

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Number of Sheep on Rape Pasture.

The number of sheep that one acre of rape will sustain, and the period through which it will sustain them, will, of course, depend upon the character of the growth of the rape. But an average crop will sustain from 10 to 15 animals per acre for 60 days. At the end of the 60 days they should all be in condition to "take the market," even though lean in form when put upon the rape.—Professor Thomas Shaw of the Minnesota Experiment Station.

Watering Stock.

If one figured up the time spent every year or even every winter in driving cattle a quarter of a mile to the brook and back again, twice or even once a day, and computed it at a fair price for labor, and then added to it the value of the milk lost and the extra food consumed to keep up the system to its normal temperature, he would find that from even a few cows it would not take long to reach the cost of a good cistern, or some other method of having the water right in the yard, or even in the stalls so that the cattle could drink without man or beast going out of doors.

The Army Worm.

Few insects are more dreaded by the American farmer than the army worm. Although it becomes destructive in a given locality only at rare intervals, it then does great damage to cereal and forage crops, feeding especially upon the members of the great grass family. The parent insect is a light brown moth which deposits eggs in grass lands. The young worms hatch soon after and feed upon the grass leaves, growing slowly for about five weeks. The army worm is then about an inch and a half long and is striped with brown. The full grown army worm burrows a short distance into the soil, where it changes to a pupa, and again two weeks later it changes to a moth, like the one which laid the eggs. It is only when these insects become extraordinarily abundant that they move from field to field in armies. At such times, however, they do great damage.

Probably the measure that is most generally useful in preventing outbreaks of the army worm is that of burning over grass lands in fall, winter or spring. Large numbers of the insects may thus be destroyed. The migration of the worms from field to field may be prevented by plowing deep furrows with the perpendicular sides away from the worms, or by setting long boards on edge, leaning a little toward the worms, and smearing the upper edge with coal tar. The herbage ahead of the moving army may also be dusted or sprayed with Paris green or some other poison.

Nests for Layers.

Many claim that the nest should be on the ground, but all claims that hens should have their nests on the moist ground are but theories, and unsupported by facts. What is required for the hen in winter is a snug, warm location, while in the summer she should have a cool place. The best material for a nest is dry earth on the bottom, with chopped hay over the earth. Then dust the nest, hens and eggs with insect powder, put a small quantity of tobacco refuse in the nest and clean it out thoroughly should an egg become broken or the nest foul. The broken eggs will cause lice quicker than anything else. But first see that the hen has no lice, then give her good eggs and she will bring off a brood if she has a warm and comfortable nest. The nest should be made movable, so as to be taken outside for cleaning, and it should never be placed where any of the fowls can cause it to be filthy or roost upon it. It should never be so high as to compel effort to reach it, as the large breeds will prefer to lay on the ground rather than to reach a high nest, even when a footway is provided, to say nothing of the fact that that some of the hens learn to fly over a fence by first learning to reach a high nest. Never have the nest in a barrel, or so constructed that the hen must jump down to it, as broken eggs will be the consequence, but rather to place the entrance as to permit her to walk in upon the eggs. The nest should be placed in a dark position, or so arranged that the interior will be somewhat dark, which will be a partial protection against egg eating. For a flock of one dozen hens four nests will be sufficient.—American Gardening.

Burning Orchard Brush.

Many a good orchard has been rendered largely unproductive from year to year because the owner did not keep the old dead trees and limbs cleaned up. A good fire of orchard brush once a year will have a wonderful effect in protecting the fruit trees from insect and fungous diseases, and this will be especially the case if the orchard be at a considerable distance from other orchards. Of course, when there is an orchard over the fence that is permitted to become a harbor for pests, it is discouraging work trying to keep one's own premises clean. Nevertheless, in any case it must be done, but it can be done with more hope of good results in the one case than in the other.

In human diseases of a contagious nature, it has been found that the greatest barrier to their advancement is cleanliness in all surroundings, and the same is true in the orchard. If the work has not been done in the fall before the leaves fell, the dead limbs should be cut out in the spring and burned, together with all the dead wood that has fallen in the orchard

during the winter. The orchard should be more carefully raked over than the lawn, for the reason that some of our orchard pests live over on those that have fallen. This gathered brush should not even go to the woodpile, if the latter is near the orchard. The writer remembers a woodpile that was a part of a great orchard, and to that woodpile was brought all the limbs and other material that came out of the orchard. The piles of brush would remain for more than a year sometimes, and the enemies of the orchard found in them a safe harbor.

Where trees have been killed with the scale it will not be safe to try to use them for firewood, and the same might be said of peach trees that have yielded to attacks of the yellows. Let the fire do its work, for it is a safe agent. No scale or fungus germ can stand its purifying effects. It will catch many enemies that the eye of man never detects.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Cornerrib and Bushel Crates.

The first thought that comes into one's mind in building a cornerrib, where is the nearest convenient place to the place of feeding? Second, to build a crib that can be kept free or nearly so from rats and mice, for they not only eat the corn, but they make the corn they do not eat unfit to be fed. I have seen corn that has been taken from a crib where rats and mice have been that horses would refuse to eat. When mice once get a harbor in a cornerrib they breed very fast and cause great waste of corn. I here describe a cornerrib and one that I think very good. The place to build is on the side of the hopen. If the hopen and cornerrib are both built at the same time they may be under one roof. Have the alley in the pen on the side of the crib. Have an opening the whole length of the bottom of partition between the cornerrib and hopen, and wide enough to let the corn come out sufficiently to shovel. Have the shovel and basket or crate handy. If the place of feeding is in the hopen the corn is right there. If the feeding place is in the hopen at the back of the pen, make a door in the back end of the alley. By taking the corn from the bottom of the crib all the corn is stirred which keeps it from moulding, if soft, and rats and mice will smother to death if they get in the crib. Be sure to have the crib so fixed that the corn can be emptied into it from crates, for bushel crates are a necessity on every farm, in handling corn, potatoes, roots and apples. They can be bought ready made or the material can be bought and nailed together on rainy days. In husking corn, put it in the crates as husked. It will dry out much quicker and will save picking, and then it is not on the ground to get wet and dirty when it rains. In picking up potatoes with crates set them on a sled made one crate wide and six or eight crates long. Hitch a horse to the sled. Go between two rows of dug potatoes, pick up from both sides of sled. If the potatoes are to be sorted put the small potatoes in the middle crate. The potatoes can be stored away in the cellar in the crates, then there is no picking out of bin when ready to sell. Soft corn can also be kept in the crates when it will not be kept in the crib.—Burton Shingleton in the Epitome.

How to Succeed in Growing Onions.

At the outset, I would like to say that success in growing the onion crop is not possible without well-directed effort. This means that the soil must be well supplied with plant food, either naturally or through years of manuring and fertilizing. I do not mean to say that there can be no good results where the ground has not been especially prepared. I have succeeded fairly well where I have begun to fit the ground the first season of planting crops, but when this is done I would suggest a liberal application of barnyard manure. Plow this under deeply, using the jointer.

This is a good beginning, and when the roots of the crop reach the manure the plants will grow rapidly, if the ground is fairly moist. This stable manure, however, will not be sufficient, and it will be necessary to apply some quick-acting fertilizer, as nitrate of soda, to the surface when the plants most need it. Be sure to get barnyard manure that is free from straw, as unrotted material interferes with cultivation. Where an application of fertilizer is made to the surface of the soil, it must be well worked in to give the plants a rapid growth.

After the ground is plowed, great care must be taken to pulverize the surface thoroughly, for several reasons. During the dry season, unless the soil is well compacted and finely divided, the air will get into the upper layers and remove all the moisture, so that there will not be any left to germinate the seed. Then clods choke the tender sprouts until they are smothered and never get to the surface. The ground must also be well drained, for if water accumulates during a wet time the seed will rot.

Next secure good seed, for failure will surely result if this is not looked after. I would suggest obtaining seed of the latest improved varieties. Drill in the seed as early as the ground can be safely worked, as I find that early sown onions are the best, especially where blights, mildews and rusts are abundant. My onion field has been wholly free from these pests, but any field is apt to be attacked. An extra effort must be made after the seed is in the ground to keep down the weeds, for if they once get started it is almost impossible to eradicate them, because of the smallness of the young onion plants. Go over the ground often so as to form a soil mulch and thus conserve the moisture and keep the hard crust broken up.—B. F. Underwood in American Agriculturist.

THE MOBILER'S INVITATION.

Oh! come ride, Love, with me in my Automobile!
Come! 't is festiveness itself, shod with velvet each wheel.
Like birds in mid-air: we will skim o'er the ground,
Our motion a poem—with no jar of sound.
Come! while Night 's touching Earth with her opiate hand,
And a lethargy steals o'er the sea and the land.

Come! all 's beauty, enchantment; the moon from her height
Fills the earth with pale glory, our pathway with light;
The roses fling sweetness, the lilies incense
To 'tone for their slumbering, a sweet recompense;
While in rush of the river and lap of the sea
There throbs a sweet love-song about you and me.

Then, come ride, Love, with me in my Automobile!
No'er can horseman o'ertake us, or scorch our wheel.
As shoot we along beholders will cry:
"That surely 's a meteor dropped from the sky!"
And the jealous orbs, planets, a-plunging through space,
Will defy us, will dare us to give them a race.

—Jennie Vickery, in Puck.

HUMOROUS.

She—Would you die for me? He—Well—er—I'd rather become a widower for you.

Hoax—Wigwag is so fond of fish he'd steal them. Joax—Get 'em by hook or crook, he?

"Is your friend a literary man?" "No," answered Miss Cayenne. "He's just a writer. He's too bald headed to be a literary man."

"Your friend the seance medium moved out of that old house in a hurry." "What was the matter?" "He found out it was haunted."

"May I make so bold as to offer you my hand?" asked the impudencious suitor. "You can't palm that off on me," replied the unfeeling heiress.

"Was your daughter popular at the summer resorts, Mrs. Whooper?" "Popular? She had to make a card catalogue of her marriage proposals."

Of all the men beneath the sun
There's only one I know
That I would throttle. He's the one
Who says: "I told you so!"

Gaswell—I hear that women barbers are becoming quite numerous in some places. Dukane—Well, most women possess the conversational qualifications.

"Women should have their rights," said she, with some spirit. "True," he replied; "but in a crowded trolley car, for instance, they're not willing to stand up for them."

"You look robust," remarked the lady of the house. "Are you equal to the task of sawing wood?" "Equal isn't the word, madam," replied the pilgrim as he resumed his journey, "I'm superior to it."

Gladys (sighing)—Papa is so eccentric! Madeline—How so? Gladys—He heard me telling mamma that Professor Keeze, my music teacher, had an exquisite touch, and he discharged the professor immediately.

McJigger—He'll never succeed in life—never make a living, in fact. Thingumbob—Why do you think that? McJigger—Oh, every time he opens his mouth he puts his foot in it. Thingumbob—Well, that's one way at least of making both ends meet.

"James," whispered the good woman, "there's a burglar in the parlor. He stumbled against the piano in the dark. I heard several of the keys struck." "All right!" said James, "I'll go down." "Oh, James, you're not going to do anything rash?" "Certainly not. I'm going to help him. You don't suppose he can get that piano out of the house without assistance, do you?"

LOVE IN AN OVEN.

Romance of Henry and Minna—A Baker Who Proposed in a Singular Way.

A baker of Nuremberg, in Germany, recently proposed marriage to a girl in a singular manner. Minna and Henry are their names, but as to their family names they are not known, since the German papers which tell the story considerably refrain from publishing them. Minna had been keeping house for Henry for the past few years, and gradually the two had fallen very much in love with each other. Minna, however, would have died sooner than let Henry know how she felt toward him, and Henry was equally bashful. Finally he went for advice to an old woman in the neighborhood who makes a living by telling fortunes, and she counseled him to go during the next full moon into the large kitchen where his bread was baked, and, when the clock struck midnight, to open the oven and look into it. She assured him that he would then see the face of his future wife.

Henry went home well satisfied, not knowing that Minna had consulted the same old woman on the previous evening, and had been told by her that she would surely obtain her heart's desire if she would only get into the oven in the kitchen a few hours before midnight during the next full moon and keep her face turned toward the door. Minna did so, and though the oven was uncomfortably warm, she lay as still as a mouse until the clock struck midnight, when lo! the door opened and before her appeared the well known face of her beloved Henry. Even then she hardly stirred, but stared at Henry, who, utterly amazed at sight of her, speedily retreated, evidently under the impression that what he had seen was some ghostly vision. The old woman's ruse, however, succeeded admirably, and in a fortnight from that memorable night Henry and Minna were made man and wife.—Exchange.

Value of a Laugh.

The value of a good-natured laugh may be rated low by some people, but many writers have attested its worth in no measured terms.

It is not surprising that the merry Charles Lamb should have said, "A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market," but from the lips of the sombre Carlyle one is scarcely prepared to hear, "No man who has once heartily and wholly laughed can be altogether or irreclaimably bad." It was Douglas Jerrold who boldly stated that "What was talked of as the golden chain of Jove was nothing but a succession of laughs, a chromatic scale of merriment reaching from earth to Olympus."

"I am persuaded," wrote Lawrence Sterne, "that every time a man smiles—but much more so when he laughs—it adds something to his fragment of life."

Last of all comes the verdict of Doctor Holmes, given with his own inimitable humor: "The riotous tumult of a laugh, I take it, is the mob law of the features, and properly the magistrate who reads the riot act."

For Wheeling or Golfing.

The proper breeches for wear when wheeling or for golf, if you prefer to wear breeches, are of the decided pear shape. They are very loose about the hips and thighs and fit snugly under the knee. The knee buttons are closely spaced and the vent is in front of the leg, just on the outside of the shin bone. The breeches are made of tweeds or rough chevots and are best in dark grounds with a neat hair line plaid. They may be worn with a black jacket of the Norfolk or plain model, or with the scarlet golf jacket. With the breeches wear plain top hose, low-cut calf shoes, a stock shirt, trace leather belt, coat, stock, kerchief or collar and tie or four-in-hand. The best hat is the sombrero with pugree.—Haberdasher.

Why the Assistant Failed.

Carl Hertz, the conjurer, has rather a horror of small boy confederates, and no wonder. On one occasion he was performing in London, and, borrowing half a crown from one of the audience, he placed it in the center of an orange. The idea of the trick was for the coin to disappear and find its way into the pocket of a youngster at some distance from the stage. Mr. Hertz, at the proper moment, called upon a boy in the crowd to produce it. Fumbling in his pockets for a moment or two, while all eyes were turned upon him, the boy at last fished out a quantity of small change.

"Here's two and threepence-half-penny, sir," he shouted; "I got thirsty, so I changed that half crown you gave me."

No Choice of Evils.

Some people are never satisfied; or rather, perhaps, their troubles are of so general a nature as to admit of no particular alleviation.

Sir Algernon West says that he was one day lingering in an English country road, when an old man shuffled along, and then, sinking on a bank, looked up pathetically, saying:

"I mostly 'as a fit goin' up-'ill!" "Where are you bound?" asked Sir Algernon.

"Down there toward Cobham." "That's all right," said the gentleman, encouragingly, "for its down-hill all the way."

"Ah," groaned the pilgrim, "that's the worst of it! I always pitches on my 'ead goin' down-'ill!"

Japanese Wit.

A tale of Japanese wit has been revived in Paris in connection with the present visit of Japanese Ambassadors. A Japanese Embassy had come to Paris to arrange for three free ports to be open in France and Japan respectively. The French selected Yokohama, Yeddy and Han-Yang. The Japanese at once suggested Havre, Marseilles and Southampton. "But Southampton," said the Frenchman, with a burst of undiplomatic laughter, "is in England, you must know." "Yes," said the Japanese, "and Han-Yang is in Corea."—London Globe.

Copper Mines on Sinai.

The copper mines of Sinai are the most ancient known. They were worked from about 5000 years B. C., until 1300 or 1200 B. C. They had been abandoned for 3000 years on account of poverty of the ore. From these mines Pepi L., a King of the sixth dynasty, obtained his sceptre, which is preserved in the British Museum. The shafts still exist as well as the ruins of the furnaces, crucibles, huts of the miners and fragments of tools.

Valuable Quarries Discovered.

Some old quarries of Oriental alabaster have recently been discovered in the neighborhood of Monte Amiata, near Siena. It now seems very probable that the beautiful columns of that material in the interior of the Cathedral of Siena came from those quarries. The quarries are about to be worked.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Nov. 27, 1893. The Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.: Gentlemen—Having used your GRAIN-O for the past 3 mos. I thought I would write and let you know how much good it has done me. When I was on my vacation last summer the people I visited asked me to try GRAIN-O, and I drank some, but I didn't like it; but the more I drank the better I liked it, and now I wouldn't drink anything else. I never weighed over 166 lbs., and last winter I was down to 103, and now I weigh just 120. I never felt better in my life. It gives me an awful appetite and makes me strong. It is doing me more good than anything I ever took. I recommend it to everybody.

Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. R. Brooks.

A Lithuanian in Chicago bears the name of John Uppermost Short.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Any man who has the price of a wig can raise a good head of hair.

LANGUID



How are the children this spring? Complaining a good deal of headache, can't study as well as usual, easily fall asleep, and are tired all the time? And how is it with yourself? Is your strength slipping away? Do you tremble easily, are your nerves all unstrung, do you feel dull and sleepy, and have you lost all ambition?

That's Spring Poisoning

Nearly every one needs a good spring medicine: a medicine that will remove impurities from the system, strengthen the digestion, and bring back the old force and vigor to the nerves. A perfect Sarsaparilla is just such a medicine: a Sarsaparilla that contains the choicest and most valuable ingredients: a Sarsaparilla accurately and carefully made, and one that experience has shown is perfect in every way.

That's AYER'S

"The only Sarsaparilla made under the personal supervision of three graduates: a graduate in pharmacy, a graduate in chemistry, and a graduate in medicine."

\$1.00 a bottle. All Druggists.

"I am perfectly confident that Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Pills have saved my life by taking them every fall and spring. I have kept them in the house for the past twenty years."—EVA N. HART, Buffalo, N. Y., March 29, 1900.

Sunshine and Influenza.

In view of the known bactericidal influence of sunlight it would not be surprising to learn that an inverse relation exists between the amount of sunshine and the prevalence of infectious diseases, providing, however, the temperature is not excessive. Some observations recorded by Rubeman appear to indicate that influenza is more prevalent when the amount of sunshine is less, and it is not impossible that a similar rule would be found to apply to other infectious diseases also. In the eight years from 1893 to 1900 the number of hours of sunshine during the month of January, when influenza was exceedingly prevalent, was between 9.8 in 1900, and 62.3 in 1899—the mean being 36.4. A similar state of affairs was observed in Madgeburg, where from 1882 to 1900 the number of hours of sunshine varied during the same month between 19 in 1900 and 86.3 in 1883. Similar figures were obtained in observations made in other cities of Germany.—Philadelphia Medical Journal.

Deducting dubious vessels, the completed battleships of England now number thirty-six and those of France and Russia thirty-eight.

Jell-O, the New Dessert. Pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10 cts.

It's only natural for a fellow to feel cheap when his salary has been reduced.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Hungary's annual coal production has doubled in ten years.

Carter's Ink Is the Best Ink made, but no dearer than the poorest. Has the largest sale of any ink in the world.

Only one person in 1000 reaches 100 years of age.

J. C. Simpson, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

The man who bores is liable to get roasted.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Every square mile of sea is estimated to contain some 120,000,000 fish.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

London manufactures \$10,000,000 worth of umbrellas annually.

1900
There is every good reason why
St. Jacobs Oil
should cure
**RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
LUMBAGO
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for the rest of the century. One paragon reason is—it does cure.
SURELY AND PROMPTLY

ALABASTINE Is a durable and natural cement base wall coating in 5 lb. paper packages, made ready for use by mixing with cold water. It is a cement that goes through a process of setting, hardens with age and can be coated and recoated without washing off its old coats before renewing.

ALABASTINE Is entirely different from all the various kaolinines on the market, being durable and not stuck on the wall with glue. Alabastine customers should insist on having the goods in packages properly labeled. They should reject all imitations. There is nothing "just as good."

ALABASTINE

Prevents much sickness, particularly throat and lung difficulties, attributable to unsanitary coatings on walls. It has been recommended in a paper published by the Michigan State Board of Health on account of its sanitary features: which paper strongly condemned kaolinines. Alabastine can be used on either plastered walls, wood ceilings, brick or canvas and any one can brush it on. It admits of radical changes from wall paper decorations, thus securing at reasonable expense the latest and best effects. Alabastine is manufactured by the Alabastine Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Instructive and interesting booklet mailed free to all applicants.

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For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or limbs, pain around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

CURES AND PREVENTS
Colds, Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Catarrh, Toothache, Neuralgia, Bruises, Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Asthma, Sprains, Quicker Than Any Known Remedy.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain of the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Invalid, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with diseases may suffer, **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF** Will Afford Instant Ease.

STERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water within a few minutes cures Croup, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heart Burn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarial, bilious and other fevers, aided by **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF**, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists. **BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.**

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Worth \$4 to \$6 compared with other makes. Endorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. The pens have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them in stock. We will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free. **W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.**

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