Keeping is Profitable Reeping is Profitable—Algoring—Floors for Stables—When to Transplant Early Onions.

BEE-KEEPING IS PROFIT ABLE.

ng in connection with farm ne of the most paying branches es no direct cost, as they will themselves in one season. invested is returned by 100 t, the first year, and you have t the first year, or another and have a most ex-article for the table. There is g ready market for honey, s n the farmer of to-day better do keep a few swarms of bees? kern conveniences, such as the s and smokers, there is no such being stung.

#### ABOUT PLOWING.

ng is hard work for the team, comparatively easy work for wman, except on rocky or land, where the plow has fre-to be pulled back and lifted up some obstruction. For these strong, active team that will a strong, active a good furrow a should always be secured if It is not easy to make good na poor team, and if it is not is task there is much un-wailing at the end of the fursing. The work of holding so easy on level land free bling the handles makes it be same team with a drag over ground. That is hard, drag-ing able-bodied man instead of g boy who is usually put at while the man takes as his ar easier task of holding the th on level clear land is no

#### LOORS FOR STABLES.

to floors are gaining favor, and acceptable though rather exshould also be covered horses. The cement ank for horses. The cement the new station barn have been rer a year now and have given isfaction. When well bedded very satisfactory for cattle, nd sheep. The station floors ade by laying three inches of e composed of five parts of sharp sand to one of Portland well mixed and packed well on ation of sand and gravel, and www.was then finished with a larter inch covering of cement in proportion of four of ceelexcept as otherwise provided. oors have worn well even where a floor is cold in winter, how mless used inside of a warm g and hedding used freely. This farfour may be made at a cost ents a square foot.

#### AND HOW TO TRANS-LANT EARLY ONIONS.

Don plants are hardy and will considerable abuse, yet it is best care in handling them, writes C. In taking up the plants, the threadlike roots are so easily that, to prevent this, the bed be wet until the soil about the squite soft; then in setting our, should be exercised in getting long roots down in the soil, as ere where they grew. I take up hundred at a time in pans, and in them well; then take them to all and set out immediately four inches apart is the right disfor plants in the row. The holes ade with a sharp, flat stick, or held in the right hand. With thand the plant is inserted and aplace. Then the dibble is thrust he soil an inch or more distant wet until the soil about the he soil an inch or more distant the plant, and about the same as before, and the soil is pressed the roots.

condition of the soil when set-ut plants makes all the differ-ithe world, both in the matter of Fork and of speed. If the sur-ill is dry and dusty, it is difficult to suitable holes in it. As soon dibble is drawn out, the dry soir n and fills the hole; then if the s put in, its roots will coil up inof and rest in dry ich too near the surface. ) transplant is when the surface rather moist, as a day or two ain. It pays to exercise some lulness in order to do the setting hen the cett of the heat dendel. hen the soil is in its best condi-it is not at all a slow job when Tthe right time.

DEVON CATPLE. Devous are probably as nearly PIESENT E makers, but att ich the cours

ter touch them lightly and make use the foreign trees, he had to ter touch them lightly and make use the foreign trees, he had to the be of what nature has provided him. A reprightly energy As work few evergreens are desirable, and these translations and all others in lightly, as a rule will have to be purchased se they excel all others in beauty, gence, activity, doellity, strength, ding to size, and the case with which the animals may be matched. These beautiful cattle are of a deep red color, with finely formed, well-set head, well-pointed to a bright flesh-colored muzzle. The eyes are bright and prominent and are surrounded by a yellow tinted ring; horns rather long, curving outward and upright and back at the tips; neck small at head and without dewlaps; forequarters wide apart, loins even, hips square, legs short and straight and tail long, slender

and always tipped with white.

Compared with other breeds the
Devons are small in size, bulls weighing from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds and cows from 800 to 1,000 pounds. They have always been very popular in the South, where the demand for oxen is always much greater than in the North. They will thrive under hard conditions, and this, with their activity, peculiarly adapts them for hilly sections and mountain ranges where grass is short and pasture scanty. They do not mature as early as some of the other breeds, but on the other hand are remarkable for longevity. Of recent years they have been crossed with the Hereford and Guernsey breeds with satisfactory results, as the crosses have been found to fatten quicker than the pure-bred Devons. The quantity of milk has also been increased by crossing with dairy cows.

#### TO GET EARLY POTATOES.

Results of exhaustive tests at Rhode Island experiment station, bulletin 36: Maturity may be hastened in three walk in the furrow than to estimate the furrow than to ways: (a) By planting sets in pots in a greenhouse and transplanting to open rand. That is hard dragsing ground: (b) by "sprouting," that is bath man and teams, and it planting sets thickly in a cold frame. and when ready to "break ground" transplanting them to the field; and (c) by "budding." that is, subjecting seed tubers the size of hen's eggs from four to six or more weeks to the action of moderate heat and light, so that one or wo strong buds of a dark color ready to develop leaves and roots are formed on each tuber, while all other buds remain practically dormant.

Budded seed tubers compared with

dormant seed tubers in 89 days from planting, gave an increase of 22 bushels of merchantable potatoes, and a gain in total yield of 32 bushels per acre. Budded seed tubers compared with dormant seed tubers in 11 days from planting gave an increase of 41 bushels of merchantable potatoes, and a gain in total yield of 55 bushels per acre. The increase in growth in the period between the first and second diggings—July 29 and August 20—was 40 bushels in the case of the budded seed tubers and 17 bushels per acre in the case of the dormant seed tubers.

For budding, seed tubers one to three ounces in weight are to be preferred. They may be "greened" by exposure to light, on ground free from vegetation. directly after digging, and placed in trays at any convenient time during early winter. Where large seed tubers are used, sprouting is a better method of hastening maturity than budding, as the tubers are cut into sets before they are placed in the cold frame, and a more even development of sprouts is secured than is possible if large tubers

are subjected to the budding process.

The most successful growers of potatoes plow deeply and thoroughly, and fertilize and cultivate well, in order that the soil may be a reservoir of mois-fure and sant food ready to supply quickly etvery demand of the crop. The deeper, richer and better prepared the soil, the closer may the sets be planted, but the soil should be like that of a rich garden tremched 18 inches of a rich garden trenched 18 inches deep when sets are planted as close as

TREES FOR THE HOME GROUNDS. Grass and trees are the principal elements in landscape gardening. Each would thrive without the other, but neither would be sufficient alone to make the grounds appear pleasant and homelike. There are people who can-not see any beauty in a fine, well-kept lawn; a potato patch would be best suited to their utilitarian ideas of the fitness of things. And so there are people who can see no beauty in a tree, except in so far as it can be utilized for firewood or fence posts. And so we find all over the western country, homes which are nearly or quite desti-tute of the better class of trees. Such places present a cold, dreary aspect, which is repulsive to one whose is in touch with nature, and who loves the beautiful as expressed in trees.

Many of these people look upon ornamental trees much as they do upon thoroughbred stock—as something beyond their reach, which they cannot The fact is, it is not afford to possess. The fact is, it is no necessary to select a very great num er of species for an ordinary-size lawn: but we should rather select such varieties as are suited to the soil, chmate and situation. Care must be taken, of course, to choose those kinds which will produce the most pleasing in after years, when they become h h is not necessary, either in a like this, so rich in varieties of trees, to pay fancy prices for the decisions trees. In fact,

certaing the foreign trees, he had bet-ter touch them lightly and make use will have to be purchased. They add variety to the landscape, and when young are peculiarly attractive

in many ways. Of our native deciduous trees, the sugar maple, scarlet maple, American elm, lime or basswood, tulip tree, white ash, hackberry, some of the poplars, and birches, are all excellent for the kwn, and are suited to a great variety of soils and chimate. The elm, how-ever, should not be planted except in locations where it can have room to spread, for in this way only can it de-velop its highest type of beauty and grandeur. The same is true to a great-er or less extent of all our native trees. but the elm should have at least a quarof an acre all to itself. It is evident, therefore, that it is not adapted to a small place. The red bud or Judas tree will add a peculiar charm to the scene early in the season. So-called second growth oaks or hickories, if rlready grown to a considerable size, are almost invaluable, but they are slow growers, and for that reason are seldom planted. For a single tree stand ing alone in the front portion of the lawn, there is nothing that will produce a more pleasing effect than the cutleaved weeping birch, or the cucumber tree, the only one of the magnolias suit-able for a cold climate. If planted near each other, the light-colored bark. long pendulous branches and delicate foliage of the one contrast beautifully with the darker color and heavy, thick foliage of the other. Wier's cut-leaved tonage of the other. Wer's cut-leaved weeping maple is also a beautiful tree for a small place. Either of these may be had at small expense. The locusts, silver and Lombardy poplar, allanting, and some others, are undesirable for

the average lawn. Among the evergreens, the various forms of Norway spruce, hemlock spruce, blue spruce, arbor vitae and white pine are all good, and may be had at slight cost. They are especially desirable for screens and windbreaks. and in localities where evergreens are not common. The balsam fir is a handsome tree when young, but it gets ragged with age. The Scotch pine is also too rough and angular for any sit-uation except to form a background in large places. The Irish and Swedish unipers are seldom satisfactory except

We may secure ever so fine trees for we may secure ever so the trees for the lawn, but if they are poorly ar-ranged they will lose much of their beauty and attractiveness. The ave-age American, who has not had this particular fart of his nature cultivated by observation or experience, or rather who has never cultivated his powers of observation so as to enable him. of observation so as to enable him see the beauty in arrangement, will almost invariably plant his ornamental trees in straight rows, as he would plant apple trees in an orchard. This will do very well where the walks and drives are laid out in straight lines, which is seldom the case in this country, where extreme formality is not much practised. It should be remem-bered that in a small place but few trees are admissible, and these should be placed so that each tree will not only exhibit its own individual characteristics, but by comparison or contrast it may aid in bringing out the beauties of those immediately—surrounding it. This may be done either by grouping or planting singly; in either case, it is well pantaing single the control of the c they will not injure each other in after

#### The Power of Cannon

La Nature contains a short note in which the horse-power of a cannon is calculated. An Italian cannon of 100 tons, with a charge of 550 pounds of powder and a shot weighing about 2,000 pounds, will give an initial velocity of 523 metres per second; the length of time during which the power acts is less than one-hundredth of a second, from which it follows that the horse-power developed is about 17,000,000. power developed is about 17,000,000.
The writer adds that after about 100 shots the cannon is put out of service, and its total active life is only therefore one second. In large modern cannon horse-power runs as high as 24, these calculation still farther, he would have found that, after all, this 24.000.-000 horse-power does not represent a large amount of energy, as it would be just sufficient to run thirty-one incan descent lamps for only one day

Bicycles and Mad Dogs. Another use has been found for the leyele. On one of the outer boulevards of Paris a cyclist recently pervaries of Table a cyclet revently per-ceived à policeman driving a cart and urging on the horse at a tapid pace. Upon questioning the constable the urging on the wheelman was told that he was en-deavoring to overtake a rabid dog which had got ahead of the trap. Borrowing the gendarme's saber the cyclist mounted his machine and away in pursuit of the enraged animal. On coming up with the dox he charged it while still on his bicycle and had the setisfaction of running the crea-ture through with his weapon, killing it on the spot. The cyclist's plucky ac tion was much applicated by the that had been attracted by so ed a sight.—London standard. led by the crowd

One short such of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Br. Blower, supplied with each bottle of Br. Agness's Cattlernan Forward, diffuses this Provider, over the surface of the mean passages. Paintess and delightful to use. It relieves instantly and pormansantly course Caterrie, Hay cautiful particular of the surface of the su

#### When Traveling

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it ost pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and \$1 bottles by all leading

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomp-son's Eye Water. Druggists sell at 25c perbottle

New Subject for Photographers,

A new subject for photographers is
the flames of explosives. Several of these pictures have been published in Vienna, an extremely beautiful one, it is said, having been furnished by the demon gunpowder. Some materials sespecially nitro-glycerine and gun-cot-ton, send out large flames, while others give short flames of an entire-ly different character. A remarkable connection is found to exist between the size of the flame and the relative safety of the explosive.

English girls go bicycling without a



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Comlarity, suppressed or painful men-structions, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, leucorrhœa womb trouble, flooding, nervous pros indigestion. tration, headache, general debility, etc. Symptoms of Womb Troubles are dizziness, faintness, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-betude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, excitability, inri-tability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all this trouble as sure as the sun shines. That Bearing-down Feeling, causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. It is wonderful for Kidney Complaints in either sex.

## C. & B. German Elixir

takes the lead as a TONIC AND BLOOD PURIFIER, and has never been known to fail for the cure of Skin, Blood, Nervous and Cancerous Affec-It cures -after all others fail. Sold by all Druggists.

Manufactory, Paterson, N. J.

ONE of our customers, who did \$7000 worth of drilling last year \$7000 args be is glide be troke our advice and BOUGHT A MACHINE THAT WOULD DO THE WORK! We make the best line Drilling mechinery, and that is the kind that page the user. LOOMIS & NYMAN, Time, Ohio.



# PILLE

writes under date of Augu "I have always been a great su from constitution. Hy liver st to be out of order almost all the esiow. I am forty-two year ad have always led an tesio Some time ago a neighbor of mine surgested that I try Hipms Tabulas, I did so. I new take them. I feel better. My bowels act well and they tall me my color has gotten mess healthy in the face. I negally to one Tabule every day, also cannot night before getting in bed. Electer tried most all kinds of remedies. am confident from the past experi-ence that these Tabulas have put m on my feet and I would rec then to anyhody who has best afflicted like me. I write this

without nge me. I write this without soli-institut."
Ripan's Tabules are sold by druggists or by mail, if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company. No. 10 Spruce st, New York. Sample viäl, 10 cents.

### MONEY TO LOAN! WE HAVE NONE

It we have the following goods that must be well and these offers with a factor of the state of

There is just a little appetizing bite to HIRES Rootbeer; just a smack of life and good flavor done up in temperance style. Best by any test. Made only by The Charles S. Hires Co., Philadelphia A 25c. package makes 5 gallous. Sold everywhere.

ADVERTISING CIRCULATORS We small put culars this spring. If you want to "get in on the ground floor" spand ref. and two stamps for contract, etc. MAINE MEL. CO, Dos 9, Stillwater, Me.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. 1. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Okie. OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent

New York Directory.



obs\* and Hamibous; mailed Fark. Address CLARK DEFERRA CO. Fatent Attorney, I.S. Tourleys, N. T. PATENTS granted to New Yorkers for the week ending April 21, 180d, as reported by OSCAR A. MICHEL & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, ROOM 33 WORLD III ILDING, N. Y.: Buffer for vessels, J. Clocki; crank, B. Pederson; railway car and track (2 pats.), H.G. Weseman; shapping case, mucliage bottle, E. K. Williams; cral wagon; G. B. Marx; bottle, J. J. McKiniey; pin, J. A. Davidson; oil-supply tank, F. R. Fennessy; pockethook (2 pats.), F. Hasselberger; apparament, proceedings of the property of the property of the process of the proc SEND FOR 16-PAGE PAMPHLET RE-LATING TO PATENTS FREE.

### Breakfast Gocoa

Made by Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., is "a perfect type of the highest order of excellence in manufacture." It costs less than one cent a cup.

<mark>ቜ</mark>፞ዹዹዹዹዹዹፙፙፙፙፙፙፙፙፙፙፙፙፙ<del>ፙፙፙፙፙፙፙፙፙፙ</del>ፙቜ፟



ALABASTINE. IT WON'T RUB OFF Wall Paper is Unsanitary. KALSOMINE IS TEMPORARY, BOTS, RUBS OFF AND SCALES. ABASTINE is a pure, perz wall-coating, re

More You Say the Less People Remember." Word With You.