FLOWER GARDEN.

THE MARIGOLD.

The Marigold—a name pleasantly suggestive of some charming MARY who was so beautiful that she needed only a blossom for her dowry—was a flower of fashion three generations ago; it was given an honored place in the garden; it was gathered to fill the blue vases that graced the "keeping-room" mantel, or to place in the wide belt of the belles' short-waisted gowns. Then came a period when fickle fancy changed, when it was regarded as coarse, and banished to the kitchen garden to occupy some out-of-the-way corner as an humble pot-herb. Now it is again restored to favor and very deservedly, for it adds more to the brilliancy of the garden than almost any other flower; it is a dazzling sight, with its wide range of brilliant coloring from the palest yellow to flame-like orange—a veritable cloth-of-gold. And even the once despised odor, now that all sorts of odd things are in vogue is found to be delightfully pungent.

The true Marigold, Calendula officinalis, is indigenous to the south of Europe, and has long been cultivated for its medicinal qualities, as well as for a pot-herb. The genus Tagetes is a native of Mexico and of South America, whence a few years since it was brought to France. It is not without its folk-lore—the French call it *soucis* (cares), and it is carefully excluded from the flowers with which the country folks tell their fortunes. The Calendula is also in disfavor for this purpose, as it is considered unfavorable to faithful love—its language being variously given as "jealous love" and "contempt."

The Germans give the Calendula a pretty name, *ringel-blume*, ring-flower, while by some authors its language is given as "sacred affection." We are told that it was called Calendula because some of the species were supposed to be in blossom every month of the calendar. The poets loved the flower; the "ardent Marigold," KEATS called it. SHAKESPEARE numbers it with the flowers of "middle summer."

"The Marigold that goes to bed with the sun,
And with him rises weeping."

The ease with which this flower is cultivated should be one of its recommendations for a prominent place in the garden. A well prepared bed of good rich soil in which to transplant from the hot-bed, or in which to sow the earlier varieties is all that is necessary. While some of the Tagetes varieties are better planted in the hot-bed, the Calendulas may be sown in the open ground, and once established will self-sow, furnishing plenty of material for ribbon-beds. I saw an extremely effective bed of this sort last season. It ran parallel with a hedge at the foot of a sloping lane: two rows of Euphorbia, or Medusa-head formed the background, and two rows of Calendulas the fore-ground. The contrast between the pale green and snow white of the Euphorbia marginata and the delicate but brilliant yellow and orange of the Calendulas was charming. An oval bed of Calendulas bordered with scarlet Phlox is effective.

The Meteor is an excellent variety of Marigold, but the Prince of Orange is even more showy. It is perfect in form and regularly marked, the stripes around each petal are of a deep orange color, making a brilliant appearance. Of the so-called African varieties, El Dorado is the acknowledged king. The plants are large and bushy, of good habit, and single plants have been known to have from seventy-five to one hundred flowers in full bloom at one time. The blossoms are globular, as perfectly double as a show Dahlia, and of enormous size. They embrace many shades of yellow, from its palest primrose to lemon golden and deep glowing oranges.

Among other sorts, the old-time Tagetes signata pumila should be planted. It forms a symmetrical bush, globular, with rich green foliage, and densely covered with yellow flowers. The best effect is secured by planting the tall African varieties in background and and the dwarf French as a foreground. The latter have among them many shades from delicate yellow to the richest maroon, and are both self colored and mottled and striped in an infinite variety of markings.

It is a good plan for every amateur to have some specialty, and whoever makes one of the Marigold, in its different varieties, will have a display which will be unique and unrivalled in brilliancy of coloring.

ADA MARIE PECK.

(In Vick's Magazine for May.)

PLANTS FOR URNS.

These ornaments for lawn and cemetery, are full of grace and beauty if well proportioned and the plants properly chosen and properly arranged. I prefer an iron urn without a water reservoir but with a deep basin and deep on the edge; filled with fine, rich soil and watered with care, as these give better satisfaction than those with water beneath the soil.

Terra Cotta urns do very well if painted and having a large, deep basin; otherwise they need constant care and watering in summer weather. The urn should not be too high to be graceful, and I think four feet from the ground to top of basin is high enough for any place, and some situations will require one of not over two feet in height. The best colors are white, light grey or stone color, a very dark green, and a red so dark as to be almost brown.

For a bright showy urn, put in the centre, double scarlet Geraniums that produce large trusses, double white Geraniums, and double salmon Geraniums. Double Geraniums bloom almost as freely as the single ones and hold their blossoms much longer.

Queen of the Fairies is a beautiful Geranium with salmon centre and white edges. To these a double white Petunia and a white Heliotrope add fragrance and grace.

If the basin of the urn is oval in shape, in one end put an English Ivy with long vines and twine them around the lower part of the urn and the pedestal; in the other end, put a young stocky German Ivy and as the vines grow twine them with the English Ivy. With these use one Ivy Geranium with double white flowers, and one with salmon colored blossoms opposite each other. Several plants of the double sweet Alyssum, a variegated Vinca (Periwinkle) a good plant of Ragwort, (*Othonna Crassifolia*) with its yellow blossoms, and Moneywort (*Lysimachia* with yellow blossoms.

Another pretty way is to use double pink Geraniums with white ones for the centre plants; select the rosy shades of pink that harmonize, and they are to be found now from the most delicate shade of pink to the deepest rose color. A purple Heliotrope is pretty with these and the purple flowered Maurandia vine with the Ivies for the edge and sweet Alyssum, and a double white Ivy geranium and a lavender flowered one. The Vinca is pretty here too, either the shaded green one, or the green and white one. A plant that I do not often see, but which is peculiarly beautiful for urns, is the *Sophanophorum glaberum variegatum*, or Australian Buffalo Grass. It has flattened, brown stems with joints about two inches apart from which grow clusters of grass like leaves two to four inches long, freely striped with creamy white. Do not confound this with the striped grass of old gardens for it is quite another thing.

Then for a rich effect and at the same time showy, fill an urn with the best bedding varieties of Coleus and use the vines for the edge with varieties of Sedum and Lobelia

[illegible] plants named will endure the sun well. For a tropical effect put a large, nice Palm in the center with Ampelopsis Veitchii on the edge. Put the palm in, in its own pot by sinking it in the soil and then when cold nights come you can remove the palm and the urn will still be beautiful.

For a shady situation, fill an urn with a variety of ferns and the edge with Ivies and Tradescantia (Wandering Jew) both the green and white and the purple and silvery leaved and Kenilworth Ivy. Also for shade the Begonias offer such a grand list to choose from to produce both richness and delicacy and for brilliancy of color use the tuberous Begonias with pretty vines. They are in reds, pinks, yellows and white, and are surpassed by no other plants in beauty of blossom and foliage. In a somewhat protected and slightly shaded situation, a nice collection of Geraniums with edged leaves and green and white plants for the edge with the Ivies and the variegated leaved Ivy Geranium. Place the tallest plants in the centre and the next size around them and except the English Ivy and Ampelopsis Veitchii, choose strong young plants in preference to old ones.

LETTA SPENCER.

A Bird That Turns Somersaults.

THERE'S a pretty little bird that lives in China, and is called the Fork-Tailed Parus. He is about as big as a robin, and he has a red beak, orange-colored throat, green back, yellow legs, black tail, and red-and-yellow wings. Nearly all the colors are in his dress, you see, and he is a gay fellow.

But this bird has a trick known by no other birds that ever I heard of. He turns somersaults! Not only does he do this in his free life on the trees, but also after he is caught and put into a cage. He just throws his head far back, and over he goes, touching the bars of the cage, and alighting upon his feet on the floor or on a perch. He will do it over and over a number of times without stopping, as though he thought it great fun.

All his family have the same trick, and they are called Tumblers. The people of China are fond of keeping them in cages and seeing them tumble. Travelers often have tried to bring them to our country, but a sea voyage is not good for them, and they are almost sure to die on the way.

SCIENTIFIC.

We contend that at the present time there is and for the last half century there has been evolving an altered relation between body and mind, says the Hospital. The mind—the brain, in short—of the present generation is more generally and intensely active than was the mind of immediately preceding generations. This is the same as saying that the average man of the present generation has more sense and judgment than his grandfather or that the poets or philosophers of the present age are greater than Shakespeare or Goethe, than Descarts or Newton. It is only affirming that the average man's mind is much more active and is subjected to much more wear and tear than was the average man's mind of the sixteenth and seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. As it is, therefore, imperatively incumbent upon the practical physician that he constantly study, understand and practice the medication of the mind in consideration of almost every individual case it is as necessary to take into brief the state of the mind as it is to include the condition of the teeth, or the bowels or any other primary organ or function of the body.

To Remove Superfluous Hair.—According to the British and Colonial Druggist, a good depilatory is made by mixing together in fine powder, 50 parts of barium sulphyldrate, 25 parts of starch, 25 parts of oxide of zinc, and making into paste with sufficient water. This is spread on the surface which is to be freed from hair, about an eighth of an inch thick, and allowed to dry. When this is effected (it generally takes about ten minutes) the mass is removed, leaving a perfectly hairless surface. Irritation does not occur, but the mixture should not be applied to the same place on two consecutive days.

In one of the clinics of Berlin, Prof. Leyden presented a curious case which he de cribed as a kind of hysteria. This young woman had a morbid desire for painful operations, preferring to have them performed upon her without an anaesthetic. She claimed to enjoy a peculiar pleasure in experiencing pain. If we could all acquire this knack, we might enjoy a sort of millennium long before reaching perfection. In fact, painful states are so common and so easily acquired that we should have a short route to happiness if we could learn to enjoy them.

The Austrian sculptor, Friedrich Beer, in Paris, has discovered a process for making marble fluid, and moulding it as bronze is moulded. The name of the marble thus treated is "beryt." The new product costs little more than plaster, and is especially well adapted to the ornamentation of houses and the construction of floors, baths, and small pillars. A stock company has been organized in Paris to place beryt on the market.

The continuous current is like a snake which strikes once and loses its fangs. The alternating current is a snake which can strike again and again. The latter current is coming into use in electric lightning, and it may yet be employed in the transmission of power. Theory indicates certain advantages in its use over that of the continuous current. The dangers from its employment are very great, and will need careful safeguards.

Proposed Tragic in Air.—Here is a new scientific notion. It is proposed to build a tower in London 1,250 feet tall, at which height the summit will be far above the smoky stratum. The top is to be arranged with special machinery by which pure air can be collected and driven down to the grimy streets and somber houses. It will be forced through a special system of mains and supplied to soot choked citizens at a fixed price per cubic foot.

FOR bread that has become chilled or is slow in rising, wring a towel out of water as hot as the hands can bear, and use it as a sub-cover to a dry, warm one, taking care to change it as often as it cools.

Put a teaspoonful of borax in your rinsing water; it will whiten the clothes, and also remove the yellow cast on garments that have been laid aside for two or three years.

WHEN making a cornstarch pudding, melt a lump of butter in the pudding kettle before putting the pudding into it. There will be less danger of the milk becoming scorched.

THE Council of Hygiene in Paris, it is said, is about to take steps to suppress the use of old magazines and newspapers for wrapping up food. The Austrian Government has prohibited the use of such papers, and also of colored papers, to inclose articles intended to be eaten.

Prudent Mother—Why do you snub Mr. Omelette so much? He is chief cook with a wealthy family, and he means matrimony

Daughter—No, mamma, he don't mean to marry. He doesn't need any wife, for he can do his own cooking.

FARM NOTES

SPRAYING FOR NOXIOUS INSECTS.—The spraying-machine has become a recognized part of the equipment of the successful farmer and gardener. The uses to which it can be put are being increased yearly, and the indications now are that within a very few years we shall be able with it to combat successfully the great majority of insects and fungous diseases attacking field, fruit and vegetable crops. There is a great variety of spraying-machines now on the market, the majority of which do effective work. The main points of a successful outfit are that the pump shall be strong, durable, and easy to work, but throw a forcible stream; that the nozzle shall project a fine spray a considerable distance, and be so constructed that the size and quality of the stream can be regulated at the will of the operator. In these days, when so many people are using or getting ready to use copper-sulphate solutions as fungicides, it is desirable that the parts of the pump touched by the spraying-fluid be made of brass, as the copper solutions corrode iron.

HATCHING UNDER THE HENS.—As eggs become plentiful, prices drop. It is best to use all that can be spared for hatching. It will bring profits later, when young chicks command top prices. If hens are used for hatching, experience has shown the wisdom of providing clean, comfortable nests. A dark, out-of-the-way place is the best. A breeder of our acquaintance is now watching over six hundred sitting hens, under each of which thirteen eggs were placed. It requires attention to give such a family of incubators the comfort necessary to make them faithful. A close, steady sitter is the result of providing a clean nest—using insect powder to keep clear of vermin, which not only make the hen restless, but the chicks, when hatched, are eaten up before they are a month old. Dust the hen under the wings and body before allowing her to sit, and then keep her penned up a day or two.

BLIND STAGGERS.—This disease is caused by indigestion, which produces congestion of the brain, with apparent loss of sight and of general nervous power, so that the pigs stagger about and run against obstacles which may be in their way, as if blind. Very soon they fall over and become convulsed. Overfeeding is the cause, and this fault is quite common, for, as pigs are greedy and are usually given all they will eat, they eat too much and suffer from indigestion, with the result above mentioned. Treatment is generally useless when the brain is affected. A probable remedy is to give an active purgative, as two ounces of linseed oil with one scruple of calomel, and abstain from feeding for two or three days; then give very little food until the animal is fully recovered.

DON'T fail to prepare a plot of ground near the poultry yard for winter rye for the hens to eate fall and early spring. Hens need some kind of green food every day, and there is nothing better than green rye in its season. It may be sown any time in August or September. If put in later it may be eaten off as fast as it grows and thus destroyed. It should get a good start before the hens are turned in.

IT is a pleasure with those who live on the suburbs of towns and cities to keep a few hens. A small flock will cost but little, as the scraps from the table and any waste material, will provide a large share of the food. It is claimed that as many eggs are produced in suburban sections as on the farms.

IF pullets for next year have not been hatched it is time it should be done. If the hens do not begin to sit until late use eggs from the Leghorn breed, as such pullets grow rapidly and mature before they are six months old. The Leghorns are non-sitters, and lay more eggs than many other breeds.

WHILE the weather is dry the roots of plants will quickly dry if exposed. It is best to pour a little water around the roots of plants that are transplanted as it will prevent many of them from wilting. If the ground below the surface is quite damp this precaution is not necessary.

DO not plant corn on the same lands that you grew a crop of corn upon last year. A rotation of crops is best. When the location for corn is changed every year there is less liability of attack from rust, and the oil is not compelled to perform the same duty twice in succession.

FARMERS in the hill towns of western Massachusetts are in the midst of the annual maple sugar harvest. The sap is reported as running very plentifully, and there is a prospect of a good yield.

MAKE the nests of sitting hens warm at this season. A cool place for the nest is desirable for a broody hen in summer, but in winter it requires a large proportion of animal heat to warm the nest and eggs.

SOLID manure and dry dirt will hold the liquid manure well. The solid portions absorb large quantities of moisture, and the mixture of solids and liquids improves the quality of both.

A potato "sorter" is something that is needed, and if invented it will find ready sale. Apple "sorters" have been in use for some time, but as yet potatoes are assorted by hand.

IGNORANCE and prejudice are the bane of the farmers' cause—Ignorance of their rights and prejudice against each other. When they know their rights and are as willing to trust them in the hands of their kind as in the hands of others their prejudices will vanish.

VARIATION of the food promotes appetite. All animals become disgusted with a sameness of food. When food is refused tempt the animal with something else. In this manner sickness and loss of flesh may be avoided, while the cost need not necessarily be increased.

A correspondent of the *Mirror* states how to avoid rot and scab in potatoes: "Roll the land, and when the potatoes are four inches high sow on a mixture of fifteen parts plaster, three parts slaked lime and one part of salt."

DRY soils should receive flat cultivation and damp soils should be ridged. The object, in the first place, is to save as much of the moisture as possible, and in the second, to get rid of the excess.

IF you cannot keep the number of animals you have on your farm, do not try to get more land, but sell off a portion of the stock. Overcrowding is as injurious as too much room.

A number of capitalists of Seattle and Minneapolis contemplate the building of an immense flume or tunnel from Lake Washington to the shores of Seattle Harbor for the purpose of furnishing water power for manufacturing purposes. The level of Lake Washington is nearly twenty feet above that of the bay at high tide, and the plan, as proposed at present, gives eighteen feet of fall, which is sufficient for all purposes, as it is proposed to put in a tunnel large enough to carry water in sufficient quantities for the largest factories.

A CITY CHILD'S IDEA—Teacher—How many of you can tell something about grass? Well, Johnny, what do you know about it?

Johnny—Please ma'am, it is something you always have to keep off'n.

HOUSEHOLD

Desserts in Cups.

WITH DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING SOME OF THEM.

In seeking for that variety, which is at once so desirable and so difficult of attainment, it will be found an agreeable change to cook many of the ordinary desserts in cups, allowing one for each person, instead of preparing the whole in one dish. This way of doing has its advantages, though involving some extra trouble. A dessert so prepared is more easily served than one which must be helped upon the table. A cup of custard or blanc-mange is much more rapidly chilled than a larger quantity, and often a number of cups can be arranged so as to touch the ice when it would be impossible to place a large dish upon it. A dainty cup with its piled up meringue has an inviting air which the same quantity of pudding, spread out upon a plate entirely lacks, and that, in these days of people who eat with their eyes as well as their mouths, is a consideration not to be despised.

At the china stores regular custard cups can be found, but any pretty cup will answer. The blue willow pattern cups are cheap and pretty, and there are many teacups in English stone wares which are of good design and color, and not expensive. Dainty blue and white cups may be seen, on bargain counters, in Japanese stores which would be charming for the purpose.

I give below a few recipes. Doubtless many others will suggest themselves to the experienced cook. The quantities given will fill six or seven ordinary teacups:

TRIFLE.—One quart of milk, the yolks of four eggs well beaten, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, a scant teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Beat together and fill teacups two-thirds full with the mixture. Steam twenty minutes. When cold put a table-spoonful of crab-apple jelly or raspberry jam on each and cover with a meringue made of the whites of the eggs whipped to a stiff froth with a tablespoonful of powdered sugar. Brown in the oven. Serve ice-cold.

LEMON MERINGUES.—To two and a half tablespoonfuls of corn-starch wet in a little cold water add a pint and a half of boiling water, stirring until thoroughly mixed. While the corn-starch is cooling beat together the yolks of three eggs, the juice of three lemons, a coffee-cupful of sugar and a pinch of salt. Add this mixture to the corn-starch, pour into cups and bake twenty minutes. When done cover with meringue as in the last recipe and brown.

COCOANUT RICE.—Put into a double boiler a quart of milk. Add a teacupful of rice washed in three waters and a teaspoonful of salt. Stew slowly until the rice has absorbed all the milk. Sweeten to taste and put into cups, grate the meat of a small cocoanut, add to it a teacupful of sugar and the whites of two eggs and spread it upon the rice. Set the cups into the oven until the cocoanut is browned and serve either hot or cold.

FLOATING ISLAND (WITH JELLY).—Fill small tumblers a third full with jelly of any kind, crab-apple is best, but lemon jelly made with gelatine by the ordinary rule, will answer very well. Make a boiled custard of a pint of milk, the yolks of three eggs, three dessertspoonfuls of sugar, a pinch of salt and half a teaspoonful of vanilla extract. When cold pour enough custard into each tumbler to fill it within three-quarters of an inch of the top. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth. Have ready a saucepan of boiling water. Drop the beaten white of egg upon the water in spoonfuls. Let it cook for a minute then transfer to the tops of your tumblers. Place in the ice-box until very cold.

BLANC-MANGE.—Boil a quart of milk, add half a teaspoonful of salt and half a cupful of sugar. Soak half a box of gelatine in half a cupful of cold milk for twenty minutes. Stir it into the boiling milk. When entirely dissolved strain and pour into cups wet with cold water. When cold and hard turn out upon a platter. Eat with a sauce made of half a pint of milk, half a pint of cream, and half a cupful of sugar, stirred together. Flavor with two tablespoonfuls of sherry. If you have no cream, use milk, adding two tablespoonfuls of condensed milk.

JELLY WITH WHIPPED CREAM.—Stew a quart of strawberries or raspberries until the fruit is all to pieces. Squeeze through a jelly-bag until the juice is all extracted. Return the juice to the range, add a teacupful of sugar and enough boiling water to make the quantity a pint and a half. As soon as it boils add half a box of gelatine, which you have soaked for twenty minutes in half a pint of cold water. Strain and pour into cups. Put into the ice-box for six hours. Have on the ice half a pint of cream twenty-four hours old. Whip until solid. Heap on top of each cup just before serving.—*Good Housekeeping.*

BOILED RICE.—The addition of lemon juice to the water will increase the whiteness and help the grains to separate, and if lemon juice or white vinegar be put into the water for boiling fish the scum is thrown up, and the color of the fish is greatly improved.

APPLE JELLY FOR CAKES.—Peel and grate two large sour apples; add to them the grated rind and the juice of one lemon, a small piece of butter, one cupful of sugar, the white of one egg; cook carefully and thoroughly, and when cool spread between cake.

ORANGE CAKE.—Beat one cupful of butter, one-half a pound of powdered sugar together until very light; then add a small cupful of sweet milk and the whites of four eggs beaten to a stiff froth; add flour enough to make a good batter, and one teaspoonful of baking powder, the grated rind and juice of one orange and the juice of half a lemon; beat until smooth and bake in jelly-cake tins.

To purify a room, set a pitcher of water in the apartment, and in a few hours it will have absorbed all the respired gases in the room, the air of which will become purer, but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water the greater the capacity to absorb these gases.

TEA CAKE.—Put one cup of sweet milk, two heaping cups of sugar, two-thirds cup of lard and a little salt in a pan on the stove to melt. When it cools beat three eggs very light, stir them into the milk, add two quarts of well sifted flour, three heaping teaspoonfuls of soda and four teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar well mixed with the flour; roll thin and bake quickly.

TEA BREAD.—Three eggs, one tablespoonful of sugar, one coffee-cup of flour, two coffee-cups of Indian meal, 2½ cups of buttermilk, one teaspoonful of soda and one tablespoonful of lard.

IF a new broom be immersed in boiling water until it is quite cold, then thoroughly dried in the air, it will be far more pleasant to use, and will last much longer. Frequent moistening of the broom is conductive to its usefulness, and also saves the carpet.

Watery solutions are difficult to mix with vaseline, but this difficulty can be overcome by mixing a little castor oil.

Velocity of Electricity.—Wheatstone, the electrician, is the inventor of the mode whereby the velocity of electricity is ascertained. In perfecting this wonderful invention he took a Leyden jar and connected it with wires by means of two rods, one with the outer and the other with the inner coating of the jar. Insulated conductors were next provided, in shape of two long bent wires. The opposite ends of the rods from that in connection with the inner and outer coating of the jar, were placed near the ends of the bent wires which were to answer in place of insulated conductors. He gave to each of these conductors a length of four hundred and two meters. This finished it was plain that the current must pass through these conductors from positive to negative poles of the circuit, or vice versa. A rotating mirror was next brought on the scene by this lightning tamer and placed behind the apparatus as above outlined.

When the current was turned on and passing through the apparatus, sparks were visible from three different points, viz., between the ends of the conductors, between the rods running from the jar, and also between the ends of the conductors themselves, where a separate and distinct shower of sparks were to be seen. When the rotating mirror turned on its axis, the sparks appeared as three separate circular lines, parallel to each other; when it was left stationary the reflections showed only as points of light. Speaking of this, Mr. Wheatstone says: "If electricity required no time to pass from one point to another, the lines in the moving mirror would appear and disappear simultaneously; but being continuous, an appreciable space of time must elapse for their movement. This time is plainly calculable, when the rate of rotation of the mirror and duration of the sparks is known. I have found that electricity travels through 402 meters of copper-wire in .000,000,868 part of a second, and would, therefore, travel through 455,133 kilometers of copper wire in one second.

Natures Own Remedy.

Have you indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, colic, cholera morbus, fever, skin disease, catarrh, diabetes, liver complaint, jaundice, neuralgia, piles, rheumatism, ulcers, boils, scurvy, scrofula, suppressed menses, worms, malaria, headache or hippo,—they all come from bad blood and insufficient excretions which produce congestions that may be promptly, safely and easily removed by our remedy, St. Bernard Vegetable Pills, the universal remedy of the old monks, which never has been surpassed and is not now equalled by any compound known to science. A sample of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills will be sent *free* to all applicants. Address, St. Bernard, Box 216, New York.

Provide good, dry quarters for the ewes during the lambing season.

After reading the Life of George H. Stuart, the world-renowned Prof. James McCosh, Ex-President of Princeton College, says: "George H. Stuart was one of the heroes of our age, quite equal to the greatest men who fought in the war. His life should be a perpetual stimulus to young men." Agents are wanted everywhere. J. M. STODDART & CO., Publishers, 714 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

The Chinese tan the skin of the sturgeon and make it into shoes.

Six Novels Free, sent by Cragin & Co., Phila., Pa., to any one in U. S. or Canada, post paid, upon receipt of 25 Dobbins's Electrical Soap wrappers. See list of novels on circulars around each bar. This soap for sale by all grocers.

Travellers in Russia are now obliged to have their photographs annexed to their passports.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Stock should be fed according to age and condition. A young and growing animal requires a different ration from a mature fat one.

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

Two varieties of squash cannot be grown near each other without danger of mixing. The same rule applies to corn.

Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. 831 Arch Street, Philad'a. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of cures. Try it.

It takes a wise man to distinguish the fact that what interests him is not always what is pleasing to everybody else.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease received medals at the Centennial, North Carolina State Fair, Paris Exposition, American Institute, New York, and others.

Plush goods, and all articles dyed with aniline colors, faded from exposure to light, may be much improved by sponging them carefully with chloroform.

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.

In four foot rows it will take about 30,000 asparagus plants to the acre.

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

The general opinion is that cows improve until they are seven or eight years old. It pays to take good care of the heifers.

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

The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652.

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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 Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable 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 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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The Heat of the Sun.—There seems to be sufficient reason for the belief that the heat at present emitted from the sun is neither greater nor less than that which our luminary used to dispense ages ago. Where the vine and the olive now grow, the vine and the olive were growing twenty centuries back. We must not, however, place too strong a reliance on the deduction from such a fact. Darwin has taught us how by natural selection an organism can preserve its adaptation notwithstanding the gradual change of the surrounding conditions. The facts, however, fail to show any grounds for imagining that there have been changes in the climate of the earth within historic times.

We have geological evidence as to the character of the climates which prevailed at a remote antiquity far earlier than any historical testimony. The records of the rocks show us unquestionably that our globe has passed through many striking vicissitudes of heat and cold. Those records demonstrate that there have been periods during which some of the fairest regions of this globe were desolated by a frost so frightful that they became thickly cased with solid ice. There have also been periods when conditions of a precisely opposite character have prevailed. Those polar regions which are now the perennial abode of impenetrable ice have once enjoyed a succession of long and delightful Summers, divided by Winters remarkable alike for their brevity and their mildness. Arctic solitude, now so dismal and so barren, then nourished plants and animals that can only thrive under genial conditions of climate.

No doubt the question as to the origin of these great climatic changes which have so frequently occurred in the course of geological time presents many difficulties. Opinion is divided as to what the cause of these changes may have been I do not now enter into this subject, because for our present purpose it suffices to note one very important conclusion. Those who are competent to offer an opinion on the question of the cause of the geological variations of climate are in substantial accord that the changes have not been due to any actual variations in the supply of heat emitted from the sun. In other words, there is not the slightest reason to believe that the sun itself has been either appreciably hotter or appreciably colder during geological times than it is at the present moment.

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Persians have for ages believed in the efficacy of electricity in the preparation of leather. As the Persians have been, of course, entirely ignorant of modern scientific methods for obtaining or utilizing electricity, they have sometimes exposed their leather on high places, especially on Mount Elwend, near Hamadan. This they do precisely because such elevated spots are most exposed to electrical storms, and they affirm that high ning (or electricity) is a valuable agent in the curing of leather.

Recently a wonderful discovery has been made. A beam of sunlight is made to pass through a prism, so as to produce what is called the solar spectrum, or rainbow. The disc is turned, and the colored light of the rainbow is made to break through it. Now, place the ear to a vessel containing silk, wool or other material. As the colored lights of the spectrum fall upon it sounds will be given by different parts of the spectrum, and there will be silence in other parts.

It is suggested that contagious fevers may be spread by books of circulating libraries, or second-hand shops, and that those convalescing from such diseases ought to avoid handling books that will be read by others. Let them read the cheaper editions, which can then be destroyed.

Scientists say that the duration of a lightning flash is not infinitesimal, but that the flash lasts a measurable time. For example, if one sets a camera in rapid vibration and exposes in it a plate so as to receive the impression of the flash, it is found that the impressions appear widened out on the negative, showing the negative to have moved during the time the flash was in existence.

The old time theory that lightning never turns back in its tracks has been apparently disproved by photography. It is said that an examination of lightning photography shows that a flash not only turns back sometimes, but tangles itself into a kind of knot.

It is now asserted by meteorologists that cyclones of great intensity are ascending spiral whirls of wind having a rotary motion in a direction in the northern hemisphere opposite to the movement of the hands of a watch.

HUMOROUS.

NOT HIS FAULT.—Indignant Drummer—I told you five or six times to wake me up this morning at seven. Here it is ten o'clock. Why didn't you wake me up sooner?

Hotel Porter—I did wake you up sooner, boss, only you didn't hear me.

A man of Letters—"What are you doing now?" asked one youth of another.

"I write letters for a living."

"What do you write?"

"Letters to father."

Sunday School Teacher—"By their fruits ye shall know them." Tommy Traddles, you may explain what that means.

Tommy—"It means that you can always tell a Dago by his banana stand."

WOULD HAVE KEPT HIM BUSY—Teacher—"What was George Washington's business?"

Smart Boy—"Holding our great-grandmothers on his lap, employing body-servants and tying his horse to oak trees."

COMPLIMENTARY.—Miss Crabtree—See what nice shoes I purchased for $5.

Miss Giltman—Why, these I'm wearing cost $10.

Miss C.—Well, I suppose they charge according to size.

BEAUTIFUL IN FACT—Gilroy—That is a very plain looking girl in the nearest box.

Larkin—That girl is worth $500,000 in her own right.

Gilroy—Ah! now I look at her again I see she is really handsome.

"I see that a man in Ohio has been sent to the penitentiary for making change," remarked the cigaret editor.

"For making change? That is not a crime, is it?" inquired the picnic editor.

"It is when you make it of pewter and lead," exclaimed the cigaret editor.

Mrs. Grump—Bobby, I shall have to tell your father about you, you've been fighting!

Bobby—Well, mum, hain't I been licked bad enough now, without havin' another scrap with pa?

Mrs. Grump—"How hard it is to talk to any one when you really have nothing to say."

Mr. Grump—"Yep. But how much harder it is to keep still."

She—You should read Emerson and Browning. Have you ever read them?

He—Whenever I get time to read I read an old cook book.

Why do you read that?

When the young ladies read Emerson and Browning, there is nothing left for us men to do except to find out how to cook, for somebody has got to do the cooking.

Teacher—"Who was the richest man of ancient times?"

Freddy Fangle—"Methuselah, ma'am."

"What?"

"Yes, he had more time than any one else, and time is money, you know."

A MINING OPERATION—"You remember young Bilkins, who went west a few years ago? Well, he has just concluded a most successful mining operation."

"I am not surprised. I always knew there was something in the boy."

"Yes, indeed. He has just dug out of jail."

Fenderson—"Had awfully hard luck last evening. Tried with all my might to say something agreeable, but couldn't do it, somehow; so I bid them good-night and went home."

Fogg—"And so you did succeed in saying something agreeable at last? I congratulate you, my boy."

At a wedding, as she moved up the aisle, an usher stopped her and said, "Pardon me, are you a member of the family?"

"No," she answered sweetly, "I am not, but give me a good seat, for I might have been."

Theatrical matters in Chicago—Mrs. Porker—"What is going to be played at the Opera House to-night?"

Mrs. Wildwest—"It is not decided yet."

"How is that?"

"All I know about it is what I saw in the paper. It says they are going to play Othello, or the Moor of Venice, but it didn't say which. For my part I would just as lief see one as the other."

"So would I."

Foreman (whistling down the tube to the editor)—"One of these articles must be left out. There isn't room for both."

Editor—"What are they?"

Foreman—"Earthquake in Europe, fifty lives lost, and a piece about selling more papers in Quohosh than all the other dailies combined."

Editar—"Leave out the earthquake."

There seems to be a revival of the postage-stamp mania among the boys. The other day in school one of the youths was asked by the teacher, "For what is the island of Ceylon noted." And the boy answered with promptness and good faith, "For its postage-stamps being awful hard to get!"

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