Any girl with a proper personal pride and

Some parents say that giving an allowar

The second thing which should be though

to marriage for a home or for a maintenance.

Women were not intended to be thrown out

that she is not helpless saves many an hour

Housekeepers' Helps.

kerosene oil applied on a soft woolen rag

Linseed or olive oil may be used, but ker

sene is the best. Polish with dry flannel.

Preserve ferns or grass in their natural col

or by placing them in blotting paper for 4

Ebonised furniture can be wonderfully re

To desroy fleas, scatter oil of pennyroy

a large pan containing common salt beneat

Snubbing the Child.

Grown people are singularly obtuse as

the impropriety of snubbing a child who is forbidden to retort and can by no means make

reprisals, says Margaret Sanster in Good

Housekeeping. All public reproving of chil-

dren is an outrage, not on them alone, but or

every spectator, and mothers who call atten-tion to a child's faults or punish a child be

fore any beholder, are greatly to blame Snubbing is cruelty to any soul, but whe

we are grown, we may defend ourselve some way, while a child is absolutely w

ent day dishes call, is so far superior to c dinary pepper that every housekeeper shou have it among her stores. It has just to correct mingling of spices and pepper in i construction and is almost indispensable getting the best flavor.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

If your liver is out of order, causing

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heart-

burn, or Constipation, take a dose o

On retiring, and tomorrow your di-

gestive organs will be regulated and

you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work. This has been the experience of others; it will be yours. HOOD'S PILLS are sold by all medicine dealers. 25 cts.

Hood's Pills

Tonight

onless and at the mercy of the snubbe

bolic soap for washing the floors.

freely about the places they infest, and stand

hours, and press with heavy weights.

treated thus.

but always and only for her highest life

#### The Soil-What It Is.

From the Cornell Reading Course for Far 1. The basis of soil is fragments of rock .into rock. The processes of nature have been constantly at work in breaking up this

rocks into soil .- Rain, snow, ice, frost have worn away the mountains and deposited the fragments as soil. Probably as much material has been worn away from the Alps as still remains, and this material now forms much of the soil of Italy, Germany, France,

have worn away in like manner.

3. Weathering is still active. -All expos ed rocks are wearing away. Stones are growing smaller. The soil is pulverized by

The particles of soil are worn and trans ported by water. - Every stream carries away great quantities of soil and deposits it in the shallows and the bays. After every rain the streams and ponds are muddy or rolly. Observe the sediment or fine mud which remains when a "mud-puddle" dries up. The smallest rivulet carries away tons of earth | say that Nature does not practice tile drainevery year; and this earth is deposited ing. Perhaps not; but then, she has more some into use again for the growing of and if she cannot raise oaks on a certain plants. Many of our best and richest farm lands are the deposits of former streams and lakes. Such lands are fine and silt-like. even some of our higher lands are formed to say that the roots which are left in the from deposits from water. The mixed and varied character of soils is largely due to the fact that they are the results of transporta-

Observe the flat lands about lakes. These flats are formed by the deposition of material from the surrounding highlands; but they | reports ("Fertility of the Land," p. 345) | are often exposed before their natural time lake. All lakes and ponds are filling up. Nearly every stream makes a delta at it mouth; but if the stream into which it empties is swift, the delta may be carried | below eight inches and the stubble and waste,

Observe also, the broad rounded hillocks and knolls in valleys and ravines. Many of the action of moving water.

Every farmer knows that everflowed lands are rich. He has heard of the wonderful fertility of the Nile. He should explain

5. All productive soils also contain organic matter.—Organic matter is the remains of plants and animals. As found in soils in a not remove all from the field. This calculadecaying condition, it is called humus. It tion will bring up the whole question of the is the humus which gives the soil its dark kind of root system which each sort of plant or "rich" look. It also tends to make soils has. Have you ever made a close examinaloose, warm, and mellow. It holds mois- tion of the roots of potatoes, malze, wheat, ture. The addition of humus makes soils clover, cabbages, buckwheat, strawberries, loamy. A sandy loam is a soil of which the original mineral matter is sand, and a clayey loam is one of which the basis is clay. Soils | nourishment? What power have they of which have no humus are hard, "dead" and

6. Humus is supplied by means of roots we have neglected to examine them. If the farmer practices a rotation of which meadow and pasture are a part, the supply has compiled the analyses of 49 representacases, green-manuring is unnecessary except now and then upon lands which are veal the following is the result: "The tables reveal the fact that even the poorer soils have with the dropoings of the animals on the pasture, and manure applied with one of the crops in the rotation; keep the land well ble, it is better to feed the crop to stock and return the manure to the land, of potash, and this does not include that which is contained in the stones, gravel and sand of the soil which will not pass through at the same time. In western New York, there are hundreds of acres of refuse lands, and at this day there are thousands of tons of herbage on the ground, and no stock to sat it. It is wasteful.

of potash, and this does not include that which is contained in the stones, gravel and sand st though the soil which will not pass through and tillage, slowly give up their valuable constituents."—Roberts' "Fertility of the Land, p. 16.

of the Land, p. 16.

of potash, and this does not include that which is contained in the stones, gravel and sand of the soil which will not pass through all lost time between Topeka and Emporia not long ago. It was a bright moonlight night. We were behind when we pulled out of Topeka and had orders to make up all lost time between the and long ago. It was a bright moonlight night. We were behind when we pulled out of Topeka and had orders to make up all lost time between the and long ago. It was a bright moonlight night. We were behind when we pulled out of Topeka and had orders to make up all lost time between there are long to long ago. It was a bright moonlight night. We were behind when we pulled out of Topeka and had orders to make up all lost time between the and long ago. It was a bright moonlight night. We were behind when we pulled out of Topeka and had orders to make up all lost time between the and long ago. It was a bright moonlight night. We were behind when we pulled out of Topeka and had orders to make up all lost time between the and long ago. It was a bright moonlight night. We were behind when we pulled out of Topeka and had orders to make up all lost time between Topeka and thousands of the soil which will not pass through and the properties are thousands of the soil which will not pass through and the properties are thousands of the properties and the properties

Many soils which are said to be worn out are robbed of their humus rather than of their plant food; others have been injured in their texture by careless or faulty management. In supplying humus, it is better to add small quantities often. Lands which are under constant tillage, in corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, may be supplied with humus if catch crops are sown with the crop, now and then, late in the season. Rye, Canada peas, crimson clover, and the like may be used for this purpose. Plow them under as soon as the land is ready in the spring, even

if the plants are not large.

Observe how the forest supplies its humus. slowly passing into vegetable mold or humus. The trunks finally decay and pass into the soil. The work is effectively done, but it consumes time; and man is in a hurry. When the forest is removed the land is very productive. It is called "virgin soil," notwithstanding the fact that an enormous crop of trees has just been taken from it and tha it may have grown hundreds of such crops. The real virgin soil is the barren soil. Bu however rich this forest soil may be when the timber is first removed, it generally soon loses its exuberant fertility. The pigmy crops of the farmer seem to be harder on the soil than the gigantic crops of nature. Some

plant-food, supplies nitrogen in leguminous crops, one crop leaves the land in better condition for another, the roots and stubble improve the texture of the soil, it keens weeds in check, provides for continuous labor because stock is kept.

The rotation should differ with the kind of soil and general style of farming. The

> Wheat. Clover and Timothy, 1 year. Maize (corn.)

A good rotation for weed-infested land is: Sod, 1 year.

Potatoes, or some tilled crop.

On the fruit farms, rotations are not a in rotation to great advantage, The general

7 The fertility of the land is its power to produce crops. It is determined by three things; the texture of tne soil, its richness in go to the warehouse and buy nitrogen. plant food, and its available moisture.—The texture of the soil is its physical condition is a scene of life and activity.—This is the -as to whether it is mellow, loose, leachy, new and the true teaching. Soil which is cloddy, hard, and the like. A rock or a wholly inactive is unproductive. Movements entain an abundance of plant-food. The tion, life rounds of countless micro plant cannot get a foothold; and it would do no good to apply fertilizers. Spreading potash on a lump of clay is not farming; it is the wasting of potash. A cow will not delicate enough, we could hear the shuffle of appreciate the fanciest ration if she is uncom- the workers, the beating of the hammers. land which is in good tilth that fertilizers | things begin with the soil and at last all pay. The better the farming, the more it things come back to it. The soil is the

poor farmers cannot make it pay.

8. Nature secures good texture in soil by should the farmer be. growing plants in it -Roots make the soil What! Limping Yet? Flants break down the soil by sending their roots into the crevices of the particles, and the root acids dissolve some of it. Observe Nature working at this problem. First the "m xs" or lichen attacks the rook; the we: her cracks it and wears it away; a little soil is gathered here and there in the holfiner, and plants supply it with humus.

Without Wine Sauce, Please lows; a fern or some other lowly plant gains a foothold; year by year, and century by century, the pocket of soil grows deeper and A young man sat at a hotel table with a ntleman and a lady friend, for whom he larger; and finally, the rock is worn away and crumbled, and it is ready to support to the gentleman : potatoes and smart-weed; Or, the rock may "Will you have some pudding with wine be hard bare, and you cannot see any suc

process going on. Yet, even then, every "Yes," was the answer. rain washes something away from it, and the "The young man's craving for strong soil beneath it is constantly receiving addidrink was aroused at the mention of the win tions. Some soils may be said to be comsauce, and he was also about to reply affirm pleted; the rock is all broken down and atively to the waiter's question, when his fined. Other soils are still in process of lady friend quickly said : manufacture; they are full of stones and pebbles which are slowly disintegrating and

and hills adding their substance to the soil. Did you ever see a "rotten stone ?" man's reply.

Afterward, in the parlor, he said to he The longer plants are grown on any soil, and returned to it, the richer the soil be comes. But Nature has centuries at he disposal; man has but a few short years and She looked astonished. "You do no must work rapidly, and he cannot afford to know what it meant to me when you said at

make mistakes.

9. The texture of the soil may be in

and it is seen that the amount of herbage left

on the clover field is not greatly less than

that taken off. In this instance, the roots

contained a greater percentage of nitrogen

Make an estimate of what proportion of

and phosphoric acid thad the tops, and about

you can, the portion left in roots, stubble

the same percentage of potash.

the dinner table, 'Pudding without wine (1) by underdraining (2) by tilling (3) by adding vegetable matter (4) by adding certain He then told her his struggle against strong drink, and how near he had come to falling, saved only by her timely example."-Union

size of the soil particles. - The reader will Signal. The Soldier and Obedience kinds of crops to grow than the farmer has, Once, when I was military attache in Paris, was holding a conversation with Gambetta, piece of land she can put in water-lilies. and he said to me, "In these days there are We shall have an entire lesson devoted to only two things which a soldier need know; drainage and tillage, and also one to manures he must know how to march, and he mus and fertilizers. It is enough for the present

I said, "I beg your pardon, excellency, there is a third thing, which you have fo ground after the crop is harvested are very valuable in improving the soil. This is particularly true if they are tap roots, -- if they "What is that ?" said he.

And I replied, "He must know how run deep into the soil. Clover bores holes into the soil, letting in air, draining it, warmobey."

It is not enough to know how to march ing it and bringing up its plant-food. Roberts it is not enough to know how to shoot; there that a second growth of clover, two years must in addition be fire discipline, and that from seeding, gave a yield of air-dried tops fire discipline comes of the soldier's knowing of 5,417 lbs. per acre, and of air-dried roots how to obey—to obey not merely with bline 2,368 lbs. in the first eight inches of soil. obedience, but with an obedience which comes from faith, faith in the officers, faith Add to this latter figure the weight of roots

> the soldier's true friend .- Sir Henry Brack One View.

in their justice, faith in their knowledge,

faith in their skill and faith in their being

Alcoholic drinking is not increasing, de pite all statements to the contrary. For instance, the most authoritative figures show the plant growth you raise is actually taken off the field. Figure up, as accurately as that, while the annual consumption of spirituous liquors averaged ten years ago leaves and refuse. Even of maize, you do nearly two gallons and a half for each man, woman and child in America, today the average is less than one gallon, It is true that the drinking of beers and ales has increased, but the demand for what are generally understood as spirituous liquors—that is, whisky and wines-has steadily decreased, and the figures for the last year, so far part of the soil do these plants secure their they have been collected, show that the decrease continues to be greater as the year going deep for water? What proportion of them is root? Because the roots are hidden, one of them certainly is that imployers are exacting abstinence more and more from mer positions. This is getting to be the universal rule in business. - Edward W. Bok,

Fairly Good Time.

the shadow of the train.

Pulleys are Disappearing.

hurt appreciably .- New York Tribune.

Across an open door,
Through which a merchant found
His way into and out his store.

DON'T

TAKE

A bee was heard to say;
Because before you've got it done

'Isocause before you've got it done
'Twill all be swept away."
'I guess I know what I'm about,"
Replied the spider wise;
'I know the man who runs this store—
He doesn't advertise."

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

If you are weak and

which is FOOD rather

than medicine. It will

soon build you up.

Always get Puttner's, it is

NOTICE

ALL persons having legal demands again the estate of EDWARD E. BENT, late

ANNIE C. BENT, Administratrix. REGINALD J. BISHOP, Administrator

Tupperville, Annapolis County, N. S. April 3rd, 1900.

WANTED

the Original and Best.

Emulsion

run down, use

Puttner's

Should Be Comrades.

10. The soil is plant-food; but this food becomes usable or available slowly.—Roberts tive soils, made by American chemists, and in Ladies' Home Journal. while the richer soils in some cases have sufficient for two hundred to three hundred analyses gives to each acre of land, eight runs. Three of them had told their stories. inches deep, 3,217 pounds of nitrogen, 3,936 inches deep, 3,217 pounds of nitrogen, 3,936 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 17,597 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 17,597 pounds of potash, and this does not include that others, "was between Topeka and Emporia of notesh and this does not include that

of the Land, p. 16.

Fortunately, this great store of plant-food is locked up, else it would have leached from the soil or have been used up long ago. By careful husbandry, a little of it is made usable year by year; and the better the management of the land the more of this food is available to the plant. When the farmer has done his best to get out of the land all that it will give him, then he may add fertil-

The economies and convenience of use Pant-food is available when it is in such condition that the plant can use it. It must be both soluble and in such chemical form that the plant likes it. Plant-food which is not soluble in rain water, may still be soluble in soil water (which contains acids derived in soil water (which contai izers for bigger results.

Plant-food is available when it is in such from the humus); and the acid excretions from the roots may render it soluble. But power transmission system representatives solubility is not necessarily availability, for, solubility is not necessarily availability, for, as we have said, the materials must be in such combination that the plant will take them. Thus, nitrate of soda (NaNO3) is available because it is both soluble and in

available because it is both soluble and in the form in which the plant wants it. But nitrate of soda (NaNO2) is not available although it is soluble,—the plant does not like nitrates.

11. Nitrogen must probably be in the form of nitrates before it can be used by most plants.—Nitrogen is abundant. It is approximately four fifths of the atmosphere. proximately four fifths of the atmosphe and it is an important content of every plant and animal. Yet, it is the element which is most difficult to secure and to keep, and the most expensive to buy. This is because the greater part of it is not in a form to be available, and because, when it is available, it tends to leach from the soil. It is available when it is in the form of a nitrate-one par of nitrogen, three parts of oxygen, united with one part of some other element (Na NO3, nitrate of soda; K NO3, nitrate of potash or saltpetre; H NO3, nitric acid, etc.). The process of changing nitrogen into nitrates is called nitrification. This process is the work of germs or microbes in the soil; and these germs work most efficiently when the soil is not water-logged, and when it is well-tilled. The farmer should make his

nitrogen supply as he goes along; and he makes it with tile drains, plows, harrows and cultivators. and cultivators.

But there are some plants which have the MEDICINE practicable as on grain farms; but the fields power of using the nitrogen which is in the practicable as on grain farms; but the fields which are not in fruit can often be worked in rotation to great advantage. The general —clovers, peas, beans, vetch, alfalfa. If tendency of fruit farmers is to keep too little stock. If stock cannot be kept, the humus can be maintained by catch-crops and cover- plants as green manures. If his system of

will pay, as a rule, to buy plant-food; but cemetery of all the ages, and the resurrection poor farmers cannot make it pay.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

Steamship Lines

St. John via Digby

Boston via Yarmouth. Land of Evangeline" Route

On and after Wednesday, May 16th, 1900, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday ex-

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:

Express from Halifax.... Express from Yarmouth. Accom. from Richmond... Trains will Leave Bridgetown:

BOSTON SERVICE: S. S. "Prince Arthur," 2,400 Gross Tonnage; 7,000 Horse Powe far the finest and fastest steamer p t of Boston, leaves Yarmouth, N. S.,

Royal Mail S. S. 'Prince Edward, 1,420 Gross Tonnage; 3,200 Horse Power. ST. JOHN and DICBY. eaves St. John, Monday, Wednes-day, Thursday and Saturday ... 7.00 a.n. 

Buffet Parlor Cars run each way daily or Express trains between Halifax and Yar S. S. Evangeline makes daily trips tween Kingsport and Parrsboro.
Trains and Steamers are run on Easter
Standard Time.

P. GIFKINS, Kentville, N. S.

### NEWPORT NURSERY COMPANY

Newport, N. S.

We desire to call the attention of Fruit rowers to the large stock of Fruit Trees of ir own growing. Below are a few of the any testimonials we have received in re-Seated around a Topeka railroad lunch CANNING, N. S., June 14th, 1899.
The Newport Nursery Co., Newport, N. S.
Gentlemen,—This spring we received from you 2,009 Pear Trees. The stock was the finest we have ever seen, and we are pleased to find a Nova Scotla firm who are so corpetent to supply the growing needs of this country in the nursery line. counter the other day were four old Santa Fe engineers. They were telling of fast "The fastest run I ever made," said the (Signed) THE R. W. KINSMAN Co., Lt'd.

PORT WILLIAMS, Kings Co., June 9th, 1899 Gentlemen, -The stock sent me was very fine.
I can procure you a number of orders among my neighbors.

(Signed)

HARRY W. O'KEY.

KENTVILLE, N. S., June 14th, 1899. proaching us. I could not think what it was. I watched it closely. Finally it came up opposite the engine and stopped. It was WILLIAM MCKITTRICK The economies and convenience of dis-

GRAND PRE, June 23rd, 1899. Although we have done well by our cus

their wares very vigorously. Still, the old tomers this year we will be in a position t do still better next year, and have to delive OVER 50,000 TREES our own growing, which will be as fi Husband and wife should be comrades.

Warranted True to Name. Aug. 29th, 1899.



The above works, for many years conducted by the late THOS. DEARNESS, will be carried on under the management of MR. JOHN DEARNESS, who will continue the

Monuments. in Marble, Red Granite, Gray Granite and Freestone,

Tablets, Headstones, &c All orders promptly attended to. Granville St., Bridgetown, N. S.

APPLES A SPECIALTY For Export to English Markets N. MAYNRIGHT-MEYER & CO

6 and 7 CROSS LANE, LONDON, E. C. accept and finance consignments of APPLES HAY, BUTTER and CANNED GOODS Highest market prices with lowest charge guaranteed. For full information apply t

JAMES R. DE WITT, Bridgetown, N. S. EXECUTORS' NOTICE. l persons having any legal claims ag estate of JOHN HICKS, late of Br

CHARLES E. HICKS, Execution Bridgetown, Jan, 8th, 1900. EXECUTORS' NOTICE EDGAR BENT.

If there is a history of weak lungs in your family, take Scott's Emulsion. It nourishes and invigor-

It enables you to resist the disease. Even if your lungs are already affected, and it besides the cough you have fever and emaciation, there is still a strong probability of

a cure. The oil in the Emulsion feeds; the hypophosphites give power to the nerves; and the glycerine soothes and heals.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists,
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

# GRANITE IRON

Having bought a large assortment of Granite Iron for cash before the rise, I am prepared a good fertilizer. -St. Louis Republic. to give extra bargains.

CREAMERY WORK will receive my special attention.

PLUMBING n all the latest sanitations specialty.

### R. ALLEN CROWE.

We are showing for the first time TWO LINES OF

DOWN CUSHIONS! Size 20x20 inch, at 75c and 90c. Size 22x22 inch, at 95c and \$1.15.

**Feather Pillows** at \$3 50, \$4 50, \$5.00, \$5 25 and \$5 50. Wool and Fibre Pillows made

MATTRESSES n Top. \$3 50, cotton tick.

We have a full line of Excelsion, Ostermoor's Patent Elastic

#### REED BROS. (Successors to H S Reed.)

Felt Mattresses.

NEW BAKERY COURT STREET.

Choie Home-made Bread, Biscuits, Pastry, &c. Also Milk and Cream. We will make a specialty of Lunches at all

hours, consisting of Baked Beans and Brown Bread at 10c. Satisfaction guaranteed, and lowest prices. Ice Cream served every Saturday evening. J. M. KENDALL. TAREMEMBER THE PLACE: Two doors orth of Iron Foundry.

CABLE ADDRESS: | Established over a WALLFRUIT London. | JOHN FOX & CO. Auctioneers and Fruit Brokers, Spitalfield and Stratford Market,

LONDON, G. B. We are in a position to guarantee highest market return for all consignments entrusted to us. Cash draft forwarded immediately goods are sold. Current prices and market re-ports forwarded with pleasure. Represented by Abram Young, Bridges town, who will give shippers any information

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and Funeral Director. Caskets of all grades, and a full line of meral furnishings constantly on hand.

Cabinet Work also attended to. Warerooms at J. H. HICKS & SON'S factory. PALFREY'S

CARRIAGE SHOP -AND-REPAIR ROOMS. Corner Queen and Water Sts.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish the public with all kinds of Carriages and Buggies, Sleighs and Pungs that may be desired.

Best of Stock used in all classes of work.
Painting, Repairing and Vanishing executed in a first-class manner. ARTHUR PALFREY. Bridgetown, Ont. 22nd, 1890. GO TO THE

BARGAIN' BOOT AND SHOE STORE (Opposite the Post Office.) A full line of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Women's, Misses' and Children's Fine Boots and Shoes made and Checial attention given to Repairing

D. R. CUMMINGS, Agent. N. E. CHUTE, Licensed Auctioneer BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Agricultural. Orchard and Garden.

The peach will thrive best if planted on lum stocks.

Two things should be included in the education of every girl—the value and use of money lum stocks. Moss on trees is an almost certain indication of lack of thrift. It is not advisable to cultivate close around the trees to any depth. Elm or hard maples are hard to excel as

shade trees around the house. If the orchard has been in grass for some years, it should not be plowed deep. Generally it is best to wait until the buds begin to swell before beginning to graft. Sawdust and wood chips around the wood pile make a good top dressing for the gar

Where there is a good variety of fruits rown there is a less risk of complete failen the quantity of fruit and improve its

are hardy, vigorous and producers of good | self-will. When a tree is planted, it should not be placed any deeper in the ground than it way they will learn wisdom in the use of money; the reasoning faculties, the power of estimating the relative value of things, will stood at the nursery. Feeble growing and unhealthy trees, as a

rule, are the result of starvation, bad soil or other unfavorable conditions.

estimating the relative value of things, which is still under other unfavorable conditions. other unfavorable conditions. The soil for strawberries should be rich be bought at its cheapest rate. An account and free from weed seeds. Wood ashes are book, with the left hand pages devoted to re ceipts (or all that comes in), the right to pay ments (or all that goes out), balanced weekly or monthly, should be kept conscientiously

Parsnips for Spring Use. and submitted for inspection occasionally. The parsnip is so hardy a root that, like salsify or vegetable oyster, it may be left in the soil where it grew all winter without being materially injured. Usually there is dence which this system gives. To have to enough snow on the ground to afford all the ask for every article of dress or luxury i protection needed to what grows below the somewhat galling to young people, and when surface. What runs into the soil may be | it is in a home where strict economy must be exposed to freezing temperature without practiced it is sometimes a source of great injury, for if the frost enters the parsnip it s extracted by the soil around it. We have known parsnips that grow above the surface injured by freezing and thawing sevblem of domestic economy, instead of an u eral times during the winter, when their was not enough snow to protect them. known one. There is another point to be guarded against. The parsnip begins to grow a seed | makes their children too independent, but I sprout so early in the spring that the sprout | do not think this is the case. Children, it ften starts before the ground is fit to dig. seems to me, are practically more grateful for When a green sprout has once started the parsnip becomes worthless for eating. It | regular allowance, than they are for the sepwill be hard like wood, and be also to some arate articles purchased for them. They extent poisonous. So even if the soil be in themselves have the chance to learn the luxpoor condition for working, it is best to get ury of giving, and they enjoy the presents out all the parsnips that are wanted for made to them outside the stipulated sum far spring use and keep them in cold, damp | more than when bestowed under other cirplace, where they will neither sprout nor dry up It should be in the dark also, as this system is of the right sort. injurious, stimulating the green growth which makes the root poisonous. If of in every woman's education, is that she parsnips are allowed to seed without tran- should learn some one thing thoroughly by splanting they will not produce a seed crop | which she may support herself if necessary. that is worth anything to plant. It will Just because marriage is a woman's noblest only produce plants that have the parsnips | life, it should never be entered into but from

look and flavor, but which must be killed as the purest motives. No woman should look

weeds .- Am Club. the struggle for a livelihood. It is veriest you, or even laugh. The animal may be taught to bow by tapping him on the back | look at things as they are, and to meet the with a whip. He bends his head in trying to avoid the annoyance. The trainer ceases the tapping caresses him, then resumes it till he repeats the bow. He is again caressed and presented with a carrot, or something of which he is particularly fond. At last it comes about that he "bows" upon any movement of the whip toward his back. To teach a horse to say "No" a pin is fastened to the butt of the whip. A slight scratch is given to the horse's withers about where the

collar would be. At this he shakes his head; and soons learns to shake it whenever he sees the but of the whip coming near his withers. The trainer teaches the animal to with camphor. This removes them. "kiss" by feeding him with apples from his mouth, gradually lessening the size of the apple till the horse does the trick without made to appear new by washing them with any. Or he puts salt, of which horses are very fond, on his cheek, and the animal worm eaten, pour a little carbolic oil on i naturally licks it off. He is taught to laugh by gently forcing the butt of the whip in at and rub well in. This will improve its ap a side of his mouth, then prising his mouth open with it. Caresses and carrots follow, till at last the slightest motion of the butt finished in oil, with a cloth slightly moisten ed with parafine oil to remove scratche towards his mouth makes him open it He does not really laugh; he grins. - Good Words.

Condition in Horses and Cattle. I "Condition" in a horse has a very different eaning to the same expression as applied to attle. In the case of the latter the more heavily-floshed the animal is the better is its condition" reported to be, whereas in the e of horse it is not great wealth of flesh, but grear muscular development (so essential to the performance of the work expected of it) that constitutes the highest condition. A considerable wealth of flesh is of course neccessary for animals used for draft puroses, because in such cases, "weight" tells, out in the case of animals required for work it is a sheer hard muscle rather than preponderance of flabby flesh that is specially required. Good condition can only be obtained by the use of proper foods, and for this purpose there is nothing better than a ration having for its basis good oats and sweet,

well saved hay. Oats should form the "foundation" of all rations for horses. What to Plant. There are three things a farmer or garden er should consider before he puts seed in the ground. First, what crops his soil is best dapted to raise. To try to grow that which is not adapted to the soil is a waste of time and labor. Next what does he understand the care of best? This is less important because if he is not very stupid agricultural papers and books of some kind neighbor may each him enough to make him successful with a crop of which he has had no previous experience. Third, what crop can he find a good market for without too much expense or transportation? Nearly all the farmer's props are in demand but the weed crop, but not all may sell well in his own neighborhood. Think it over before putting in the seed.

The size of seed bears directly upon the The size of seed bears directly upon the crop produced. It also tends to influence the strain for good or for evil dependent upon the size of seed selected. It is claimed that almost without exception the largest and heaviest seed tend to produce the largest and most vigorous plants. The lighter seed may germinate, but the seedling is so weak as to succumb to any sudden change in weather conditions. Experiments are reported as showing the manifest superiority of large, heavy seed over the smaller light ones in the case of radishes, amber cane, Kaffir corn, barley, oats, sweet peas, winter vetch and rye. A series of experiments with rye grass seed in Germany showed that the number of seed capable of producing plants increased with the increased weight of the individual seed. Corn and Potatoes.

When it is about time for the corn When it is about time for the corn and potatoes to break through the ground go over the fields with a light barrow, not only to loseen the soil and break the crust if it has baked at all, but to kill all the little weeds that are starting on the surface and trying to get ahead of the crop planted. When they are up about two inches high repeat the harrowing and continue it until it is time to use the cultivator between the rows. The harrow will not only save much labor in weed killing, but either crop will look as if it had a fertilizing within 24 hours after the harrow went over it.

#### Joker's Carner. The Rousehold.

The New Phone The phone came Easter morning, John; they put it in the hall,
And isn't it the strangest thing to ring the bell and call
Some friend who lives a mile away or maybe Two things should be included in the educashould be practically taught her, and she should be trained to do some sort of work by two or three,
And hear her voice so plain and clear you'd
almost think that she
Were standing at your elbow? Oh, isn't it which she can earn a livelihood, if need be, says a wise writer in the 'Ledger Monthly.' Children of eight or ten years of age should have an allowance. They are too young, of just great
To call up every one you know and simply course, to be trusted with a large amount of satiate
Yourself with all the gossip that is going in money, but a fixed sum should be given them and out of that they should be expected to the town And talk to Mrs. Jones and Smith and Black get certain articles of dress, say ribbons and gloves. As they grow older, and are learn ing by experience how to use money, the allowance must, of course, be increased, and I didn't use it very much-just called a friend

I talked with Ida Dennis and Sadie Donahue the range of articles left to their judgment I talked with Ida Dennis and Sadie Donahue
And said good morning to the Speers and
had a talk with Bess
McKelligan and Julia Crow, Nell Jones and
Mrs. Hess.
I chatted with the Stevens girls and called
np Mollie Kane,
Nell Hutchinson, Mae Mullen and Matilda
Castlemaine: extended; till at ages varying from fourtee to seventeen, according to the development of the child, a sum sufficient for all persona expenses may be given monthly. Let them se the surplus as they please, let them never in a year overrun the allowance, let them fee Castlemaine; The Smiths were not at home, and so I called the consequences of their folly, mistakes, or up Mary Krause And chatted for awhile with her and Mrs. Do not come in and make up deficiencie

couldn't raise the Robinsons; their phone was out of whack;
The Martin line was busy, so I rang up Stella Black, Who said she hadn't tried to do a blessed thing all day
But call our number, and each time the hello
girl would say
Our line was busy. Goodness me, I never
heard of such
Dissimilation in my life—I hadn't used it

The Trying Oceasions Where Man Rises Superior to Woman.

"Oh-h-h-h-h!" came in a prolonged scream om Mrs. Tremoirs' lips. Mr. Tremoirs looked quickly up from his This plan simplifies matters greatly to the paper, and was immediately propelled into a jump clear across the room by seeing the parents, especially in a home of narrow means by introducing a known quantity in the proamp on the table beside him flaming fier

toward the ceiling. "Throw it out of the window, Stella. Quick!" commanded Mr. Tremoirs, with rare presence of mind. Mrs. Tremoirs made a couple of ineffectual money given freely for their own use, as a

lives for the lamp, but retreated baffled and wringing her hands. "Now, don't get panic-struck, Stella," advised Mr. Tremoirs, from where he had ensconced himself behind a large leather chair. "Throw it out immediately or it will explode the first thing you know.'

"I'm-I'm afraid of it," confessed Mrs. Tremoirs, reluctantly.
"Pshaw!" snorted Mr. Tremoirs, shrinking closer under cover as the lamp flamed higher. "Isn't that just like a woman, no earthly good in an emergency? Do as I tell "Why-why don't you do it yourself? faltered Mrs. Tremoirs, stung into audacity by his reflection on her self and her sex. "What? Me?" cried Mr. Tremoirs, it the extremity of astonishment at such a sug-You can with patience, teach your horse into the world to be jostled and wounded in gestion. "There! There! Now's your perversion of a true social life which makes | Quick! Quick!" he continued rapidly, as

Mrs. Tremoirs made a desperate das existing conditions. As a matter of fact, seized the lamp and flung it forth into the women are thrown out upon the world to earn garden. "By jove, it's lucky I was here!" obsertheir own livings, to rear and educate their ed Mr. Tremoirs, with heartfelt thankfulchildren; sometimes even more than this rests upon them to do. When a woman knows ness, a minute or two later, while they stood at the window watching the expiring strugshe is competent to earn a living, it will not hurt her if she does not need to use her abilgles of the oil to appear brilliant. "I don't see what you women do when there isn't a

man around to keep a clear head in an acci-And to the everlasting credit of Mrs. Tremoirs be it recorded that she didn't even

sav. "Ahem!" Reaching a Business Basis.

Rub white spots on furniture or oilcloth "I think I should like to look at some of your brass bedsteads." "Yes, ma'am. Step this way, please. You want to see our best, I presume?"
"It pays to buy the best, doesn't it?" lime water, and then applying a coat of oil. To preserve old furniture that is becoming "Yes, it's economy in the long run. The price of this one is \$60 '

"O, I couldn't afford to buy anything a expensive as that." Rub black walnut furniture, or any wood "Well, we have some over here that are practically just as good. You can have one like this for \$45." and restore polish.

To polish oiled walnut furniture use pure

"Haven't you something still cheaper?" "Well, here's a special bargain, and the cheapest all-brass bedstead in the house. We can sell you this for \$25." "I can't afford to pay any such price as that, either. What is about brass that makes

"A great many of our best customers Maidenhair ferns can be very successfully ma'am, are buying bedsteads of iron, painted in any color desired, and trimmed with brass. They look almost as good, and don't cost ovated by rubbing the spots the way of the grain] with finely powdered pumice stone nearly as much."

"What can you sell me one of that kind and oil. Afterwards polish with a dry, soft "Here's one for \$12.50." "Haven't you got some that---" "Here's the greatest seller we've got in

the store. It's iron, painted white, trimmed with brass, neatly made, and ought to bring \$14, but we're selling it for \$9.75." "Is that the cheapest you've got?" "It's the cheapest bedstead trimmed and rnamented with brass you can find here or any place else. We guarantee it to—"
(With a sigh)—"I see I'll have to give up the idea. Show me a folding cot with wove wire springs you can sell for about \$2.25."-

Hypnotizing a Horse. Buyer-Look here, you said this horse was sound and free from tricks. The first day I

drove him he fell down a dozen times, and he's as bad today. —To clean a carpet (it can be done on the floor if care is taken): To a quart of warm water add five ounces of castile soap cut fine; bring to a boil and add two ounces of pulverized borax. Let this become cold, than add two ounces of ammonia, half an ounce each of sulphuric ether, glycerine and spirits of wine. Put two tablespoonfuls of this mixture into a quart of warm water, and with a sponge rub a few square feet at a time. Do not use the water so freely as to wet the carpet through to the wrong side. Rub with a clean cloth wrung very dry and often from clear warm water. This is a most excellent receipt, one that is used by professional carpet cleaners. Dealer-Um-you've been thinking the cheated you, maybe?" "Yes, I have." "And the first time you drove the horse

you wondered if it knew any tricks, didn't " Of course." "And you kept saying to yourself, 'I wonder if this horse will tumble down,' eh?"

" Probably." "And you had your mind on it a good deal, perhaps?" 'That's true." "Exactly. You've hypnotized him."

Hard to Convince. "Young man," said the mother of the family, confronting him in the parlor, "you have been coming to see my daughter for more than a year. Have you any reason to think she would ever accept you as a lover."

"Why, I confess to you, Mrs. Glasspy," responded the youth, meeting her stern gaze with the fearlessness of conscious rectitude, "that when she wrapped her arms around my neck last night and kissed me I was almost emboldened to speak out."

-"I'm afraid, Edward, you're marrying me only because I've inherited from my uncle
100,000 crowns."
"Why, Blanche, how can you think that
of me! Your uncle is nothing to me! I
would marry you, no matter from whom you
inherited the money!"

-Snoozer (just waking up)-How long has Dr. Thirdly been preaching? Sexton-About 10 years. Suoozer-Heavens, man, have I been asleep that long?

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.