THE CUCKOO.

An Interesting and Instructive Article About this Wonderful Bird.

"Cuckoo! Cuckoo! Oh, welcome, welcome notes!
Fields, woods and waves rejoice
In that recovered voice,
As on the wind its duty music floats."

Have you heard the cuckoo?"

How often have we asked this question in spring! We can hardly believe that dull, dark, dreary winter has really gone until we are assured of it by the familiar notes of the "plain-song cuckoo gray," as Shakespeare calls him. His song is certainly monotonous, very like the echo of something else. In some districts the country people believe that it is a voice from the spirit-land, and emigrants tell us that there are few sounds they miss so much.

Like other birds, it is the male cuckoo that is the songster. When he first makes his appearance his note is full and clear; but as June progresses his voice begins to crack, becoming worse in July, and dwindling down to a hoarse croak in August, by which time he thinks it expedient to carry his "cuck-cuck-cuck!" to other regions.

Most of you are doubtless acquainted with the old rhyme:

"In April the cuckoo shows his bill;
In May he sings both night and day;
In June he altereth his tune;
In July he prepares to fly;
Come August, go he must."

According to some accounts the cuckoo sets off on his journey southward earlier than this, for the Lancashire folk say:

"The first cock of hay
Frights the cuckoo away."

[illegible] reason, that when the cuckoo first came to Brittany he built a nest, like other birds, and one mighty proud of it, too; but a wagon of hay happened to pass over him while he was hopping about the field, so that he was badly crushed. A burnt child dreads the fire, and for a similar reason no cuckoo can henceforth endure the sights of hay.

The Swiss have an odd notion that the cuckoo can not sing until he has eaten a bird's egg; I have heard of one which killed itself by attempting to swallow a yellow-hammer's egg, which would neither go up nor down, but stuck fast in his throat and choked him.

What most people would have set down as sheer greediness was perhaps only a laudable desire to cultivate his voice; and no doubt the song is right which tells us that—

"The cuckoo's a fine bird;
She sings as she flies.
She brings us good tidings,
She tells us no lies.
She sucks little birds' eggs
To make her voice clear,
And when she sings 'Cuckoo,'
The summer is near."

The only mistake about this is that the female cuckoo does not sing at all. Perhaps she is too much taken up with wondering where she shall lay her eggs; for, you know, a cuckoo mother never dreams of building a house and bringing up her children respectively—oh, dear, no!

She avoids all this trouble by simply dropping an egg by stealth into the nest of some small bird—a hedge-sparrow, a water wagtail, a titlark, or a yellowhammer, she is not particular which—and, having accomplished this, she cheerfully leaves it to be hatched and taken care of by the rightful owner of the establishment she has selected.

Nor is this by any means the worst of the story.

No sooner is the young cuckoo out of the shell than he sets to work to jerk and toss out of the nest any little birds or eggs that may happen to be there.

In a very short space of time the interloper is completely "king of the castle," and as his appetite is insatiable, his little foster-mother has enough to do to keep him supplied with food.

The Germans have a proverb, "ungrateful as a cuckoo;" and, gladly as we welcome the herald of spring, we can not help feeling that there are points in his character the reverse of commendable.

The country folks in Sussex say that all the cuckoos are taken care of by an old woman, who, when the winter is over, fills her apron with them. If she is in good temper she lets a large number of them loose on the 14th of April; but if she happens to be cross only two or three are allowed to fly away.

So if you do not hear the brown bird's cry as soon as you expected you will know that something must have occurred to ruffle the feelings of the old dame in Sussex!

The French say that the cuckoo is such a vain bird that he will never repeat any thing but his own name; and the German children have a piece of poetry which relates how a cuckoo stopped a starling who had just come from town, and asked her what people thought of the nightingale.

"The whole town is loud in her praises," said the starling.

"And what about the lark?"

"Half the city is talking of her."

"And the blackbird?"

"A few people say they admire him."

"Well, what do they say about me?"

"Nothing at all."

"Oh, then," said the cuckoo, "I must praise myself. Cuckoo!"

Another reason for the bird's monotonous cry is given by Rev. Charles Swainson, who tells us the old Bohemian legend: "In early times the cuckoo had a crown, but the hoopoe has deprived her of it. It happened in this wise: When the birds were about to celebrate a wedding, the hoopoe—being selected to give away the bride, and therefore anxious to add to the dignity of its appearance—asked the cuckoo to lend him his crown. The latter kindly consented, but when the hoopoe discovered how well it suited him, he kept it and never returned it to its owner!

"And ever since thus the cuckoo has been calling 'Kluku! Kluku!' (i. e. 'You knave! you knave!); while the hoopoe answers: 'Jdu! Jdu!' (i. e. I'm coming! I'm coming!)."

A Buggy's Wear and Tear.

"How much do you suppose it costs," asked the eccentric statistician, "to pay for wear and tear on a buggy?"

He asked the question to answer it, of course, and replied: "It takes two cents a mile. That has been figured out by owners of carriage works, and that is this lowest figure. Two cents a mile for a buggy driven at a trot, next come heavy wagons with loads a fraction higher, and buggies behind speedy horses are higher still. About three cents a mile is the highest, and the wear and tear on all kinds of vehicles run between two and three cents a mile, the kind of paving, whether it is sheet or stone, having considerable to do with it."

The use of alum to clear muddy water has long been known, but Prof. Leeds, in the course of an investigation on an outbreak of typhoid fever at Mount Molly, N. J., discovered another value in its use, which may be very important. He found that the water which was supplied to the inhabitants of Mount Holly was swarming with bacteria, about fifteen drops being capable of forming 8,100 colonies of these microscopic germs when spread upon a suitable surface. He tried the experiment of adding a minute amount of alum to this water in the proportion of only half a grain to a gallon, and found that not only were the dirt and coloring matter precipitated, but that instead of the same quantity of water containing 8,100 colonies of bacteria, it contained only eighty, and these were all of a large form.

HOUSEHOLD.

SPANISH CAKE.—Make a plain Grafton cake, and bake it in two shallow pans. When the cake is done and cold, blanch fifty almonds and chop them fine. Put them in the oven to dry and to slightly color, while you beat to a froth the whites of four eggs, add to them four heaping tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and beat until they will stand alone, then add a little at a time, a teaspoonful of caramel and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Spread this over the cake, it should be about an inch thick, and sprinkle thickly with the chopped almonds. This cake will not keep over night, but is delicious while fresh. This wonderful Grafton cake if baked in layers and put together with chocolate makes a delightful chocolate layer cake, with cocoanut, a cocoanut cake, with jelly, a jelly cake, or if baked in an oblong basin and served with a cold French custard, makes the ideal cream cake pie. If flavored with two ounces of grated chocolate and baked in a loaf, makes chocolate cake. If baked in small scallow pans and iced with soft boiled icing and dusted thickly with chopped English walnuts, is then a nut cake. The most interesting part of all this is that the cost for the body of the cake is only eighteen cents.

HOW TO CHOOSE BEEF.—If possible buy the meat of a butcher personally known to be an honest man. If the meat has a reasonable proportion of fat upon the back and running in little lines through the lean, and if the color is fresh and not very dark red, the meat is good; if the butcher has kept it properly for a week or ten days it may be supposed to be reasonably tender. Most butchers are willing to keep meat the right length of time for customers if they take it at its first weight; it loses a little weight by keeping. When this is the intention, have some of the bone trimmed off, and the fat which is not needed for cooking, and let these trimmings be sent home with the clay's marketing, the bones for the soup pot and the fat to be tried out to use in the form of drippings. After the meat is trimmed let it be hung up in the butcher's refrigerator until he pronounces it tender, but not long enough to spoil.

POT ROAST OF BEEF.—Five pounds from the rump, without bone. Place in a broad pot, season with pepper, salt and minced onions, and pour over it a liberal cup of boiling water. Cover tightly and cook slowly two hours, turning once. Remove the meat from the pot, place it in a dripping pan, dredging it well with flour, pour the pot liquor over it, and brown-baste half a dozen times. Put the meat when done in a covered dish to keep warm while you cool the gravy by setting it in cold water. When the fat rises skim off every particle, return the gravy to the fire in a saucepan, thicken with browned flour, boil up and serve. Even the coarser pieces of meat may be made palatable by this mode of cooking.

GRAFTON CAKE. — Separate two eggs, add to the yolks of one and a half cups of granulated sugar, and two tablespoonfuls, or two ounces of butter, beat until very, very light, then add gradually one cup (a half pint) of tepid water, and then stir in quickly two cups of flour, add the well beaten whites of the eggs, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder and another cup of flour, beat carefully until smooth, add the juice and grated rind of a half lemon, or a teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in a long sponge cake pan in a moderately quick oven until done—about forty minutes.

ORANGE SHERBET.—Boil together one quart of water and one pound and a quarter of sugar until they form a syrup. About twenty minutes' boiling will usually produce the result. Strain the syrup and set away to cool. When quite cold add the juice of six or eight oranges, according to the size and juicy quality, and the juice of one lemon. Pack in the freezer, and proceed as with any other ice or sherbet. The above quantity will yield two full quarts of fine, delicious sherbet.

FRUIT SHORTCAKE. — To make shortcake for strawberries, raspberries, or any suitable fruits, rub a teaspoonful of butter into a pint of flour, stir in half a pint of milk and a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. As this dough will be very soft, do not roll it, but flatten it out with the hand on a well buttered plate and bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes. Split the cake (do not cut it), and on each half spread the berries, previously crushed and sweetened. Serve with cream if possible.

WILD cherry bark has long been held in great esteem in domestic practice as a remedy in bronchial inflammations. It is a sedative to the blood circulation and also a tonic. The syrup is an excellent cough medicine at any stage of a cough. Dose—a teaspoonful thrice a day.

WASHINGTON CAKE. — One pound of brown sugar, one pound of flour, one half pound of butter, two pounds of stoned raisins, four eggs, two teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in a half cup of hot water, one half pint of molasses, two grated nutmegs.

NEW POTATOES, GLAZED.—Select small or medium sized potatoes, scrape and boil, then make a glaze or dressing for them by thickening very slightly some boiling milk with butter and flour rubbed together, add a little chopped parsley, if liked. Put the potatoes into a vegetable dish and pour the dressing over them.

TO RENOVATE velvet, free from dust by laying face down upon paper and whipping smartly; then brush with a camel's hair brush, damp on the wrong side with borax water and hang pile inward in the sunshine to dry, taking care that there is no fold or wrinkle on the line.

AN excellent oil for anointing throats chests and noses when cold has been taken, and which will often break up a slight cold or render a hard one less severe, is made by dissolving camphor gum in sweet oil until the oil is strongly impregnated with the camphor. It should be warmed and rubbed in thoroughly with the hand.

TWENTY DROPS of carbolic acid evaporated from a hot shovel will go far to banish flies from a room, while a bit of camphor gum, the size of a walnut, held over a lamp till it is consumed is the sovereignest thing on earth against the festive mosquito.

A Glasgow inventor forms a convenient fuel by mixing coal dust with a paste of water, ground rice waste and silicate of soda, and then molding into blocks.

CUCUMBER dressed with oil and vinegar is a delicious accompaniment to boiled salmon or turbot, and assists digestion of them, but never is to be eaten on the same plate, for the sauce will cool the fish.

MILK which is slightly turned or changed may be sweetened and rendered fit for use again by stirring in a little soda.

Tin or zinc is sometimes nailed over the ends of large timbers where they are exposed to the weather, such as railroad bridges, etc. A heavy coat of tar applied to the end before putting the zinc on will be a decided improvement.

FARM NOTES.

TRAINING TOMATOES.—H. P. Johnson, Leavenworth Co., Kan., has found the following method of training tomatoes highly successful in a small garden, producing great quantities of very early and fine fruit; after the plant has become firmly established and has begun to throw out small shoots, he writes us, the training should commence. Stakes five feet in length and of the size of stout bean poles should be driven one foot in the ground, a few inches from the plant. Then remove all the small shoots that start from the main stalk, being especially careful to leave but one shoot at the top of the plant. The plant is then to be secured to the stake with any kind of coarse twine. The shoots should be pinched in and the stem tied at intervals of a foot until it reaches the hight of the stake, when it should be topped. On vines treated in this way none of the early fruit will be lost by rot, and in a small garden much space will be saved, as the plants may be set as close as three feet apart each way; it also improves the appearance of the garden, facilitates picking, and makes the passage between the vines very easy.

IMPROVEMENT IN FARM POULTRY.—Farmers everywhere are realizing the necessity of giving more attention to poultry. The old proverbial "barn, yard fowls" are rapidly disappearing, making room for thoroughbreds. Many farmers comprehend the fact that there is profit in keeping but one variety of thoroughbred fowls. By systematically selecting the best birds for breeding purposes, the stock will improve constantly, and the farmer realizes not only the profits of general poultry raising, but his breeding stock will soon become known, and bring extra prices. Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, and Langshan stand foremost as all purpose farmers' fowls, while the Java, Houdan, and Dorking have also strong claims and meet the general requirements for the farm. Whatever breed is chosen, success depends upon the careful selection of the breeding stock, in poultry as much as in other farm animals.

AFTER the turkeys shall have been well fattened they must be well dressed in order to command the highest market price. No matter how big and fat a box of turkeys may be, if they be bruised and torn in dressing, or not dressed in the style the market demands, they will not sell at top prices. Different markets have some different notions about dressing turkeys, and the only way for you to make sure of suiting your market is to write to the commission house to which you propose to ship your turkeys and get its directions for dressing and packing turkeys for its market.

VIRGINIA is the great peanut-bearing State, and most of the crop is grown in the counties south and east of Petersburg. After Virginia Tennessee and North Carolina produce the largest crops. In 1874 Virginia produced 225,000, Tennessee 175,000, and North Carolina 60,000 bushels. In 1884 Virginia's crop was 1,250,000 bushels, Tennessee's 600,000, and North Carolina's 150,000. The average yield is forty bushels per acre; the average price $1 a bushel.

SEVERAL years ago watermelons were almost unknown in California. An old Missourian, who owned forty acres near Lodi, and who had raised the fruit in old Missouri, planted his whole lot to melons. His neighbors laughed at the idea of melons growing without rain, and he was called the boss crank of the country. But the vines thrived and bore melons, 40,000 of them, and he cleared $20,000 from his forty acres; and now Lodi is the great melon district of the Pacific slope.

THOUGHT is necessary in breeding, and every improvement that a man makes in his stock is evidence of the improvement of his own mind. Breeding is an elevating and developing business. It broadens men, and it is only a broad man and a man of intellect that can keep up a herd. Try breeding improved stock as a means of keeping the boys on the farm.

WHEN butter is salted and worked till it is quite dry or free from moisture the salt will form in minute crystals on the outside of the package. Butter is not so good worked too dry. There should be enough moisture in it to make it pliable. Wash the buttermilk out, but do not be so awful particular about a little water, and then it will not be crusted with salt on the outside of the roll.

IT IS not safe to apply unleached wood ashes around the base of very young trees. Ashes give better results when spread broadcast over the surface of the ground around the trees. Cases are known in which young peach trees have been injured by the application of wood ashes thickly around and close to the trunks.

ONE good cow—one that gives a large quantity of milk—is more economical than two that do not equal her. The care of one animal is less than is required for two, while less space is also necessary. Every item that enters into the cost of keeping the cow increases the cost of the milk.

IF the ground be not frozen there is no better time for plowing up the garden spot. It is, of course, sometimes too late for so doing, but the cutworms will be destroyed, while the frost will pulverize the clods and render the ground better adapted for the reception of seed next season.

NO estimate can be given of the great waste of fertilizing matter that is annually carried off by the water into the sea. But for the fish taken the sea would soon exhaust the land. The great cities are the mediums by which the heaviest loss occurs. The sewers conduct away more wealth than can be found over them.

YOUNG calves intended for veal may receive skim-milk until 9 months old, and as they grow rapidly to that age they will pay a larger profit than if sold younger. The proper way to dispose of the skim-milk is to feed it to the pigs in the spring and to the calves in the fall.

Professor Prestwick, in the second volume of his geology just issued from the Oxford University press, says that the calculations on which the Glacial Epoch was put back 240,000 years are very defective, as they are based on the rate at which the puny glaciers of the Alps move. But, basing his calculations on the rate at which the Greenland glaciers move, he thinks that the time occupied by the great American ice slide need not have been more than from 15,000 to 25,000 years. And by means of similar observations and calculations he limits the time for the formation of the valleys, which followed, to 8500 or 10,000 years. Hence the beginning of the Glacial Period may not have been more than 30,000 years ago instead of 240,000, and the close of the period not more than 10,000 years. This makes an immense shrinkage in the antiquity which some of the geologists have claimed for the human race. The defect in all these calculations is that it is not known how fast the ice moved in glacial times.

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Cures and Prevents
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stiff Neck, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism Neuralgia, Asthma, Frostbites, Chilblains,

quicker than any known remedy. It was the first and is the only

PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Palpitation of the Heart, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Faintness, Hearburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and all Internal Pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, and other Fevers (ride) by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cts. per Bottle. Sold by Druggists

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

For the Cure of all the disorders of the Stomach Liver, Bowels, etc. DR. RADWAY & CO., N. Y.

☞ Be sure to get "Radway's."

Benefits of "Hair Singeing."

A wrinkle in hair dressing not generally known is "hair singeing." In a barber shop on Center street, close to the City hall bridge, N. Y., is a sign, prominently displayed, announcing that hair singeing is done there for twenty-five cents. A reporter dropped into a chair in the shop recently and found it no difficult matter to engage the tonsorial artist in conversation.

"Hair singeing?" he said. Why that's not a new scheme; it's quite old, but is not generally practiced."

"But of what benefit is it?" gasped the reporter, struggling with a great ball of lather that was thoughtlessly dropped on his mouth by the barber.

"Benefit?" Why, it makes weak hair grow strong and thick, and ultimately makes the scalp healthy."

"What is the method?"

"I take a wax taper, light it and grasp a tuft of hair with the fingers of my left hand. Then I carefully apply the wax dip to the ends of the hair and burn them. In this manner I touch up all the hair. Having concluded my labors, I then comb the locks carefully and give the patient a good shampoo. After that no one would recognize the work I had done. Most of my patrons have their hair singed every two weeks, but the difference depends altogether on the strength of the persons's hair. Recently I had five men in my chair, and all had their hair singed. One of them was a priest. As comes here regularly and enjoys the operation. The capillary substance on his head was weakening, and he had a morbid horror of becoming bald. He has tried the process several times, and already I notice a vast improvement in the growth of the hair."

Packing of Human Beings.

The cellar population of New York city is a scourge of incessant disease and crime. And with the more respectable class of poor, who occupy the better kind of tenement houses, the packing of human beings in those great caravanseries is one of the worst evils of this city. It sows pestilence and breeds every species of criminal habits. From 20,000 tenement houses comes 73 per cent. of the mortality of our population, and I have little doubt as much as 90 per cent. of the offenses against property and person.

Overcrowding is the one great misfortune of New York. Without it we should be the healthiest large city in the world, and a great proportion of the crimes which disgrace our civilization would be nipped in the bud. While this continues as it does now, there is no possibility of a thorough sanitary, moral and religious reform in our worst wards.

Few girls can grow up to maturity in such dens as exist here and be virtuous. Few boys can have such places as homes and not be thieves and vagabonds. In such places typhus and cholera will always be rife, and the death rate will reach its most terrible maximum. While the poorest population dwell in these cellars and crowded attics neither Sunday Schools, nor Churches, nor Charities can accomplish a thorough reform.

Earth Worms Causing Trichinæ.

It is a not uncommon occurrence that a parasite inhabits different animals at different stages of its growth. This is the case with the small thread worm, syn gamus trachealis, which infests the windpipe of the pheasant, peacock, turkey, duck and other fowls, and often occasions considerable damage. Mr. Walker, of Franklinville, N. Y., has recently made some investigations on the subject. He finds that the intermediate host of the embryo syngamus is the common earth worm, which in places visited by birds has been found to be beset with these parasites. They are swallowed by the birds along with the worms, and perforating the œsophagus, find their way into the respiratory organs. During, or immediately after, this migration the syngamus attains sexual maturity and attaches itself to the trachea. This happens in six or seven days after it has been swallowed. In seven days more its eggs are produced, which are coughed up by the bird and reach the ground, where the embryo emerges in about three weeks. It is swallowed by a worm and remains in its intestinal canal until devoured by a bird. The best method to check this disease is to moisten the soil with brine, which kills both the worms and the embryo syngami which they contain. Birds which have died of this disease should be destroyed by fire.

The Medical Record warns physicians and others against giving proprietary foods to infants and invalids without knowing of what they are composed. The last report of the Dairy Commissioner of New Jersey contains valuable information on this subject, showing that while some of them are what they purport to be, the greater portion are misrepresented. One article of which mention is frequently made contains 15 per cent. of alcohol.

A lens which magnifies, and yet is perfectly flat on both sides, is a scientific novelty. It is made at Jena, by the manufacturer of Professor Abbe's new optical glass. The lens consists of a single disk, the density of which varies so that its refractory power decreases regularly from the surface inward.

A paper that resists the action of both fire and water has, it is said, been recently invented in Germany by Herr Ladowigg. The manufacture is accomplished by mixing 25 parts of asbestos fibre with from 25 to 50 parts of aluminum sulphate, and the mixture is moistened by chloride of zinc and thoroughly washed in water. It is then treated with a solution of one part of resin soap in from 8 to 10 parts of a solution of pure aluminum sulphate, after which it is manufactured into paper like ordinary pulp.

The Liver

And kidneys are organs which it is important should be kept in good condition, and yet they are overworked and abused by nearly everybody, until they become worn out, clogged up, or diseased. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all difficulties with these organs, rouses them to a healthy action, and tones the whole digestive organism.

"I have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla for indigestion and liver trouble. It has greatly benefitted me, and I think it is fully as good a medicine as claimed." E. S. CHESEBRO, chief engineer fire dept., Stonington, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

SCIENTIFIC.

Glasgow has a system of automatic telephone call boxes. There are seventy-six of the boxes scattered about the city, and every subscriber has a key to them. A non-subscriber wanting to use them must first ring up the exchange and ask if the connection he desires can be made. If it can, he drops the fee, which is either 3 pennies or 6, according to the distance he wants to talk, into a hole in the box. The pennies as they fall break a circuit and ring a bell at the central office. When the bell has rung the required number of times, the central office makes the connection. At the end of the three minutes allowed for conversation the connection is broken automatically. The average time taken to put two persons in telephone communication in Glasgow is 35 seconds, in Birmingham, 40, in Liverpool, 32, and in Dundee, 20. This was ascertained from the results of ten calls in each town.

Some important experiments have been made at the Shoeburyness school of gunnery in high angle firing. The experiments were made with the 9-inch or 23-centimeter gun used as a howitzer. An elevation of 37° was given, and battering charges were used with Palliser shells. Out of 4 shots 3 fell within a space of 500 feet by 80 feet, representing the deck of a first class ironclad, and the range attained was 12 miles. What is very important, too, is that the heavy charges and the high angle did not train either gun or carriage in the least, and one of the officers present has said that he believed the gun would stand 45° of elevation without injury, while with 42° a range of 15 miles would be secured. Now at 15 miles, a ship is "hull down," so it has come to this, that we can throw a 9-inch shell on the deck of a ship before we can see it!

Prof. Delpino, who as early as the year 1873 announced the idea that most extra-floral nectar-glands in plants are useful to the plants that bear them, by attracting a body-guard of ants, has now published the first part of an elaborate memoir on the topic. The number of species recorded as having extra-nuptial glands is much larger than would have been expected. This term "extranuptial" is coined to distinguish glands under consideration from certain extra-floral glands, which, no less than those in the flower, are subservient to pollination. The service performed by the ants so attracted and fed is the keeping-off of caterpillars and other insects which prey upon the foliage, young fruits, etc.

To make artificial ice: Take a cylindrical earthen vessel, pour three and one-third ounces of commercial sulphuric acid and one and three-quarter ounces of water into it, and then add one ounce of powdered sulphate of soda. In the centre of this mixture place a small porcelain cup containing the water to be frozen; then cover the vessel, and, if possible, revolve the whole with a gentle motion. In a few minutes the water in the small vessel will be converted into ice. The same mixture can be used a second or third time for making a block of ice. The operation should, if possible, be performed in a cool place—in a cellar, for example.

A Dish of New P's.

P stands for Pudding, for Peach and for Pear,
And likewise for Poetry and Prose;
The Parot, the Pigeon that flies in the air,
The Pig with a ring in his nose;
For Paper and Pen, for Printer and Press,
For Physic, and People who sell it;
But when you are sick, to relieve your distress
Take at once Pierce's Purgative Pellet.
Oh, yes, indeed! These are the P's for you, poor, sick man or woman, Nothing like them for keeping the bowels and stomach regulated and in order—tiny, sugar-coated granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. They work gently but thoroughly.

The Vassalboro' (Me.) Canning Company paid $15,000 to farmers this year for sweet corn. Twenty-five farmers got $75 per acre.

Many imitators, but no equal, has Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

In last September 50,000 pounds of sugar were made at Fort Scott, Kan., from sorghum that yielded 125 pounds per ton.

Don't Give up the Ship.

You have been told that consumption is incurable; that when the lungs are attacked by this terrible malady, the sufferer is past all help, and the end is a mere question of time. You have noted with alarm the unmistakable symptoms of the disease; you have tried all manner of so-called cures in vain, and you are now despondent and preparing for the worst. But don't give up the ship while Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery remains untried. It is not a cure-all, nor will it perform miracles, but it has cured thousands of cases of consumption, in its earlier stages, where all other means had failed. Try it, and obtain a new lease of life.

In some sections sweet potato vines are cured for fodder. They are claimed to be a good milk-producing food.

Nearly everybody needs a good medicine at this season, to purify the blood and build up the system. Hood's sarsaparilla is the most popular and successful spring medicine and blood purifier. It cures scrofula, all humors, dyspepsia, sick headache, that tired feeling.

A CYNICAL man says that there are two occasions when he would like to be present. One is when the gas company pays its water bill, the other is when the water company pays its gas bill.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

Tree planting can be safely performed in localities where the climate is mild through autumn.

Rupture cureguaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'la, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

Now is the time to gather and dry "everlasting" flowers for holiday decorations.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

Cold storage for fruits appears to be too exacting a process for the average grower.

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

Trees, as a rule, have good soil to grow in. Remember this when transplanting.

IT FOOLED A PROFESSOR. — How much do you charge for this, asked solemn looking old gentleman with spectacles and a linen duster, which he picked up a railway sandwich.

"Ten cents, sir."

"Is that all?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I'll take it. It's a remarkable specimen. Every point of it as natural as life. I never saw a more wonderful case of petrification anywhere."

IT WAS FAST COLOR.—"I'm afraid that calico will fade," she observed, as she looked at it in a doubtful way.

"Oh, no, ma'am."

"Ever tried it?"

"Yes'm. A woman who had a dress of this pattern fell into the river and her body was not fished out for a week. The color hadn't started in the least, I assure you."

"WHY that sad expression, dear?" said a bride on the first day of her wedding trip, as she raised her head from her husband's shoulder, "do you regret—?"

"Ah, no, darling," he replied, fervently, "It was but a fleeting impression. You dropped asleep for a moment and I thought I heard just the faintest suspicion of a snore."

LOG CABIN PIPE-CANOE

LOG CABINS are neither fashionable nor in demand, but they were more comfortable and more healthy than are many modern dwellings. Warner's Log Cabin Hops and Buchu is a reproduction of one of the best of the simple remedies with which Log Cabin dwellers of old days kept themselves well. Did you ever try "Tippecanoe?"

Coal has been recommended as an earth connection for lightning rods, but J. E. Smith has ascertained by actual test with galvanometers that much depends upon the kind of coal that is selected. Out of eight or ten piece of bituminous coal only one was found to be a fair conductor. Anthracite coal proved to be of no value as a conductor, but coke, especially the grayish kind, such as is made in coking ovens, was found to be an excellent conductor. Char-coal, on the whole, was found to be lacking in conductivity.

RICH OLD LADY (entering palace-car)—I want a seat on the shady side, porter.

Porter—On whichever side you sit will be the sunny side.

The old lady gives him a dollar, and writes to the papers to complain of the over worked condition of the palace car employes.

CITIZEN (to funeral director) — I thought, Mr. Mould, that you were going off on a vacation?

Funeral Director — I did intend to start over a month ago, but old Mrs. Bently was taken dangerously ill, and I've been sort of hanging on, and (in a low, injured tone of voice) I'll be blamed, sir, if she ain't getting better.

The Louisiana sugar crop is reported to be ahead of any crop harvested since 1863.

Safe and Effective.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the safest and most effective remedy for Indigestion, Irregularity of the Bowels, Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Malaria, or any disease arising from an impure state of the blood. They have been in use in this country for over fifty years, and the thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from those who have used them, and their constantly increasing sale, is incontrovertible evidence that they perform all that is claimed for them.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are purely vegetable, absolutely harmless and safe to take at any time.

Sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar-coated.

"PUT on some more clothes, Mandy! shrieked the elderly aunt at the watering place, "folks'll see you!" she added, horror struck.

"Aunt Julia," replied Amanda, as she went out among the waves with all the trustful innocence of a Texas statesman, "what are we here for?"

MOTTO FOR A DUDE.—Dude—Yeth, Mith Fanny, I've got a family cwest but what would you suggesth for a motto?

Miss Fanny—The best motto for you I think, would be: There is room at the top.

HE (who in attempt to get some pond lilies has fallen in)—Don't I look the very essence of woe, Miss Brown?

She—Oh, no, Mr. Sonest you look more like a wet rat.

MAGISTRATE (to prisoner)—Is this the first time you have been before me, Uncle Rastus?

Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah; but yo' poo' ole father, who jege fo' fo'ty years, I was offen up befo'. He and me was ole fren's, yo' honor; 'deed we was.

A STAGE hero at one of the local theatres in Chicago rather marred the effect of his lines the other evening when he rushed into a burning building to save somebody's life, exclaiming as he did so, "I will perish or die." To the chagrin of the audience he did neither.

WIFE (at Niagara Falls) — How grand and awe-inspiring all this is, John.

Husband (drawing a long breath)—Yes, but don't talk, my dear. I want to listen to the roaring of the waters.

"YOU must lead quite a pastoral life, said the woman to the tramp, "roaming over the country in this beautiful weather."

"Rather more of a pastural life, madam," replied the tramp, sadly, "I slept in the open air with eight cows last night."

BROWN—How do you like your new house?

Smith—Well, there are some objectionable features about it.

"What are they?"

"The landlord's."

"SAY, mister," said a tramp to an artist, "gimme a dollar and I'll let ye paint me picture. Ye can put a dandy frame on it and call it 'A Summer Idyl.'"

LIMIT TO EVERYTHING.—A French officer has invented a microphone which will record and announce the approach of a body of soldiers and give some idea as to their numbers. He should provide it with an indicator that will point out the nearest and safest tree to get behind just before the soldiers put in an appearance.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer is kept by all dealers. One box lasts as long as two of any other. Received medals at North Carolina State Fair, Centennial, and Paris Exposition.

Whether the plants go into the greenhouse or windows, have all ready to receive them in case they must be taken in suddenly.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Keep hoes, spades, forks, etc., in the oat bin. The oats prevent their becoming damp and rusty.

DIAMOND DYES

Brilliant! Durable! Economical!

Diamond Dyes excel all others in Strength, Purity, and Fastness. None other are just as good. Beware of imitations, because they are made of cheap and inferior materials and give poor, weak, crocky colors. To be sure of success use only the DIAMOND DYES for coloring Dresses, Stockings, Yarns, Carpets, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., &c. We warrant them to color more goods, package for package, than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the DIAMOND, and take no other.

Send postal for Dye Book, Sample Card, directions for coloring Photos., making the finest Ink or Bluing (10 cents a quart), etc. Sold by Druggists. Address

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For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles DIAMOND PAINTS Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

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A WET HEN

We offer the Boston Rubber Co. (not trust) a genuine and well kept secret, which enables us to sell a Rubber Coat, called "TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER," a name for everything Close-by all over the back, with the only perfect Hood and Storm Collar. Coat is "Tower's Fish Brand" throughout and takes no other. If your storekeeper does not have the FISH BRAND, send for descriptive catalogue. A. J. TOWER, 20 Mercantile Street, Boston.

"MAY I have the pleasure of this waltz, Miss Clara?" he implored. "It is the last one you know."

"Well, really, Mr. Featherly, Mr. Sampson is down on my card: but if you like you may hold my fan."

YOUNG TIFFLES (faint hearted)—Just think, angel mine, how poor I am. Why, what could I make of you?

She (bravely)—Well, you could make Mrs. Tiffles of me, if you had any nerve.

PROOFREADER (to managing editor) —I see that item in to-day's paper about Spriggins summering in the country has an error in it.

Editor—What is the error?

"It appeared in the paper 'simmering in the country.' Shall we make the correction to-morrow?"

"No; the compositor got it right, after all."

A MONSTROUS NOTION.—Brown—Is it true, Dumley, that you dislike me bitterly, that you feel for me nothing but vindictiveness and malignant hatred?

Dumley — Great heavens, old man, what put that monstrous notion into your head?

"This (puff) cigar you've just given me."

To-Night and To-Morrow Night.

And each day and night during the week you can get at all druggists' Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for the cure of Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and Consumption. Get a bottle *to-day* and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 50c and $1. Sample bottles free.

DUDE—Have you got any of those ancient helmets?

Dealer—Yes, I have a few. Going into the theatrical business?

"No, I'm going to spend a week over in New Jersey, and I've got to do something to protect my head from the mosquitoes."

To introduce it into A MILLION FAMILIES we offer the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL AND PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER From NOW to JAN'Y, 1887 Four months—balance of this year ON RECEIPT OF ONLY 10 CENTS Silver or Stamps

Breakfast and Dinner Parties—How Cooking, Games and Amusements, Papers, Lunchtime and Receptions, Gives explicitly all the little details women want to know. Tells how to entertain, what to serve refreshments, what to have and how to serve it. Everything tested and well tested by experts. Accompanying the recipes will be remarkably pretty colored plates, methods of dressing, of furnishing, table manners and etiquette.

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