

Feeding of Weak Colonies.

Feeding of Weak Colonies. In spring, bees are in the greatest danger of dwindling. The hives should be looked over and the weak colonies fed. Do not expose the feed, for in so doing the strong colonies, which need it least, will get most of the feed and besides it will incite rob-bing. Better feed over the brood nest. nest

Rotation Pays When Raising Wheat. Rotation experiments carried on for six years at the North Dakota station showed that continuous wheat culture is unprofitable and that growing wheat in rotation increases the yield and improves the quality. Land produc-ing three crops of wheat and one cul-tivated crop in four years gave almost as much wheat and more profitable re-turns than land producing four crops of wheat in succession. Rotation Pays When Raising Wheat. of wheat in succession.

When to Aerate Milk.

When to Aerate MIR. Milk should be aerated as soon as possible by being poured from one vessel into another several times. In hot weather a liberal addition of ice cold water immediately after the milk is strained facilitates cream rising; in cold weather boiling hot water has a like effect. The skim milk is less valuable for feeding purposes, but the suggestions may be valuable at times. With pan setting there can be little if any control over the temperature of the atmosphere, but its purity can to a great extent be controlled.

The Question of Deep Plowing.

It is an open question whether or the soil or not. Many farmers are of the opinion that deep plowing is detri-mental to the land, and on the other hand there are those who keep plowing a little deeper every year, and by so doing believe that they are improving the producing capacity of the land. I do not believe in extreme plowing, says a writer in The Epitomist. What that extreme is depends considerably on the kind of soil. The larger part on the kind of soil. The larger part of the humus of the soil lies within four or five inches of the surface. Deep plowing that is going to turn this under and place the bottom soil on top is not what the writer would term a proper depth. To be sure, this humus must go to the bottom of this human must go to the bottom of the furrow, but any plowing that is so deep that an overly amount of soil is placed on top, is not good plowing. Everything taken into consideration I believe that eight inches on most soils will be entirely sufficient for depth.

Fruit Cultur .

It should be borne in mind by every fruit grower that the skin, stone and seeds of a fruit are what extract fertility from the soil Also heavy growth of wood, necessitating severe pruning is a very wasteful production. Or, in other words, the large, rich, juicy, luscious fruits that command the high-est market prices do not remove a quarter part as much plant food from the soil as the area the solution of the soil as the solution of the soluti quarter part as much plant food from the soil as the small, inferior, seedy ones, which are of course not wanted anyway. Furthermore, we want va-rieties of fruits, which, while produc-ing wood enough to afford bearing eurface, yet do not tend to excess of wood, which is a dead loss, consuming plant food for no useful purpose. Herein lies the advantage of thor-ough culture: thinging fruit promutly

Herein lies the advantage of thor-ongh culture; thinning fruit promptly when set in excess, and pruning with thumb and forefinger whenever a superfluous shoot or bud makes its appearance. Thorough culture, which of course also includes liberal and proper factilization is what gives an of course also includes liberal and proper fertilization, is what gives us this large luscions fruit which sells best at highest prices. If too much fruit sets, thin promptly to secure paying crops. We want fewer num-bers of individual fruits, but larger sizes. Then again it is folly to allow a fruit tree to grow a branch that must be eventually removed Sup it off be eventually removed. Snip it off while in the bud and save all the nutriment and energy to be converted into the production of fruit, which we are all after.-Farm, Field and Fireside.

Mutton and Wool.

Spring Management of Bee

It is not uncommon to find one or It is not uncommon to find one or more colonies that have perished from some cause during the winter. It may be that they have starved, or be-come so weak they could not survive the extreme cold, and have thus died and the hive is left tenantless, with perhaps more or less houey in the combs. In all such cases as this, found in making early examination, we should remove such hive or close we should remove such hive or close it up carefully so that other bees may not find the honey, for they will surely find it when the weather becomes warm enough for them to get out, writes A. H. Duff. If they once get a taste it may produce the worst kind of robbing, and at no time of year is there so much danger of loss as in early spring, when the colonies are all weak and not able to offer the necesary resistance to prevent persistent robbers.

Any colony of bees will be capable of turning robbers if the proper in-ducement is offered. Leaving honey ducement is offered. Leaving honey about at any time where they get ac-cess to it will immediately put whole colonies on the aggressive, and thus heavy losses frequently occur by a little neglect on our part. The proper time to prevent all thus kind of trouble is to begin early and put every colony in proper condition to defend itself by having each one supplied with queens and plenty of food. When thus in good condition they will build up into good, healthy colonies and be-come strong enough to defend their hives and their contents from the worst type of robbers. If any colonies nives and their contents from the worst type of robbers. If any colonies are found without queens it is useless to allow them to remain so. Robbing in this case is sure to follow, as the bees will not defend their hives without a queen, when few in number as at this time of year. Queenless col-onies should be united with others that have queens, or queens should be supplied to them if we can secure them at the proper time.

The Waste of Fertilizers.

There is probably not another item on the farm that is wasted like fer izer, both chemical, which is paid in good hard cash, and the home made which means money if properly cared for. In the first place, the quint-essence of the stable mauure is lost by essence of the stable mature is lost by being trodden under foot till it be-comes heated and hard, or if it is taken out daily, is piled in a corner of the bot or under the eaves of the shed, where all the manural value is drained out into the earth beneath it, every time it rains. The urine is lost, which is one of the strongest elements in the value of stable manure. All of these errors could be guarded against by removing the droppings daily, with the urine diffused through it, and all kept under a shed, to protect it from the rain. A grave mistake is made by hauling it out before the land is broken in the fall and plowed under deep.

The winter's rain leaches out all the fertilizer value and leaves a substance with about as much value to the crou that is to be planted as so much ashes that have been dripped. I have in mind a farmer who hauled one hunmind a farmer who hauled one hun-dred loads of good, carefully prepared and finely mixed stable manure in October, plowed it in deep, for cotton, which he planted the next March. He was very much disappointed be-cause the yield was but a small per cent. above the previous year with no manure. His subsoil was deep and the strength of his one hunopen, and the strength of his one hun-dred loads had soaked about four or five inches below where his cotton roots grew.

I have seen men who thought they were manuring their land when they were hauling out ton after ton of lumpy stable and yard "stuff" that looked like so many loads of plug to-bacco, some of it burned black by its own heat.

That is a picture of, the ordinary farmer, and he is to be forgiven if he does not read agricultural journals, or books written by the leading agricul-turists of our day. But there is an other class who pay out good money for chemical fertilizers, read much, and should know better, but they scatter it indiscriminately over the field, without regard to its chemical contents; the chemical contents of the soil they feed it to, or the chemical demands of the plant that it is sup-

TERRORS OF INDIAN FAMINE.

Condition of the People on Relief Works Is[®] Beyond Description. A letter from the Rev. Edward Fairbank, missionary of the American board at Vadala, India, gives some particulars of the famine in India. It

s as follows: "Here at Vadala, and within three "Here at vactata, and within three miles of us, there are 8000 persons on the relief works. It was only two weeks ago that there were less than 3000. People are flocking to these camps by the hundreds. The over-seer of the works told me that he took on 900 in one day. These facts alone will show that the stress is rapidly growing attrapted

The condition of the people on the relief works is far beyond description. Three years ago, at Sholapur, at the end of the famine I saw less wretch-edness and emaciation than I see here edness and emaciation than I see he:e today at the beginning of the famine. People have not recovered from the last famine. They have nothing in their houses to pawn but a few brass vessels that they had been able to buy since that famine. These brass dishes are now being pawned by those who come into the relief works. It is their last resort to keen their bodies and last resort to keep their bodies and souls together before they get relief from the government paymasters. The merchants here and in the near villages have cartloads on cartloads of brass dishes.

orass disnes. "There is great suffering from the cold in the nights of these days. The people are not only clothesless, but almost ragless. The wretchedness is almost ragless. The wretchedness is terrible, but still worse is the emacia-tion. Living skeletons in abund-ance are in evidence on every side. The village clerk tells me that many children are dying in the camps—too far gone to recover. Many men and women have also died here. The only reason given is lack here. The only reason given is lack of food. The other night a man died in the camp who, they say, had not had anything to eat for three days.

"This famine is undoubtelly more severe in these parts than far of 1876 or that of 1896. One of the worst features is the lack of water. Rivers usually flowing full at this time are dry beds of sand. Wells that have never failed before in the memhave never failed before in the mem-ory of any one living have not a drop of water in them. The well that waters our garden and has never failed since my father came here, almost 45 years ago, is dry. The village well, that was supposed to have a large living spring, has nothing in it now. Our little town is, however, well off in the matter of water as compared with most of the towns and villages in these parts. parts.

"Government officers tell me that the Indian government looks with the greatest apprehension on the famine. It already feels unable to cope with it, so great are its dimensions and pro-"Undoubtedly private shall have been and pro-bound of the state of th

millions in these and other parts of India are to be saved from starvation.

A Forgotten Countersign.

A Forgotten Contersign. "War with raw recruits in the be-ginning is apt to lead to many amus-ing experiences," said the old army officer who saw service in Cuba. "Now you couldn't ask for better soldiers than we had in Cuba, but a large number of them were new to the business and had much to learn, and much to their credit it can be said that they soon learned it.

that they soon learned it. "I had occasion to leave our lines "I had occasion to leave our lines one night soon after we arrived in Cuba, and upon my return it suddenly struck me that I had forgotten the countersign. I puzzled over it for some time, but for the life of me I couldn't recall the word that had been given out. While I was thinking it

given out, While I was thinking it over I heard the command: "'Halt! Who comes there?' "'Friend,' I answered, thinking that the countersign would come to

that the connersign would come to me in a moment. "Advance friend and give the coun-tersign," said the sentry. "As the countersign had slipped from me completely, I walked up to him and said sharply: "Call the corporal of the gnard? "Gosh,' answered the sentry, 'I knew it was something like that, but I'm derned if I hadn't forgotten it!

HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

Remedy for Ivy Poisoning. A treatment highly recommended by a scientific magazine for poisoning from ivy, is to wet a slice of bread with water, dust it with common washing soda, and apply to the erup-tion, keeping the bread from the out-side. Half an hour of this treatment is said to be a sure cure. is said to be a sure cure.

How to Clean Delicate Good

How to Clean Delicate Goods. Delicately tinted mulls and nearly all delicate goods to be cleaned must be soaked overnight in salt water and washed in soap bark and cold water. To wash white mull yokes place them in hot water, soap bark and ammonia, and leave them overnight. In the morning they should have another bath of the same kind and then be rinsed in hot water.

Cement for Broken Dishes.

The old housekeeper has in her scrapbook well-tried recipes for mending and cleaning, and among them is the following cement for mending broken dishes. It is one of the strongest and most easily applied and it needs noth-ing but the white of an egg and some line. Shave off a small quantity of the lime mix it thoroughly with part of the white of an egg and apply as quickly as possible to the broken edges. Then place them together and hold them firmly till they become set. Name and a start of the start hold them firmly till they become set. Never mix any larger quantity than is to be immediately used, since it hard-ens with great rapidity.

Restoring Polish of Furniture

Many will be glad to know how the fine original polish of furniture may be restored, especially in the case of such articles as pianos, fancy tables, such articles as planos, fancy tables, etc., which become tarnished by use. Make a polish by putting half an ounce of shellac, the same quantity of gumlac and a quarter of an ounce of gum sandarac into a pint of spirits of wine. Put them all together in a stone bottle near the fire, shaking it very often. As soon as the guns are dissolved it is ready for use. Now make a roller of woolen rags, put a a little of polish on it, and also a few drops of linseed oil; rub the surface drops of inseed oil; rub the surface to be polished with this, going around and around over a small space at a time until it begins to be quite smooth. Then finish by a second rubbing with spirits of wine and more of the polish, and your furniture will have a brilliant lustre equal to new. -- New York Jour nal.

Photograph frames grow more and more beautiful each season, and nothing seems too fantastic as material for ing seems too fantastic as material for them. Those of rich old-time bro-cade are particularly pretty and make the artistic modern photographs look like lovely old miniatures. Turquoise blue and bright-green enamelled wood, rimmed with silver or gold, are very effective, as are also some of Algerian onyx, with fancy gilt rims, decorated with Louis XV bows. Folding pho-tograph cases in crushed morocco, tooled gold or ornamented with raised condid decoration after the Empirestyla gold decoration after the Empirestyle, are charming. In royal blue leather, tooled with gold, are frames in all sorts of old shapes and sizes; they are adorned by enamelled heads, Sevres blue crushed morocco, scrolled with silver and mixed with the nonoisa with silver and mixed with turquoises. with sliver and mixed with thrquoises, makes beautiful frames, and fretted gold with the new red finish forms charming frames for little three-leaved screens, in each leaf of which a small blottermuch more he inserted photograph may be inserted.

Bright red makey be inserted. Bright red makey and inserted with dark silk, both silk and wood orna-mented with gold tooling, are very handsome. Ruby and emerald velvet frames studded with steel are revivals of an old-time fashion. Odd little showcases in mahogany and gilt, a Empire, are to stand on a table, they are only large enough to contain some precious miniature or one or two small valuables, and are, therefore, fitted with a small lock and key.

Recipes. Oatmeal Piecrust-Make exactly like

dough for crackers, but roll out thin-n r. It can only be used for an under It can be eaten with impunity one who cannot digest "shortcrust. by those who cannot digest ened" piecrust. Rye Coffee-Carefully pick over and wash one pint of rye. Drain for a moment, then put into a skillet and



"I am getting mighty tired picking up pieces of soap that are thrown out around this house. The very first time I go to town I am going to get a box of Ivory Soap that floats on the water so you

IVORY SOAP-IT FLOATS.

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Mr. Dooley Bennes a Poet. The Archey Road Literary Club was holding a meeting at Molly Donahue's, and Mr. Donahue and Mr. Dooley en-gaged in an analytical discussion of

and Mr. Donande and Mr. Dooly dataged in an analytical discussion of poets and poetry:
"Why shud men, grown meu, write pothry?" Mr. Donahue demanded, with a great show of spirit.
"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "'tis this way with thim. A pote's a man with something to say that he hasn't thought out. Now, ye'er in a way, Malachi, a pote. When ye'r at home bustin' to exprise yerself, an' not knowin' exactly what it is ye want to say, or how ye onght to say it if ye knew, ye have th' makin's iv a pote in ye. Ye needn't look savage. Ye'll niver be wan while ye feel sthrong about your throubles. A pote doesn't feel really bad. He on'y thinks he does. He's able to find wurrude to pour out his heart in, an' more thim that he's able f'r to cut up th' warruds into proper len'ths an' here thim fit into each other like worrda to bolt out a ble fr to au up more thin that he's able fr to au up th' warruds into proper len'ths an' have thim fit into each other like matched flurin'. Think iv a mau sittin' down with a woild passion in his hear-rt an' thryin' to measure it with a pocket-rule! Th' man that's rale mad, that's mad clear through, can't speak plainly. He splutters as you do, avick. That's wan reason I'm agin pothry. There ar-re other reasons, but that's wan iv them. But we've got to take iverything in life, th' good with th' bad. Ivery man that r-reads mustr-read his peck iv pothry." —The Author of "Mr. Dooley," in the Ladies' Home Journal.

Electrical Advertising Davice.

A patent has been insued for a new electrical device. It is proposed to sink in the pavement a glass disk to be lighted at night from below. The modifications of this are easily imagined.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Beauty Is Blood Deep. Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathar-tic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all im-purities from the body. Begin to day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly billous complexion by taking cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All drug-gists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 22c, 50c.

A Colorado girl died from the effects of a cake walk in a rag-time contest. \$100 Reward. \$100.

\$100 Heward. \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased earn that there is at least one dreaded di sase that science has been able to cure in a its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarr Jure is the only positive cure now known the medical frakernity. Catarrh being foc situational dreakernity. Catarrh being foc situational dreakernity of the science of the medical frakernity upon the blood and m your surfaces of the system, thereby destro ing the foundation of the disease, and givin the patient strength by building up the co-stitution and assisting nagure in doing i

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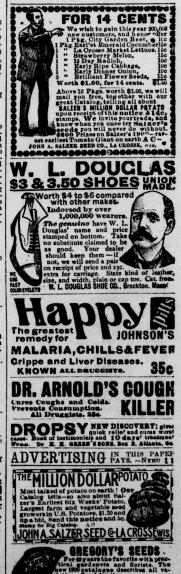
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Beautiful Photograph Frames,

can see it." Mr. Dooley Defines a Poet.

The consumption of mutton on our American tables is or recent that There was a time, not many years ago, There was a time, not many years ago, when wool was the prime object in raising sheep. At the present time conditions are changed and the pro-duction of wool by the sheep raisers of our country is of secondary consid-eration. Wool has, however, rapidly advanced in price within the past few years and is now quoted at 37 to 40 rents in the markets. Basing cheep years and is now quoted at 57 to 20 cents in the markets. Raising sheep for mutton is more profitable than beef production and stands a close second to the pork industry. If the second to the pork industry. If the ravages of hog cholera are not in some way checked, sheep raising will soon become the most profitable live stock industry in which our people can en-gage. The demand for good mutton is annually increasing, and the sheep growers of the United States are to-tally unable to supply the demand, since 2,500,000 sheep were im-ported from Canada last year for American consumption. When the home demand has been supplied, we stiff have a foreign market which extends to almost every quarter of the extends to almost every quarter of the globe. The wool supply for home de-mand is equally inadequate, since we had to import about 30,0-00,000 pounds within the last year from foreign coun-tries. The ranges of the great north-west are becoming limited, and the small farmer must come to the rescue small larger to meet increasing demand. It is the annual raising of a limited supply of poultry by the small farmers of France which gives to that ccuntry the most profitable poultry industry in the world. —Atlanta Journal.

Like the Chinese doc posed to feed. posed to feed. Like the chinese doc-tor, they give the patient a solution containing all the drugs in their dis-pensary, and trust to one of them striking and proving an antidote for the disease.

First, knowing what vegetable you First, knowing what vegetable you want soft to grow, find the component parts of that vegetable; then by an analysis find if the soil is lacking in those parts. If so, then your fertil-izer should contain what the soil is lacking in and the vegetable to be grown demands. When you have done that you have reduced fertilizing to a science, and will reap the full to a science, and will reap the full benefit of every cent spent, and every furrow plowed. Until you have re-duced it to a science and mastered the duced it to a science and mastered the science, you sow your time, money, fertilizer, seed and labor carelessly, and will reap only partial results, unless by chunce you happen to "just strike it right."

Some may ask, "How are we know the relative values of fertilizer and what our soil is deficient in, or what each plant demands?'

There are various ways, one of which is experience. We should know in one or two two years' culture what vegetable foods soil is deficient in by the crops they raise on them. Then there are the agricultural papers and books. Last, but not least, near-ly every state has an agricultural ex-periment station, from which books and nearblats giving exherts and pamphlets, giving exhaustive treatises on the subject, may be had for the asking.-W. F. Adams in Home and Farm

Mosey on!' "I 'mosied.' But I took the trouble to look up the corporal of the guard and have him give the sentry further instructions regarding the duties of a sentry. - Detroit Free Press.

The Veldt a Fine Camping Ground. We have seen a good deal of camp life on the Veldt, and if one excepts a few discomforts, such as the brown color of our drinking water and an occasional flight of locusts, we must admit that the veldt, with its level space and bracing air, is an almost ideal field for campaigning. And even the storms of dust, rain and locusts are welcome in moderation; for they are features of the country which go to make up a full experience of life in South Artnea. In one week there have been two rainstorms and on have been two rainstorms and one flight of locusts. There is certainly no hardship in that; indeed the rain is most welcome, for it cools the fair and helps to lay the dust. -H. J. Wig-ham, in Scribner's.

His Strait.

"The trouble with you, Orville," said his frugal relative, "is that you always live up to your income." "No, it isn't!" fiercely responded young Ardup. "All that ails me is that I can't live down to it!"—Chicago Tribune Tribune.

The characteristic of a well-bred man is to converse with his inferiors without insolence, and with his supe-riors with respect and ease

stir over the fire. Stir constantly until evenly browned. Mix with three-fourths cup of browned coffee kernels. Grind, make and settle as any coffee is treated.

Prune Pies - Prune pie is an old-fashioned favorite. It is very good if the stones have been removed and very poor indeed if that duty has bee poor indeed if that duty has been neglected. Sometimes lemon juice is added as a flavoring, but the original prune pie required nothing but prunes and sugar, the fruit having been stewed in the first place necessarily.

Macedoine Salad-This can be made Macedone Saiad—This can be made of any vegetables on hand, such as peas, carrots, cucumbers, asparagus, beets, cauliflower, celery, string beans, etc. Cut them into dice and mix lightly, so as not to break them, mar-inate with a French dressing and let stand on ice for half an hour, then mask with mayonnaise; garnish with parsley and serve.

Sago Cream-Boil one-quarter of a Sago Cream—Boil one-quarter of a pound of sago in one pint of water for five minutes; pour into a fine sieve; return the sago to the same pan; cover with one pint of boiling water and simmer one hour; add one cupful of currant jam, or orange juice, and juice of one lemon, and about three-fourths of a cupful of sugar; let simmer 20 minutes longer; fill small moulds with the mixture, serving cold in a glass lish; garnish with whipped cream and sandied cherries.

France makes nearly 26,000,000 pairs of gloves yearly, and of these 18,000.000 pairs are exported

the patient strength by building up the con-stitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hun-dred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address FJ. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggints, 55c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Aluminum horseshoes are coming into favor in some quarters.

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Educate Your Bowels With Ca Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 1:0, abc. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money. It is much better to sit in the lap of lux-nry than to stand on ceremony.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine. -Mrs. W. PICKERT, Van Siclen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1894.

The latest proposed French battleship of 12,416 tons will cost \$5,585,000.

