

FARM-GARDEN

LEGHORNS THAT SIT.
The Leghorn is a non-sitter, but the sitting propensity is not entirely lost, as Leghorns will sit if they are too closely confined and are fed too highly. We have known them to make the best of sitters and mothers, and they are also somewhat pugnacious, defending their young bravely against all enemies. When a Leghorn becomes broody she must not be condemned because she is inclined to bring off a lot of chicks, for she is not at fault, as the conditions of management govern the matter.—Farm and Fireside.

TO MAKE A PERMANENT PASTURE.
It is very doubtful if it will pay any farmer to spend the needed money to make a permanent pasture, such as we read of being kept up in European countries, unless the land is to be irrigated, when the work may be done with ease. Otherwise one of our hot, dry spells in summer may injure the grass as to ruin the meadow. The work, however, is done as follows: The land is first summer fallowed, to get rid of weeds; then richly manured and fertilized; then reduced to the finest tilth by repeated plowings and harrowings; then sown with such a variety of grasses as will renew themselves as far as possible without seeding, these kinds being those with spreading roots mostly. The bulk of the grass is Kentucky blue, meadow fescue, red fescue, fowl meadow, red-top, oat and rye grasses, of each about twenty pounds. This seeding makes a thick growth, and the well-prepared soil soon has a thick sod on it. Then this is preserved by frequent fertilizing, moderate grazing, and fresh seed occasionally.—New York Times.

CULTIVATION AS A FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT.
Experiments in wheat culture through five years, at the New York Cornell University Station by I. P. Roberts, indicate that on strong or clayey lands it is often more economical to secure available plant food by extra culture than by the purchase of fertilizer. In many strong wheat soils there is more plant food than the variety of wheat grown can utilize, though enough may not be available to produce a maximum crop. In changeable climates the wheat plant is so handicapped at times for want of suitable climate conditions, that it is unable to appropriate much of the available plant food in the soil, and hence is not often benefited by additional nourishment. The wheat crops in the experiments proved unable to elaborate more food than the amount furnished by the soil under the superior culture given some of the plots. The fitting of the land for most crops is done so badly that under certain conditions even a moderate amount of manure or fertilizers may not only fail to increase the yield, but may be positively harmful to the wheat crop to which they are applied.—American Agriculturist.

THE MODERN ORCHARD.
A change has come over public opinion. The thick setting of trees in orchards has been largely abandoned, and wide planting is the general practice. Such excellent results have been obtained from the change that many progressive farmers have gone still further. Observing that the trees at the ends of the orchard were always the most flourishing, they naturally set to work to discover the cause for the difference. The explanation was soon found in the greater amount of air and sun the end trees received, and the more extended feeding-ground for the roots. Nowadays the tendency among progressive growers is to plant a single row of trees around a field, and a double row directly across the center of the field. This gives each tree the advantages formerly possessed by the end trees alone. It also makes the orchard less dispersed than it would be if the centre double row were omitted, and offers facilities for cultivating and gathering the fruit as speedily as possible. It would seem as though the day for planting trees in blocks were past, and that old-fashioned orchards were doomed.—New York World.

BUSINESS METHODS IN FARMING.
Every crop planted on the farm, every animal bought and every man hired is an investment, involving sound business judgment, in both the planning and the management, to insure a profitable outcome. Too often crops are planted, or stock raised, simply because other farmers raise them, without regard to the cost, the market or the adaptability to the particular farm and its equipment. When planted, no account is kept of the expense, and not even an estimate is made of the cost, but the crop is sold as soon as harvested for what it will bring and the crop repeated the next season. While it would sometimes cost more than the crops were worth to keep a detailed set of accounts with each crop, still a simple business-like set of farm accounts will furnish the data whereby the profitability of particular crops, or stock, may be closely estimated, and thus furnish a safer basis than guess-work for the abandonment of the crop, or for changing its treatment. Many parts of the estimates made for one year or field would answer for other years and fields. Whether an account is kept with particular fields or crops or not, there should be an account opened with the farm, and others with household and personal expenses. By taking stock each year it can be determined whether the farm has been profitable; whether the improvements have exceeded the repairs; whether personal pleasures have been too extravagant, and whether the household department has been economically carried on. Of course there should be an account for every person with whom a credit business is transacted, for everyone admits that memory utterly fails in keeping an accurate record of

such transactions. Treat the farm as a person and see whether it can be credited with a fair balance of profit every new year. If farming is a business, then the keeping of farm accounts will pay.—American Agriculturist.

ACCIDENTS ON THE FARM.
While it is as desirable to employ a veterinary surgeon in cases of severe sickness or dangerous injuries as it is to employ the family physician at times, it is well to know what to do in "emergency cases," when something must be done in less time than it would take to get the regular doctor to the spot, as a correspondent of the American Cultivator.

One of these cases is that of choking, which frequently happens when roots are fed without having been cut. If the obstruction is not large and has passed well down, it is often possible to move it further along by gently pushing down with a stick. A whip handle rounded a little at the end is a good instrument for this purpose. One person should hold the animal's head, so as to bring the mouth and throat in a straight line, and another should use the stick, and at the same time work upon the obstruction from the outside, rubbing it downward. Push firmly but gently on the stick. Another method is to put a stick about as large as one's wrist across the animal's mouth like a bridle bit, and tie it fast so as to oblige it to keep the mouth open. This will sometimes cause coughing, so that the obstruction will be thrown up, or will facilitate breathing until mucous enough has gathered around it so that it will pass downward. If the obstruction is not far down, the animal's mouth may be kept open by a horsehook or by blocks between the jaws, and one with a small hand can reach down and withdraw it. Unless something is done soon the animal must choke to death, and time is of more importance than skill. Cuts that produce profuse bleeding are another sort of cases that need attention before a surgeon can be secured. If the blood comes in jets at about the interval of a heart beat it is from an artery, and a tight bandage between the wound and body should be applied, then a stout stick placed below and twisted until the blood flows but slowly. If the one who puts it on knows enough of the course of the arteries to bring the knot directly over it will hasten matters, and this should be a part of the education of a farmer.

If the blood flows in a continuous stream put a wide bandage directly over the wound to keep the edges together, drawing it tightly as can be done with the hands. A handful of cotton, or even of green grass, under the edges will assist, or one may hold the edges together while another goes for a doctor. We have seen a horse's life saved in this way when the leg was badly cut by the mowing machine, and a man's life saved by the artery of the arm above the elbow. In neither case could a surgeon have been brought in season.—Coleman's Rural World.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.
Do not feed grain as an exclusive diet. The most successful trainers are the tireless workers. If your fowls are not looked after, do not expect too much from them. Pullets and yearling hens are the ones to put your dependence upon for a sure profit. Breeders will find more money in raising fewer animals and giving them a little training. With beekeeping and fruit growing combined two crops may be made from the same land. It is said that colic produced by eating honey may be cured by eating a small piece of cheese. Little chicks need feeding every two or three hours, but as they grow older the time may be lengthened. Berries relieve the soil of very little fertility, and leave it in an excellent condition for other crops. There is no real rivalry between the trotter and the hackney. Each is good in his place, which is one that the other cannot fill. The importance of the maternal ancestry is now so generally recognized that this is called the broodmare age of trotting breeding. For growing berries of all kinds select well-drained soil on which some hoed crop was produced last season, potato ground being best. Lincoln and Cotswold rams, used with Merino ewes, produce large carcasses and long wool, if food supplies are liberal and good care given. Extracted honey requires less skill, but there is more profit in producing the best white comb, for which there is always a demand, and which never suffers from competition with a cheap counterfeit. Some poultrymen claim that hens will never eat their eggs if they are given plenty of broken bone, oyster and clam shells. The best plan is to keep a supply where they can help themselves. Some farmers who have spent a great deal of money and many years in breeding up a nice class of mares, will foolishly sell them off in a fit of despondency, retaining only such as they could not sell. Bees never make an attack while in quest of honey or on their return until they have entered the hive, says a writer. It is only in the hive and in its vicinity that we may expect them to manifest this irascible disposition. One dollar a year has for years been the average profit of the well-kept hen, but the improvement made in feeding the last few years and the better knowledge now possessed by poultrymen are placing the average higher.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

POLISHING STEEL AND BRASS.
Fine emery paper and sweet oil are all that are necessary to keep steel bright; while a cloth saturated in kerosene and dipped in whiting will be found best for cleaning tinware. Strong ammonia should be poured over old brass to clean it, then thoroughly scrub with a scrubbing brush, and presently the brass will shine like new metal. Stair rods should be cleaned with a soft woolen cloth dipped in water, and then in finely sifted coal ashes. Then rub them with a dry flannel until they shine and every particle of ash has disappeared.

TO PUT AWAY WOOLEN GARMENTS.
If the housewife is a good hygienist, she has a great deal of wool in her domain, because she knows better than tongue can tell how necessary all wool garments are to the preservation of health in cold weather. She religiously superintends the making, washing and mending of these garments in all sizes, from those worn by paterfamilias to the miniature ones affected by the baby, and when the time of year comes to put them away, she neatly darns even the very tiniest holes, folds the garments smoothly, and envelops them entirely in cotton cloth which she snugly ties with string. These tidy rolls or bundles are then laid in a trunk or chest, which is carefully closed away from dust. Two or three times during the summer the wools are taken out and hung out in the air, after which they are carefully returned to their cotton wrappings again.—Detroit Free Press.

TO STIR OR TO BEAT.
Every young housekeeper should thoroughly understand the difference between stirring and beating. Many dishes are spoiled because these things are not clearly understood. In stirring the object is to combine the ingredients or to make a substance smooth. The spoon is kept rather close to the bottom and sides of the bowl and is worked around and around in the mixture until the object is attained. Beating is employed for two purposes: First, to break up a substance, as in beating eggs for bread or for custards; second, for making a substance light by imprisoning air in it. This is the case when we beat the whites of eggs, cake batter, etc. The movement is very different from stirring. The spoon or whisk at every stroke is partially lifted from the bowl and brings with it a portion of the materials that are being beaten, which carries air with it in falling back. It is not the number of strokes that make substances light, but rather the vigor and rapidity with which the beating is done. When using a spoon or whisk for beating take long upward strokes, the more rapid the better. The spoon should touch the bottom of the bowl each time and the motion must be regular.

Another way to beat is to use the circular motion, in case the side of the spoon is kept close to the side of the bowl. The spoon is moved rapidly in a circle, carrying with it a portion of the ingredients.—New York World.

RECIPES.
Cheese Cake Pie.—Three eggs, one cupful of sugar, one quart of soft smearkase. Mix well and pour into a rich pie crust. Bake without an upper crust. This makes two pies.
Apple Tapioca Pudding.—Pare and core enough apples to fill a dish. Put into each apple a little lemon peel. Soak one-half pint of tapioca in one quart of lukewarm water four hours, add a little salt, flavor with lemon, pour over apples. Bake until apples are tender. Eat when cold with cream and sugar.

Spiced Rolls for Luncheons.—Take a piece from your bread dough and roll it out half an inch thick, brush the top with melted butter, and cover thick with cinnamon and fine white sugar; commence at one side and roll up as jelly cake; then cut it an inch thick, and lay in a pan as biscuit, close together, and let them rise and bake twenty minutes.
Chantilly Basket.—This basket is pretty, but skill is required to make it successfully. Make a cement of sugar boiled to crackling height. Dip the edges of some macaroons into it, and line a mould shaped like a basket with them, taking care that the edges of the macaroons touch each other. When wanted, take it out of the mould, fill it with whipped cream, and it is then ready for the table. Time, two or three hours to set.

Bermuda Onions Stewed.—Boil the onions whole for half an hour in water with plenty of salt. Drain and return them to the stew pan, with a small piece of butter or dripping and a little pepper and salt. Cover the pan as closely as possible to keep in the steam, and let the onions stew gently for two or three hours, according to their size and quality. Baste them with their own liquor occasionally, and take care they do not cook so fast as to cause this to dry up and get burnt.
Prince of Wales Charlotte.—Lay thick slices of any kind of delicate cake in a deep pudding dish; over this pour hot, boiled custard, made from the yolks of three eggs and a pint of milk, sweetened and flavored to taste. Do this several hours before the dish is to be served; just before serving, put a layer of sliced peaches or oranges over the cake; have the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth, with a little sugar, and put over the fruit. Put it in the oven a few minutes to brown it.

Where Railway Tariffs Are High.
The highest railway tariffs in the world, outside of the Panama Railroad, prevail on the Congo River Railway, in Africa. Its present length is twenty-five miles, and it charges \$10 for the one-way through trip, or forty cents per mile, first-class. The rates for second-class accommodation, which means standing up in freight cars, is \$1, or four cents a mile.—San Francisco Chronicle.

While Miss Lucy Atkinson, of Farley, Mo., was riding a young horse the animal reared and fell on her. The pommel of the saddle penetrated her breast. She died almost instantly.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN

The latest fad among the pretty girls is to talk woman suffrage. Lilly Langtry, the actress, claims to be only forty-one years old.

Women gardeners are in great demand in England and Germany. Bitterly bows are very popular this season, and are seen on almost every thing.

In Holland an attempt is being made to pass a bill allowing women to be elected to Parliament.

Mrs. Cleveland, wife of the President, dresses her hair in the style known as the "Diana knot."

The Baroness Emma Sporri, of Norway, is said to be the best known woman painter in northern Europe.

Queen Victoria has sixty pianos at Osborne, Windsor and Buckingham Palace. Many of them are hired.

A useful novelty in the way of a powder puff is mounted on a long ivory stick so as to enable one to powder the back of the neck when without a maid.

Rosa Young, a direct descendant of one of the Pizarro murderers, and a woman of more than usual intelligence, is writing a history of the Pizarro colony.

The first woman to be elected a member of the Yacht Racing Association of Great Britain is Miss Mabel Cox, of Southampton, who owns the cutter Fiera.

Madam Marchesi, of Paris, is the most famous vocal teacher in the world. She has trained nearly all the great singers of this generation, including Melba, Calve and Eames.

The jewels of Mrs. Tetrazzini, the most famous prima donna in South America, were recently seized for debt, when it was found that all the gems were made of paste.

Toques are greater favorites with the Parisiennes than ever, but they also are larger and sit down more closely on the head. The prettiest are entirely covered with flowers.

Miss Baker, who is professor of Greek and Latin at Simpson College, Indiana, is only thirty-two, and it is said that when she was fourteen she translated one of the plays of Æschylus.

Miss Charlotte M. Yonge, the English writer, is tall and inclined to stoutness. Her hair is white—she is now in her seventies—and she has large dark brown eyes that are full of expression.

It is said that the Khalifa's mother has picked out as a bride for her son the Princess Naime, daughter of the Sultan of Turkey, who was born in 1876, and is said to be beautiful and highly cultured.

The new grades in swivel silks are in great use for afternoon dresses for the coming season. They are of handsome quality, they quickly shed dust, do not wrinkle, and are pronounced absolutely fast color.

The Empress of Austria has a pathetic delusion. She fancies that her unhappy son, the Crown Prince Rudolph, is still a baby. A big doll has been given her, which she fondles and keeps constantly by her.

Satin ribbon, three inches wide, folded to the width of the ordinary collar and fastened at the side in a fancy butterfly bow, is a change from the shirred velvet collar, that has received the approval of Mamzelle Mole.

Miss Alice E. Hayden, of Malison, Wis., has distinguished herself and surprised her neighbors by shooting a big wildcat. Miss Hayden, although a fragile Eastern girl, handles a ride with the ease and skill of an old hand.

The Princess Beatrice closely follows all the topical songs, and after dinner at Balmoral the Queen frequently listens to a melody of popular airs played by the Princess, who in all theatrical matters is thoroughly up to date.

The estate of "Princess" Kaulniti, according to a late report of her trustee, is not very extensive. It consists of something like a basket of jewels, some sugar stock, a little real estate and a small interest in the property left by her mother.

"A Contest of Silence" is the novel entertainment to be given by the members of a woman's sewing society in Indianapolis. Last year the first woman to speak was quiet for only three minutes. The winner held her tongue for nineteen minutes and twenty seconds.

Mrs. Susan Stewart Frackleton, of Milwaukee, Wis., has attained great distinction as a potter. She is President of the National League of Mineral Painters, and is the author of a work which is used as a text book at the South Kensington Art Museum, London.

The Empress Frederick has induced Berlin societies of amateur photographers to co-operate in bringing about an international exhibition of photographs by amateurs in 1895. Her Majesty has undertaken to be a patroness, and has requested Princess Henry to act as her substitute on the committee.

A blonde requires a softer shade of green than the brunette. Too bright a hue would give to the fair-haired, fair-skinned woman a swallow washed out look. But it is well to know that this color, as well as all others, can be softened and rendered wearable by either type of beauty if judiciously combined with white.

Little Kitty Blank, aged four, painted her doll's cheeks with brick dust and water and blackened dolly's eyebrows with ink. An aunt in the family, who roughed her cheeks and pencilled her eyebrows, believing that Kitty was attempting a caricature, beat her cruelly. The people of Stillwater, Mich., warned the cruel aunt to leave town.

The wedding cake of Princess Victoria Melita was of a royal height. It was mixed, baked, decorated and shipped to Coburg by Messrs. Gutter. A photograph is appended. It stands five feet six inches in height, and weighs a hundred and fifty pounds, being, therefore, a little bigger and a little heavier than the bride herself.

The Sioux Dinner Pot.

"There is a very peculiar custom among the Sioux Indians," said Emanuel French, of Bismarck, N. D. "The Indians take kindly to European cooking utensils and aids to comfort, and it is quite common for an exploring or picnic party to trade off kettles, frying pans and the like for skins or curiosities. A cooking utensil thus acquired becomes practically the common property of the tribe, on the general understanding, however, that whoever borrows it shall pay for its use by leaving in it a portion of the food cooked. As the Indians seldom waste any time in washing or cleaning eating or cooking vessels, this practice has some convenience from a red man's point of view, and often a sauceman is returned with quite a large quantity of meat or potatoes clinging to the bottom, and perhaps covering up some of the remains of a preceding and entirely different preparation.

"It is not long since that an exploring party I was out with lost its kettle, which had evidently jolted out of the wagon on the bad road. After considerable hesitation, one was borrowed from a friendly squaw, and after the water had been boiled in it three or four times, and it had been well scoured out with sand, it answered its purpose admirably. When we were through with the kettle, we thoroughly cleaned it again and returned it, and it was not until an Indian guide explained the custom that we understood the look of supreme contempt which came over the red lady's face when, on looking into the inside of the kettle, she saw that it contained no relic whatever of our evening feast."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Enormous Growth of an Industry.
Few persons realize the enormous increase of our wool product, which has resulted from proper breeding and good management. In 1810 the number of sheep in the United States amounted to 10,000,000, and 13,000,000 pounds of wool were produced. In 1892 our wool product was 241,000,000 pounds, while the number of sheep had only increased to 43,358,865. The average weight of fleece had risen from 1.9 pound in 1810 to 5.5 pound in 1891.

The efforts to improve the weight and quality of the fleece have not been confined to the United States. In 1891 the number of sheep and lambs in Great Britain was returned at 28,732,558, and in 1893 at 27,280,334. The wool clip in 1890 was placed at 138,000,000 pounds, and in 1892 at 153,000,000.

While wool is cheaper now than ever before, it is also more largely used, so that the increased production is not so disproportioned as it would at first appear. In 1860 the world's product of wool was 955,000,000 pounds, in 1880 it was 1,626,000,000 pounds, and in 1889 it was 1,950,000,000 pounds. Europe is decreasing its wool production. North America increased from 110,000,000 pounds in 1860 to 630,000,000 pounds in 1889. The largest increases were in Australia, from 60,000,000 pounds in 1860 to 450,000,000 in 1889; Rio Plata from 43,000,000 in 1860 to 360,000,000 in 1889. These statistics are interesting, for they show what competition American wool-growers have to meet.—New York World.

A Diminutive Breed of Cattle.
The Dexter Kerry is a diminutive breed of cattle, but they are very well in their way, and not merely toys. A cow standing thirty-nine inches high and owned by the Earl of Roseberry gave sixteen quarts of milk in one day, which yielded fifteen per cent. of cream. For one month she gave fifteen quarts of milk per day. For city and village residents who wish to keep a cow the Dexter Kerry has much to commend it.—American Farmer.

Unknown Dead in a Great City.
Albert H. White, keeper of the morgue in New York City, testified in a murder trial the other day that 140,000 bodies have passed through his hands since he has been the keeper. He added that he knew many cases where mistakes had been made as to identity of dead bodies, and cited the case of a woman who claimed a body as that of her husband and had the body buried in Calvary Cemetery.—Scientific American.

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A Remarkable Caterpillar.

In New Zealand and Australia they have an animal which, from all accounts, cannot be equaled by any other animal or inanimate object upon the earth's surface. It is the queerest of the many antipodean wonders and paradoxes, and for the want of a better name, has been called the "bullrush caterpillar" or "vegetable worm." The native Tasmanian name for the oddity is "Aweto-Hotete." The above ground portion of this vegetable worm is a fungus of the order sphaeria, which grows to a height of six or eight inches. When pulled up by the root, this fungus is found to consist of a large caterpillar, showing head, segments and breathing holes—every detail of the grub being perfectly preserved. On examination of the interior of the caterpillar it is found to be composed of a "punky" looking substance, really the root of the fungus, which has crumated every fiber of what was once a living, breathing creature's anatomy. In all the instances which Buckland records, the sphaeria had made its attack in the fold of skin between the second and third segments of the caterpillar and had replaced all the animal substance of the creature's body with a hard brown vegetable growth resembling the fungoid growths on blackberry and other vines.—St. Louis Republic.

Virtues of Salt.

Common salt is one of the most valuable remedial agents the world contains. Used as a tooth powder, alone or with a little prepared chalk, it whitens the teeth and makes the gums hard and rosy. It is a good gargle for sore throat, and if taken in time will benefit, if not cure diphtheria. It will stop bleeding of the mouth, and in warm water is a good emetic and remedy against several poisons. There is nothing better for sore feet and hands than salt and water, and for ordinary sore eyes, though a painful operation, will often effect a complete cure.—Indianapolis News.

Backache, Catarrh Inflammation, Ulceration and kindred maladies. For those about to become mothers, it is a priceless boon, for it lessens the pain and the period of childbirth, shortens "labor" and the period of confinement, and promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

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