

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm Notes.
Fowls attacked seriously with the roup are hardly worth curing.

To destroy lice upon hogs rub well into the bristles, along the spine, on the brisket and beneath the arms and thighs, a mixture of lard and sulphur well rubbed together.

Mr. E. R. Skinner, Turnbridge, Vt., says he cards and brushes his cows thoroughly every day, and that they greatly enjoy and profit by the attention, and "call for it by unmistakable signs."

For grinding cutlery and edge-tools, the stone should be dipped in water to prevent the heating of the tools. Careful cutlery use oil for polishing instead of water when using grindstones of small diameter.

A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* recommends persons who have horses suffering from inflammation in the joints or muscles to apply cold water to the suspected parts; the seat of the trouble will be found where the moisture dries off quickest.

Keep your stock constantly gaining in flesh. Use the most unflinching vigilance and diligence to secure this. The moment they begin to go down-hill, dollars are running out of your pocket, even though you don't feel, hear or see them, and it costs much more to get them up again than it does to keep them up if properly attended to before they begin to fail.

While the mechanic may suffer weeks of enforced idleness from lack of employment, the thrifty and industrious farmer never need be idle for want of a job. While the former is dependent upon outside sources for even the means of earning his bread and butter, the latter has within his own grasp and control the means of producing his own food in abundant supply.

Ploughing green crops into the ground, to act as a manure, was long practiced by the ancient Romans, and is done in Italy and in many other countries where the soil and climate are favorable. This mode of fertilizing is especially suited to warm countries where vegetation is rapid and luxuriant. In the southern countries of Europe the harvest is early, and the crops removed in time sufficient to allow the maturity of the green plants the same season.

Household Hints.
A sweet potato, one-third being left out of water and exposed to the sun in a window, will send out beautiful vines.

To clean stair rods use woolen cloth wet with water and dipped in sifted coal ashes; afterwards rub with a dry cloth.

A piece of rag soaked in a solution of cayenne is a capital thing to put into a rat or mouse hole. They will not attempt to eat it.

Stair carpets should always have three or four thicknesses of paper put under them, at or over the edge of every stair, which is the part where they first wear out.

In dusting, use a soft cloth instead of a brush or wing; the cloth will catch all the dust and you can shake it from the window, while the others set it floating again.

A lady writes: "To wash quilts, comforters, tickings, sackings, etc., soak in pure cold water twenty-four hours or more, then rub through warm water with a little soap and rinse well." It is worth trying.

Teach the boys and girls how to use the irons as soon as they are old enough, though never allowing them to continue their work until they are tired of it. As they grow older they will often relieve your aching back and tired hands.

A thick flour bag, that will hold twenty-five pounds of flour, is excellent to put hands away in for the summer. Wrap the hands first in brown paper, several thicknesses; tie the bag tightly and hang up. No flies will disturb the hands.

Take Care of the Horses.
The Illinois Humane Society, through an appeal issued by their committee, make the following suggestions, which owners of horses will serve their own interests by attending to:

1. Shoes.—If horses are shod in icy weather they will pull larger loads to greater advantage; it is poor economy to neglect the proper shoeing of horses, which may thus be seriously injured.

2. Blankets, etc.—Horses should be protected by blankets or water-proof covers from rain or snow while standing. The cost of a blanket is very small, and its use would repay the outlay many times.

Any woolen or other protection placed under the pad or saddle, and extending back over the hips, will be found very useful as protecting a weak part of the animal.

3. Clipping.—The clipping of horses at this season is considered to be as imprudent, and by this society humane; owners are respectfully urged to allow the animals to retain the covering which nature has provided.

Cheek reins.—Work horses, if at all, should be checked very low; they can thus pull to greater advantage, protect their eyes from rain or snow, and are less liable to stumble or injure themselves. It will be noticed that the city railway companies have largely abandoned the use of cheek reins.

4. Bits.—It is prudent to warm with the hands or otherwise, bits before placing them in the horses' mouths.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

Meeting the World.
John Leap Frog sighed to see the world. "They never are in luck Who spend their lives in a stupid pond. I'll go," quoth Johnnie. "Gluck!"

So he sailed away in a mushroom boat, And soon was lost to view.

But what awaited him, out in the world, John Leap Frog little knew!

Yet only a day, and back he comes, Racing with all his might; Back to the "stupid pond" he had left, Panting, and pale with fright.

For, what do you think? At the grand hotel They brought him for his meal A dish of frog's legs, fricasséed!

How queer it made him feel! "I've lost my appetite," he gasped, And groaned in sudden pain. "I've had enough of seeing the world! Guess I'll go home again."

And when at home he reached the pond, He cried "Now I'm in luck!" And flinging his legs high in the air, Quoth Johnnie Leap Frog, "Gluck!"

Parisian Children.
Parisians adore the sunshine. On a sunny day the many squares and parks are peopled by children dressed in gay costumes, always attended by parents or nurses. The old gingerbread vendors at the gates find a ready sale for chunks of coarse bread (to be thrown to the sparrows and swans), hoops, jump ropes, and wooden shovels—for the little ones are allowed to dig in the public walks as if they were on private grounds and heirs of the soil. Here the babies build their miniature forts, while the sergeants-de-ville (or policemen), who are old soldiers, look kindly on, taking special care not to trample the fortifications as they pass to and fro upon their rounds.

Here the veterans, returned again to childhood, bask in the sun, and, watching the fort-building, forget their terrible campaigns amidst snows and burning sands, delighting to turn an end of the jumping rope or to trot a long-kneeed heifer on, perhaps, the only knee they have left.

Parisians are very fond of uniforms, and so begin to employ them in the dress of citizens as soon as they make their entry into the world, even before they are registered at the mayor's office; for the caps and cradles of a boy are decorated with blue ribbons, and the girl with pink.

The little ones of the outskirts of the city are generally independent and self-reliant youngsters, and sometimes, before they are quite steady on their feet, we meet them already doing the family errands, trudging along, hugging a loaf of bread rather than themselves. But the rosy plumpness of the fields is wanting; for children are like chameleons; and partake of the color of the locality they inhabit, so these poor little ones are toned down by the smoke and dust of the workshops. Their play-ground is under the dusty, dingy trees of the wide avenues; but they have the same games of romp their peasant mothers brought from their country homes, and above the noise of the passing vehicles, we often hear their voices as they dance round in a circle, and sing verses of some old provincial song.

The delightful hours spent in boyhood, going to and from school, are unknown in the gay French capital to children of well-to-do parents. Instead of starting early and lingering on the way, they watch from the window until a black one-horse omnibus arrives, when a sub-master takes charge of the pupil, and the omnibus goes from house to house, collecting all the scholars, who are brought home in the same manner, the sub-master sitting next the door, giving no chance to slip out to ride on top, or to beg the driver to trundle a fellow with the reins; and as it is the custom to obey all in authority, the master is respected. Girls are either sent to boarding-school or go to a day-school; in the latter case, always accompanied by one of their parents or a trusty servant. But the parents, if their means will not permit them to send their boys to schools that support a one-horse omnibus, or if they have not a servant to go with them, perform that task themselves. In the schools for the poorer classes, when teaching is over, the children file out, two by two, the older children being appointed monitors, and the little processions disappear in different directions; the teacher standing at the gate until they are lost from sight, for they have not far to go; as there is a free school in each quarter.

But I pity the charity-school girls. Although always neatly and cleanly dressed they are all alike, with white caps, and dresses which might have been cut from the same piece. They file through the streets or public gardens, under the charge of the "good sisters," and perhaps they stop to play or rest sometimes, but I never saw them do so. Perhaps there is no real reason to pity these charity-children, boys or girls; but I remember my own free and happy school-days in America, and so I pity them.—*St. Nicholas.*

Caterpillars.
Some caterpillars seek safety by burrowing into the ground and then cementing themselves a temporary tomb; others, as certain tentacles of Brazil, suspend themselves in a delicately netted hammock in mid-air. Caterpillars burrowing in trees inclose themselves in sawdust, and others living in water, undergo their changes in cases attached to the underside of the leaves of aquatic plants. The exuberance of variation

that Nature thus displays in her methods, is all the more extraordinary when we consider her economy of material. The same secretion which, in its simple form, cements together the sawdust or the grains of sand, in more elaborate cocoons becomes the delicate silken fibre.

A Terrible Tale of Famine.
An American resident in China gives the following harrowing and almost incredible details of the famine prevailing in that unfortunate country: I saw abundant proof of men eating clay or stones, and bought three stone cakes. The stone is the same as our soft stone pencils. It is reduced to dust and mixed with millet husks, in different proportions, and baked. It does not look bad, but tastes like what it is—dust. The dead seem to-day to number more than on any previous day, for there were twenty-nine in eighteen miles along the road, and the circumstances were more frightful. On his road, the servant saw a woman lying in a ditch after being robbed of all she had, and still moving, though unconscious of any one passing by. Further on we saw a man's head cut clean from his body—a cruel murderer's deed. We saw also among the dead some wounded heads, but not done by the wolves, dogs or birds. The dogs barked and howled at us when we passed them off from the dead. Many of the corpses seen when we were going had disappeared, but their places were more than supplied by others.

To these details of what I saw I give you a briefer account of what I have heard. Some men coming from Szechuan, on their way to Peking, said that along the whole way they saw dead bodies here and there. The soft stone is sold at from 2 to 5 mills per pound, and bark from 5 to 7 mills per pound for food. The roots or sweet flags are dug, but they cause the face to swell. Grain is three or four times the usual price, and hemp and cabbage five or six times. Flour is 7, 8 and 9 mills per ounce. In every city I passed through the report was twenty, thirty or forty dying daily. At Ping Yang ten great pits had been filled, and two castles were daily employed in eating the dead. One innkeeper told us that one of his customers reported having counted 270 dead on the road in three days' journey. Whole families, old and young, die in their houses and lie there unburied. In one district a third of the population are dead, and the people maintain that in many towns fully one-half have perished. I dwell 300,400 and even 500,000 people, of whom not more than 100 now remain.

Origin of Foolscap.
Everybody knows what foolscap is. It is writing paper of the dimensions of 16 by 13 inches. But it is doubtful whether ten in a hundred of those who use it can tell why it was so called. Oliver Cromwell vanquished Charles I. and was declared protector of England, a ruler something like the President of the United States. He caused the picture of the Cap of Liberty to be stamped on the paper used by the Government. After his death, Charles II., son of Charles I., was restored to the throne in consequence of Cromwell's son being unfit to govern the country. One day he sent for paper to write on and some of this government paper was brought to him. Looking at the stamp of the cap on it, he inquired the meaning of it, and when told, said in a contemptuous tone, "Take it away; I'll have nothing to do with a fool's cap." Hence paper of the size above mentioned was called foolscap.

Home Influence.
At an auction sale of miscellaneous goods on Michigan avenue the auctioneer put up a wolf-robe and invited bids. An old man stepped up closely, seemed to think there was a bargain in it, and yet he hesitated to bid.

"Don't you want it?" asked the auctioneer.

"Yes, kinder," was the reply.

"Then why don't you bid and take it?"

"Wall, I've bought heaps o' things in dry goods and so on," slowly rejoined the old man, "and I never yet took home anything that the old woman thought was worth the price. If I got that 'ere robe for even fifteen cents, she'd grab it up; pull at one end, chew on a corner, and call out, 'Cheated again—more'n half cotton!' That's the reason I don't bid."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Hennery the VIII." as the thief said when he paused at the last hen roost he visited before daybreak.

American Exhibits at Paris.
Paris, Wednesday, May 1, 1878.
The display of exhibits by Fairbanks & Co. New York, is very grand, and creditable to the exhibitors, showing the advancement made by them over those of any other American or foreign manufacturers, and reflects great credit on American workmanship. The exhibit surpasses all others in merit at the Paris World's Fair.

Mason & Hamlin, who took the first medal for their cabinet organs at the Exposition in 1877, and have won the highest honors at every world's exhibition since, are here in competition with a fine lot of organs. Several other American makers exhibit, but few if any of them will venture to compete.

Doctors! Doctors! Doctors! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

The Adriatic Reaper.

We believe that we have a favor on the farmers by directing their attention to the Adriatic Reaper, built by Adriatic, Platt & Co., of Poughkeepsie, and 165 Greenwich street, New York, who are so well and favorably known as the builders of the famous Tuckey Mowers and Reapers. The Adriatic Reaper is fitted to meet the wants of those farmers who prefer a separate and distinct machine for reaping. The name of the builder is a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of its material and workmanship; but nothing short of a personal inspection can enable the farmer to appreciate the remarkable ingenuity of its device, or the admirable manner in which it combines simplicity with efficiency. It is a light iron reaper, with one driving wheel. The rakes are operated in a manner similar to that which has proved so successful on the Buckeye Harvester, but are still more perfectly under the control of the driver. It is of very light draft, but very strong. The ease with which the platform can be tilted fits it especially for use in lodged grain. It will do good work in all kinds or conditions of grain, and its folding platform makes it as portable as the Buckeye Mower.

With an Adriatic Reaper and a New Model Buckeye Mower a farmer is enabled to gather his grass and grain crop with the least degree of discomfort to himself or his team, and with the most satisfactory results.

Natural Selection.
Investigation of natural science has demonstrated beyond controversy, that throughout the animal kingdom the "survival of the fittest" is the only law that governs the struggle for existence. Does not the same principle govern the commercial prosperity of man? An inferior cannot supersede a superior article. Illustrative of this principle are the family medicines of R. V. Pierce, M. D. of Buffalo, N. Y. By reason of superior merit, they have outvalued all other medicines. Their sale in the United States alone exceeds one million dollars per annum, while the amount exported for sale to several hundred thousand more. No business could grow to such gigantic proportions and rest upon any other basis than that of merit. It is safe to say that no medicine or combination of medicines yet discovered affords so complete a cure of the various ailments of man or can compare with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for the cure of coughs, colds, and all pulmonary and blood affections. If the bowels be constipated and liver sluggish, his Pleasant Purgative Pills will give prompt relief; while his Favorite Prescription will positively, perfectly, and permanently, cure those weaknesses and "dragging down" sensations peculiar to females. In the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, an illustrated work of nearly one thousand pages, the Doctor has fully discussed the principles that underlie health and sickness. Price, \$1.50, post paid. Adapted to old and young, single and married. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary and Invalid's Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Question for a Shipwreck.
A firm in New York seems unfamiliar with the London story of the man who offered to sell real estate at a trifle, but could find no buyers. "See, D. H. & Co., the 'New' paper advertisement, put a ten-line advertisement in some of our papers, and we were told to slide it into a thousand other weeklies free. Do they expect people to take the offer? Any one acquainted with the high rates of these standard weeklies can see that the thing is ridiculous. Rowell & Co. must know very well that acceptance of the offer would be so many lines to charge to profit and loss. We retract our insinuation about their ignorance of that London story. They probably know it as well as we are, and are steering clear of it, to make a stroke for fame as men of starting liberality, and at the same time run no risk of pecuniary loss.

THE COLORED "MATCHLESS" WOOD PING.
THE PREMIER TOBACCO COMPANY, New York, Boston, and Chicago.

Delicious Cakes.
Light, white, delicious Biscuits, rolls, buns, and elegant cake, griddles, waffles, doughnuts, muffins, and griddle cakes of every kind, are always possible to every table by using Dooley's Yeast Powder.

We caution our readers to beware of diphtheria, pneumonia, influenza, bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, coughs and colds at this season of the year. Get a bottle of Johnson's Cough Syrup and keep it ready for use in case of need. It may save your life. It has saved thousands.

Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powder will positively prevent all ordinary diseases common to horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and fowls, and is constantly improving their health. Beware of the large packs; they are worthless.

The Markets.
NEW YORK.
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Wheat—Clover, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Timothy, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Alfalfa, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Straw, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Hides, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Tallow, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Lard, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Flour, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Corn, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Oats, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Rye, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Barley, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Hops, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Clover, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Timothy, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Alfalfa, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Straw, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Hides, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Tallow, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Lard, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Flour, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Corn, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Oats, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Rye, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Barley, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Hops, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Clover, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Timothy, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Alfalfa, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Straw, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Hides, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Tallow, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Lard, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Flour, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Corn, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Oats, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Rye, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Barley, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Hops, 90 1/2 95 1/2
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Wheat—Straw, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Hides, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Tallow, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Lard, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Flour, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Corn, 90 1/2 95 1/2
Wheat—Oats, 9