## SPRING PLANTING TIME.

What will you sow, little children, what will you sow? In your gasden you wish that sweet flowers would blossom and grow? Then be careful to choose from the myriads of wonderful seeds
The caskets that lock up delight, and beware of

If you sew nettles, alas, for the crop you will reap ! Stings and poison and pain, bitter tears for your eyes to weep.

If you plant lilies and roses and pinks and sweet pan, What beauty will charm you, what perfumes on every breeze.

Thus will it be, little folk. in the garden of life; Sow seeds of ill-nature, you'll reap only sorrow and strife;
But pleasant, kind words, gentle deeds, happy thoughts if you sow,
What roses and liles of love will spring round you and grow.

Smiles will respond to yours, brighter than marigolda are. And sweeter than fragrance of any sweet flower, by far;
From the blossoms of beautiful deeds with a

blessing arise, And a welcome at sight of you kindle in every

Then what will you sow, my dear children, what will you sow?
Seeds of kindness, of sweetness, of patience, drop softly, and lo ! Love shall blossom around you in joy and in beauty, and make

A garden of daradise here upon earth for your \_Oelia Thaxter, in Harper's Young Folke.

# FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

### How to Dress Children.

The maternal paide that prompts all mothers to dress their children as well as pessible under adverse diroumstances, says a sensible writer in The Ladies' Home Journal, else induces them to spend many an hour over their clothes without, begrudging either the labor or time. Fortunately, the mest apprepriately dressed girls are the plainest clothed just at present; but by being plain in style, it does color upon a sad faced child; neither have all around eashes on a stort little figure, which requires tapering effects. A lit le thought will soon settle this part of the task, which is the simplest. Blouse suits of the cottons imitating flannel; lawn-tonnis fliannot, which is part oction; and all-wool blueand white fishnel, and serge are the most comfortable of play dresses, and for lit-ils ones at the seaside nothing can replace them. If trimmed in any manner, let it be with cotton or woolen braid, according to the material of the dress. Sew the gathered skirt, which is amyly full and hemmed to a silenia under-waist, and have a sailor blouse, with the regular sailor or liar and coat or shirt sleeves, with a round neck or tiny band as preferred. Misses wear the blouse suits made in a similar style, and their half-worn skirts may be entirely wern-out with two or three old liques made in this fashion, er, as belied waists of wash surah or striped tennis fiannel.

Nainsook for guimps may be had ready tucked, or the white embroidery can be used. Separate guimpes are advocated, as they are easied to wash. White frocks are of plain naisoek or emyroidered flouncing, 27 inches wide. Those of last season may be remodeled by asding a waist-belt of intertion, vett of the same and revers of edging over a tucked guimpe. If the skirt is too short, laughten it with a row of insert on let in. Plaid and striped ginghams are always nest with accessories of embroidery, and small figured sateens are frequently made over for little ones and worn with the inevitable guimpe, which is called an " American Idea," though it origins ted in France.

Any dress to made over for a young girl can have new sleeves, yoke and skirt border of tartan plaid woolen goods, out blas. This may be used for any plain, dark woolen goods, and if the renovated dress is of striped meterial, the extra portions added are of plain cashmere. Their sleeves are full, col- flavoring to suit the taste, and flour enough lars high, or pleated and turned over, and the ekirte are usually full and gathered. Round waitt, jacket bodies and pointed barques having full fronts, are worn by young girls, with full vests, girdles, half-belts and cuffs similar to those wern by older girls. The only silk addition made to their tolicites is of surah or India silk in small figures.

# How to Destroy Moths.

Close all the windows and all doors leading frem the room about to undergo treatment, open wide each drawer and closet, and hang the contents over chairs or upon a clotheshorse brought into the room for the eccasion. Take a piece of gum-campuor, as large as a haz: l-nut for an ordinary room (as large as a walnut for a room 20 by 16), put it in an iron ful of seda, one-half teacupful of butter, or not and place the latter in another iron pot or upon an iron stand. Set fire to the came of ginger, one traspoonful of cinnamon, onepher. It burns very fleroely, so set it at a safe distance from furniture or hangings; the middle of the room is the best place for it, unless this be directly under a chandeller, in which case it can be placed more toward the side, as the heat is apt to injure the gilding or bronzs. The dense smoke soon perms ates every nock and corner and authocates every insect that inhales it. Canary birds or goldfish are to be carried from the room before beginning operations, and as soon as the camphor begins to burn the operator may Pour into hot, well-greased muffin pans, and leave the room, as, provided she has taken the above precautions, there will be ne danger of the fire apreading. The camphor will burn from a quarter to half an hour, but it can be extinguished at any more than the control of the spreading. extinguished at any moment by placing ever it a stove lid or the cover of the pet. Let the smoke remain in the room about half an hour, then open the windows wide, leaving them so all day. After a few hours airing succession or all at once, a care being taken to guard against fire, —Harper's Bazar,

# Care of the Complexion.

It is not generally known that ene of the best balms for a skin that has been irritated by excessive expessive to the sun or Spring winds is pure, sweet cream, rubbed gently into the skin at night. The face and hands should first be washed with a slik sponge or any cloth kept for the purpose in water as hot you can bear it. De not add seap, as all toap by the nature of its manufacture contains alkali. There are persons who can use soap freely on their faces, but others have more delicate akins, which become irritated and chafed with one application of even the finest soap. No weman who has ence used soap on her face and reduced herself to the appearance of a victim of salt pheum or the liquer habit, and who has therefore gene veiled till her skin hesled, is

better than sesp. After the skin is theroughy clean apply the cream, rubbing it gently in with a soft linen cleth just before going to bed. Wipe off any excess of cream on the face not absorbed by the peres. In the morn-ing wash the face in warm water, then in clear, cold water, to make the muscles firm. -New York Tribune.

## Bread with Pish.

Apropos of this subject, Sir Morell Mac-kenzie says that bread should never be eaten with fish, because the presence of the former during mastication often prevents the detection of benes in the food until one is fairly lodged in the throat. Bread is never served with fish at his ewn table, nor does he allow the members of his family ever to eat them together. In eight cases cut of ten of death from the lodgment of bones in the threat, he declares, the accident has been made possible by the presence of bread in the mouth while the fish was eaten.

## Mints to Housekeepers.

Fruit stains may be removed from linen by vashing in very hot water, with a little soda. If they are very obstinate stretch the stained part over a cup of boiling water until ther oughly saturated with steam, and while so appears; the leave it soaking in the hot water for a time, which will usually permanent's offace a'l trace of it. In case this should fail, there is left, as a last resort, dipping the cloth in a weak solution of chloride of lime which has has been strained through muelin. The danger in this less not so much in the strength of the sciution as in the length of time the maierial is left in it, and after using the stained part should be washed theroughly in cold water.

Benzine is one of the best articles for cleaning all fabrice, but it must be used with great care, as it is most inflammable. Where spots occur from discoloration, it is citen difficult

It often happens eggs get frozen and burst before being gathered. If kept frozen till used, they can be taken into a warm room and scalding water poured over them, then left to cool, when the egg will be left uninjured for use. They will then beat as nicely as if they had never been chilled. They should be used at once after being thawed.

In[making full dress sleeves, cut the lining not follow that the little freck is not to be of of strong sliests, a common coat sleeve, and a dainty material, testefully made and in a full the cutside as desired to it. Where becoming manner. Do not put too sombre a plains or gathers occur put a lay of cotton wadding three inches deep on the inner side of the cloth, to hold the fulness from hanging slatternly.

> Whenever eggs are used in baking, it is better to best them thoroughly before any other ingredients are added. This is especially true when baking powder is used, as too much beating after the powder is added seems to kill its essential qualities.

A pinch of cooking sods in the water where peas are to be cooked makes them very tender, and gives them a brilliant green color,

Cemmon gasoline is far superior to lucine er benzine for cleaning silk, woollen and kid, besides being cheaper, and the eder leaves the garment in one-third the time,

Do you find that your glassware, dishes, tumblers and the like, are too prene to crack and break? Here is a well-tested preventive. Pat your glass into a kettle, cover it entirely with cold water, and place the kettle on a part of the stove where it will soon come to a boil. Allow it to boil brickly a few seconds, then cover closely, set aside and allow it to cool gradually. When the water has become quite cold take out the glass.

Dalicate colors in embroidered handkerchiefs can be set by soaking for ten minutes previous to washing in a pail of tepid water, seme of them baving knobs and ich les half in which a dessert spoonful of turper time has been well stirred.

In cleansing black steckings, it is not necessary to wash the entire stocking every time w are done up. By a little care the feet only may be washed, and thus the celer may be retained much longer. Stockings should never be put into the suds until they are turned wrong side out.

## Domestic Bints. COOKIEA.

Two oups agar, one cup buiter, one cup aweet milk, one teaspoonful of sods, l to roll. JELLY CARE.

Two cups sugar, one cup milk, two and one-half cups flour, one tablispoon butter, one egg, two teaspoons baking powder.

### egless fruit caer. One cup sour milk, one cup sugar,

one-half cup butter, two cups flower, one cup chopped raisins, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cinnamen, one-half teaspoon nutmeg. GINCRE CARE.

Beat one egg with one heaping teaspoonful of augar, add one teacup of melasses, enc-hall teacup of butter milk, with one teaspoonany good shortening, one heaping teaspoonful

half teaspoonful cloves, 21 cups of flour, bake in a gradually heated even, for molasses burns

QUICK BISCUITS. One plat of flour, batter about the size of an egg, one half cup of milk, one-half cup of water, one teaspoonful of baking powders, pinch of sait. Rub the flour and butter and salt tegether thoroughly. Toss the baking pewder quickly and lightly into the flour, and then add water and milk. bake about twenty minutes in a very hot

Put one pint of flower into a bowl, and rub into it two ounces of butter, add a teaspoonful of baking powder, mix well, and add sufficient celd milk, about a gill, to make a the traces of smoke will be scarcely noticeable. All the room can be treated thus in succession or all at ence, a care being taken to guard anging the control of the contr the centre of each, pinch up the dough, and make into a dumiling. Stand these on a plate and place in a steamer, and steam for fifteen minutes. Serve hot.

# CAROLINA QUEEN GARES.

Work a quarter of a pound of butter to a eream, dredge to it half a pound of flour, add a quarter of a pound of silted sugar and a quarter of a pound of currents; whisk two eggs, and mix with half a teacupful of thin oream and a tew drops of lemon essence; stir this to the flour, and then add a teaspeenful of baking powder. Beat the parts well for ten minutes, then bake in small buttered tine for frem a quarter to half an hour. The mixture should be stiff and doughy. This amount is enough to make a dezen cakes. INDIAN MRAL MUSH.

Put a teacupful of sifted meal (the white

preferable) into a large bewl; moisten it with likely to repeat the experiment. Ortmer! a teacupini of cold water; add a rounding way there stopped to light a cigar. The rubbed freely on the face at first, and a teaspecially specially specially

beiling point, then set it on the top of the stove, where it will bubble steadily for threequarters of an hour, This process is a perfect safeguard against lumps (if directions are followed.) It also does away with the tadious process of sifting the dry meal through the fingers; herides, there is no danger of getting it too thick, which is the main cause of the raw, "chicken-food" taste complained of so much. Where there is too much meal for the quantity of water, it prevents the full expansion of the granules and their thorough cooking. This form of much is delicious served with cream of rich milk. If wanted for frying, pour it into square pans, let it son in the population. The pill consumption stand over night, and cut it to slices helf inch for one year would weigh 178 tons, and would think for one year would weigh 178 tons, and would thick. Fry in very sweet lard and butter (half of each), or in lard and beef dripegaia.

MAKING TEA.

Where tea is required strong, one teaspoonful to each person and one for the pot will net be too much. An earthen or agate iron tespot la best. See that it is perfectly clean and dry, and make it as het as possible before putting in the tea. Be sure your kettle bells, and use selt water if you can get it. Put the required amount of tea in the pet, aid enough more water to make what tea inches of rain yearly, you desire, and in three minutes more it is ready for use.

# DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

FORMATION OF HAIL STONES,

Meteorologists are not a unit in agreement apon the manner of formation of hall stones. The theory of Dove has been given most oredence. He believed that the hall-stones past rapidly from the cold air to the warm, to restore them. Slightly moistening with moist air, and again from the warm air into ammonia water will sometimes have the desired effect. The moist air, and again from the warm air into the colder, thus alternately taking on a jacket of moisture and freezing it around the nuclues or heart. The fermation of the nucleus itself, it is conceded, is from the snow-flake in the cold cloud, which being whirled about forms a small ball, about which subsequent layers congeal as the ball is tossed about into the atmosphere of different temperatures. The hall-stone, from its varying shapes and angularities, shows that it has had a wild and irregular career in the sky, sometimes melting into crooked shaper, then being tossed upward and congealed rapidly. It takes but ten minutes, so the meteorologists say, to ferm the largest hail-stones known.

The most remarkable hallstorm on record was that of July 13, 1788, which passed from Toursio, France, to Belgium. It travelled in bands of separate belts. While the western band nad a width of ten miles and a length of 420 miles, the eastern band had a width of five miles and a length of 500 miles. A band of rain twelve miles wide was but ween them. Over 1000 communes suffered, and property valued at \$5,000,000 was destroyed. most fatal it irm of the kind was that of April 30, 1888, at Moradabad, India, in which over 280 lives were lost. John Eliot, meteorological reporter to the government of India, says of this storm: "Verandas were blown away, and the massive Pucca portico was blown down. It was nearly dark. Hail was on the ground two feet deep. Persons caught in the open were simply bounded to death. The area of this storm was only about six or seven miles around Morada-

Probably the worst hallsorm that ever Inwa. For thirteen 1882, et Dabagae, minutes, beginning at 2 35 p.m., hall-stones fell, some of which were seventeen inches in circumference. The largest weighed 14 pounds. They exhibited diverse formations, an inch in length. Others were surrounded by rings of different or lored los with gravel and blades of grass imbedded within. The erials. that he had melted two which had living frogs within them. This report comes from the Monthly Weather Review, issued by the Goverament.

A Dabuque newspaper report accompanying the plature states that hall-stones as large as coceanute were thrown down, and some ladies cooled a pitcher of lemonade with them, and wrete to Eastern friends that they had made the drink palatable with ice frezen in that city on June 16. In falling the stones went through the recis of street cars, - Balti-

When mines are lighted by incandescent light it is claimed that dangers from fire damp and explosive gases will be minimized.

The soldest medical work, an Egyptian papyrus dating from 1500 years or more be-fore Christ, and containing prescriptions then old, has been transalated by George Ebers, the German novelist, A remarkable feature of the large coal

mine at St. André du Poirise, France, which is over 3000 feet in depth, is the comparatively low temperature experienced, which is seldom more than 75° F. The thistle at the antipodes seems to at tain

a most vigorous growth. Its root penetrates to a depth of from twelve to twenty feet, and this root, even when cut into small pieces, retains vitality, each piece producing a new plant. An Englishman has invented a means of utilizing the principle of stilts with wheels.

The wheels are fastened to the feet as stilt? are, and each acts as a sort of independent bicycle. They go very fast when one has learned to walk on them. An inquisitive goat in Jersey City, while

prowling the streets in search of prevender, saw an electric light wire which had fallen to the ground. He looked at it, smelled it, then touched his tengue to it. A shock passed through his frame, and he fell dead.

It is said that no less than 7769 school gardens exist in Austria, not including the sister kingdom of Hungary. They are connected with both private and public schools, are used for purposes of practical instruction in horticulture and tree growing, and often contain betanical museums and bee hives.

A curious fact is noticed in connection with the formation of barnacles on ship's bottams. In the majerity of cases there is a much heavler growth of grass and barnacles on one elde than the other, and in numerous in-stances one side will be almost entirely free from marine grewths, while the other is as feul as possible.

The use of nitro-glycerine in cases of emergency, instead of alcohol, is recommended by an English physician. A drop on the tengue arcuses a fainting man, and is may restore life in the case of apparent death, as from drowning. It has quickly relieved headache, heart pains and asthma, and strengthened weak pulses in fevers. It should only be used under the advice of a physician.

One of the most remarkable cases of absent mindedness ecourred net long since in Fend du Lac, Wis. A man started from home for his place of business, and when about half-

kettle, and stir steadily until it reaches the then jegged along continted by without not colling point, then set it on the top of the ing the change in direction until he brought up at his own residence.

When the average man or woman comes te be fitted with the first pair of glasser, some curious discoveries are made. out of ten have stronger eight in one eye than the other. In two cases out of five one eye is out of line. Nearly one-half the peo-ple are color blind to some extent, and only one pair of eyes out of every fifteen are all right in all respects.

Recent investigs tion has shown that the peorls of Great Britain swallow over 5.500 fill thirty six freight cars which it would take two powerful locomotives to pull. Placed in a row the pills would reach nearly 6,500 miles, or from Liverpool to New York and back again.

About a fifth of the globe's land surface according to Prof. Loomis, has an annual rainfell of less than ten inches, and considerably larger part has too little water for agricultural purposes, except in the limited als tricts where irrigation is practicable. In North America an almost rainless region exbolding it wish one hand, rub salts of lemen pour the bolling water upon it, enough to late in southern California and Arizona, and into it with the other until the stain discover the tea, let it stand four minutes, then a large area about Salve Lake has only ten ists in southern California and Arizona, and

The city of Rome's engines have six cylinders, three of more than seven feet in diameter, and they indicate 11,590 horse power. The Eururia and Umbria each have three cylinders, two of nine feet and one of six feet, and develop 15,321 horse power. The City of New York and City of Paris each have triple expansion engines of 20,000 horse power Two vessels of the Italian navy have engines of 18 000-horse power, and two have engines of 19 500-horse power. The most wonderful engines yet designed, however, are those of the Sardegna, with twelve main oylinders, to develop 22,800 horse power.

The disease known as the grippe, or epidemic influenza, which has generally prevailed the past Winter, has had few good words said for it. Just as everybody was preparing to congratulate the country on being well rid of it, the discovery is reported that it has proven efficacions in ouring insanity. N. E Paine of the State asylum at Westboro, Mass., reports that four female patients, two of whom were hope lassly demented, have recovered their reason after experiencing an attack of the grippe. Three men, also insane, have received the same benefit and are about to be discharged. Perhaps when the grippe germ is discovered it may be thought better to preserve than to destroy it,

As a possible theory of the origin of the Mississippi, Mesars. Robert Bates and John A. Keyes suggest that its eresion was accomplished by means of a mighty of taract, which began far down the river near its original mouth, and by gradual retrocession dug out the valley-like gerge which is so marked a feature in the upper past of its course, and left the high bluff walls on either hand. This view makes St. Anthony's Falls the ever deoreasing and receding remnants of the once most stopendous cataract the world over saw. having a perpendicular descent of perhaps 600 feet. The time required to cut the entire channel is placed at 400,000 years.

The cutile-fish, which among other strange things always walks with its head downward, does not chew its food at all, but masticates with its gizzard. So do geere, fowls, ducke, and, indeed, all modern birds. Solzing their food in their beaks, they swallow it whele it grain or seed, and in large pieces if .t be fruit occurred in this country was that of June 16, or bread. In that condition it goes into the glzzard, a powerful muscle with a very tough, herny lining, which acts as a mill, being sufficiently powerful to pulverize uncooked corp. To assist in the milling process, all grain eating birds swallow little pieces cf gravel, glass, crockery, metal, etc, the horny in terior of the gizzard being sufficiently tough to escape cutting by these mat-

# FARM AND GARDEN.

BOW TO KEEP HONEY.

All surplus should be removed from bives at the close of the honey season; if lift it will soon become dark and have a solid appearance, and bees cannot protect a large surplus so well, unless the hives are very close, robbers will find their way to the honey. Comb-honey should be carefully stored in a close building, so that bees cannot find it : not in or llars or underground repositories of any kind, but above ground, and have plenty of light and air, and at the same time prevent bees from entering. Comt. heney can be kept free from ante and other insects by placing it on tables the feet of which may set in basins of water and kerosens. Ants are very destructive to combhoney; they puncture the cappings and destroy its appearance. Extracted honey should not, as yet, be kept in air tight ves-sels, as it is still in process of ripening, and if the gas that is produced cannot escape it will burst the packages; hence, they should have a small opening at least. Extracted | denly into some well lighted room, and you boney may be kept together in any quartity if pretty well ripened; if not, it should be in the sudden light. You know how painful in small quantities. Earthenware and tin it is to yourself, then why have your horse are probably but for keeping extracted honey in, although kegs and barrels can be used, but should first receive a coating of beeswax inside. This can easily be done by pouring in melted beeswax and running it over the surface .- [ Oity and Country.

# THE FLAVOR OF EGGS.

When a great deal of chandler's greaves of a rank and musty quality has been fed fowls the flavor is perceptible not only in the flesh but in the eggs. Also the odor of garlic and some other strong flavored things may be found in the eggs after the poultry has eaten found in the eggs after the poultry has eaten a grart deal of such substances. Ordinarily the flavor of the egg is not affected enough by a change of diet to make any noticeable difference. When hens are ied very largely on milk the yelk is lighter in celor and the white is less firm in texture. The more con-centrated and nutritious the food the richer and better the eggs. Also the eggs from thrifty fowls at the beginning of the laying before the fowls' strength is reduced, are richer and more capable of producing chick-ens than near the close of the laying. The reason why fowls fed on "slope, etc." are able to give no better eggs to their owners is because you demand the "tale of brick" of your servants, but you give them no straw to make them with. Ourd cost sins all the best and most nutritious portions of the milk, without its objectionable qualities. But the true feed for laying formla is one-half or one-quarter Indian corn, ground or etherwise, and cats and wheat, tegether with milk and what ever soraps from the house are obtainable, and as much green vegetat le feed as they will eat; and with these combined and fed properly, your eggs will be of the true gold and silver stamp when the cock's fire has refined them and prepared tham as a relish for your breakfast table.—Poultry

# . PRACTICAL NOTES,

World.

# THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY

How Lost! How Regained,

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation, Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, roval Svo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D. received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL. from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, conf-dentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

ont by weeds, but when established it will produce crops for years. It thrives well on ght land, endures drouth and yields largely; ut wer land is not appropriate for it. It hould be given a trial on amill plants by farmers, in order to observe its growth, before lowing fields of it.

It is claimed that Japan buckwheat has a larger kern l, ripens earlier, and ordures drought hetter than the well-known silverhull varieties.

When a hog loses appetite it may be that all he requires is a lump of charcoal. Charcoal should always be kert where the hogs can eat it at will.

Pin up two facts to be considered when you are discouraged: There are fewer business failures among farmers than among any other class; more men begin without capital and become owners of good business in farming than in any other vocation .- [American Agriculturist.

The following is giving as a retation which gives six creps in four years : I, clover and timethy, cut about the later July; 2, cabbage set out after the grass is cut; 3, potatoes, dug in July; 4, rye, sown after the polatoes are dug; 5, potatoes again; 6, clover and timethy. The rotation may then be reposted.

Do not transplant tomate plants until the weather is warm and danger of frost over, Osel nights will cause them to be stunned which retards their growth to each an exter that plants from seeds sown in summer will overtake them. It is a mistake eften made to transplant early. As longue the early plants are growing well in the hot-hed they can be transplanted at any time. One or two cold nights may cause a loss of time and labor to transplanted plants.

When planting corn for ensilage do not depend on such a crop as the exclusive ford for next season. Enalings is invaluable to all who raise exit's but its value consists in providing encoulent food at a season when such food is source. Grow grain and roots also in order to provide a variety. Earlings is the cheapest of all foods when properly used in connection with hay and grain. Its effects are largely dietary and it invariably increases the appetite and promotes dige, tlop,

A writer in Farmer's Review says that " a sheep's stomach is not an economical place of melt snow "-a truism that is we I worthy of consideration. Sheep do not, as a rule, require much drinking water when they are well supplied with roots, but unless these are to be had the sheep should have access to fresh water, or they will ent snow. If they do so a great deal of extra food will be necessary to keep up sufficient combustion to melt the enow and maintain healthy olrculation. Arguing in the same way, it is apparent that ice cold water would have the same effect as snow in the sheep's stomach.

The pupil of a horse's eye is enlarged by being kept in a dark stable. He has a har ness put on him and is sudderly brought out into giving sunlight, which contracts the pupil so suddenly as to cause extreme pain. By persevering in this very foolish and lijudicions, as well as ernel practice, the nerve of the eve becomes impaired, and if continued long enough loss of sight will ensue. To see how painful it is to tace a bright light after having been in the dark, take a walk some dark night for a short time till the eyes become used to the darkness, then drop and will soarcely be able to see for a few moments in the sudden light. You know how painful to repeatedly bear such unnecessary pain ! asks Field and Farm. When the asparagus hed is new it requires

the same cultivation to keep down weeds and grass as other crops, but when ence fairly ertabilahed, its vigorous growth serves to keep weeds in subjection, and while it will endure a good deal of neglect it pays to keep the grass cut of it and protect the rlant with a good coating of manure through the winter. My plan is to rake and level the manure early in the spring without disturbing the sell very deeply. By this time the raise bave leached the strength of the manure into the set! within reach of the plants, and what remains on the surface acts as a mulch, serving to keep down weeds until the outling it ever, when the plants, by their rapid growth, shade the whole ground and prevent the growth of any-thing else. I think this much better than to put off menuring until spring -[A. H. B. Rahway, N. J.

In disposing of the massers, the crebard should not be forgetten. The prevailing talence in growing trult are due to neglect in this way more than to anything she. fruit can only be grown from well neurlahed. vigorous trees, and a fair allowance of man-ure apread around the trees, not too sless to the stame, but under the bremehes so far as they reach, will be returned in abundant yield, and the quality will be much improved. The constant growth of reet and branch of a bree will exhaust the sell very quickly, and the first evidence of it will be given in the failure of the Luit. After this will come general weakness of the tree, stoppage of growth of wood, a crowd of suckers from the roots and decay of the stem. A tree must be considered in the same light as a crop, and, sa no crop is expected without manuse, so the thrifs of an erchard cannot reasonably be there was no hurry, as it's about an appoint-looked for unless it is manured at least as ment for next week."

often as a cropped field is. Experience has proved abundantly that measure is indispense-

# Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

CRONIN-O'DONOVAN-April 15, at the residence of the bride, Daniel J., eldest son of Jeremiah Oronin, Great Br tain et., Cork, to Blv. daughter of Edward O Dinovan late of Cork.

HAGARTY-JENNINGS-April 16, at' St. Alexander's Catholic churce, Bootle Liverpool, Michael Hagerty, Dundalk, to Maria, elder daughter of Captain Jennings, of Bootle,
McManus-Lynch-April 16, at the pro-

cet nedrel, Mariborough et., Dablin, F. Mo-Manue, merchart, Duille, to Mary Lynch, also of Dablin.

MORAN—HAYES—April 16, at the Do-minica church, Limerick, William Moran, merchant, Tipperary, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. John Hayes, Scallaheen, Tipperary.

## DIED

AHERN-April 21, at her residence, the Hotel, Crosshaven, co. Cork, Hanna Lonisa, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Ahorn, Crosshaven Hill, aged 23 years.

BERGIN-Anril 21, at his residence, Main street, Touries, John Bergin, sged 76 years.

BOYLAN-April 20, at his residence, 2 Howth View, Bitanie road, Glatnevin, Dailin, John Boyler, aged 64 years. ERENNAN-April 20, at Maganey, co. Kil-

dare, Miss Bridget Brennan, aged 71 years. CARBERY-April 20. at her residence, 3 Tivelt terrace, East, Kingthown, co. Dublin, Mary, wife of Richard Carbery. CLARKE—April 26, at his residence, Trinity

street, Drogheds, Mr. Patrick Clarke, formerly of Carrickmacross, Connoy-April 22, at the residence of her

rev, No. 8 Chapelized, county Dablin, Mrs. Mary Conroy, at the advanced age of 85 yerra. DOLLARD-April 15, at Rahony Park, county Dahlin, Joseph Dollard, aged 57 years.

Durry-At his residence, Corteber, Gowne county Cavan, Mr. Fellx Duffy, aged 72 Years,

DEASY-April 21, at Aberlamore, co. Cork, Denis Deasy, aged 60 years.
D'Anov-April 25, at Preston gate, Athy, fermerly of Ardgelgh, Mary D'Arcy, aged

82 years. LERINGTON-April 21, at 54 Blessington etreet, Dublin, Stephen Nelan Birington, Assistant Librarian, King's Inna Library, aged 70 years. BARON-April 22, at Dandrum, county Dublic, Lydia, wife of Robert Fearon.

Balleborough, county Cavan, aged 30 уевге. GROOM—And 1 18, at Whylam, Newbridge, county K Hare, Mrs. Bridget Groom, mether of the Rev. Patrick D Hoo, D.D., New

GRIFFIN--April 18, at her residence, 41 Temple road, Black.cok, Julia Griffin, in ber 66th year, after a tedieus illness.

FOGHYGAN-April 20, at his residence, Kilheggan, Peter Googhegan, aged 75 HART-April 24, at Port Royal, Dromard,

onunty Sligo, Francis Hart, E.q., aged 51 VAN-April 16 at Ballyhaunie, county Mayo, Mary Josephine, aged 10 years, second cliest daughter, of Michael and

Susan Lavan. AVERY-April 19, at the Convent of the Sacred Heart. Mount Anville, from hemorrhage of the Lunge, Mary, youngest daughter of Dr. Lavery, of Armagh, aged 19 VERTE.

MAGUIRE-April 21, at his residence, Kilmakenny, co. Lehrim, John Maguire, aged 82 years.

cENNERY-April 24, at his residence, 16 Clydo street, Dablin, James McEnnery, aged 50 years. 123, James Moore, Kilnacari

English, Dangannon, county Tyrone, aged 69 years. O'NEIL-Apr 125, at his residence, O'Connell st., Athlone, P. ter O'Neil, T C., morchant

aged 39 years. O'Connor.—April 18 at Cloyne, Mary, young-eit daughter of the late James O'Connor,

Eq, RN., MD. O'CONNELL-Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Thomas O'Connell, of

Charleville, County Limerick, who departed this life, fortified with the rites of the Church, at his residence, 35, Aldermanbury, E. C., on April 26th, 1820, aged 53 years, on whose soul, sweet Jeaus, have mercy. HELAN-April 26, at the residence of his

son, 87 Lewer Gerdiner street, Dublin, John Phelan, aged 79 years, late of D.M.P. URCELL-Apr | 24, Mary, relict of the late John J. Parcell, for many year's an employe in the office of the Dablin Freeman's Journal.

QUIRK — April 18, at Ballykeating, Glan-worth, county Cork, Ellen, wife of Michael Quirke, after a long and painful Mass. OBERTSON-April 21, at 7 Killarney avenue, Dublin, of wooping cough, William Mc-

Kirley, only son of Samuel Robertson, aged YAR-April 20, at his parents' residence, I Castle Dawson avenue, Blackrock, Dublin, John, youngest son of John and Ann

STURDY-April 20, at 3 Brighton vale, Monkstown, the residence of her father, Mary Margaret, widow of the late John Oswald Sturdy, of Durbin, South Africa, aged 28

Vests. MITHSON-April 20, at Kensington, Terenure, Maggle, second daughter of the late Theman W. Smithson, of Cloragh, Whitechurch, ec. Dublia, aged 20 years. LAVIN-At the Hospice for the Dying.

Haroldseress, Dublin, Andrew Slavin, late of Portarlington. Inouas-April 21, at his residence, Athenry, Very Bev. Canen Thomas, P.P., V.F., the 50:h year of his age and 32nd of his

sacred ministry. [AAJJE—April 23, John Taaffe, D.L., Smarware Carle, Ardee, co. Louth.
WALEE—April 18, at Ballymouge, Ballon, county Carlow, Eliza, daughter of Michael

and Eliza Walsh, aged 13 years. THREE BOTTLES BROUGHT HER OUT OF THE BED,

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. '88. I was suffering from anxiety and palpitation of the heart for four years, so that I had to stay in bed in the month of March, but after taking three bottles of Pastor Koenig,s Nerve Tonic I was able to get up and tend to my household.

MRS. DOLL.

"Why, Pipelet, this letter must have arrived yesterday. How is it you only bring it me now?" Clerk: "You see, sir I thought:

Perhaps the bardent test a man can give Alfalfa can be grown. The most impersant | ble for the preduction of trult, and the best | his self-respect is to sit down and read one point is fresh seed, which should not be ever | kind of it is insured by adequate feeding of ci his own leve letters when it is five years old.