Strawberries in a Barrel.

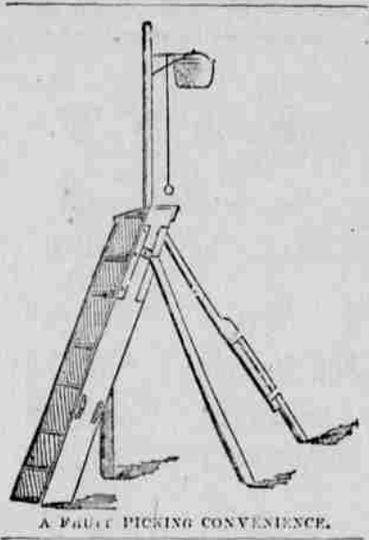
A novel method of growing strawberries is suggested, which is adapted to gardens of very limited area. Take a barrel and bore inch holes through the side eight inches apart and in rows four inches apart, alternating in the rows. The plan is to set a strawberry plant in each hole, roots inside, of course. The process of planting is to fill the barrel with earth level with the lowest row of holes, then put in this row of plants and

NOVEL STRAWBERRY BED.

fill with earth to the next row, etc. A tiling, say of three inches in diameter, is put in the center of the barrel from near the bottom to above the top, and into this is poured water and liquid manure for irrigation and fertilizing. Such a barrel would require about one hundred and thirty-five plants, and it is said it has produced as high as five bushels of berries.—Horticulturist.

A Convenient Ladder.

A little forethought during the leisure hours of the winter season will provide many a useful implement for the farmer and gardener. During fruit season it is almost impossible to have a super-abundance of ladders for gathering fruit. The ladder portrayed herewith rests on five bearings, three of them adjustable as to length and position, and easily adapted to all inequalities of surface, perfectly secure and



A FRUIT PICKING CONVENIENCE.

portable. A 6-foot ladder weighs about 40 pounds. The crane, or basket and hook holder, rotates, or may be shifted to either side of the operator; will support 30 pounds of fruit in a basket with ease, and the legs all fold in when required. The object is to provide a safe stand, and at the same time increase the facilities of the operator in picking fruit, pruning trees, etc., giving him the full use of both hands and placing the basket within easy reach of the same, thereby saving time in transporting the fruit from the tree to the basket. The fruit can also be handled with less damage from bruising, and it will therefore bring more money.—Farm and Home.

Early Radishes.

Soak some good radish seed in water for twenty-four hours; then put in a bag and expose to the sun. In the course of a day germination will commence. The seed must be sowed in well-manured hot-bed, and watered from time to time with luke-warm water. By this treatment the radishes will in a very short time acquire a sufficient bulk and be good to eat. If you wish good radishes in winter, during severe cold, an old cask should be sawn in two, and one-half of it filled with good earth. The radish seed, beginning to shoot as before, may be then sown, and the other half of the barrel put on top of the full one, and the whole of the apparatus carried into the cellar. For watering, luke-warm water should be used as before. In the course of five or six days the radishes will be ready to eat.—Rural World.

Oat and Pea Fodder.

We provide ourselves with oats and peas, mixed. It insures us against drought. We plant Canada peas, one and one-half bushels to the acre, and sow three bushels of oats. Put in as early as possible, and an acre at a time, every ten days, thus giving us crops all through the dry season. Peas alone will not stand up, and, moreover, do not make as good fodder as when mixed with oats. These may be cut and cured as hay. Put in the peas five inches deep; five or six days later drag in the oats.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Young Trees Are Best.

The question is often asked: "Will not the continued planting of peach trees ruin the business?" Experts say no. "There are," says Central States Fruit Grower, "natural limitations on the industry that will prevent this. They are the extreme winters, frosts, yellows, lack of cultivation, failure to thin fruit, by which the tree overproduces, poor fruit, and last, a fact not sufficiently known, viz.: that the profitable crops are the first seven. It is better after a tree has borne seven annual crops to remove it, as a business investment, putting a new tree in its place, rather than allow it to occupy the ground or plant a tree in some other place and use this ground for other things. A good many growers will agree with this statement, but the best fruit is from young trees, and the best gets the money. It is not disputed that the trees will continue to bear after the first seven years, and many times with profit, but if you are in business for gain year in and year out, the above holds good."

When to Harvest Grain.

H. M. Fugel, a farmer and expert miller of Missouri, tells a farmers' institute that wheat should not be harvested till thoroughly ripened. Such wheat keeps better in shock, stack or bin, and it makes much better flour than that harvested in the dough stage of the grain. It will look somewhat shrunken, but in milling the bran flakes off more easily, the flour is whiter and rises better in the oven than that from the smooth, plump wheat cut earlier. The best flour also comes from wheat which has gone through the sweat while yet in the straw. All wheat sweats, either in the stack or bin, and the gain in quality by having it sweat in the straw will more than pay for stacking rather than threshing from the shock.—Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph.

Corn Stalks and Butter.

Every farmer knows that timothy hay, however good it may be for horses, is inferior to corn stalks as a feed for milch cows in winter. The cream and butter made from milk for which corn stalks is the man feed are higher colored and also of better quality than that made by feeding hay. But the corn stalks are not a complete ration, even when re-enforced by corn. A small amount of clover hay with them each day is necessary, whether the stalks are fed dry or from the silo. It is not only the dry feed that the cows need, but the nitrogenous nutriment which the clover furnishes that makes it so valuable.

Keeping Celery.

If you want good, healthy, crisp celery all winter, try this plan: Let the celery remain where it grows as late as possible without freezing, and then dig up, leaving some roots with soil attached. Set in the cellar where the sun can get at it a part of the day, taking care not to set it so close that the air cannot circulate through it. Cover the roots with soil and keep the soil moist and tops dry—do not make the soil so wet it will be sloppy, nor let it get so dry the tops will wilt. Open the windows whenever weather will permit.—Vick's Magazine.

Mice in Young Clover.

It is a mistake to leave a large growth of clover on the land in the fall. There is nothing that mice better like for shelter, as the clover affords both protection and food. We have seen pieces of young clover that in spring after the snow was off were entirely honeycombed by tracks of mice among the clover roots where they had made their runs and had eaten the crowns of large clover roots into the ground. It is by following the roots of succulent plants that mice make their holes for winter refuge.

Dairy Hints.

A really good dairy cow can be profitably kept until she is eight years old.

Don't allow your cows, young cattle or sheep to be pinched in their feed during the winter.

Cows kept in comfortable quarters in winter eat less, thrive better, and give more milk than if exposed to cold or storm.

As a rule, a profitable cow is a good eater, but some cows have eyes larger than their stomachs, like some men.

While it is best to keep water where the cows can help themselves, when this cannot be done conveniently, the best plan is to see that they have all the pure, fresh water they will drink regularly twice a day.

The cow likes regularity, and when the regular routine of her life is disturbed she resents it by giving less milk. She is not very particular whether she has three meals a day or two, but she wants what she does have regularly.

Those who have had much experience know that there is a great difference in salts. A sample should always be thoroughly tried before buying large quantities, no matter what inducement may be offered. If it does not suit it is not wanted at any price.

AN OUTSIDE POCKET.

A kangaroo wears an outside pocket in his overalls. It is a sort of apartment arrangement in which he carries around his whole family, but this is really suggestive as to the use of outside pockets in the overalls of working men, who, in machine shops and factories, are subjected to sudden hurts and severe bruises. If a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil were stored away in some of these outside pockets, handy and ready for use when some of the sudden hurts and bruises take place, there would be hardly any loss of time in the cure of the worst of them. For the worst bruises it is known to be the best remedy, curing the tenderness and soreness of the spot very promptly, while in the process of curing, the discoloration disappears and the affected parts are fully restored.

The Princess Henry of Battenburg, still deeply mourns the death of her husband. It was with difficulty that she could be induced to remain at Balmoral during the visit of the Czar.

A Theory.

Johnny—Papa?

Papa—Well?

Johnny—When you say a thing will happen in the long run, does that mean in a century run?—Brooklyn Life.

Like An Old Clock.

SET BACK TWENTY YEARS.

Dr. Williams the Instrumen

From the Republican, Fresno, Cal.

A case reported from Fresno county is that of a well-known former resident of Kingsburg, though now residing at Selma.

Mr. J. M. Purves is an old gentleman of 70, who, during his long residence in Kingsburg, was beloved alike by young and old, and he is equally endeared to the people of his new home.

It was about July 15, 1896, that a reporter of the Republican met Mr. Purves, and was astonished to see such improvement in his appearance. He looked ten years younger and much stouter than when he moved away from Kingsburg for the benefit of his health, and he was congratulated on his improved appearance.

"I was all run down when I moved away," Mr. Purves said; "something like an old clock that is worn out, but I have undergone such repairs as I think will keep me in running order for many years to come if no accident occurs."

"What was the agent that wrought the change, Mr. Purves," the reporter asked. "Was it Pink Pills? they seem to be doing all the healing in Fresno county."

"Pink Pills are the very things that have built me up," Mr. Purves answered. "I happened to read one of the advertisements of their healing qualities, and then read several more, and somehow there was something in the way the testimonials read that assured me they were true. One in the San Francisco Examiner especially impressed me, and I sent at once and bought some of the pills. I took them as directed, and I do not think I need tell you what they have done for me. I am quite recovered and set back in the journey of life at least twenty years. I have done more work since I have taken them than for a long, long time before. Indeed I may say since long before you were born.

"I took only two boxes in all, but I shall always keep them by me as long as I live, in case of relapse."

(Signed) J. M. PURVES.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Diplomacy.

His Father—If you marry old Stubbs' daughter you shan't have a cent of my money.

The Son—But, father, if I don't marry her I can't get a cent of old Stubbs' money.

His Father (with a grudge to satisfy)—My own boy! Marry her and render that old skinflint penniless.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

TWINS IN SIZE, SHAPE AND ACTIVITY.

This is what those important little organs, the kidneys, are when healthy. In disorder they may differ in all three particulars. Disease usually destroys them successively, not simultaneously, and one may be active while the other is semi-paralyzed. Give to both a healthful impulse, without exciting them, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which forestalls such dreadful maladies as Bright's disease and diabetes. Use the Bitters, also, for malaria, biliousness, rheumatic, nervous, bowel and kidney trouble.

Over ninety-five per cent of the vessels which passed through the Suez canal during 1895 used the electric light, so as to be able to continue the trip through the great waterway during the night.

The best way to buy anything is to borrow it first.

Get a package of *Schilling's Best* tea of your grocer. He pays you your money back if you don't like it.

That's our way of lending.

A Schilling & Company
San Francisco

PRIME RIB ROAST BEEF.

Butcher's Way of Making It Easy to Cook and to Carve.

Despair was written on his face when he entered a butcher's shop and called the proprietor to one side.

"Look ahere," he said, "I've been married for twelve years, and my family insists on having roast beef at least twice a week. We have had it on an average as often as that for the whole twelve years, and every time we have had it the recording angel has had to work overtime to get down the record of the remarks I am forced to make when I have to carve it. Why, it's a fact I often stay away from home and go to a restaurant and pay a dollar or two for a dinner on days I know there is roast beef waiting for me. Now, what I want to know is whether there is any possibility of getting a prime rib roast that can be carved without cuss words."

Here the butcher laughed immoderately. The customer blushed and got angry.

"It ain't a laughing matter," he thundered.

"Of course it ain't," said the butcher, "but you're the third man that has told me a story like that to-day, and I get 'em every day. It's the easiest thing in the world. Now, look here; let me fix you up a roast." He pulled a side of beef from the ice box and cut off two ribs. "That's exactly the kind of roast you get, ain't it?"

"That's it," said the customer.

"Now watch," said the butcher. "Have your butcher cut off the ends of the ribs like this," and he cut off about four inches of rib ends, leaving the lean eye of the meat and a very little fat on the small end. "Now," he went on, "have him break the bones in this big piece about half-way up, so," and he cut the rib bones about half-way up. "Now, you see, your roast will set flat in the pan and flat on the plate after it is roasted. Let it set bone side down. Instead of carving sideways, now with the knife flat you hold your beef with the fork bone side down and cut off the side of the piece. Do you understand? You have been used to having your beef on the plate the other way and slicing it from the top, haven't you?"

The man said he had. "Well, that's your mistake," continued the butcher. "That's the mistake that most people make. The butcher sends the roast with the ends of the bones broken, but not cut off, and your cook roasts the whole thing. The ends that I have cut off are utterly worthless for roasting; but they are the very finest bones that you can get for soup stock. They'll make a soup stock that'll make your hair grow, and you have been wasting them for twelve years."

The man took his roast and departed, and the butcher remarked that there wasn't anything in the world, so far as he knew, about which there was as much ignorance as there was about fixing a prime rib roast for easy cooking and carving.—New York Sun.

Professor Huxley.

Once, at a London dinner-table, the late Professor Huxley met Roscoe Conkling, of whom he ventured to inquire his views on the subject of civil-service reform. The brilliant American started off immediately in full career upon a denunciatory speech, long, elaborate, rhetorical and effective, but approaching the proportions of an oration rather than those suitable for table talk. Mr. Huxley, a no less forcible talker himself, refrained from making any reply. When he was asked what he thought of Mr. Conkling's speech, however, he paid it the characteristic compliment of calling it "the most brilliant defense I ever heard of a perfectly indefensible thing." At another dinner, at which John Bright was present, the conversation happened to turn upon India, and Mr. Huxley expressed with considerable vigor his imperialist opinions, concluding with the statement that India had been won by the sword, and must be held by the sword. That aroused Bright. His soul blazed out. He spoke as one having authority and inspiration. When he ended, Mr. Huxley, impressed with Bright's sincerity, and not caring for an argument, sat silent. As the company went upstairs some one said to Mr. Huxley that he thought Mr. Bright had gone rather far. "Well," he replied, "I never before understood how thoroughly a man might enjoy being told that he was a fool!"

A Tell-Tale for Boilers.

Boilers are apt to explode when there is an insufficient supply of water in them, owing to frost or some other cause stopping the supply pipe, and the "tell-tale" will be useful to house-holders. The contrivance is simply fixed in a vertical position in the top of the boiler, apart from the flow or other pipes. Before lighting the boiler fire the cock of the tell-tale is turned on, and if water flows from it the boiler is filled; but if not, there is some stoppage in the pipe and the fire must not be lighted.

A Book that Money Cannot Buy.

The most valuable book in the world is said to be a Hebrew Bible at the Vatican in Rome. In 1512, Pope Julius, then in great financial straits, refused to sell it to a syndicate of Hebrews for its weight in gold. The Bible weighs more than 325 pounds, and is never carried by less than three men. The price refused by Pope Julius was about 25,000 pounds, and that, too, when gold was worth at least thrice what it is now.

Rights of Paris Cabmen.

The Paris cabman turns to the right, and the London "cabby" to the left. The former sits always on the box in front of his vehicle; the latter is often perched behind it.

When you take a man's contentment away from him, you can't add it to your own.

NEVER FAILS TO CURE.

Astonishing Record of the Great Paine's Celery Compound.

Paine's celery compound has never yet failed to cure.

Where all other medical treatment has failed to relieve Paine's celery compound has succeeded time and time again.

John W. Boyd, of Mishawaka, Ind., says of his own case:

"Last winter I was taken down with a very severe attack of nervous and muscular rheumatism, so bad that I could not lie down, sit up, or stand, without the most excruciating pain. I was all the time under the care of two of the best physicians of the place, but I did not improve. I took different rheumatic cures and used an electric battery a half hour each day for ten days, without any relief.

"Finally I concluded to try Paine's celery compound, and to my surprise after using one half of a bottle I was able to get out and vote on election day, and before I used the whole bottle I went to work, and have worked every day since. I have gained twenty pounds in weight and am feeling first rate.

"My wife has also been taking it for nervousness, and thinks that there is nothing like it. We both recommend it to all of our acquaintances, and you are at liberty to use this letter as you see fit, for it truly worked wonders in my case."

And Paine's celery compound is working just such wonders in every state, county, city and village of the country today.

The reader must know some one who has tried it. Ask that person if he or she was not at once benefited!

Don't let a dealer palm off anything else on you, however; for there is as much difference between Paine's celery compound and all the ordinary sarsaparillas, tonics, nervines and compounds as there is between an electric motor and a boy's windmill.

There is power to cure in Paine's celery compound.

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Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
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State Your Wants and Write for Prices.....

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The Cheerful Idiot.

"At this moment and at other moments," said the Cheerful Idiot, "there are thousands suffering for bread."

"I suppose so," said Mrs. Hashcroft.

"And yet women will persist in wasting it by making pudding out of it. Please pass the prunes."—Indianapolis Journal.

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All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. "*Tea Garden Drips*" is made from Sugar Cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class grocers, in cans only. Manufactured by the PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO. All genuine "*Tea Garden Drips*" have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Beltz, 439 8th ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, '95.

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