THE FARM AND HOME

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

Much Knowledge Is Required to Prune Trees Properly—Fertilizing Value of Clover, Beans and Peas—New Process for Drying Damp Grain.

Pruning Trees.

At the Michigan "round-up" institute last season, Prof. L. R. Taft in discussing pruning trees, said: "More knowledge is required to prune properly than to till properly. In pruning we need to know the habit of growth of each variety of plants as well as the social environment of each plant. In pruning young trees we strive to develop the best frame work to support the leaves and the fruit, and our pruning is directed to securing the proper distribution of fruit and leaves. We strengthen the stem by cutting back, bringing the head of the tree nearer the ground, giving the sap a less distance to travel, thus forming a thick and succulent trunk.

"The trees should have low heads, first, because the trunks are thereby thickly shaded; second, the later pruning is done more evenly; third, the thinning of fruit is done more easily; fourth, the very act of cutting back helps the thinning of the fruit; fifth, the spraying can be much more easily and effectively done; and as the spray must be delivered in the form of a fine mist, the nearer we can get the nozzle to the branches the greater the economy of the fluid and the efficiency of the application. Finally, the fruit can much more easily be gathered from a low tree than a high one.

"For young trees of most kinds of fruit it is wise to head back fully one-half or even two-thirds. Select three to five strong shoots and cut back to five or six strong buds. Leave the center shoot and allow branches to come out, not from one point but at intervals along the upright stem. In that way there is less danger from crotches.

"Adjust the pruning to the habit of growth of the given variety. In spreading varieties have the shoot grow upright; in varieties already too upright have the buds so as to throw shoots to the side. While it is wise in the second spring to head back the shoot, do not carry this practice to excess in the peach tree for fear of forming too thick a head. Seek rather to widen the tree, by leaving the side branches from fifteen to eighteen inches long. After this, as with other kinds of fruit, head back one-half for four or five years. Avoid growing too much brush in the top; cut back so as not to have the head too dense. Prune early, preferably between March 15 and April 15."

Mineral Manure for Barley.

Barley needs to be grown very early to bring the best crop, and though its grain is larger than oats, and the blade of the young grain is broader, it may be greatly improved by putting in with the seed 150 to 200 pounds of concentrated fertilizer. There is little nitrogen in the soil in early spring, and if the barley be stunted then it never fully recovers from it. This grain, like all others, depends on its leaves to furnish the carbon which composes so large a part of its bulk. If the leaf is made smaller than it should be it will not absorb so much carbonic acid gas from the air. But if the leaf growth is made rank by stable manure it is very likely to cause the leaf, and perhaps also the grain, to rust. The crop then will be worse than if no manure had been used. Mineral manures make the stalk harder, so that rust will be less likely to affect it, and this insures plump and well-filled grains.—American Cultivator.

Drying Damp Wheat.

A new process for artificially extracting moisture from wheat was put to a careful test in Berlin recently. The trial was carried out at the instance of Mr. Yerburgh, M. P., who sent over fifty quarters of English wheat to be submitted to the process. The result was satisfactory, over 6 per cent. of moisture being taken from the wheat—which was a very dry sample in excellent condition—while the heat to which it was subjected could not possibly affect it injuriously.

The principle of the process—viz., that of drying under a vacuum—has been applied to many articles of commerce, and the result of this trial is to show that it is equally well adapted to wheat. It is hardly necessary to point out that the subject is one of great interest to British farmers, who would be greatly benefited by the provision of facilities for getting their wheat into condition, particularly in a wet season. The full details of the trial will be laid before the agricultural committee on corn stores.—London Times.

Lettuce Preceding Cucumbers.

One of the favorite uses for the hothouse by maket gardeners is in winter to grow successive crops of lettuce, planting as many as three successions, and then following with a cucumber crop, which may continue bearing until all danger of frost is passed, and when the hothouse may be kept warm enough by the sun's rays shining in on the plants during the daytime. In fact, the sun will heat any hothouse too warm for any vegetables. The windows must be opened for ventilation all through the day. Some bees should be kept by every gardener who grows cucumbers, as they are necessary to carry the pollen from the male to the female blossoms. The male blossoms are the first that appear on the cucumber vine, and they are much visited by bees. So soon as the female blossoms appear the bees also visit them and fertilize the flowers. When cucumbers are grown on hothouses a swarm of bees inside the building devoted to this use is a necessity.

Growing One's Own Nitrogen.

Nitrate of soda is extensively used for its nitrogen, and, as it is very soluble, it is at all times available for the use of plants. It contains about 16 per cent. of nitrogen, or 320 pounds per ton of 2,000 pounds. The cost of the nitrogen, at 15 cents per pound, is $48 per ton of nitrate of soda. The price of nitrogen is not fixed, however, and varies according to the demand and supply. An application of 1,000 pounds of nitrate of soda is considered a large one, and 500 pounds is even far above the average. Estimating 1,000 pounds of nitrate of soda at $25, and containing 160 pounds of nitrogen, it may be considered a large expenditure for a farmer to devote to one acre, but when the nitrogen is grown on the farm the gain to the farmer may be equal to the value of a crop that is sold in the market. A yield of four tons of clover hay on a farm is equivalent to 1,000 pounds of nitrate of soda in nitrogen, estimating each ton of hay as containing 40 pounds of nitrogen. Such a crop, therefore, if not harvested at all, and allowed to remain on the ground to be plowed in, would be equal to $25 worth of fertilizers purchased for the nitrogen contained. But farmers are correct in utilizing clover hay as food for stock, as it is then not only coverted into milk or meat, but that portion not utilized (undigested) is reduced to a more available condition for plants by being passed through the bodies of the animals. It is claimed, however, that the mass of roots and stubble left over in the ground is nearly equal to the tops, and the farmer, therefore, enriches his soil from that source.

About Bees.

It is always best to start with a full colony of bees, and one that is in every way in first-class condition. It is true that you can buy a part of a colony for less money, but it is the dearest in the long run and more liable to be a failure with you. A full colony of bees in one season is capable of storing 100 or 200 pounds of honey; besides, they may swarm and make from one to three colonies; and more, a full colony of bees are in a condition to take care of themselves, and do not require such difficult manipulation as that of a nucleus, or pounds of bees, and a queen, etc. Full colonies are always sent in the ordinary hive used in the apiary, and are equipped with the necessary fixtures to have everything in working order the moment the bees are located, and the entrance opened.

Regular Feed for Calves.

In the spring the press of farm work is apt to cause neglect of farm stock, and especially in feeding calves. So long as the calf gets its regular feed, it is thought a matter of small moment whether it has this served at the usual hour, or whether it has been allowed to get cold. When the temperature is no longer freezing, the milk pail may stand from morning until noon with the calf milk in it, and, when given, the milk will so chill the calf's stomach as to do more harm than good. There is no surer way to produce diarrhoea or "scours" than to put a pailful of cold milk into the stomach of a half-starved calf. The stomach is immediately chilled, and its first effort is to rid itself, by purging, of the mass of cold fluid that has been put into it. Many an animal that would have made a good cow has had its digestion ruined by feeding it as a calf irregularly or with cold food.

Missouri Tobacco.

According to a table of figures produced from the reports of United States internal revenue districts, the State of Missouri leads every other State in the Union in the manufacture of tobacco, the product for the month of January alone amounting to nearly 5,000,000 pounds. This was divided between what was known as the First and Sixth districts. The First District, consisting mostly of the city of St. Louis, manufactured during that time 5,539,821 pounds, while the Sixth District, comprising the western part of the State, manufactured 48,875 pounds. It also leads the Western States in the manufacture of cigarettes. Kentucky follows Missouri with a production of about 3,000,000 pounds.

Clearing Out the Corn House.

While we believe that some old corn is always a good thing to have through summer and early fall, yet in springtime there should come a day when all the cobs, corn and other rubbish in the corn house should be taken out and the corn bins rid of all the mice that winter has bred there. If this is not done, no matter how much corn may be left in the bin, there will be little remaining in fall.—Exchange.

Rooting Currant Cuttings.

It is very easy to make cuttings of either curarnt or gooseberry bushes. A foot length of last year's growth, with the end smoothed off and fixed standing in the soil, will put out roots from its smoothed surface. This will make the stem for the future plant.

Poultry Notes.

Feed a variety.

Give breakfast at 6.

Exercise is an egg tonic.

Hens won't lay if too fat.

Milk is a complete egg food.

The starved hen is worthless.

Feed the mash warm—not hot.

Underfed hens are poor layers.

The morning mash is imperative.

Let breakfast be only half a meal.

Overcrowded flocks give few eggs.

Cold quarters check egg production.

Feed night meal an hour before dusk.

Proper feeding means health and profit.

Be very careful to keep the feed troughs clean.

Eggs sell better when sent to market in regular cases.

Beans are a good feed because they are nitrogenous.

The laying hen consumes more food than one not laying.

The early pullets are the profitable winter egg-producers.

Ten hens with one male make about the proper proportion.

Ten weeks from shell to market is the time alloted a chick.

Keep cabbages hanging in the house within reach of the fowls.

Egg shells ground to a powder make a good addition to the mash.

Ten flocks, each consisting of ten hens, are enough for an acre.

Ground oats, cornmeal and bran constitute proper foods for poultry.

Scatter the grain at noon among litter, so the fowls must exercise.

Steeped clover, mixed with the morning mash, is a great egg-producer.

Green bone is a valuable food for growing chicks and matured fowls.

Ten hens in a house 10x10 feet are enough. The yard should be at least ten times as large as the floor of the house.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Trade Conditions in the Leading Cities of the World.

[Reported by Downing, Hopkins & Co., Inc., Board of Trade Brokers, 711 to 714 Chamber of Commerce building, Portland, Oregon.]

The prospect of arranging peaceably the differences betwen Spain and this country began to disappear about the opening of this month. Foreign buying of cash wheat began then in a liberal way and continued on a larger scale than the the speculators would at the time believe. Between March 30, when Leiter reported 2,500,000 bushels sold abroad in one transaction, and the middle of last week, when in two days he reported 1,800,000 bushels, his sales of spot were almost 6,000,000 bushels. Within that same period he kept disposing of May on the hard spots, possibly in the two weeks to the extent of 2,000,000 bushels. Last Friday the enormous July sales effected through Cudahy, estimated by different people from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 bushels. That drew attention to the enormous liquidation of May and cash that had been quietly effected during a fortnight. It did not require long retrospection to make plain that within less than three weeks the Leiter selling of cash, May and July had aggregated from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels. What has made this possible was demonstrated Saturday, when, in spite of the known enormous selling of the largest holder, the foreign markets came higher and foreign orders were received on a scale to rally prices two cents a bushel. At the close of last week traders were agreed that the one man influences, so all important for a year, had at last been supplanted by broader ones; that what Leiter did would not be nearly so influential for the future as what the foreigners did and that crop prospects and receipts and exports and the other circumstances, of which one operator might learn as well as another, would become the improtant factors again.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 89@90c; Valley and Bluestem, 93c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, $4.65; graham, $4.00; superfine, $2.50 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 40@41c; choice gray, 38@39c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, $25; brewing, $26 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, $18 per ton; middlings, $24; shorts, $18.

Hay—Timothy, $13@14; clover, $11@12; Oregon wild hay, $9@10 per ton.

Eggs—Oregon, 12c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 40@45c; fair to good, 35@40c; dairy, 30@35c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12½c; Young America, 13@14c.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $4.00 per dozen; hens, $4.00@4.50; geese, $6.50@7.00; ducks, $6.00@6.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14@15c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 30@40c per sack; sweets, $1.75@2 per cental.

Onions—Oregon, $2.25@2.50 per sack.

Hops—5@12½c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c.

Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 25c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 6½c; spring lambs, 10c per lb.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, $4.25; light and feeders, $3.00@4.00; dressed, $5.00@6.25 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, $3.50@4.00; cows, $2.50@3.25; dressed beef, 6½@7c per pound.

Veal—Large, 5@5½c; small, 6@6½c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Potatoes—Yakimas, $12@13 per ton; natives, $9@11; sweets, 2½c per pound; box of 60 pounds, $1.75.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 25c; ranch, 10@12c; dairy, 16c; Iowa fancy creamery, 23c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12@13c; Eastern cheese, 12½c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 15c; California ranch, 14c.

Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 8c; cows, 7@7½c; mutton, 8½c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 8c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 15@16c; dressed, 17c; turkeys, live, 14c; dressed, 17@18c.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 6@7c; steel heads, 7@8c; salmon trout, 9@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; tom cod, 4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 3@5c; herring, 4c.

Olympia oysters, per sack, $3@3.25.

Corn—Whole, $23; cracked, per ton, $24; feed meal, $24 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, $26; whole, $25.

Flour—Patents, per barrel, $4.25@4.50; straights, $4.25; California brands, $5.50; Dakota brands, $5.00@$5.75; buckwheat flour, $6.50.

Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, $16; shorts, per ton, $17@18.

Feed—Chopped feed, $21@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, $18@19; oil cake meal, per ton, $35.

Hay—Puget Sound, new, per ton, $10@13; Eastern Washington timothy, $17; alfalfa, $11; straw, $7.

Oats—Choice, per ton, $25@26.

Wheat—Feed wheat, per ton, $22@$24.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Nevada, 11@13c; Oregon, 12@14c; Southern coast lambs, 7@8c.

Millstuffs—Middlings, $23@25.50; California bran, $21.00@21.50 per ton.

Onions—Silverskins, $2.50@2.65 per cental.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 20c; do seconds, 18½c; fancy dairy, 19c; good to choice, 17@18c per pound.

Potatoes—Early Rose, 40@50c.

Eggs—Store, 11½@12c; ranch, 12½@13c.

Fresh Fruit—Apples, 35c@$1.50 per large box; grapes, 25@40c; Isabella, 60@75c; peaches, 50c@$1; pears, 75c@$1 per box; plums, 20@35c.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navels, $1.50@3.00; Mexican limes, $4.00@4.50 California lemons, choice, $1.50; do common, 50c@$1.00 per box.

Hay—Wheat, $23@26.50; wheat and oat, $21@25; oat, $14.50@16.50; best barley, $18@21; alfalfa, $15.00@17; clover, $13@15.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 10c; old, 10c per pound.

TO GUARD THE COLUMBIA.

Auxiliary Naval Vessel Will Be Stationed at the Mouth.

Washington, April 30.—It is the intention of the navy department to have one auxiliary naval vessel stationed at the mouth of the Columbia river for its protection, or in case of necessity. The probab lities are that one of the merchant vessels which have been negotiated for on the coast will be used for this purpose, or some vessel that can be readily obtained on the Columbia. She will probably be armed with six pounders and rapid-fire guns. The Oregon naval reserve will probably be mustered in for service as her crew, as it is desired that men familiar with the river and Pacific Northwest be in command or in position to render service on board the cruiser.

MINES IN THE COLUMBIA.

Governor Lord Officially Notified of Their Existence.

Salem, Or., April 30.—Governor Lord today received from Adjutant-General Corbin, at Washington, the following telegram:

"The secretary of war requires me to inform you, in reply to your telegram of the 22d inst. instructions have been sent to engineer officers to plant mines in rivers and harbors. Regulations for navigation of friendly vessels have been approved and published by the secretary of war."

The governor desires that all persons concerned take notice of the facts in the telegram.

READY FOR THE SIEGE

Porto Rico Warehouses Are Full of Provisions.

St. Thomas, West Indies, April 30.—Porto Rico advices received here today say that four Spanish gunboats are at San Juan de Porto Rico. They are being painted black or possibly dark gray.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Porto Rico, and it is being enforced in a tyrannical manner. Crowds of people are leaving for the interior, and the capital is almost deserted by the civilian population.

The military are most actively engaged in preparing for defense. Thirty torpedoes have been planted in the channel. In addition, an old steamship has been sunk across the harbor entrance, the buoys in the channel have been altered and from Monday last, after the news of the blockade of Havana reached there, accompanied by a report that the Cuban capital had been bombarded, all lights were ordered extinguished at night. The French residents, when these advices left San Juan, were seeking refuge in the French cruiser Admiral Rigault de Genuilly.

An American sugar estate, it is announced, was plundered after the receipt of the news of the declaration of war between Spain and the United States. The British consul at San Juan, who has charge of American interests, has cabled to his government requesting that a British warship be sent to that port.

Spanish steamers landed at Maiguez, 70 miles from San Juan, Tuesday, a quantity of arms and ammunition, and there was a similar landing of supplies at San Juan Tuesday. Besides this, about 50,000 tons of provisions were landed at San Juan Sunday last. The warehouses of Porto Rico are reported to be full of provisions, and the Spanish authorities say they can stand a seige of two months.

All their coast lights have now been ordered to be extinguished.

FRANCE IS NEUTRAL.

Official Notice Has Been Received of the Proclamation.

Washington, April 30.—The French embassy today received a cablegram from Paris announcing that a decree of neutrality between the United States and Spain has been issued, and that a detailed copy will be forwarded by mail. On receipt of the dispatch, the French ambassador, M. Cambon, wrote to the state department informing it of France's neutrality. The cable notice is brief, stating only that the decree follows the treaty of Paris of 1856.

The state department has also been informed that Mexico, Argentine Republic, Corea and Belgium have proclaimed neutrality. Corea's neutrality is considered important, owing to her proximity to the Philippines.

The state department has heard nothing from Germany, but this causes no apprehension, owing to the strong assurances Germany has given that she will observe strict neutrality between the belligerents. This assurance was conveyed to Ambassador White, and is looked upon as practically equivalent to a formal declaration of neutrality. Germany, Austria and Portugal are the last of the important European nations to declare their attitude.

Powder Works Destroyed.

Easton, Pa., April 30.—The town of Dover, in Morris county, N. J., and the country within a radius of 20 miles was startled this afternoon by a series of terrific explosions, the first of which occurred at 2:10 o'clock. The explosion occurred in the Atlantic Powder Company's works, and the plant is now a mass of ruins. Six workmen were killed and four others were seriously injured, some probably fatally. The remains of the dead have not been recovered. They are:

Alfred Rarick, William Stumpf, Casper Ray, David Scheer, William Haycock, Elias Aber. All the killed were married and left families.

Olympia, April 29.—The supreme court has affirmed judgment in the case of the state, respondent, vs. Johnny Tommy and Charlie Moses, Indians, appellants, charged with murder in the first degree, committed in Skagit county, May 5, last year.

Gladstone's Condition.

Hawarden, April 30.—During the day Gladstone had occasional attacks of pain and did not sleep very well. Miss Helen Gladstone, replying to a letter of sympathy, writes, referring to the illness of her father:

"We cannot hope for his recovery, but the progress of his illness is very slow. He will probably remain with us for some time."

Hull, England, April 30.—Negotiations are proceeding for the purchase by Americans of the steamers Galileo, Chicago and Topeka.

Electrical Novelties.

Electrical exhibits at the Trans-Mississippi exposition will embrace displays of all the important practical discoveries that have been made in the field during the past few years. They will include a special exhibit of apparatus and inventions of Thomas A. Edison, various vacuum tube exhibits of Lieutenant Squire and Professor Crehore in rapid synchronography or synchronoscope. The system of military telegraphy and telephony employed in the regular army will also be shown. Tesla's oscillator, which was described at the international congress of electricians at the World's Fair, will be another rare exhibit. The various systems of wire telegraphy that have become associated with the names of Marconi, Rhigi and Lodge will be exhibited and should prove opportune, as nothing much has been done on this side of the Atlantic in this promising field. Various forms of third rail railways will be shown. This type has been adopted on the elevated lines in the city of Chicago, and on several New England roads. It will probably be still more extensively employed in the future. Then, too, there will be an exhibit of alternating current motors adapted for street railway work, which experts assert will eventually supplant the present continuous current type.

The very interesting results obtained by applying electricity to the forcing of plants and the rapid germination of seeds by the stimulation of electrical currents will be demonstrated. Kite flying with electric recording instruments for determining the electrical condition of the atmosphere will be a striking feature of the electrical section.

Witty, but Bitter.

Dr. Thompson, master of Trinity college, Cambridge, was a scholar and an administrator; but his fame rests on his sharp, witty and often bitter epigrams. He said of Ely, where, as a professor of Greek, he held a canonry: "The place is so damp that even the sermons won't keep dry there;" and at a college meeting where some of the young fellows were treating with very little respect the opinions of their seniors, he said, "None of us is quite infallible, not even the youngest."

Of an amiable and excellent scholar he said, "The time he spends on the neglect of his duties he wastes on the adornment of his person;" and of an eminent professor, whose first lecture he attended, "I little thought that we should so soon have cause to regret his predecessor, Professor ——."

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Beware of "cheap" baking powders. Alum makes good medicine but bad food. Ask your doctor.

While the bishop of Sodor and Man was watching the cutting down of one of his trees recently, the tree fell upon him, knocking him down. It catching on a railing saved his life.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for chilblains, sweating, damp, callous and hot, tired aching feet. We have over 10,000 testimonials of cures. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

In the British lord chamberlain's department the position of chimney-sweep is held by a woman, and the office of statuary mason is also filled by a member of the fair sex.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

Experiments with locomtives on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad show that a slight addition of graphite to the oil used for lubricating purposes promotes economy.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

As iron expands with heat, the Eiffel tower is said to be five inches taller when the temperature is high than it is in the cool of the day.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 930 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

In 1816 the value of a bushel of wheat in England was equal to that of a pound of nails. Today a bushel of wheat will buy 10 pounds of nails.

After being swindled by all others, send us stamp for particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the ONLY renewer of manly strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 747, Philadelphia, Pa.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption. John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

One of the German cities boasts a street laid with rubber.

In the spring cleanse your system by using Dr. Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier.

There are nearly 19,000 hounds maintained in the United Kingdom exclusively for hunting purposes.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Luxury of the Current.

Electricity can be applied to innumerable uses about the house, supplanting the less convenient devices and contrivances, but, unfortunately, the new ones using the current almost always cost more than the old. Where money is no object and luxury and convenience are supreme considerations everything conceivable can be done by electricity. For instance, on the yacht Niagara, built for George Gould, and recently launched, the electric plant is employed to furnish light for 440 16-candle-power incandescent lamps, and storage batteries are provided capable of supplying energy for 80 more. The dynamos are so designed that as many as 900 lamps can be illumined for purposes of display, besides a powerful searchlight on the bridge. There are also electric heaters, curling tongs, smoothing irons, ranges, warming-pans and electric elevators. Electricity will operate the laundry and drying-room, it will heat chafing dishes and bring out the music of a big orchestrion. Call bells, telephones and such minor electric devices are also provided in profusion.

Cement Admixtures.

For the past three years the cement trade section of the British board of trade has been making investigations into the question of cement admixtures, and the result is that the board announces that "Portland cement be defined as a mixture of two or more suitable materials intimately and artifically mixed in the requisite proportions, and afterward properly treated, to which nothing has been added during or after calcination except that an addition not exceeding 2 per cent of gypsum is permissable." If anything more be added the article so produced shall not be called Portland cement. The worst adulterants for Portland cement are decided to be ragstone and blast-furnace slag, the latter by far the more objectionable.

BAD PAY AND HARD WORK.

The bad pay and hard work of trained nurses has often been made the subject of benevolent remonstrance by eminent medical men and nonprofessional philanthropists. It is well for an invalid, before he gets so bad as to need a nurse or doctor, to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters if he has chills and fever, constipation, rheumatism, dyspepsia and nervousness. Use it regularly.

Meteors rush through space at the rate of 25 miles a second. They are not usually larger than a pebble, and on striking the earth's atmosphere they immediately dissolve into gas.

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

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.

In Paris the trees in the public streets are treated with as much attention as are the plants in botanical gardens. Officials look after their welfare, and as a result the streets are beautiful and comfortable.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

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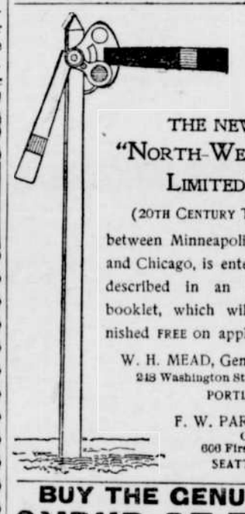

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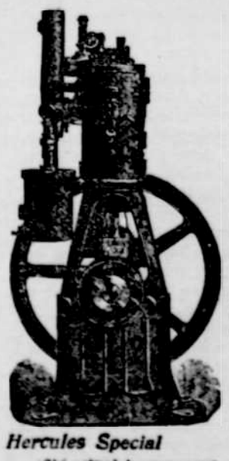

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