#### Worms That Sprout and Grow.

The headline above should properly The headline above should properly have been a full sentence something like this: "Worms that sprout and grow like shrubs;" and the story it-self, were it learnedly told, would be a remarkable narrative of one of the most wonderful vegato-animal growths in evistone. The scientists say nothin existence. The scientists say noth-ing about this great creature, if crea-ture, it can be properly called; at least I have been unable to find even the remotest allusion to its existence, and those who have regularly read this demartment for the past five years will. department for the past five years will, I believe, cheerfully testify that my facilities for looking up natural and unnatural oddities are among the very best. This vegetable worm has been reported from but one State (Ohio), as far as I have been able to ascertain, and there it has never been made the and there it has never been made the subject of scientific investigation. My informant, a valued and observing friend of liberal education, whom I shall designate as "R. C. N.," says that the creature, when playing in the single role of a larva, is a nine-seg-mented caterpillar with a hard, yel-lowish-red head, the body much resembling the common "grub worm." It spends the winter in the loose soil of hazel thickets, and is seldom found except by persons engaged in prepar-ing these jungles for farming pur-poses. While in his enforced winter sleep, this red headed grub is attacked by a queer species of fungus which always, so far as has been ob-served, fastens itself in the fold of the served, fastens used in the fold of the eighth segment, about a quarter of an inch from the vent. As spring ap-proaches this vegetable germ feels the warmth before it has had any effect upon the sleepy worm, and this is sadly to the grub's disadvantage. Im-mediately the functions begins to grow mediately the fungus begins to grow mediately the fungus begins to grow in two directions; a woody stem starts for sunlight and air, and a corky or pulpy substance begins to fill the skin of the worm. Every leg and fold is filled with the fungus growth; noth ing escapes; it is a clear case of trans-formation of animal into vegetable tissue. The stem buds when about six inches above ground and bursts into two leaves resembling those of the hickory.--St. Louis Republic.

### He Thought She Was to Fault.

Between Jamaica and Long Island City is an oil factory which "smells to heaven," A lady who was obliged to take the ride between these two points very often always carried with her a bottle of lavender salts. One morning an old farmer took the seat directly behind her. As the train neared the factory the lady opened the bottle of salts. Soon the whole carriage was filled with the horrible odor of the oil. The old farmer stood it as long as he could, then leaned forward and shouted:

"Madam, would ye mind puttin' the cork in that 'ere bottle. It smells dreadful."-New York Mercury.

#### \$100 Reward. \$100.

**B100 Reward. \$100.** The readers of this paper will be pleased to fave that there is at least one dreaded disease the standard strends of the second strends of the second strends of the second strends of the second strength second strends of the system, thereby detroits for and assisting nature in doing the foundation of the disease, and second strength second strength second strength second strength second strength second strength second second strength second second strength second strength second strength second second strength second strength second strength second strength second second strength second strength second strength second strength second second strength second strength second strength second strength second second strength second strength second strength second strength second strength second strength second second strength second strength second strength second strength second strength second second strength s

# When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed.

The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

In every community there are a number of men whose whole time is not occupied, such as teachers, ministers, farmers' sons and others. To these classes especially we would say, if you wish to make several hundred dollars during the next few months, write at once to B, F, Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to do it.

A Beautiful Souvenir Spoon Will be sent with every lottle of Dr. Hoxie Certain Croup Cure. Ordered by mail, post paid, 50 cts. Address. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y. Impaired digestion cured by Beecham's Pills. Beecham's-no others. 25 cents a box.

Cough nights ? On going to bed take a dose of Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomp-son's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

20

the hog is to convert feed into pork, WATER AND SHADE FOR COWS Be sure that the cows have plenty of pure water. Do not oblige them to drink from stagnant pools. They enjoy pure water as much as human beings do. The pasture should be provided with shade. If no trees are and that hog which will produc most pork out of a given amount of feed is the one wanted. It may cost a little more money to get the best, but it will pay in the end. It is not wise to put corn into a hog that will not make pork out of it, producing only mont producing only provided with stade. If no frees are growing there, make a rule shelter of boards roomy enough for all. The shady side of a fence is a poor place for a milch cow, with the thermome-ter at ninety degrees, and a burning sun with no breeze.—American Agri-outneist The feed for hogs, if ground, will give enough better results than if fed give enough better results than if led whole to amply repay the cost of grind-ing. Much of the grain is wasted when not ground. The hog eats hur-riedly and does not thoroughly masti-cate his food, especially where a num-ber are together. Consequently, a

TO PIT POTATOES.

culturist.

cate his food, especially where a num-ber are together. Consequently, a large portion of the grain passes into his stomach in a condition unfit for digestion, and fails to be assimi-lated. With properly prepared food the hog will also be kept in a healthier condition. The greatest cause of in-digestion—partially masticated grain —will be removed and the animal will be stronger and will fatten more ranidly. Improper food is a source The safest way to keep potatoes is to pit them in the ground at least eighteen inches deep. This keeps them cool until they are taken in for the winter. When the potatoes are taken up they should be exposed to the air, but not to the sun if it can be the air, but not to the sun if it can be avoided, for some hours, then heaped in the pits as high as they will stay, which is twenty-four inches for a two-foot pit, enough for safety, as in too be stronger and will latten more rapidly. Improper food is a source of disease among hogs which is over-looked by many farmers. If more at-tention were given to the proper preparation of the food for hogs, we large quantities they are apt to heat. They are covered with boards placed end wise, one end on the ground to make a sloping roof over them, and would have much less disease among the herds. The condition of the pens also has much to do with producing straw is thrown over the boards to keep them cool and dry. When the winter comes earth may be heaped disease. Swine are often kept for months in places that are absolutely sickening. Sometimes it is in pens over the straw, which should then be made a foot thick. A few wisps of the made a foot thick. make a root these. A few wisps of the straw are placed in top of the heaps to make a way of escape for the damp-ness or any heat that may arise in the potatoes.—New York Times, knee deep in filth and mud, the stench of which is a downright nuisance to the whole surrounding neighborhood.

# HARD CROP.

It is no wonder disease among them is so prevalent when their lives must be spent in such places. The hog is, by no means, a natural lover of filth. In This is a term frequently employed This is a term frequently employed by those who write requesting a rem-edy for a certain affection to which fowls are liable. This disorder is of two kinds—dry caked, hard crop and the undigested, swollen, sour, watery condition of the contents of this re-centrale at times. Fitter is had habits. that he becomes the filthy creature often seen. He thrives best near a clean, sandy stream. Too many hogs should not be kept contation of the contents of this re-ceptacle at times. Either is bad in the same pen. When a large num-ber are penned together, they are not only more wasteful of their feed, but they are more liable to disease. It if not taken seasonably in hand. It is not a nice job to perform, but an un-pleasant, though not very difficult, operation to open, cleanse and sew up the crop thus affected. This is indi-gestion simply. The food or water does not pass into the system in the desired way, but lodges in the crop. This ferments, swells, hardens or sours, and death follows if the bird is not relieved will not cost much to divide the pens will not cost much to divide the pens, increasing the comfort of the ani-mals, saving feed and promoting healthfulness. Wheat makes an ex-cellent feed for hogs. If the price of pork continues as high as it is likely to be, Western farmers, who find wheat easy to grow and yet cannot market it for more than fifty cents per bushel, not relieved. Cut near the top of the crop a slit

on the head and a swift burial is the least trouble and the best "remedy" for swollen crops, as it is for every disease that is liable to leave the fowl

in a delicate condition, requiring nurs-

ing and care that its value will not guarantee. -- Poultry World.

HORSES RUBBING THEIR TAILS.

to burrow further and in all directions,

will do well to convert it into pork, as they will thus get better value.lengthwise with a sharp knife, and then turn out the offending substance American Agriculturist. by gently pressing it away with the hand, while another person holds the bird firmly upon its side. When all is removed sew up the slit edges of the erop skin closely with a small sized needle and fine white silk; feed spar-ingly on soft food for three or four days and generally the hen mill

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. The soja bean is a choice food for horses in Iudia.

The demand for well-matched car days, and generally the hen will re-cover. This process is for valuable fowls. With a common bird a knock riage horses continues.

Mouthing horses demand patience, judgment and touch.

natural state he is cleanly in his bits. It is only when forced to it

Control your own temper before you try to control your colt. Patience is the most important quality in an animal educator.

High roosts will injure the feet of the fowls, and also cause lameness. White oak bark tea is said to be an

excellent remedy for chicken cholera. Rubbing the tail or mane is due to irritation of the skin caused by the presence of a minute parasitic mite. Many of the ailments of horses in this country are due to excessive corn

feeding. The one most common on horses is the Sarcoptes equi, which burrows little galleries in and beneath the scarf skin, Feed the colts from the time they will begin to eat until they are disposed of and in there it lays its eggs and the young are hatched, and these proceed

In hot weather the dark stable is the cool and comfortable one, free from flies. The fence rows and corn fields are

increasing the irritation as they proceed. These parasites appear to prood index of the character of the farmer in charge. The Brahma Langshan and Cochin

ceed. These parasites appear to pre-fer either the mane or tail, probably because better projected by the long hairs, but in time, if not destroyed, they will spread to all parts of the body, the hair falling out, or will be rubbed off wherever they become numerous encouch to anne successite. breeds are only average layers and they mature but slowly. June-hatched chicks, if kept growing without any set-backs, will begin to lay in November. numerous enough to cause severe itchHOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

#### ECONOMY IN GOOD BRUSHES

One of the most useful of articles in the house is a brush made of good hair. If properly cared for it will last for If properly cared for it will last for years, but buy only the best kind with the hair wired into the back. The cheap brushes have the hair glued in and will not stand water. Even the stove brush should be of the best, whether for use outside or inside. Choose one with a short handle and it will cheap ent even bit of duct from will clean out every bit of dust from every nook and cranny. Stove ovens should have the soot and dust brushed out every day. - American Agricultur-

the

amount of

#### CARE OF MATTRESSES.

A bright, clean mattress is the house keeper's delight, writes Mrs. E. H. Cooper in the American Agriculturist. The question is how to keep it so. The question is how to keep it so. Some use slip covers of calico or mus-lin to protect it, but this is unsightly and unsatisfactory. Of course a tack of some sort may be used to guard the top from possible harm, but it is the rubbing against the slats or woven wire that so soils and darkens the ticking. I have found the following method free from all objections: Take method free from all objections: Take a piece of sheeting or strong muslin, some six inches larger each way than the mattress. At each corner attach a twelve-inch piece of tape, sewing it by the middle so as to form strings six inches long. Lay this sheeting smoothly over the slats or springs. Straps, formed of pieces of mattresses binding a little longer than the depth of the mattress. are sewed—by their of the mattress, are seved—by their ends only—to each corner of the mat-tress. Through these straps pass one of the strings at each corner, tying in a bow knot. When desired, the knots may be untied and the mattress turned over Before turning remove with a may be untied and the mattress turned over. Before turning remove, with a small stiff brush, all dust from around the tackings, and the mattress will re-tain its fresh appearance for years.

### THE STAFF OF LIFE.

From time immemorial housewives and cooks have been told that the fu-ture of the human race and other more immediate things depended upon bread making. The influence of dyspepsia upon the community and of brea upon dyspepsia has been set forth times without number. Sometimes there have arisen teachers who, with chem-ical language, tried to bring about an era of good bread-making. But b continues variable in its quality. But bread

In the first place, the flour used should be the best. Good flour is soft to the touch, slightly yellow in color, and sticks to the hand when plunged and sticks to the hand when plunged into it. Flour of darker tints and with-out adhesiveness is inferior. The water should be pure and tasteless, from a running stream if possible. Salt should not be mixed with the flour, but with the water used in kneading. The kneading should be a continuous process, neither very fast nor very slow. There are dough-making machines which have advantages over the old

methods of mixing by hand. The oven should be ready for the bread at exactly the same time that the bread is ready for the oven. Large loaves should be placed in the back of the oven, small ones in front. Large loaves should be baked an hour and a half, small ones three-quarters of an hour. When taken from the oven bread should be exposed to fresh air until quite cold.—New York World.

#### RECIPES.

Baked Corn Bread-Take one teacup of cream, one-quarter teaspoonful of soda, one cup of flour, butter the size of a walnut, one cup of sugar, one cup Indian meal, one egg. Granulated meal is the best.

meal is the best. Baked Bananas—Strip from side a piece of the skin. Then with your finger loosen the skin from the sides of the fruit; dust well with granulated sugar, and bake in a moderate oven half an hour. Serve hot in the skins. Ivory Blane Mange—Cover quarter box of gelatine with quarter cup of cold water; soak fifteen minutes; put one pint milk over fire in double boiler; add two bay leaves and grated rind of half a lemon; when hot add gelatine and half cup sugar; take from hre, strain and turn into a round mold;

fire, strain and turn into a round mold; when cold serve with a sauce made

from sweetened raspberry juice. Fricaseed Eggs-Boil a dozen eggs hard, remove the shells and slice ; take a cup of white stock, season with salt and pepper; brown a teacup of stale bread crumbs in butter; put the gravy in the saucepan and set on fire; dip the slices of egg in melted butter, then in flour, and lay in the gravy until hot; in flour, and lay in the gravy until hot; take up, arrange on a dish with the fried bread and pour the gravy over. Corn Pudding — Cut the kernels from a dozen ears of sugar corn, scrap-ing the cob closely. Beat three eggs, add one pint of milk, a heaping tea-spoonful of sait, the same of sugar and two ounces of melted butter. Mix the whole theoremelte pour into a but whole theroughly, pour into a but-tered pudding dish and bake in a mod-erate oven for half or three-quarters of an hour. Spite of its somewhat misleading name, this dish is served with the meats. Pincapple Shredded-Select a ripe, Pincapple Shredded—Select a ripe, juicy pincapple, remove every bit of the skin and all the "eyes." Taon hay the fruit on a platter, hold it firmly with the left hand, and with a silver fork tear off the pincapple in small pieces, leaving the core whole. Put the shredded fruit in a serving dish, sprinkle generously with fine grann-lated sugar, cover and let stand in the ice chest an hour, if possible, before serving. Serving. Saratoga Cream Hashed Potatoes-Select a light, not soggy, variety of potato, and boil till nearly but not quite cooked. Set away in the chillquite cooked. Set away in the chill-ing room for twenty-four hours. Cut in chunks the size of a walnut and put in a double pan inclosed with hot water. Pour over them rich, thick cream, (that from a dersey cow is best) in the proportion of a pint to three pints of potatoes, and season with salt, white pepper and butter. While they are stewing chop them constantly with a silver knife till they are the size of a pea.

# A Matter of Health

NO HARD TIMES

Like Sick Times.

Swamp-Root Cured Me.

merits as yours, others should Samuel A. Stager, 621

Purely vegetable, mild and reliabl fect Digestion, complete absorption regularity. For the cure of all dis Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bia

LOSS OF APPETITE,

SICK HEADACHE,

DIZZY FEELINGS,

INDIGESTION.

Housekeepers faintly realize the danger of an indiscriminate use of the numerous baking powders nowadays found upon every hand, and which are found upon every hand, and which are urged upon consumers with such per-sistency by peddlers and many grocers on account of the big profits made in their sale. Most of these powders are made from sharp and caustic acids and alkalies which burn and inflame the alimentary organs and cause indiges-tion, heartburn, diarrhead diseases, etc. Sulphuric acid, caustic notash etc. Sulphuric acid, caustic potash, burnt alum, all are used as gas-produc-ing agents in such baking powders. Most housekeepers are aware of the painful effects produced when these chemicals are applied to the external desb. How much more acute must be so. The remedy was recommended to me by Mr. E. B. Morgan, of Langdorne, Pa., who had been cured by its use. Dr. Kilmer's flesh. How much more acute must be their action upon the delicate internal membranes! Yet unscrupulous man-ufacturers do not hesitate to use them, because they make a very low-cost pow-der, nor to urge the use of their pow-derssomade, by all kinds of alluring advertisements and false representations. All the low priced or so-called cheap baking powders, and all powders sold with a gift or prize, belong to this

Baking powders made from chem Baking powders made from chem-ically pure cream of tartar and bi-car-bonate of soda are among the most useful of modern culinary devices. They not only make the preparation of finer and more delicious cookery possible, but they have added to the digestibility and wholesomeness of our food. But baking powders must be composed of such pure and whole-some ingredients or they must be ta-booed entirely.

booed entirely. Dr. Edson, Commissioner of Health of New York, in an article in the "Doctor of Hygiene," indicates that the advantages of a good baking powder and the exemption from the gers of bad ones in which the harsh and caustic chemicals are used, are to be secured by the use of Royal Baking be secured by the use of Koyal Baking Powder exclusively, and he recom-mends this to all consumers. "The Royal," he says, "contains nothing but cream of tartar and soda refined to a chemical purity, which when combined under the influence of heat and moisture produce pure car-bonic, or leavening, gas. The two bonic, or leavening, gas. The two materials used, cream of tartar and soda, are perfectly harmless even when eaten, but in this preparation they are combined in exact compensating weights, so that when chemical action begins between them in the dough they practically disappear, the substance of both having been taken to form car-bonic-acid gas." Hence it is, he says, that the Royal Baking Powder is the most perfect of all conceivable agents eavening purposes.

It seems almost incredible that any nanufacturer or dealer should urge the sale of baking powders containing in-jurious chemicals in place of those of a well-known, pure and wholesome character simply for the sake of a few cents a pound greater profit; but since they do, a few words of warning seem to be necessary.



solid silver footbath. The latest style of evening toilet has quite a ruff appearance.

The Queen of Siam has the smallest feet yet seen on a titled woman. She wears one and a-half in boots.

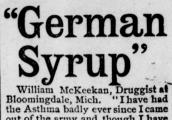
Princes Marie, oldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, is called the beauty of the English roval family.

Blouses are playing a most import-ant part in all costumes in spite of a certain negligee effect which they give to the figure.

Among her many other accomplish ments the Princess Christiana is said to number that of being an expert maker of jam.

Miss Charlotte May Christopher, who is at Indian Harbor, has hair which is forty-two inches long and trails far below her knees.

Mrs. S. G. Holden, who introduced dental inspection into the public schools of Detroit, Mich., considers beauty as an achievement.



Swamp-Root Cured Me. Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 1, 1880. Kilmer & Co., Binchanton, N. Y. Gentlemen: - I am happy to state that by the use of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root I have been cured of bladder and kid-ney trouble. J had used many other remedies with-out avail. If you are disposed to use this letter so that bwamp-Root you are all berty to do o, The remedy was recommended to me by out of the army and though I have been in the drug business for fifteen years, and have tried nearly every-thing on the market, nothing has given me the slightest relief until a given me the signtest rener until a few months ago, when I used Bo-schee's German Syrup. I am now glad to acknowledge the great good it has done me. I am greatly relieved during the day and at night go to sleep without the least trouble."







## Nervousness

And gastric dyspepsia caused me much suf-fering for years. About a year ago I had the grip. I had no appe-

tite, could not breath tite, could not breathe easily when lying down and could not sleep. People said I looked like a walking ghost. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and one bottle brought on an ap-300 bottle brought on an ap-petite and enabled me to eat without any dis-tress afterwards. Sinco taking six bottles I havo not had any fits, can breathe easily and side In short I call myself perfectly well, I wou



Hood's Pills act cas

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A 1 A L-40

The Rugged Child is largely an "outdoor" product. Fresh air and exercise usually produee sound appetite and sound sleep. Sickly children obtain great benefit from Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites, a fat-food rapid of assimilation and almost as palatable as milk. spaced by Boots & Bowns, N. Y. All di <sup>40</sup> Lie leute skin, ballice milder than using endormed to particulant. Found, 50. monade, 51. Re-change ments desired. N. J. Nature Co. Jersey City, N.J.

ing. There are various effective reme-dies in use, but a very simple one is For egg production and flesh Ply-mouth Rocks and Wyandottes are genstrong tobacco water. First remove the scabs and all loose surf by washing the scabs and all loose surf by washing and brushing the skin with warm sonp-suds; then wash with liquor made by soaking and boiling two ounces of strong plug tobacco in three pints of water. This should be applied two or three times, and then again after about two weeks, in order to kill any para-sites which may have hatched from the eggs in the interval. A thin salve made of equal parts of flowers of sulphur, kerosene, and common lard, well rabbed in after washing, will also de-stroy these mites. The stall in which erally considered the best. stroy these mites. The stall in which your horse has been kept should be well whitewashed or washed in carbolic cid and water, else mites hidden in he woodwork may find their way back the woodwork may find their way back to the afflicted animal. Acariasis, or mange, in horses is far too common among animals supposed to receive ex-cellent care, but the frayed tail and mane show neglect in the way of clean-liness.—New York Sun.

in the yard if the poultry is confined. They will prove of much benefit to the

If the conditions are poor and bad, the flock will soon become suited to parisitic troubles, and "don't you forie suited to

Weaning is a critical period in the life of a lamb, and should always be done with much consideration and

CARE OF SWINE FOR THE MARKET. Prices for hogs are very good, and on account of the conditions control-ling the market, they are likely to con-tinue so for some time to come. At the present market price hogs are the most profitable stock produced most the present market price hogs are the most profitable stock produced upon the farm. Such high prices will give a great impotus to their production, aced in it.

tending to overstock the market, yet from the present outlook it must be some time before the demand can be It is better to have a small flock of the best sheep to start with than a large flock of poorer ones, or a bar-gain in sheep that are not right in some time before the denand can be sufficiently satisfied to reduce prices to the old standard. The different breeds have their several good qualities, and each breed has its own ardent support-ers. It will not always do to be guided in the selection of stock by the praise of the breeder. Every man should judge for himself, profit-ing as much as possible by his obser-vation and experience. The stock of overy way.

Unless you can get clover in early enough to get a good start before se-vere freezing, wait till spring before sowing. But do not leave it out of sowing. But your rotation.

The French sheep farmers are adopt-ing the hurdle system of handling theop as practical by the English, and find it has many advantages over the old pasture method. vation and experience. The stock of whatever breed should be pure break and the breed should be that which is

the best suited to the locality where it is to be kept. That bread which it is to be kept. That bread which does best in one locality may not be the best for another. Poor stock re-quires rs much feed as the good, and profite are much less. The purpose of better animal than he can buy. An Autumn Poem.

A bard from the Capitol, says the Washington Star, has views on things besides silver, as the following will evidene

The overster cannot sing a note, En everyholy knows. An yit he is, by gin'rai vote, The fines' bird thei grows.

Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, a New York beauty, has shot tigers in the jungle of India and bear in the "wild and woolly West" of her own country.

"Mercury wings" and compact ro-sette trimmings are the decorations now most used on yachting turbans and sailor hats for wear on land or

The only woman designer and jew-eler in all England is Mrs. Philip New man, but the number of designin women over there is believed to large

Miss Eileen Ahern, the new State Librarian of Indiana, is making a special effort to place in the library copies of all books published by Indianians.

A young woman of Drifton, Penu., not only mends her own shoes, but also those of her own family. It is said that she is proud of her ability as a chosened. a shoemaker.

Miss Lorene Allen is deputy in the office of the North Dakota Insurance Commissioner. She has held a re-sponsible place in the State Insurance Department for several vege.

Waistcoats of ribbou are just ap Waistcoats of ribbon are just ap-pearing in the shops. They are made of seven ribbons stitched together, with overlapping edges, three for the back and four for the front, and are fastened invisibly at the left side. Worn beneath an Eton or Bolero jacket they look bright and pretty.

The wealthiest young girl-prospec-tively-in the United States is soon to be introduced formally into society he introduced formally into society as are likely to surprise our social vetorans. The one reformed to is Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt, daughter of the famous family of that name.

-----Butterdy-hunting is a regular busi-ness in the neighborhood of Carlshad. Bohemia. An electric light attracts them, and they are caught in nets. Some of the finest specimens bring from two to five france cash.

