any good. My wife urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I followed the advice of Mr. Joseph C. Smith, who had been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking with Mr. Smith, I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken two bottles I felt very much better. I have continued taking it, and am now feeling excellent. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I have ever used, and I wish to recommend it to all who are afflicted with catarrh, heart failure, or any other ailment." HARVEY REED, LACEYVILLE, O.

Hood's Pills do not cure, pain or grip, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 10 cents.

Valued Indorsement of Scott's Emulsion is contained in letters from the medical profession speaking of its gratifying results in their practice.

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites can be administered when plain oil is out of the question. It is almost as palatable as milk—easier to digest than milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

The following tribute to DANAS power over OLD CHRONIC COMPLAINTS, was sent us by "Mrs. W. C. M. of the well-known 'GLOBE' PUBLICATION, 120 Congress St., Troy, N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN—I have been afflicted with LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA for a long time. I employed the best Doctors in the city; they told me Old Chronic Complaints were hard to cure. My medicine did me no good. I stopped taking it and bought a bottle of DANAS'S Sarsaparilla. Before I had taken half of it I felt better. I have taken three bottles of DANAS'S Sarsaparilla, and I feel as if I had done wonders for me. I can eat anything I want and it does not distress me in the least.

Yours truly, MRS. W. C. M. OF TROY, N. Y.

Old Chronic Complaints were hard to cure. My medicine did me no good. I stopped taking it and bought a bottle of DANAS'S Sarsaparilla. Before I had taken half of it I felt better. I have taken three bottles of DANAS'S Sarsaparilla, and I feel as if I had done wonders for me. I can eat anything I want and it does not distress me in the least.

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA. It has done wonders for me. I can eat anything I want and it does not distress me in the least. Yours truly, MRS. W. C. M. OF TROY, N. Y. DANAS SARSAPARILLA CO., BELFAST, ME.



TEMPERANCE.

A STUPENDOUS SUM FOR DRINK. Archbishop Ireland states the figures best, when he says "that an average of \$15 per day is by no means an unreasonable estimate of the cost of the liquor habit in the country for drink." Multiply this by 35,000, the number of saloons, and we have the grand total of \$8,750,000 per day, or for 365 days (Sunday excepted) the stupendous sum of \$1,898,750,000 in one year.

TRADING ON THEIR WEAKNESS. Something should be done to punish the men who trade on the weakness for strong drink of the Mojave Indians. All along the coast are white men who are suspected of selling liquor to the Indians. It is the duty of the authorities to see to it that this vice traffic is ended. The Indian agents are generally at fault, but under the present system of appointment it is difficult to get any efficient work done by these officials, who usually obtain positions for the chance of making money and not for the sake of helping the Indians. San Francisco Chronicle.

THE HOOP'S PROTEST. I feel indignant, sir, because I am made an object of comparison with sundry dogs, and I have not the least objection to the hired man carry home from town one day so drunk he could scarcely move. When he attempted to feed me he tumbled into my arms, and I had to pick him up and carry him to get my corn. Now, I never in my life acted in any such disgraceful way; so what on earth did my master mean when he told the temperance man that he acted like a hog? Why, I was so mad at the insult to my kind that I granted as hard and vehemently as I could. Of course, being only a hog, I did not know the difference between a dog and the idea of a hired man did, when he tumbled into my pen and his bottle of whisky fell out of his pocket and broke. Do you suppose I would touch the nasty stuff? Not much, I prefer good, wholesome swill.—Farmer's Review.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONGRESS. The "Herald" makes a periodical not specially inclined to temperance, says "The custom of taking wine, or spirits or beer from meals on an empty stomach—in one word, the pernicious habit of drinking on an empty stomach—is a great evil. It is the breakfast and the midday meal, which is frequently taken by domestic servants, nurses, and the like, and it is a habit which the taker less fit for his daily work than he would otherwise be, and is often the first fatal step toward drink and the shameless and ruinous habit of drinking, of which we are hearing so much at the present time. The flushing of the face, caused by the dilatation of the small blood-vessels near the surface of the skin, is a symptom of the mucus membrane is so paralyzed and destroyed, and alcoholic dyspepsia is established."

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONGRESS. J. N. STEARNS, of New York, Secretary of the National Temperance Society, has been in Chicago making final arrangements for the World's Temperance Congress to convene in that city during the week commencing June 5, under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary. In submitting his report Mr. Stearns gives assurance that the congress will be the largest of the kind ever convened. He says that papers have been written from some of the most eminent writers of the world. These papers embrace the scientific, religious, political, medical, legislative and economic aspects of the temperance question, together with hours of work, coffee-houses, the alliance, total abstinence and other phases of the question. Writers have been invited from every great temperance organization on the globe, and from every country a sketch of the temperance movement within its borders. The Department of State was asked to send out a series of questions relating to temperance, and to appoint a special commissioner to receive in Chicago, June 1, and are booked to stop at the Moody Institute. The National Temperance Society has asked every church in Chicago to set apart Sunday, June 11, to be known as Temperance Sunday, when a large number of the leading advocates of the cause will be in the city.

AN ENGLISH TEMPERANCE REFORMER'S PLAN. The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes recently held the first of a series of Sun day afternoon conferences in London, England, in St. James' Hall, London. He said the liquor traffic was a very strong power, and it would naturally in the coming conflict have the support of every better man, every sound and every criminal. On the other hand, the cause of temperance would secure the support of the churches, which were the pillars of the nation, and the great mass of the people who were not yet converted. He believed they were going to see a great insurrection of women against the liquor monster. Then they had a third method: they could pray. That was their weapon. He did not suppose the most vivid imagination could picture a man praying for the success of the drink traffic. He thought that before they were twelve months older they would give the liquor traffic such a blow as it has never had before, a blow from which it would never recover. Dealing with some proposed remedies, Mr. Hughes advocated as a beginning the limitation of our public houses to every 1000 persons. This would close 50,000 out of the 150,000 at present in existence. If the Government simply limited the number of public houses, liquor would kick them out of office for they (the temperance people) would not be there to help them. After dealing with various means for the limitation of the liquor traffic, Mr. Hughes said they would discover, after trying all sorts of methods, that the only way to improve it was to improve it off the face of the earth altogether.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. When whisky was invented the devil began to hope. Whisky and illness are two of the main pillars upon which the throne of the devil rests. It is a wrong impression a man gets when he thinks he can pull himself out of trouble with a corker. Women are employed at railway switches and crossings in four because they do not get intoxicated or offend.

One million two hundred thousand members of the Salvation Army have declared that they will neither taste, touch nor handle intoxicating beverages. "Many things go down red lanes" is the old proverb, meaning that we swallow many things that steal our comfort and happiness. Red lanes is a good name for the throat. A hired man who drank will no longer be employed by a temperance employer. Men already employed who are found drinking in business hours will be discharged. That action will be one of the most powerful temperance lessons ever delivered.

There are said to be three countries in Africa in which the liquor traffic has been practically annihilated. These are the Orange Free State, under the government of Sir Marshall Clarke, and the Native Boshuanaland, under Khama, the native Christian king. An interesting observation is mentioned by a French medical journal. In the parish of Fambour, Prussia, are several distilleries of alcohol, and the inhabitants of the place are very largely intemperate. A sort of intemperance, which is in striking contrast to the healthfulness of the population in neighboring villages, was made no longer a disease. Last year a saloon keeper made the attempt to import bar maida from London. Twenty-four hours after his announcement was made, telegrams and letters had gone to the white Starbuck's urging them to concentrate against this new outrage upon woman. Their petitions were immediately drawn up and issued by Mrs. Mary T. Burr, President of the Temperance Society of the U. S., and for twenty-four women of the Empire State—concentrated their efforts upon Albany and it is the assured prediction the intemperate in the surroundings of that commonwealth.

There is an increasing tendency among farmers to do all that is possible in winter to save some in spring and summer, and it is a hopeful sign of the times. The old maxim—"Look after the small things, and the larger ones will take care of themselves," is as true in poultry keeping as with any other pursuit. Cabbage plants, when required in large numbers, can be grown cheaper than they can be purchased at twenty-five cents per 100. Enough seed can be bought for five cents to produce 1000 plants, and there is always plenty of time to grow them before setting them out in June or July for winter use. Farmers do not want the kind of cattle that will barely exist or live on the least amount of poor feed or poorer care, or rather no care at all, or as some say on hazel brush and pennyroyal; but the animal is wanted that will convert the greatest amount of the farm products into cash, and at the same time do so with a profit. If the orchardist will annually feed his trees properly and generously; will prevent other growth from undue interference; will make the best use of arsenical spraying; will thin his fruits faithfully at the right time and handle the product with care, he will be likely to be well recompensed for his trouble as the business is susceptible of.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Hens in confinement require green food. Dampness in the poultry yard is the great assistant of roup. If the purpose is to obtain eggs, it is generally better to use pure breeds. Grass should be thrown to the hen in a condition so that they can pull it. A sitting and a non-sitting breed produce a cross that sits in almost every case. It is highly important that strawberry runners should be cut before the fruit is made. In nearly all cases it is best to be ready to set the hens whenever they show an inclination. If you have no reading circle in your neighborhood, now is a good time to organize one. A fodder cutter will cut the clover fine, when the hens will pick it up without difficulty. The principal reason why cooked food fattens poultry more rapidly is that it is more readily digested. A neglect to clean out the houses, remove the surplus food, etc., may be very important factors in inviting lice. Pullets that are hatched in February will usually begin laying in September, in time to take the place of the moulting hens. A safe rule is to keep a good hen that has proved herself, unless you are certain you have a better one to take her place. A neglect to supply water for a day, or the omission of a meal, will sometimes cause a falling off in the number of eggs. The California Fruit Grower advises that "peach yellows be regarded among peach growers as cholera, and treated accordingly." All hardy bulbs may be planted out doors as long as the ground is not frozen. Bulbs may now be started in pots for house culture. It is a good time to make those light bushel boxes that crate up one above another and are so handy in field and cellar at root harvest. The man who has no time to clean his boots before entering the house generally finds time to find fault with his wife because she is not good-natured. There is an increasing tendency among farmers to do all that is possible in winter to save some in spring and summer, and it is a hopeful sign of the times. The old maxim—"Look after the small things, and the larger ones will take care of themselves," is as true in poultry keeping as with any other pursuit. Cabbage plants, when required in large numbers, can be grown cheaper than they can be purchased at twenty-five cents per 100. Enough seed can be bought for five cents to produce 1000 plants, and there is always plenty of time to grow them before setting them out in June or July for winter use. Farmers do not want the kind of cattle that will barely exist or live on the least amount of poor feed or poorer care, or rather no care at all, or as some say on hazel brush and pennyroyal; but the animal is wanted that will convert the greatest amount of the farm products into cash, and at the same time do so with a profit. If the orchardist will annually feed his trees properly and generously; will prevent other growth from undue interference; will make the best use of arsenical spraying; will thin his fruits faithfully at the right time and handle the product with care, he will be likely to be well recompensed for his trouble as the business is susceptible of.

POINTS IN BUTTER-MAKING. During the hot weather butter-makers are greatly troubled with soft butter. This is largely due in most cases to improper handling of the milk, cream and butter. Where persons have spring houses or refrigerators butter that is soft when churned can soon be brought into a firm, presentable appearance, but it is far better that it should come from the churn in the right condition. Grass-butter, made from rich, old pastures, free from weeds, and from such varieties as June or Kentucky blue grass, orchard grass, red top, wire grass and white clover, or from mixtures of some of these sorts, if churned at a little below sixty degrees and properly handled, should be of a texture that will give little or no cause for complaint. During the hot spells, however, there is a tendency for the butter to be soft, notwithstanding any care which may be taken of it. As the result of experiments made at the Ontario (Canadian) experiment station, to test the effect of food on milk and butter, Professor H. H. Dean reports that the addition of a small quantity of meal, especially cotton seed meal, to the food, has a tendency to make the butter firmer and raise the melting point from one to four degrees centigrade. During the last summer about one pound per day of cotton seed meal was fed to each cow at pasture, mixed with bran or some grain meal, and not a churning of

soft butter occurred during the whole season. Whether this was altogether due to the cotton seed meal, he is not prepared to say, but believes it had much to do with it.—New York World.

COBBERAL. We should certainly advise you to have your sound corn cracked on the ear, and then ground cob and all. The extra expense should not exceed the cost of shelling the corn with labor reckoned at a fair price, and we think that pound for pound the corn and cob meal, especially if the cob is small and well dried so as to grind well, is worth as much for feeding purposes as the meal from clear corn. We know that analysis does not show it, and this led some farmers to doubt the reliability of the chemists, because they were sure that they had found the same quantity of each to produce equally good results. When two facts are apparently exactly opposed to each other, there is some unknown property, or other fact, to be looked after. In this case the unknown quantity was the digestive power, and it is now well decided that the corn and cobmeal not packing so closely in the digestive organs, nor passing through them as rapidly, is more thoroughly digested than the clear cornmeal. Or that the undigested amount wasted on feeding clear meal is greater than the adulteration, if it can be so called, of the cob. And the cob has some nutritive properties, though not enough to pay for grinding and feeding it without the corn, and perhaps also it has, from its mineral elements, a power of stimulating digestion. You speak of shelling the corn yourself, so that the shelling costs you nothing, but there ought to be better and more profitable work for an able-bodied man than shelling corn, even on rainy days. Go to the barn and card and brush the cows, or to the shed and build some chicken coops for use next spring. Whitewash the henhouse or the cellar, or, if you cannot find any work that will improve the farm or buildings, sit down by the fire and improve your mind and rest your body. And we do not believe in doing unnecessary or unprofitable work just for the sake of working, unless it may be for the sake of keeping out of mischief. There is usually some profitable work to be done on every farm, and time spent in shelling corn results in a loss instead of a profit.—Boston Cultivator.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. When whisky was invented the devil began to hope. Whisky and illness are two of the main pillars upon which the throne of the devil rests. It is a wrong impression a man gets when he thinks he can pull himself out of trouble with a corker. Women are employed at railway switches and crossings in four because they do not get intoxicated or offend.

One million two hundred thousand members of the Salvation Army have declared that they will neither taste, touch nor handle intoxicating beverages. "Many things go down red lanes" is the old proverb, meaning that we swallow many things that steal our comfort and happiness. Red lanes is a good name for the throat. A hired man who drank will no longer be employed by a temperance employer. Men already employed who are found drinking in business hours will be discharged. That action will be one of the most powerful temperance lessons ever delivered.

There are said to be three countries in Africa in which the liquor traffic has been practically annihilated. These are the Orange Free State, under the government of Sir Marshall Clarke, and the Native Boshuanaland, under Khama, the native Christian king. An interesting observation is mentioned by a French medical journal. In the parish of Fambour, Prussia, are several distilleries of alcohol, and the inhabitants of the place are very largely intemperate. A sort of intemperance, which is in striking contrast to the healthfulness of the population in neighboring villages, was made no longer a disease. Last year a saloon keeper made the attempt to import bar maida from London. Twenty-four hours after his announcement was made, telegrams and letters had gone to the white Starbuck's urging them to concentrate against this new outrage upon woman. Their petitions were immediately drawn up and issued by Mrs. Mary T. Burr, President of the Temperance Society of the U. S., and for twenty-four women of the Empire State—concentrated their efforts upon Albany and it is the assured prediction the intemperate in the surroundings of that commonwealth.

There is an increasing tendency among farmers to do all that is possible in winter to save some in spring and summer, and it is a hopeful sign of the times. The old maxim—"Look after the small things, and the larger ones will take care of themselves," is as true in poultry keeping as with any other pursuit. Cabbage plants, when required in large numbers, can be grown cheaper than they can be purchased at twenty-five cents per 100. Enough seed can be bought for five cents to produce 1000 plants, and there is always plenty of time to grow them before setting them out in June or July for winter use. Farmers do not want the kind of cattle that will barely exist or live on the least amount of poor feed or poorer care, or rather no care at all, or as some say on hazel brush and pennyroyal; but the animal is wanted that will convert the greatest amount of the farm products into cash, and at the same time do so with a profit. If the orchardist will annually feed his trees properly and generously; will prevent other growth from undue interference; will make the best use of arsenical spraying; will thin his fruits faithfully at the right time and handle the product with care, he will be likely to be well recompensed for his trouble as the business is susceptible of.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. When whisky was invented the devil began to hope. Whisky and illness are two of the main pillars upon which the throne of the devil rests. It is a wrong impression a man gets when he thinks he can pull himself out of trouble with a corker. Women are employed at railway switches and crossings in four because they do not get intoxicated or offend.

TEMPERANCE.

A STUPENDOUS SUM FOR DRINK. Archbishop Ireland states the figures best, when he says "that an average of \$15 per day is by no means an unreasonable estimate of the cost of the liquor habit in the country for drink." Multiply this by 35,000, the number of saloons, and we have the grand total of \$8,750,000 per day, or for 365 days (Sunday excepted) the stupendous sum of \$1,898,750,000 in one year.

TRADING ON THEIR WEAKNESS. Something should be done to punish the men who trade on the weakness for strong drink of the Mojave Indians. All along the coast are white men who are suspected of selling liquor to the Indians. It is the duty of the authorities to see to it that this vice traffic is ended. The Indian agents are generally at fault, but under the present system of appointment it is difficult to get any efficient work done by these officials, who usually obtain positions for the chance of making money and not for the sake of helping the Indians. San Francisco Chronicle.

THE HOOP'S PROTEST. I feel indignant, sir, because I am made an object of comparison with sundry dogs, and I have not the least objection to the hired man carry home from town one day so drunk he could scarcely move. When he attempted to feed me he tumbled into my arms, and I had to pick him up and carry him to get my corn. Now, I never in my life acted in any such disgraceful way; so what on earth did my master mean when he told the temperance man that he acted like a hog? Why, I was so mad at the insult to my kind that I granted as hard and vehemently as I could. Of course, being only a hog, I did not know the difference between a dog and the idea of a hired man did, when he tumbled into my pen and his bottle of whisky fell out of his pocket and broke. Do you suppose I would touch the nasty stuff? Not much, I prefer good, wholesome swill.—Farmer's Review.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONGRESS. The "Herald" makes a periodical not specially inclined to temperance, says "The custom of taking wine, or spirits or beer from meals on an empty stomach—in one word, the pernicious habit of drinking on an empty stomach—is a great evil. It is the breakfast and the midday meal, which is frequently taken by domestic servants, nurses, and the like, and it is a habit which the taker less fit for his daily work than he would otherwise be, and is often the first fatal step toward drink and the shameless and ruinous habit of drinking, of which we are hearing so much at the present time. The flushing of the face, caused by the dilatation of the small blood-vessels near the surface of the skin, is a symptom of the mucus membrane is so paralyzed and destroyed, and alcoholic dyspepsia is established."

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONGRESS. J. N. STEARNS, of New York, Secretary of the National Temperance Society, has been in Chicago making final arrangements for the World's Temperance Congress to convene in that city during the week commencing June 5, under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary. In submitting his report Mr. Stearns gives assurance that the congress will be the largest of the kind ever convened. He says that papers have been written from some of the most eminent writers of the world. These papers embrace the scientific, religious, political, medical, legislative and economic aspects of the temperance question, together with hours of work, coffee-houses, the alliance, total abstinence and other phases of the question. Writers have been invited from every great temperance organization on the globe, and from every country a sketch of the temperance movement within its borders. The Department of State was asked to send out a series of questions relating to temperance, and to appoint a special commissioner to receive in Chicago, June 1, and are booked to stop at the Moody Institute. The National Temperance Society has asked every church in Chicago to set apart Sunday, June 11, to be known as Temperance Sunday, when a large number of the leading advocates of the cause will be in the city.

AN ENGLISH TEMPERANCE REFORMER'S PLAN. The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes recently held the first of a series of Sun day afternoon conferences in London, England, in St. James' Hall, London. He said the liquor traffic was a very strong power, and it would naturally in the coming conflict have the support of every better man, every sound and every criminal. On the other hand, the cause of temperance would secure the support of the churches, which were the pillars of the nation, and the great mass of the people who were not yet converted. He believed they were going to see a great insurrection of women against the liquor monster. Then they had a third method: they could pray. That was their weapon. He did not suppose the most vivid imagination could picture a man praying for the success of the drink traffic. He thought that before they were twelve months older they would give the liquor traffic such a blow as it has never had before, a blow from which it would never recover. Dealing with some proposed remedies, Mr. Hughes advocated as a beginning the limitation of our public houses to every 1000 persons. This would close 50,000 out of the 150,000 at present in existence. If the Government simply limited the number of public houses, liquor would kick them out of office for they (the temperance people) would not be there to help them. After dealing with various means for the limitation of the liquor traffic, Mr. Hughes said they would discover, after trying all sorts of methods, that the only way to improve it was to improve it off the face of the earth altogether.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. When whisky was invented the devil began to hope. Whisky and illness are two of the main pillars upon which the throne of the devil rests. It is a wrong impression a man gets when he thinks he can pull himself out of trouble with a corker. Women are employed at railway switches and crossings in four because they do not get intoxicated or offend.

One million two hundred thousand members of the Salvation Army have declared that they will neither taste, touch nor handle intoxicating beverages. "Many things go down red lanes" is the old proverb, meaning that we swallow many things that steal our comfort and happiness. Red lanes is a good name for the throat. A hired man who drank will no longer be employed by a temperance employer. Men already employed who are found drinking in business hours will be discharged. That action will be one of the most powerful temperance lessons ever delivered.

There are said to be three countries in Africa in which the liquor traffic has been practically annihilated. These are the Orange Free State, under the government of Sir Marshall Clarke, and the Native Boshuanaland, under Khama, the native Christian king. An interesting observation is mentioned by a French medical journal. In the parish of Fambour, Prussia, are several distilleries of alcohol, and the inhabitants of the place are very largely intemperate. A sort of intemperance, which is in striking contrast to the healthfulness of the population in neighboring villages, was made no longer a disease. Last year a saloon keeper made the attempt to import bar maida from London. Twenty-four hours after his announcement was made, telegrams and letters had gone to the white Starbuck's urging them to concentrate against this new outrage upon woman. Their petitions were immediately drawn up and issued by Mrs. Mary T. Burr, President of the Temperance Society of the U. S., and for twenty-four women of the Empire State—concentrated their efforts upon Albany and it is the assured prediction the intemperate in the surroundings of that commonwealth.

There is an increasing tendency among farmers to do all that is possible in winter to save some in spring and summer, and it is a hopeful sign of the times. The old maxim—"Look after the small things, and the larger ones will take care of themselves," is as true in poultry keeping as with any other pursuit. Cabbage plants, when required in large numbers, can be grown cheaper than they can be purchased at twenty-five cents per 100. Enough seed can be bought for five cents to produce 1000 plants, and there is always plenty of time to grow them before setting them out in June or July for winter use. Farmers do not want the kind of cattle that will barely exist or live on the least amount of poor feed or poorer care, or rather no care at all, or as some say on hazel brush and pennyroyal; but the animal is wanted that will convert the greatest amount of the farm products into cash, and at the same time do so with a profit. If the orchardist will annually feed his trees properly and generously; will prevent other growth from undue interference; will make the best use of arsenical spraying; will thin his fruits faithfully at the right time and handle the product with care, he will be likely to be well recompensed for his trouble as the business is susceptible of.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. When whisky was invented the devil began to hope. Whisky and illness are two of the main pillars upon which the throne of the devil rests. It is a wrong impression a man gets when he thinks he can pull himself out of trouble with a corker. Women are employed at railway switches and crossings in four because they do not get intoxicated or offend.

One million two hundred thousand members of the Salvation Army have declared that they will neither taste, touch nor handle intoxicating beverages. "Many things go down red lanes" is the old proverb, meaning that we swallow many things that steal our comfort and happiness. Red lanes is a good name for the throat. A hired man who drank will no longer be employed by a temperance employer. Men already employed who are found drinking in business hours will be discharged. That action will be one of the most powerful temperance lessons ever delivered.

There are said to be three countries in Africa in which the liquor traffic has been practically annihilated. These are the Orange Free State, under the government of Sir Marshall Clarke, and the Native Boshuanaland, under Khama, the native Christian king. An interesting observation is mentioned by a French medical journal. In the parish of Fambour, Prussia, are several distilleries of alcohol, and the inhabitants of the place are very largely intemperate. A sort of intemperance, which is in striking contrast to the healthfulness of the population in neighboring villages, was made no longer a disease. Last year a saloon keeper made the attempt to import bar maida from London. Twenty-four hours after his announcement was made, telegrams and letters had gone to the white Starbuck's urging them to concentrate against this new outrage upon woman. Their petitions were immediately drawn up and issued by Mrs. Mary T. Burr, President of the Temperance Society of the U. S., and for twenty-four women of the Empire State—concentrated their efforts upon Albany and it is the assured prediction the intemperate in the surroundings of that commonwealth.

There is an increasing tendency among farmers to do all that is possible in winter to save some in spring and summer, and it is a hopeful sign of the times. The old maxim—"Look after the small things, and the larger ones will take care of themselves," is as true in poultry keeping as with any other pursuit. Cabbage plants, when required in large numbers, can be grown cheaper than they can be purchased at twenty-five cents per 100. Enough seed can be bought for five cents to produce 1000 plants, and there is always plenty of time to grow them before setting them out in June or July for winter use. Farmers do not want the kind of cattle that will barely exist or live on the least amount of poor feed or poorer care, or rather no care at all, or as some say on hazel brush and pennyroyal; but the animal is wanted that will convert the greatest amount of the farm products into cash, and at the same time do so with a profit. If the orchardist will annually feed his trees properly and generously; will prevent other growth from undue interference; will make the best use of arsenical spraying; will thin his fruits faithfully at the right time and handle the product with care, he will be likely to be well recompensed for his trouble as the business is susceptible of.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. When whisky was invented the devil began to hope. Whisky and illness are two of the main pillars upon which the throne of the devil rests. It is a wrong impression a man gets when he thinks he can pull himself out of trouble with a corker. Women are employed at railway switches and crossings in four because they do not get intoxicated or offend.

One million two hundred thousand members of the Salvation Army have declared that they will neither taste, touch nor handle intoxicating beverages. "Many things go down red lanes" is the old proverb, meaning that we swallow many things that steal our comfort and happiness. Red lanes is a good name for the throat. A hired man who drank will no longer be employed by a temperance employer. Men already employed who are found drinking in business hours will be discharged. That action will be one of the most powerful temperance lessons ever delivered.

There are said to be three countries in Africa in which the liquor traffic has been practically annihilated. These are the Orange Free State, under the government of Sir Marshall Clarke, and the Native Boshuanaland, under Khama, the native Christian king. An interesting observation is mentioned by a French medical journal. In the parish of Fambour, Prussia, are several distilleries of alcohol, and the inhabitants of the place are very largely intemperate. A sort of intemperance, which is in striking contrast to the healthfulness of the population in neighboring villages, was made no longer a disease. Last year a saloon keeper made the attempt to import bar maida from London. Twenty-four hours after his announcement was made, telegrams and letters had gone to the white Starbuck's urging them to concentrate against this new outrage upon woman. Their petitions were immediately drawn up and issued by Mrs. Mary T. Burr, President of the Temperance Society of the U. S., and for twenty-four women of the Empire State—concentrated their efforts upon Albany and it is the assured prediction the intemperate in the surroundings of that commonwealth.

There is an increasing tendency among farmers to do all that is possible in winter to save some in spring and summer, and it is a hopeful sign of the times. The old maxim—"Look after the small things, and the larger ones will take care of themselves," is as true in poultry keeping as with any other pursuit. Cabbage plants, when required in large numbers, can be grown cheaper than they can be purchased at twenty-five cents per 100. Enough seed can be bought for five cents to produce 1000 plants, and there is always plenty of time to grow them before setting them out in June or July for winter use. Farmers do not want the kind of cattle that will barely exist or live on the least amount of poor feed or poorer care, or rather no care at all, or as some say on hazel brush and pennyroyal; but the animal is wanted that will convert the greatest amount of the farm products into cash, and at the same time do so with a profit. If the orchardist will annually feed his trees properly and generously; will prevent other growth from undue interference; will make the best use of arsenical spraying; will thin his fruits faithfully at the right time and handle the product with care, he will be likely to be well recompensed for his trouble as the business is susceptible of.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. When whisky was invented the devil began to hope. Whisky and illness are two of the main pillars upon which the throne of the devil rests. It is a wrong impression a man gets when he thinks he can pull himself out of trouble with a corker. Women are employed at railway switches and crossings in four because they do not get intoxicated or offend.

One million two hundred thousand members of the Salvation Army have declared that they will neither taste, touch nor handle intoxicating beverages. "Many things go down red lanes" is the old proverb, meaning that we swallow many things that steal our comfort and happiness. Red lanes is a good name for the throat. A hired man who drank will no longer be employed by a temperance employer. Men already employed who are found drinking in business hours will be discharged. That action will be one of the most powerful temperance lessons ever delivered.

TEMPERANCE.

A STUPENDOUS SUM FOR DRINK. Archbishop Ireland states the figures best, when he says "that an average of \$15 per day is by no means an unreasonable estimate of the cost of the liquor habit in the country for drink." Multiply this by 35,000, the number of saloons, and we have the grand total of \$8,750,000 per day, or for 365 days (Sunday excepted) the stupendous sum of \$1,898,750,000 in one year.

TRADING ON THEIR WEAKNESS. Something should be done to punish the men who trade on the weakness for strong drink of the Mojave Indians. All along the coast are white men who are suspected of selling liquor to the Indians. It is the duty of the authorities to see to it that this vice traffic is ended. The Indian agents are generally at fault, but under the present system of appointment it is difficult to get any efficient work done by these officials, who usually obtain positions for the chance of making money and not for the sake of helping the Indians. San Francisco Chronicle.

THE HOOP'S PROTEST. I feel indignant, sir, because I am made an object of comparison with sundry dogs, and I have not the least objection to the hired man carry home from town one day so drunk he could scarcely move. When he attempted to feed me he tumbled into my arms, and I had to pick him up and carry him to get my corn. Now, I never in my life acted in any such disgraceful way; so what on earth did my master mean when he told the temperance man that he acted like a hog? Why, I was so mad at the insult to my kind that I granted as hard and vehemently as I could. Of course, being only a hog, I did not know the difference between a dog and the idea of a hired man did, when he tumbled into my pen and his bottle of whisky fell out of his pocket and broke. Do you suppose I would touch the nasty stuff? Not much, I prefer good, wholesome swill.—Farmer's Review.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONGRESS. The "Herald" makes a periodical not specially inclined to temperance, says "The custom of taking wine, or spirits or beer from meals on an empty stomach—in one word, the pernicious habit of drinking on an empty stomach—is a great evil. It is the breakfast and the midday meal, which is frequently taken by domestic servants, nurses, and the like, and it is a habit which the taker less fit for his daily work than he would otherwise be, and is often the first fatal step toward drink and the shameless and ruinous habit of drinking, of which we are hearing so much at the present time. The flushing of the face, caused by the dilatation of the small blood-vessels near the surface of the skin, is a symptom of the mucus membrane is so paralyzed and destroyed, and alcoholic dyspepsia is established."

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONGRESS. J. N. STEARNS, of New York, Secretary of the National Temperance Society, has been in Chicago making final arrangements for the World's Temperance Congress to convene in that city during the week commencing June 5, under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary. In submitting his report Mr. Stearns gives assurance that the congress will be the largest of the kind ever convened. He says that papers have been written from some of the most eminent writers of the world. These papers embrace the scientific, religious, political, medical, legislative and economic aspects of the temperance question, together with hours of work, coffee-houses, the alliance, total abstinence and other phases of the question. Writers have been invited from every great temperance organization on the globe, and from every country a sketch of the temperance movement within its borders. The Department of State was asked to send out a series of questions relating to temperance, and to appoint a special commissioner to receive in Chicago, June 1, and are booked to stop at the Moody Institute. The National Temperance Society has asked every church in Chicago to set apart Sunday, June 11, to be known as Temperance Sunday, when a large number of the leading advocates of the cause will be in the city.

AN ENGLISH TEMPERANCE REFORMER'S PLAN. The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes recently held the first of a series of Sun day afternoon conferences in London, England, in St. James' Hall, London. He said the liquor traffic was a very strong power, and it would naturally in the coming conflict have the support of every better man, every sound and every criminal. On the other hand, the cause of temperance would secure the support of the churches, which were the pillars of the nation, and the great mass of the people who were not yet converted. He believed they were going to see a great insurrection of women against the liquor monster. Then they had a third method: they could