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HAIL THE WEREWOLF

86th VOLUME.

PRICE 10 CENTS.



LANCASTER, PA.

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Eclipses for the year 1911.

There will be two eclipses this year, both of the Sun, viz:

I. The first is a total eclipse of the Sun on the 28th of April. Visible in the United States as a partial eclipse at sunset.

II. The second is an annular or ringform eclipse of the Sun on the 21st of October. Invisible in North America; visible in Asia, Borneo, New Guinea and Australia.

MARS (♂) is the reigning Planet this year.

CARDINAL POINTS.

Vernal equinox, entrance of the Sun into Aries, March, 21st, at 1 o'clock in the evening.

Summer Solstice, entrance of the Sun into Cancer, June 22, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Autumnal Equinox, entrance of the Sun into Libra, Sept. 22, at 11 o'clock in the evening.

Winter Solstice entrance of the Sun into Capricorn, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Centennial Almanac for the year 1911.

The following is an extract from the "Centennial Almanac" for the year 1911.

MARS is the Ruling Planet this year.

Mars is a bright fiery Star, brilliant and terrible. He completes his revolution every two years, and is by nature hot and dry, choleric, a masculine Planet, is averse to human nature, an instigator of war and discord. He has under his under his influence the affairs of war, alchemy, smiths and all mechanics who work with fire.

Year in General.—Under this Planet the year is more dry than humid; for notwithstanding it frequently rains, it is very dry.

Spring.—The spring is generally dry, raw and cold, with frost until May; therefore the sheep must not be left go on the grain fields and meadows, for they will do more harm than good.

Summer.—Mars above all other Planets causes a hot summer, and the sun heats to such a degree that a person cannot well pass without shoes over sand and stones. The nights are very warm and uncomfortable. Streams, wells and springs will become very small.

Autumn.—Is more dry than humid, and those who have good vineyards will get much wine. There will be but little snow before the first Sunday in advent, and notwithstanding it some time freezes in October, the month of November is uniformly warm.

Winter.—The winter is cold, dry and variable.

Summer Cultivation.—Barley on well manured fields, timely sown, grows abundantly; but sown on sand and loam at an unseasonable time, it will produce but little in the spring. Everything must be well sown under. The yields of oats

will be small but of good quality; however on good fields the yield will be pretty good. Peas and other leguminous plants must be planted on humid and manured ground, if they are to succeed well. Flax seldom succeeds well and hemp remains small with slender stalks; it will however be good. Hay and secondmath there will be but little, therefore sheep should not be kept on the meadows.

Cultivation of Winter Grain.—Rye will grow abundantly and perfectly, but wheat only midling.

Autumn Seeding.—As the ground will be closed so late by frost and snow, it will not be necessary to hurry much in seeding, but nevertheless the sheep are not to be left on the grains afterwards.

Fruit.—Pears succeed better than apples; prunes and cherries there will be but few, also but very few nuts and acorns.

Hops.—There will grow but few, and will be in danger from frost in the spring, and from hail in the summer, but what will come to maturity, will be good.

Wine.—This year the wine will be good and abundant.

Thundergusts.—During this year there will be but little wind and rain, but heavy thundergusts which may easily cause conflagrations.

Reptiles and Vermin.—Snakes will be numerous and grasshoppers will be unusually abundant, but fish will be few.

Diseases.—In this year inflammatory fevers and dysentary are apt to prevail, with various strange affections; persons will also be effected with tremors at the head, and fits of melancholy.

AGRICULTURAL ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1911,

Being the third after Leap Year, and until the 4th
of July the 135th of American Independence.

Arranged after the System of the German Calendars.

CONTAINING

The rising, setting, and eclipses of the Sun and Moon; the phases and places of the moon; the aspects
of the planets, the rising, setting and southing of the most conspicuous planets and fixed
stars, the equation of time, and the time of high water at Philadelphia;
with a variety of useful and entertaining matter, official list
of Courts of Quarter Sessions, &c.

Calculated for the Meridian of Pennsylvania and the adjoining States.



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Movable Feasts and Chronological Cycles.

MOVABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sunday February 12.
 Sexagesima Sunday, February 19th.
 Quinquagesima Sunday, February 26th.
 Shrove Tuesday, February 28.
 Ash Wednesday, or first day of Lent, March 1.
 Quadragesima, March 5.
 Mid Lent, March 22.
 Palm Sunday, April 9.
 Maunday Thursday, April 13.
 Good Friday, April 14.
 Easter Sunday, April 16.
 Low Sunday, April 23.
 Rogation Sunday, May 21.
 Ascension Day, May 25.
 Memorial Day, May 30.
 Whit Sunday, June 4.
 Trinity Sunday, June 11.
 Corpus Christus, June 15.

Thanksgiving Day, on fourth or last Thursday in November as President may appoint.
 First Sunday in Advent, December 3.
 Sundays after Trinity are 24 this year.
 Christmas Day, December 25.

QUATEMBER OR EMBER DAYS.

- 1st. On the 8, 10, and 11 of March.
- 2d. On the 7, 9, and 10 of June.
- 3d. On the 20, 22, and 23 of September.
- 4th. On the 20, 22, and 23 of December.













CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	A.
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number	12
Epacts	30
Solar Cycle	16
Roman Indiction	9
Julian Period	6624











The chronology of the Jews for the year 5672 commences on the 22nd of September 1911.

The chronology of the Mohammedans for the year 1330 commences on the 22nd of Dec. 1911.
















CHARACTERS OF THE CONSTELLATIONS.

 Aries, the Ram.	 Leo, the Lion.	 Sagittarius, the Bowman.
 Taurus, the Bull.	 Virgo, the Virgin.	 Capricornus, the Goat.
 Gemini, the Twins.	 Libra, the Balance.	 Aquarius, the Butler.
 Cancer, the Crab.	 Scorpio, the Scorpion.	 Pisces, the Fishes.

ASTRONOMICAL CHARACTERS EXPLAINED:

 New Moon.	 Moon's ascending Node, or Dragon's Head.
 First quarter, or Moon in general.	 Moon's descending Node, or Dragon's Tail.
 Full Moon.	 Moon's Ascension.
 Last quarter, or Moon in general.	 Moon's Descension.
	 Moon in apogee, furthest from the earth.
	 Moon in Perigee, nearest to the earth.

PLANETS AND ASPECTS.

 Sun,	 Mars,	 Conjunction, or planets in the same longitude.
 Mercury,	 Jupiter,	 Sextile, when they are 60 degrees distant.
 Venus,	 Saturn,	 Quartile, when they are 90 degrees distant.
 Neptune,	 Herschel,	 Trine, when they are 120 degrees distant.
 Earth,	 Moon,	 Opposition, when they are 180 degrees distant.

NOTE TO THE READER.—The calculation of the Almanac is made to solar or apparent time, to which add the equation when the sun is slow, and sub tract when fast, for the mean or clock time.

AGRICULTURAL.

AIR THE GREAT FERTILIZER.

Forty Tons of Grain to the Acre a Possibility if Russian Plant is Followed.

The Russian experiments in wheat growing by which it is claimed 40 tons or more grain can be grown to the acre are arousing attention in many countries.

The conical pits and frequent layers of earth are not the only secrets of the system. These Russian experimenters maintain that they have discovered a secret of the nourishment of all plants. They argue that "all the observations resulting from the experience of the culture of corn by 'bushing' shows us that the principal condition for obtaining good crops depends mostly on how much soil can be impregnated with air. The present system of manuring does not give the earth the assistance that is expected.

"If the crops increase, it is not because of the material used for manuring, but only because by digging you loosen the earth, and therefore the air has easier access to it. It is several years after the manure has been put into the ground that it can give satisfactory nutriment to the plant.

"To verify the above statement you need only take three or four plots of ground and loosen the soil so that the earth should not be hard. Before you sow anything on these plots dig up the earth on the first plot ten times, on the second 20 times, and on the third 30 times, and by the result of the crops on each of these plots you will be able to judge the truth of the above mentioned law of nature which acts on the growth of the plant.

"Experience will convince that by the loosening of the layers of the soil the earth improves in quality and increase in weight. This fact gives us ground to suppose that the particles to the air as well as water contain as gases all the elements of which the soil consists."

SHADE FOR THE POULTRY YARD.

If there is no natural shade in the hen-yards, artificial shade should be supplied with quick-growing, annual vines. The wild cucumber is well adapted for this purpose, as it will seed itself and come up year after year after the first planting. Plant the seed on the outside of the fence and it will not be scratched up. When it seeds itself, there will be shoots enough left for vines after the hens take what they can find easily. When the outside fences are covered, train the vines along those which divide the yards. In addition, run stout strings or wire across the ends of the yards, and soon have a fine arbor, the grateful shades of which is appreciated by the flocks on a hot day.

NEW KINDS OF VEGETABLES.

Several years ago the United States department of agriculture introduced a new radish from Japan, which immediately made its way as something both striking and valuable. It is an enormous white-skinned radish with leaves two and three feet long. The seed looks like that of the common radish, only considerably larger. This radish is known by several names, the most common of which is Sakurajima.

It is claimed to reach the weight of 30 pounds in Japan. The heaviest one they were able to grow at the Rhode Island station weighed 18 pounds, and in various tests with seed secured from various places it averaged 15 pounds, which made a pretty good sized radish.

It grows about a foot and a half long, and about eighteen inches through. Its leathery skin is easily removed, revealing beneath a crystal whiteness, very solid, and in texture like an extremely fine apple. It tastes like our earliest radishes of the highest quality. It has the rare merit of being free from rankness or biting character even in the heat of summer or fall. It never grows corky or pithy and grows equally well in every kind of soil.

The Sakurajima may be eaten in many ways. It is sliced and eaten raw, or may be boiled and served very much as we cook turnips; in China and Japan it is sliced and sprinkled with salt and allowed to stand for about twenty-four hours, then washed and served. The leaves also are edible. They may be cooked as greens, are far more delicate than kale, and are finer for this purpose than any of the well-known greens used in different portions of the country.

Unlike the smaller members of the great radish family, Sakurajima is at its best in the summer time, when all other early radishes have become uneatable. Pulled the last of November, after several hard freezes, it proved sweet and palatable.

Sea kale is not what can be termed a new garden vegetable, but it is classed among the "fancy" vegetables. It is not common, because an idea has prevailed that it cannot produce results worth while in less than four years. This has recently been proven an erroneous idea. It is a most delicious vegetable, combining as it does the flavors of asparagus, cauliflower and celery. The edible portions are the naked leaf stalks, which are forced and bleached.

They look at first sight like celery stalks, but have a distinctive taste of their own unlike any other vegetable.

It may also be cooked and served with drawn butter, in which form it resembles stewed celery, tastes something like blanched asparagus, but has withal a special and delicious flavor all its own.

JANUARY, 1st Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moon Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
1] <i>New Year.</i>		Lucas 2.		Days' length 9 hours 14 min.					
Sunday	1 <i>New Year</i>	2	12 58		22 5 27	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ ☾ h ₁ sets 1 49 m. ☾	47	234	37
Monday	2 Abel, Seth	3	1 50		9 6 35	h stationary	47	234	37
Tuesday	3 Enoch	3	2 40		21 7 41	⊕ in Peri-helion ♀ rises 2 30 m	57	234	37
Wednesday	4 Methusalem	4	3 28		8 8 58	♀ in perihelion	57	224	38
Thursday	5 Simon	5	4 14		20 9 59	☾ gr. libr. east ♂ ♀ ☾ ♂ ♀ ☾	67	224	38
Friday	6 <i>Epiphany</i>	6	4 59		7 11 2	♀ sets 5 29 even.	67	214	39
Saturday	7 Isidor	7	5 45		19 morn. ♀	in Aphelion	77	214	39
2] <i>1st Sunday after Epiphany.</i>		Luke 2.		Days' length 9 hours 20 min.					
Sunday	8 Erhard	7	6 32		6 12 37	♂ ♀ ☾ h ₁ sets 1 18 m. ☾	77	204	40
Monday	9 Julian	8	7 23		18 1 47	♂ Capella south 9 54 even.	77	204	40
Tuesday	10 <i>Paul, Herm.</i>	9	8 19		0 3 12	♂ ♀ ☾ Infe-rior 2 28 m. ☾ in ☾	87	194	41
Wednesday	11 Hyginus	10	9 17		13 4 28	♂ ♀ ☾ Rigel south 9 41 e.	87	194	41
Thursday	12 Rinehold	11	10 21		27 5 46	☾ in apo. ♂ rises 4 57 m.	87	184	42
Friday	13 Hilary	12	11 26		10 6 55	♂ ♀ sets 5 44 e. ☾	97	174	43
Saturday	14 Felix	1	morn.		22 rises	♂ ♀ ☾ Aldebaran south 8 42 e.	97	174	43
3] <i>2d Sunday after Epiphany.</i>		John 2.		Days' length 9 hours 28 min.					
Sunday	15 Maurice	1	12 30		6 6 51	♂ gr. hel. lat. north 107 164 44	107	164	44
Monday	16 Marcellus	2	1 30		21 7 8	♂ ♀ ☾ h ₁ sets 12 47 m.	107	154	45
Tuesday	17 <i>Franklin born Anthony</i>	3	2 24		3 8 19	♀ rises 1 45 m.	107	144	46
Wednesday	18 Prisca	4	3 13		17 9 24	☾ gr. libration west 117 134 47	117	134	47
Thursday	19 Sarah	5	3 55		2 10 30	♂ rises 4 55 m. ☾ ant. ers. ☾	117	124	48
Friday	20 F. Sebastian	5	4 41		15 11 35	☾ h ₁ ☾ ♀ sets 6 3 e.	117	114	49
Saturday	21 Agnes	6	5 22		29 morn. ♂	sta- tionary Castor south 11 25 e.	127	104	50
4] <i>3d Sunday after Epiphany.</i>		Matth. 8.		Days' length 9 hours 42 min.					
Sunday	22 Vincent	7	6 4		10 12 36	♂ ♀ ☾ h ₁ sets 12 25 m	127	94	51
Monday	23 Emerentia	8	6 46		22 1 4	♂ ♀ ☾ h ₁ rises 1 27 m. ☾ in ☾	127	84	52
Tuesday	24 <i>St. Catharine</i>	8	7 30		4 2 0	☾ in Peri-gee Regulus south 10 38 e.	137	84	52
Wednesday	25 <i>Paul's Conv.</i>	9	8 17		16 3 6	♂ Arctur rises 10 22 e.	137	74	53
Thursday	26 Polycarpus	10	9 7		28 4 5	♂ ♀ ☾ ♂ rises 4 48 m.	137	64	54
Friday	27 F. Chrysost.	11	9 58		11 5 6	♀ sets 6 19 e.	137	54	55
Saturday	28 Charles	12	10 51		23 6 1	♂ ♀ ☾ Pollux so. 11 6 e.	137	44	56
5] <i>4th Sunday after Epiphany.</i>		Matth. 8.		Days' length 9 hours 54 min.					
Sunday	29 <i>McKinley born Valerius</i>	1	11 44		4 6 47	♂ ♀ ☾ h ₁ sets 11 58 e	137	34	57
Monday	30 Adelgunda	1	even- ing 35		16 sets	♂ ♀ ☾ 30. ♀ gr. hel. lat. s.	147	24	58
Tuesday	31 Virgil	2	1 24		28 6 27	♂ ♀ ☾ Sirius so. 9 43 e.	147	14	59

January has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 8th, at 1 o'clock 20 minutes in the morning; cold and frosty.
Full moon the 14th, at 5 o'clock 26 minutes in the evening; pleasant.
Last quarter the 22nd, at 1 o'clock 20 minutes in the morning; cold.
New moon the 30th, at 4 o'clock 44 minutes in the morning; rain.

Probable State of the Weather.

JANUARY: 1st, 2d, cloudy; 3d, 4th, snow; 5th, 6th, cold; 7th, 8th, frosty; 9th, 10th, clear; 11th, 12th, windy; 13th, 14th, 15th, clear; 16th, 17th, changeable; 18th, 19th, rain or snow; 20th, 21st, 22d, cold; 23d, 24th, windy; 25th, 26th, 27th, changeable; 28th, 29th, 30th, rain; 31st, clear.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Elk	2 Clarion	9 Lancaster	16
Behuylkill	2 Susquehanna	9 Bedford	16
Allegheny	2 Jefferson	9 Wayne	16
York	2 Montour	9 Luzerne	17
Lehigh	2 Berks	9 Bucks	23
Philadelphia	2 Union	9 Lackawanna	23
Blair	2 Cameron	9 Venango	23
Mifflin	9 Fulton	10 Tioga	23
Wyoming	9 Clinton	16 Chester	23
Carbon	9 Mercer	16 Snyder	24
Dauphin	9 Perry	16 Adams	25

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Morning Stars.

Venus after September 15.
Mars until November 24.
Jupiter until April 21 after November 17.
Saturn after April 30 until November 10.
Mercury after January 10 until March 20; May 5 until July 3; September 9 until October 23; after December 25.

Evening Stars.

Venus until September 15.
Mars after November 24.
Jupiter after April 21 until November 17.
Saturn until April 30 after November 10.
Mercury until January 10; March 20 until May 5; July 3 until September 9; October 23 until December 25.

PLANET'S GREATEST BRILLIANCY.

Mercury—February 2, June 1, September 25 sets in the evening after the sun and rises in the morning before the sun; April 14, August 13, December 7. Venus—August 10, October 22. Mars—November 12. Jupiter—April 30. Saturn—November 10. Uranus—July 21. Neptune—January 11.



CARE OF THE AUTOMOBILE.

If strong alkali soap is used for washing automobiles, it will injure the paint and varnish unless great care is taken to thoroughly wash it off. As a rule, however, soap should not be used. Nothing will take the paint off the bonnet quicker than washing it with soapy water while it is still hot. A number of such washings will so badly injure the paint that repainting may be necessary, although the rest of the car may be in perfect order.

Tires on automobiles that are stored for the winter will go through in much better shape, and give more service the following season, if the car is jacked up and the tires deflated. Should there be any rust on the rims of the wheels, remove it and cover the metal with graphite. Rust is very injurious to the rubber. This is also a good time to examine the tires for cuts. Any cuts that are found should be filled with the cement or rubber which are made for that purpose. These little attentions take but a few minutes, and materially add to the life of the tires.

UNSCREWING A FOUNTAIN PEN.

The use of the fountain pen is now very nearly a national custom, and it is a very common thing to see a person fuming with rage because his pen has "stuck," so that he cannot unscrew it with his fingers when he wishes to fill or clean it.

Although by reason of the material from which it is constructed, one is forced to deal more or less gently with a fountain pen, and cannot coerce the obdurate screw with a pair of pliers, as one would a section of gas-pipe, it is well to remember, before getting excited over it, that there is an easy way of doing most things, and there is in this case.

Simply place a little strip of fine emery cloth, with the emery side in, around the part to be unscrewed, clamp the ends, close up to the pen, with a pair of pinchers, and the thing is done with a single turn. If not badly stuck, the pinchers will not be needed, the fingers serving. If no emery cloth is available, tire tape will generally do as well; although this material cannot, of course, get the firm grip of the former.

—If you are going to ask a man to take your part, be sure he doesn't take all you have.

FEBRUARY, 2d Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W.	Moon south. h. m.	Moon Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
		h.	h.	m.	h.				
Wednesd	1 Bridget	3	2	12	10	7 44 ☾ gr. libration east	146	59	5 1
Thursday	2 Candlemass	4	2	58	24	8 54 ☽ gr. Elong. west	146	58	5 2
Friday	3 Blasius	5	3	43	9	10 7 ☐ ☽ rises	146	57	5 3
Saturday	4 Veronica	5	4	30	23	11 12 ☽ sets	146	56	5 4

6] 5th Sunday after Epiphany. Matth. 13. Days' length 10 hours 10 min

Sunday	5 Agatha	6	5	19	8	morn ☾ ☽ h sets	146	55	5 5
Monday	6 Dorothy	7	6	11	22	12 59 ☾ 6. Pollux south 10 35 e. ☾ in ☽	146	54	5 6
Tuesday	7 Richard	8	7	7	4	1 48 ☽ in ☽ 7* south	146	53	5 7
Wednesd	8 Solomon	9	8	7	17	2 42 Antares rises	146	52	5 8
Thursday	9 Apollonia	10	9	10	29	3 39 ☾ in apogee Spica rises	146	51	5 9
Friday	10 Scholastica	11	10	13	11	4 32 ☽ ☽ ☽ rises 4 38 e. ☾	146	50	5 10
Saturday	11 Euphrosina	12	11	13	22	5 29 ☽ sets	146	48	5 12

7] Septuagesima. Matth. 20. Days' length 10 hours 26 min.

Sunday	12 Lincoln born Ulaia	1	morn	☾	10	6 5 ☾ rises	146	47	5 13
Monday	13 Castor	1	12	9	22	rises ☾ 13. h sets	146	46	5 14
Tuesday	14 Valentine	2	1	1	9	7 14 Rigel south	146	45	5 15
Wednesd	15 Faustinus	3	1	48	21	8 15 ☾ gr libration west	146	44	5 16
Thursday	16 Julianus	3	2	33	2	9 17 Denebola south	146	42	5 18
Friday	17 Constantia	4	3	15	15	10 19 ☽ in aphelion ☽ rises	146	41	5 19
Saturday	18 Concordia	5	3	17	28	11 21 ☽ sets	146	40	5 20

8] Sexagesima. Luke 8. Days' length 10 hours 44 min.

Sunday	19 Susanna	5	4	40	11	morn. ☾ ☽ ☽ rises 11 47 e. ☾ in ☽	146	38	5 22
Monday	20 Eucharis	6	5	24	23	12 24 ☾ 20. ☾ enters ☾	146	37	5 23
Tuesday	21 Eleonora	7	6	1	8	12 54 ☾ in Perigee h sets	146	36	5 24
Wednesd	22 Washington's Birthday	8	6	58	22	1 56 Sirius south	146	35	5 25
Thursday	23 Serenus	9	7	49	6	2 56 Aldebaran so. 6 2e ☾	136	33	5 27
Friday	24 Matthew	9	8	31	20	3 52 ☽ ☽ ☽ rises	136	32	5 28
Saturday	25 Victor	10	9	34	1	4 44 ☽ ☽ ☽ sets	136	31	5 29

9] Quinquagesima. Luke 18. Days' length 11 hours 2 min.

Sunday	26 Nestor	11	10	26	14	5 28 ☽ rises	136	29	5 31
Monday	27 Leander	12	11	16	26	6 20 ☾ gr. libr. e. ☽ ☽ ☾	136	28	5 32
Tuesday	28 Shrove Tuesd	1	evening	5	10	sets ☾ 28. h sets	136	27	5 33

February has 28 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 6th, at 8 o'clock, 27 minutes in the forenoon; windy and snow.
Full moon the 13th, at 5 o'clock 37 minutes in the morning; rain.

Last quarter the 20th, at 10 o'clock 44 minutes in the evening; pleasant.

New moon the 28th, at 7 o'clock 3 minutes in the evening; rain or snow.

Probable State of the Weather.

FEBRUARY: 1st, 2d, clear; 3d, 4th, pleasant; 5th, changeable; 6th, 7th, windy with snow; 8th, 9th, 10th, clear; 11th, 12th, changeable; 13th, 14th, 15th, rain and snow; 16th, 17th, 18th, clear and cold; 19th, 20th, 21st, pleasant; 22d, 23d, cloudy; 24th, 25th, windy; 26th, 27th, 28th, rain or snow.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Westmoreland	6 Juniata	13 Snyder	27
Bradford	6 Erie	13 Forest	27
Columbia	6 Northampton	13 Franklin	27
Northumberland	6 Crawford	13 Montour	27
Philadelphia	6 Clearfield	13 M'Kean	27
Allegheny	6 Washington	13 Somerset	27
Cumberland	6 Monroe	13 Centre	27
Huntingdon	6 Sullivan	20	

CRUDE OIL TO KILL RATS.

There is a new remedy for the rat nuisance,—one that is cheap and effectual. If crude oil (petroleum) is placed in their runs, the rats will leave the vicinity. If they are caught in their runs, so that they have to breathe the fumes for an hour or more,—they will be poisoned. Meat that contains petroleum can be used as bait to catch this offensive rodent. Experiments proved that rats which ate meat treated with crude oil died in fifteen minutes.

Ships, from time immemorial, have been infested with rats, and to these carriers, of merchandise the rat owes its dissemination. The rats were formerly particularly destructive to cargoes of silk cocoons; but so effective is the crude oil remedy that one ship which had been carrying sugar, and as a consequence, whose bilge water was sweet and particularly attractive to rats, has been entirely rid of these. The remedy was applied after one cargo had been practically destroyed. The crude oil was added to the bilge water.

The gases produced by the evaporation of the crude oil are very inflammable when present in large quantities, but the amount necessary to use about the barn or other outbuildings would not endanger the property.

Conclusive.

First doctor—"Do you consider the operation absolutely necessary?"

Second doctor—"Surely! The only way we can possibly find out what ails him is to have a post-mortem."



SOAPS FOR REMOVING SPOTS.

Many soaps sold as spot-removers are ordinary cocoanut oil soaps, and remove only the spots which are prepared for the purpose by the vender. For example, spots made by daubing cotton goods with a mixture of tar and acid can be removed with pure water, and completely disappear when washed with ordinary soap. True spot-removing soaps contain ox gall and turpentine, which can be detected by their characteristic and powerful odors, even if the soaps are scented.

A good spot-removing soap may be made by mixing 20 parts by weight of good hard white soap, in very small pieces, with 8 parts of water and 12 parts of ox gall. The mixture is allowed to stand over night and is then heated gently until solution is complete. The heating is continued a little longer, in order of evaporate some of the water, and $\frac{1}{2}$ part of oil of turpentine and $\frac{1}{4}$ part of benzine are stirred in, after the vessel has been removed from the fire. The still liquid soap is then colored with a little ultramarine green, dissolved in ammonia, and is poured into molds, which are at once covered.





The following process is also recommended, but it requires some care, as the soap is easily separated by agitation, especially if the ox gall is not fresh. In a vessel heated on a water bath, 28 parts by weight of cocoanut oil are thoroughly incorporated with 5 parts of talc or fuller's earth. .10 part of brilliant green and .50 part of ultramarine green. The mixture is allowed to cool to 90 deg. F.; 14 parts by weight of lye of a strength of 38 Baume are then added and, after saponification is completed, 5 parts of ox gall are stirred in. If any separation takes place, the vessel is closely covered and heated on the water bath until the mixture becomes uniform. Finally $\frac{1}{4}$ part of turpentine and about 8 parts of benzine are added and the soap is poured into molds.

A Limited Luxury.

Two Irishmen were discussing the phenomenon of sleep. Said one, "Oi hear as wan ay thim poethry lads calls it 'bald nature's hair-reshtoer.'"

"Yis," assented the other; "shlape's a grand luxury. It's a pity a man can't kape awake long enough to in'j'y it. Jist whin he's thinkin' phat a foine long snooze he'll be hovin," be-gorra, it's marnin'!"








MARCH, 3d Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo.	Sun rises m. h. m.	Sun sets h. m.
Wednesd	1 <i>Ash Wednesd</i>	1	12 33	 27	6 39	♄ Stationary	13 6	25 5	35
Thursday	2 Simplicius	2	1 39	 8	7 46	♄ ♀ sets 7 40 e.	12 6	24 5	36
Friday	3 Samuel	3	2 27	 20	9 1	♂ rises 4 13 m.	12 6	23 5	37
Saturday	4 Adrian	4	3 15	 6	10 14	♄ ♀ ♀ sets 9 57 e.	12 6	21 5	39

10] *Invocavit.*

Matth. 4.








Days' length 11 hours 20 min.

Sunday	5 Frederick	5	4 7	 18	11 28	♄ rises 10 52 e. (in ☾)	12 6	20 5	40
Monday	6 Fridolin	6	5 2	 0	morn.	☾ in Cap. Castor south 8 34 e.	12 6	19 5	41
Tuesday	7 Perpetua	7	6 1	 13	12 43	☾ 7. Spica so. 7 23 e.	11 6	17 5	43
Wednesd	8 <i>Emberday</i>	8	7 2	 25	1 22	♂ rises 4 9 m.	11 6	16 5	44
Thursday	9 Prudence	9	8 4	 11	2 31	♀ sets 7 51 e. ☾	11 6	15 5	45
Friday	10 Apollonius	10	9 4	 23	3 33	♄ ♀ ♀ gr. hel. lat. so.	11 6	13 5	47
Saturday	11 Ernestus	11	10 0	 7	4 28	♄ ♀ ♀ sets 9 34 e.	10 6	12 5	48

11] *Reminiscere.*

Matth. 15.








Days' length 11 hours 38 min.

Sunday	12 Gregory	12	10 52	 21	5 16	♄ rises 10 26 e.	10 6	11 5	49
Monday	13 Emma	12	11 40	 6	5 43	☾ gr. libr. west	10 6	10 5	50
Tuesday	14 Zachariah	1	morn.	 20	rises.	☾ 14. Pollux south 8 13 e.	9 6	8 5	52
Wednesd	15 Christopher	2	12 20	 1	7 1	Sirius south 6 57 e.	9 6	7 5	53
Thursday	16 Cyprianus	2	1 18	 13	8 4	♀ sets 8 13 e.	9 6	6 5	54
Friday	17 <i>St. Patrick</i>	3	1 51	 27	9 8	♂ rises 3 59 m.	9 6	4 5	56
Saturday	18 Anselmus	3	2 33	 10	10 10	♄ ♀ ♀ rises 9 59 e. (in ☾)	8 6	3 5	57

12] *Oculi.*

Luke 11.





Days' length 11 hours 56 min.

Sunday	19 Josephus	4	3 17	 22	11 12	♄ sets 9 6 e.	8 6	2 5	58
Monday	20 Matrona	5	4 2	 8	morn.	Procyon so. 7 43 e. ☾	8 6	1 6	59
Tuesday	21 Benedictus	6	4 50	 21	12 46	☾ in per ☉ ent ☾ Spring commen. Day & Night eq.	7 6	0 6	0
Wednesd	22 Pauline	6	5 40	 3	1 43	☾ 22. Rigel sets 10 31 e.	7 5	59 6	1
Thursday	23 Eberhard	7	6 31	 13	2 34	☾ ♀ sets 8 31 e.	7 5	57 6	3
Friday	24 Gabriel	8	7 23	 28	3 22	♄ ♀ ♀ 7* sets 10 34 e.	6 5	56 6	4
Saturday	25 <i>Ann. V. M.</i>	9	8 15	 11	4 1	♄ ♀ ♀ rises 3 34 m.	6 5	54 6	6

13] *Laetare.*

John 6.

Days' length 12 hours 16 min.

Sunday	26 Emanuel	10	9 5	 24	4 46	☾ gr. libr. east ☾ in ☾	6 5	52 6	8
Monday	27 Gustavus	11	9 55	 9	5 3	♄ rises 9 20 e.	6 5	51 6	9
Tuesday	28 Gideon	12	10 43	 23	5 32	♄ sets 8 37 e.	5 5	50 6	10
Wednesd	29 Eustasius	12	11 30	 7	5 58	☾ ♀ ♀ at 1 m. ☾ in ☾	5 5	48 6	12
Thursday	30 Guido	1	evening 18	 21	sets.	☾ 30. ♄ Stationary	5 5	47 6	13
Friday	31 Detlaus	2	1 7	 2	7 57	♀ sets 8 46 e.	4 5	46 6	14

March has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter 7th, at 6 o'clock 1 minute in the evening; frosty and cold.

Full moon the 14th, at 6 o'clock 58 minutes in the evening; rain or snow.

Last quarter the 22nd, at 7 o'clock 26 minutes in the evening; rain or snow.

New moon the 30th, at 7 o'clock 37 minutes in the forenoon; windy.

Probable State of the Weather.

MARCH: 1st, 2d, cloudy; 3d, 4th, clear; 5th, 6th, 7th, pleasant; 8th, 9th, cold; 10th, 11th, changeable; 12th, 13th, 14th, rain or snow; 15th, 16th, clear; 17th, 18th, mild; 19th, 20th, warm; 21st, 22d, rain with snow; 23d, 24th, pleasant; 25th, 26th, 27th, cloudy; 28th, 29th, changeable; 30th, 31st, windy and mild.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Greene	6 Lebanon	6 Union	13
Philadelphia	6 Indiana	6 Blair	13
Schuylkill	6 Warren	6 Armstrong	20
Lycoming	6 Montgomery	6 Dauphin	20
Delaware	6 Northumberland	6 Pike	20
Allegheny	6 Beaver	13 Berks	20
Butler	6 Potter	13 Fulton	20
Payette	6 Cambria	13 Susquehanna	27
Lawrence	6 Wayne	13	

THE FEEDING OF PIGEONS.

Feeding pigeons twice a day is sufficient at all times of the year. We often read of the importance of early-morning feeding, but this is purely a notion; eight o'clock is a good time for the breakfast hour. The hopper (a box arranged to keep food before the birds at all times) should never be used.

The proper method of feeding is to have a board about twenty-four inches long and eight inches wide, with strips nailed around the four sides one inch high, in which is placed grit, covering the bottom about one-half an inch deep, with good, sharp mixture. At the present time there are very many fine combinations on the market. Upon this grit can be spread Canada peas, wheat and canary seed in the morning, and in the evening small round corn, hulled oats, and Canada peas; as much should be given as the birds will eat up clean. There are many changes that can be made in the menu. Bread can be given, and also a little lettuce, rice, oatmeal, kafir corn, millet and hemp seed. Lettuce is good green food. Hemp is very heating and fattening and should be given sparingly, although pigeons are very fond of it.

—"I want you to take back that parrot you sold me," said an old lady to a bird dealer. "I find it swears very badly."

"Well, ma'am, it's a very young bird. It will learn to swear better when it's older."



RENOVATING FURNITURE.

When chairs and tables show signs of much wear, it is time they were renovated, and, if the work is well done, the furniture will look as handsome as when new.

There are some very important points about the work that one should know about, of course, before undertaking to restore the new look to the dented and lusterless surface of the chairs and tables. A smooth satin finish, or wax finish, has largely taken the place of the highly varnished surface in the homes of refined people.

An old worn table of finely proportioned colonial style can be put into good condition with a few hours' work. The first move is to scour the table all over with hot soapsuds, to give it a clean surface. A rinsing with clear warm water follows.

For the next step, use powdered pumice stone, mixed with water. With a brush, dipped in this mixture, go over the surface with forceful strokes, to smooth down any lingering traces or varnish, defects in the wood, and so on.

Varnishing the surface comes next, apply first with the grain of the wood, then across the grain, and finally, with the third going over, streaking it on along the lines of least resistance. This coating of varnish fills up the dents, obliterates the scratches, and prepares the surface for the next process.

This varnish dries in a short time, when it is removed with pumice powder that has been mixed with linseed oil. This combination gives a wonderful result—a dull smoothness that brings the table almost up to the standard of new furniture. The mixture is distributed with a stiff brush in a circular motion.






























The wax finish is given with an application of oil, rubbed in with a piece of soft felt. It is best to use as little oil as possible—just enough to work into the wood nicely. With the last rub-over, using a dry flannel cloth, the excess of oil, if there is any, is absorbed in the flannel.

This simple method for cleansing, and giving a wax finish, may be used with good results on all pieces of wooden furniture.

—"How did you come to fall into the river?" Pat was asked as he was being rescued.

"Oi didn't come to fall in, Oi come to fish."

APRIL, 4th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m.	Sun rises h. m.	Sun sets h. m.
14] Saturday	1 Theodora	3	1 59	 15	9 14	\odot in apo. $\delta\delta\odot\delta h\odot\delta\delta\odot\odot$ in \odot	45	44	3 10
14] Judica.		John 8.		Days' length 12 hours 34 min					
Sunday	2 Theodosia	4	2 55	 27	10 31	δ in Perihelion	45	43	6 11
Monday	3 Ferdinand	5	3 54	 11	11 50	δ rises 3 27 m.	35	42	6 11
Tuesday	4 Ambrosius	6	4 58	 23	morn.	h sets 8 12 e.	35	41	6 11
Wednesday	5 Maximus	7	5 58	 10	12 59	\odot δ sets 8 48 e.	35	39	6 22
Thursday	6 Egesippus	8	6 59	 21	1 31	\odot 6. $\delta\psi\odot$ Spica south 12 26 m.	25	38	6 22
Friday	7 Aaron	8	7 59	 9	2 25	ψ rises 8 33 e.	25	37	6 22
Saturday	8 Dionysius	9	8 48	 20	3 8	\odot gr. libration west	25	35	6 22
15] Palm Sunday.	Matth. 21.		Days' length 12 hours 52 min						
Sunday	9 Palmsunday	10	9 36	 8	3 44	$\square\psi\odot$ Sirius south 10 47 e.	25	34	6 20
Monday	10 Daniel	11	10 21	 20	4 14	$\delta\delta h\delta$ δ rises 3 16 m.	15	33	6 21
Tuesday	11 Julius	11	11 4	 1	4 41	h sets 7 48 e.	15	32	6 21
Wednesday	12 Eustachinus	12	11 46	 13	5 24	\odot δ sets 9 15 e.	15	31	6 21
Thursday	13 Maundy Thu.	1	morn.	 26	rises	\odot 13 δ gr. hel. lat. n.	05	29	6 31
Friday	14 Good Friday	1	12 28	 9	7 55	δ gr. east δ sets 7 17 e. $\delta\psi\odot$	5	28	6 31
Saturday	15 Olympia	2	1 11	 21	9 7	ψ rises 7 56 e. \odot in δ	5	27	6 31
16] Easter.	Mark 16.		Days' length 13 hours 10 min						
Sunday	16 Easter Sun.	3	1 56	 8	10 13	Denebola south 10 8 e.	5	25	6 31
Monday	17 Easter Mon.	4	2 43	 20	11 14	δ rises 3 4 m.	05	24	6 31
Tuesday	18 Aeneas	4	3 32	 2	morn.	\odot in per. h sets 7 25 e.	15	23	6 31
Wednesday	19 Anicetus	5	4 23	 15	12 28	δ sets 9 32 e.	15	22	6 31
Thursday	20 Sulpitius	6	5 14	 27	1 15	\odot $\square\psi\odot$ Aldebaran sets 9 29 e.	15	20	6 41
Friday	21 Adolarius	7	6 6	 8	1 58	\odot 21 Regulus south 8 6 e. \odot ent. 	15	19	6 41
Saturday	22 Cajus	8	6 56	 20	2 31	ψ rises 7 25 e.	25	18	6 41
17] Quasimodogeniti. 1. Sund. after Easter.	John 20.		Days' length 13 hours 26 min						
Sunday	23 St. George	9	7 45	 2	3 3	\odot gr. libr. east $\delta\delta\odot$	25	17	6 41
Monday	24 Albert	9	8 32	 15	3 31	δ rises 2 51 m.	25	16	6 41
Tuesday	25 Mark Evan.	10	9 19	 27	3 56	δ station-ary Antares south 2 15 m.	25	15	6 41
Wednesday	26 Cletus	11	10 6	 10	4 20	δ sets 9 47 e.	25	14	6 41
Thursday	27 Anastasius	12	10 54	 23	5 14	h sets 6 56 e.	25	12	6 41
Friday	28 Vitalis	1	11 45	 7	sets	\odot 28. $\delta h\odot$ \odot in \odot	35	11	6 41
Saturday	29 Sybilla	2	evening 41	 21	8 6	$\delta\delta\odot$ δ in Perihelion	35	10	6 51
18] Mis. Domini. 2. Sunday after Easter.	John 10.		Days' length 13 hours 42 min						
Sunday	30 Eutropius	2	1 40	 3	9 29	\odot in apo. $\delta\psi\odot$ Arctur south 11 36 e.	35	9	6 51

JUPITER (ψ) is on the 30. h in Opposition with the Sun and shines all night

April has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 6th, at 12 o'clock 54 minutes in the morning; frosty.

Full moon the 13th, at 9 o'clock 36 minutes in the forenoon; changeable.

Last quarter the 21st, at 1 o'clock 35 minutes in the afternoon; rain.

New moon the 28th, at 5 o'clock 25 minutes in the evening; pleasant.

Probable State of the Weather.

APRIL: 1st, 2d, 3d, pleasant; 4th, 5th, windy; 6th, 7th, 8th, frosty; 9th, 10th, cloudy; 11th, 12th, 13th, changeable; 14th, 15th, rain and cold; 16th, 17th, pleasant; 18th, 19th, warm; 20th, 21st, 22d, rain; 23d, 24th, 25th, clear; 26th, 27th, 28th, pleasant; 29th, 30th, cloudy.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Elk	3 Wyoming	10 Mercer	17
Philadelphia	3 Northampton	10 Lackawanna	17
Carbon	10 York	17 Venango	24
Perry	10 Clinton	17 Juniata	24
Clarion	10 Mifflin	17 Chester	24
Jefferson	10 Lancaster	17 Franklin	24
Cameron	10 Luzerne	17 Snyder	24
Susquehanna	10 Bedford	17 Adams	25
Lehigh	10		

KEEP THE PASTURES CLEAN.

The most important point regarding the preparation of waste lands for growing grass is the removal of the useless plants which now occupy them. The space occupied by weeds, briars and bushes cannot be occupied by grass nor can, the plant food used in the growth of these useless plants go into the growth of plants that live stock will eat and thrive on. Our pastures must be cleared up and kept clean. Cheap or poor lands which are growing timber of value should be left to grow that crop, but lands which are now growing nothing of value should be made to furnish grazing for live stock if it can be done and come out even.

The first cost of cleaning up the land for pastures is considerable and must be regarded in the nature of a permanent investment, but when once cleaned up and set in grass the cost of maintaining it clean is small. This small expense, however, is none the less necessary. It is certain that cotton and corn, for instance, will not grow profitable on land occupied by other plants on which large sums are spent on cultivation to keep down weeds and grass, but farmers never will realize that grasses and other grazing crops must be growing plants in order to produce the most profitable returns.

—Comparisons are particularly odious because they are inevitable, and particularly inevitable because they are odious.



EARLY SPRAYING.

With the advent of spring, spraying the plants must be resorted to, in order that they may be kept free from insect pests and plant diseases. If the buds have not opened on the fruit trees, it is not too late to spray for San Jose scale; indeed, the best results are secured by spraying now just before the plants return to active growth. Spraying with the caustic solutions, soluble oils and lime-sulphur washes, is rather dangerous to the leaves, if they have appeared, and they should not be used unless greatly diluted.








In the orchard, the fruit trees should be sprayed with kerosene emulsions just as the buds burst, to kill the aphids, which are waiting to suck the plant's sap; and the bud moth, which is very harmful to fruit trees, can be largely held in check by spraying with arsenate of lead, using three pounds to fifty gallons of water.

The brown rot has become a serious disease on the peach, and the trees should be sprayed, before the buds open, with copper sulphate, one pound to twenty-five gallons of water. Another big factor in keeping down the brown rot is getting rid of the curculio. It has been definitely proven by government entomologists and pathologists that, where the curculio is absent, brown rot does but little damage. Spraying for the curculio is a very great help. Use three pounds arsenate of lead just as the buds open, and give subsequent sprayings. Jarring is also effective. Bordeaux mixture, applied just before the buds open, and again as the petals fall, is extremely effective in helping hold fungous disease in check.






The shade trees are also in need of attention. In many parts of the country the elm-leaf beetle is very disastrous. Spray the trees with arsenate of lead at the rate of one pound to fifty gallons of water, when the leaves first appear. Later applications may be necessary if it is found that the beetles or their larvae are attacking the foliage.

In the flower garden, the roses should be sprayed with kerosene emulsion, as the leaves open, to kill any aphids that may be on the plants. The hollyhock is badly infested with a fungus or rust, about which not much is known, except that it ruins the plants. Spray with bordeaux mixture from the time the first leaf appears until the plants flower, making the application every ten








MAY 5th, Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun fast m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Monday	1 <i>Philip & Ja.</i>	4	2 43	 16	10 45	♂ h ☉ ♂ ♀ ☾ rises 24 1m	35	7 6	53
Tuesday	2 Sigismund	5	3 48	 28	11 52	♀ sets 9 56 e.	35	6 6	54
Wednesd	3 <i>Inv. of Cross</i>	6	4 51	 12	morn.	♂ ☽ ☾ 7* sets 8 24 e.	35	5 6	55
Thursday	4 Florianus	7	5 51	 27	12 49	 Stationary	35	4 6	56
Friday	5 Godard	8	6 45	 11	1 19	♂ 5 ☾ gr. libra- tion west ☽ ☾ Infe- rior	35	3 6	57
Saturday	6 Aggeus	8	7 35	 25	1 48	♂ in ☽ ☾ south 11 33e.	45	2 6	58



19] *Jubilate. 3. Sunday after Easter.* John 16. Days' length 13 hours 58 min.

Sunday	7 Domicilla	9	8 20	 4	2 21	Arctur south 11 10e.	45	1 6	59
Monday	8 Stanislaus	10	9 3	 17	2 45	♂ rises 2 24 m.	45	0 7	0
Tuesday	9 Job	11	9 45	 0	3 8	♀ sets 10 11 e.	44	59	1
Wednesd	10 Gordianus	11	10 26	 13	3 40	♂ ☽ h Orion sets 9 2 e.	44	58	2
Thursday	11 Mamertus	12	11 9	 25	4 14	♂ ☽ ☾ Antares south 1 9 m.	44	57	3
Friday	12 Pancratius	11	11 51	 7	4 40	♂ ☽ ☾ Wega south 2 14m. ☾ in ☽	44	56	4
Saturday	13 Servatius	1	morn.	 19	rises.	 13. ☽ south 11 1e	44	55	5





20] *Cantate. 4. Sunday after Easter.* John 16. Days' length 14 hours 12 min.

Sunday	14 Christianus	2	12 39	 6	8 56	Alphaccasouth 127m	44	54	7 6
Monday	15 Sophia	3	1 27	 18	9 55	♂ in pr. ♂ rises 2 9 m.	44	53	7 7
Tuesday	16 Peregrinus	3	2 17	 0	10 48	♀ Aphelion ☽ sets 10 19e	44	52	7 8
Wednesd	17 Jodocus	4	3 8	 12	11 39	♂ Station- Spica ary south 2 38 e.	44	52	7 8
Thursday	18 Liborius	5	3 59	 24	morn.	♂ ☽ ☾ Librae south 10 58 e.	44	51	7 9
Friday	19 Potentia	6	4 49	 11	12 32	h rises 4 12 m.	44	50	7 10
Saturday	20 Torpetus	6	5 38	 25	1 4	Altair rises 9 26 e.	44	49	7 11

21] *Rogate. 5th Sunday after Easter.* John 16. Days' length 14 hours 24 min.

Sunday	21 Prudens	7	6 24	 10	1 33	♂ 21 ☾ gr. libr. east ☽ ent-ers	44	48	7 12
Monday	22 Helena	8	7 10	 22	1 58	♂ ☽ ☾ rises 1 53m	44	47	7 13
Tuesday	23 Desiderius	9	7 56	 9	2 20	♀ sets 10 17 e.	44	46	7 14
Wednesd	24 Esther	10	8 42	 21	2 46	Rigel sets 7 29 e.	34	45	7 15
Thursday	25 <i>Ascension</i>	10	9 31	 8	3 10	Castor sets 8 29 e.	34	45	7 15
Friday	26 Edward	11	10 23	 20	3 41	♂ ☽ ☾ h rises 46 m. ☾ in ☽	34	44	7 16
Saturday	27 Lucianus	12	11 20	 7	4 18	Regulus sets 12 27m.	34	43	7 17

22] *Exaudi. 6th Sunday after Easter.* John 15. Days' length 14 hours 34 min.

Sunday	28 William	1	even- ing 23	 19	sets.	♂ 28. ☾ in apo. ☽ ☽ h Pollux sets 11 00 even.	34	43	7 17
Monday	29 Maximilian	2	1 29	 6	9 34	♂ ☽ ☽ sets 10 29e	34	42	7 18
Tuesday	30 <i>Memorialday</i>	3	2 36	 18	10 39	♂ ☽ ☽ ☽ sets 10 29e	34	41	7 19
Wednesd	31 Manilius	4	3 40	 5	11 18	☽ south 9 43 e.	34	41	7 19

SATURN (♄) is on the 1st in Conjunction with the Sun and cannot be seen.

May has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 5th, at 8 o'clock 13 minutes in the forenoon; changeable.

Full moon the 13th, at 1 o'clock 9 minutes in the morning; pleasant.

Last quarter the 21st, at 4 o'clock 12 minutes in the morning; rain.

New moon the 28th, at 1 o'clock 21 minutes in the morning; pleasant.

Probable State of the Weather.

MAY: 1st, 2d, pleasant; 3d, 4th, warm; 5th, 6th, changeable; 7th, 8th, thunderstorm; 9th, 10th, clear; 11th, 12th, 13th, pleasant; 14th, 15th, windy; 16th, 17th, 18th, pleasant; 19th, 20th, changeable; 21st, 22d, rain; 23d, 24th, cloudy; 25th, 26th, windy; 27th, 28th, pleasant; 29th, 30th, 31st, cool.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	1 Jefferson	8 Forest	15
Bradford	1 Washington	8 Union	15
Schuylkill	1 Clinton	8 Centre	15
Columbia	1 Monroe	8 Sullivan	15
Allegheny	1 Huntingdon	8 Bucks	15
Erie	8 Cumberland	8 Montour	22
Crawford	8 Clearfield	15 Tioga	22
Westmoreland	8 Somerset	15	

days or two weeks, so that new growths will be covered. This acts as a preventive.

For the amateur, the compressed-air sprayer will be found the most convenient method of applying these preparations, but the ordinary bucket pump, when fitted with the proper nozzle, is excellent. If one has only a bush or two, there are cheaper forms of spraying apparatus that will serve, but are not good enough where there are many plants to spray.

A NEW SHINGLE NAIL.

The length of life of a slate or tin roof is largely determined by the period that the nails will remain in sufficiently good condition to keep the material in place, but all nails have been more or less unsatisfactory. The life of the ordinary iron nail is considered about six years long, while the galvanized iron nails are more or less unreliable because of the likelihood of rust destroying the coating, or the galvanic action which has frequently destroyed the nails or the roof. There has lately been introduced to the trade a zinc shingle nail which is cut from solid zinc and which is considered indestructible: at least, it will not rust, and the only wear is the contraction and expansion caused by the cold and heat. These nails are designed primarily for slate and metal roofs, but they should also prove good for shingle roofs. They cost about three times as much per pound as the ordinary shingle nail, but as a zinc nail does not weigh quite so much as an iron nail, the real cost is not in the same proportion.



CULTURE OF THE CABBAGE.

Should Be Planted on New Ground to Avoid Maggot Pest; How to Set Out.

Although it does not follow that planting on new ground will secure exemption from cabbage maggot attack, yet such is the tendency, and hence it will be well to plant or sow this crop as far as possible from any field infested the previous season. The adult flies do not travel far under normal conditions, and if they find shelter near their place of hatching are likely to hang around that place, and they will accept any substitute wild plant rather than fly to distant points hunting for cultivated plants.




The farther the plants are grown from previously infested areas the more apt they will be to remain free from attack, as a rule, and yet even in new ground, especially near a woods or in a sheltered situation, they sometimes become more or less infested. It is probable that in such cases there are wild cruciferous plants in the neighborhood in which the insects have been breeding or sheltered in which the flies have hibernated, and it further emphasizes that no matter where the crop is grown a close watch should be kept for the insect, and when once noted active measures should be begun at once. Likewise, avoid planting such crops on ground infested the previous season and follow such infested plots with some other cruciferous plants.

When cabbage and cauliflower plants are set out the soil should be tightly pressed around the stem of the plant at the surface, and the soil itself should be pressed down smooth, flat and firmly. The newly hatched maggot is feeble, and if it fails to get under cover promptly it is killed by the sun or falls victim to some of the prowling predatory insects continually on the lookout for food. On heavy soils this in itself affords a large measure of protection, and plants on such soils are not so much attacked. On lighter sandy soils it will be less useful, but will add to the difficulties of the maggot in establishing himself.








—A Tramp organization sends out bulletins every now and then for the benefit of the fraternity. The last one reads:

"Members are warned to take no stock in the saying: 'Barking dogs never bite.' You can never tell what minute they'll stop barking."








JUNE, 6th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun fast m.	Sun rises h. m.	Sun sets h. m.
Thursday	1 Nicodemus	5	4 38	 17	morn.	♂ gr. elong. west ♀ rises 4 00m	3 4	40 7	20
Friday	2 Marcellus	6	5 30	 0	12 33	♂ rises 3 21 m.	2 4	40 7	20
Saturday	3 Erasmus	7	6 18	 15	12 50	♂ 3. ☾ gr. libr. w.	2 4	39 7	21








23] *Whitsuntide.* John 14. Days' length 14 hours 42 min.

Sunday	4 <i>Whitsunday</i>	8	7 2	 28	1 15	♂ rises 1 24 m.	2 4	39 7	21
Monday	5 <i>Whitmonday</i>	9	7 45	 12	1 35	♀ sets 10 39 e.	2 4	38 7	22
Tuesday	6 Artemus	9	8 26	 26	1 58	♂ gr. hel. lat. south ♀ gr. hel. lat. south	2 4	38 7	22
Wednesd	7 <i>Emberday</i>	10	9 8	 11	2 26	♂ ♀ sets 2 37 m.	2 4	37 7	23
Thursday	8 Medardus	11	9 51	 25	2 46	♂ Spica so. 8 16 e. ☾ in ☿	1 4	37 7	23
Friday	9 Barnimus	12	10 36	 8	3 31	♂ rises 2 16 m.	1 4	37 7	23
Saturday	10 Flavius	12	11 23	 22	4 17	♂ Librae south 9 34 e.	1 4	36 7	24







24] *Trinity Sunday.* John 3. Days' length 14 hours 48 min.

Sunday	11 Barnabas	1	morn.	 2	rises	♂ 11. ☾ in Procyon per sets 8 32e.	1 4	36 7	24
Monday	12 Basilides	2	12 13	 15	8 43	♂ rises 1 15 m.	1 4	36 7	24
Tuesday	13 Tobias	3	1 4	 27	9 32	♀ sets 10 27 e.	0 4	36 7	24
Wednesd	14 Heliseus	3	1 55	 9	10 17	♂ ♀ sets 2 18 m.	4	35 7	25
Thursday	15 <i>Cor. Christi</i>	4	2 46	 21	10 50	7* rises 2 41 m.	4	35 7	25
Friday	16 Rolandus	5	3 34	 3	11 22	♂ rises 2 31 m.	4	35 7	25
Saturday	17 Nicander	5	4 21	 15	11 48	♂ Antares south 10 36e	0 4	35 7	25

25] *1st Sunday after Trinity.* Luke 16. Days' length 14 hours 50 min.

Sunday	18 Arnolphus	6	5 6	 28	morn.	♂ Vega so. 12 53m	1 4	35 7	26
Monday	19 Gervasius	7	5 50	 12	12 29	♂ 19. ☾ gr. libr. e.	1 4	35 7	26
Tuesday	20 Sylverius	8	6 34	 27	12 49	♂ ♀ rises 1 9 m.	1 4	35 7	26
Wednesd	21 Raphael	9	7 20	 11	1 10	♀ sets 10 19 e.	1 4	35 7	26
Thursday	22 Achatius	10	8 9	 26	2 9	☾ ent. ers ☿ Sum. com. Long. Day ☾ in ☿	2 4	34 7	26
Friday	23 Agrippina	11	9 3	 10	2 50	♂ ♀ rises 2 5 m.	2 4	35 7	26
Saturday	24 <i>John, Bapt.</i>	12	10 2	 24	3 40	♂ sets 1 27 m.	2 4	35 7	26

26] *2d Sunday after Trinity.* Luke 14. Days' length 14 hours 50 min.

Sunday	25 Elogius	1	11 6	 9	4 44	♂ in apo. ♀ in ☿ ☿ ☾ ☾	2 4	35 7	26
Monday	26 Jeremiah	2	even ing 13	 23	sets.	♂ 26. Regulus sets	2 4	35 7	26
Tuesday	27 7 Sleepers	3	1 20	 8	9 17	♂ ♀ Arcturus south	3 4	35 7	26
Wednesd	28 Leo	4	2 23	 21	10 00	♂ rises 12 41 m.	3 4	35 7	26
Thursday	29 <i>St. Peter</i>	5	3 20	 7	10 36	♂ ♀ ☿ in Aphelion ♀ sets 10 7e.	3 4	36 7	26
Friday	30 Lucina	6	4 11	 20	11 7	♂ rises 1 39 m.	3 4	36 7	26

June has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 3rd, at 5 o'clock 4 minutes in the evening; pleasant.

Full moon the 11th, at 4 o'clock 50 minutes in the evening; pleasant.

Last quarter the 19th, at 3 o'clock 50 minutes in the afternoon; changeable.

New moon the 26th, at 8 o'clock 19 minutes in the forenoon; changeable.

Probable State of the Weather.

JUNE: 1st, 2d, 3d, clear and pleasant; 4th, 5th, 6th, sultry and warm; 7th, thunderstorm; 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, pleasant and warm; 12th, 13th, cloudy; 14th, 15th, showers; 16th, 17th, 18th, pleasant; 19th, changeable; 20th, 21st, 22d, warm; 23d, 24th, pleasant; 25th, 26th, changeable; 27th, 28th, thunderstorms; 29th, 30th, pleasant, clear and warm.

SUPREME COURT—at Harrisburg

5

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Warren	5 Pike	5 Northampton	12
Philadelphia	5 Snyder	5 Carbon	12
Delaware	5 M'Kean	5 Fulton	13
Fayette	5 Greene	5 Luzerne	13
Allegheny	5 Berks	5 Potter	13
Beaver	5 Lawrence	5 Mercer	19
Lycoming	5 Butler	7 Blair	19
Indiana	5 Armstrong	12 Lackawanna	19
Lehigh	5 Cambria	12 Wayne	19
Montgomery	5 Dauphin	12 Schuylkill	19
Lebanon	5		

HOW TO PRUNE OLD BUSHES.

A walk through any small town or suburban community will reveal many rose bushes growing four to six feet high that have never had any pruning since the day they were planted. Many of these are old varieties, like Baltimore Belle or Seven Sisters, varieties more or less climbing in habit, which do not need pruning so heavily as has been prescribed for the hybrid perpetuals, teas and hybrid teas. But they do need some attention, for unless they are pruned to some extent the plants become so crowded that they fail to bloom.

Of course, it depends upon the condition, how much pruning the plants will need. If the plants are in fairly good condition, pruning will consist only of cutting out the old wood; but if there is little wood on the plants and that is in bad shape, then cut the plants back to the ground. Such pruning is severe, of course, and it is likely to kill old, weak plants; but, although these plants survive it they bloom but little the following summer, but make good growth. If given the proper pruning, these plants will flower the next year in good shape.

Harrison's Yellow, and the other Persian varieties, and our native roses, do not need much pruning. In fact, if they are pruned before the plants flower, most of the flower buds will be removed. What ever pruning is done on these should be done after flowering and then be limited to cutting out old canes.



ENGLISH SPARROW A NUISANCE.

To the gardner and fruit grower the English sparrow is a nuisance rather than a help. It was introduced into the United States about forty years ago, to prey upon the measuring worm, or canker-worm, which had become very destructive to shade trees in the cities. It found many other things, however, to engage its attention, and soon became so undesirable in its habits as to become despised by gardeners, farmers, fruit growers and horticulturists generally. It is a pugnacious bird, and on account of its violent attacks upon them many of our most valuable native song and insectivorous birds have greatly diminished. It not only is disposed to drive such birds from their nests, but has been known to kill and devour their young and their eggs.

Moreover, the English sparrow feeds largely in the spring on the buds of fruit trees, and, also, does great damage in vegetable gardens in pulling up and eating the seeds, such as peas, etc., as they come up. It is likewise, destructive in grain fields, as it alights on the stalks of wheat and oats, and not only consumes large quantities of grain, but wastes a great deal through swaying to and fro on the slender stalks, causing the grain to fall to the ground. It has been known to tear open the husks of green corn, devour the tender kernels, and cause much loss through exposing the remaining grains to atmospheric changes and the ravages of insects.

The martins which formerly returned every spring to the boxes provided for them in towns and cities, have in many instances, failed to turn up, on account of their nesting places having been seized and occupied by English sparrows. Many other insectivorous birds, as useful as the martin, have been driven away by the common feathered enemy. In fact, there is hardly a species of our native birds that the English sparrow will not molest.

In view of the pugnaciousness of the English sparrows and their destructiveness, and but few redeeming qualities, it is recommended that a war of extermination be waged against them. It will not do to endeavor to poison them, as by scattering grain for that purpose which had been soaked in some poisonous solution, the lives of useful birds would be endangered, as well as domestic fowls. They can be shot and trapped or their nests destroyed when containing young,

JULY, 7th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo. m.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Saturday	1 Theobald	6	4 58		2 11 29	gr. libra- tion West δ \odot in Perihelion	3 4	36 7	24
27] 3d Sunday after Trinity. Luke 15. Days' length 14 hours 46 min.									
Sunday	2 Visit. V. M.	7	5 42		14 11 53	δ rises 1 32 m.	4 4	37 7	23
Monday	3 Cornelius	7	6 24		26 morn.	3. \oplus in Aphe- lion γ station- ary	4 4	37 7	23
Tuesday	4 Independence	8	7 6		8 12 23	δ rises 12 19 m. $[\delta \odot]$ Super- ior	4 4	37 7	23
Wednesd	5 Demetrius	9	7 49		19 12 46	δ γ \odot γ sets 12 43 m. \odot in δ	4 4	38 7	22
Thursday	6 John Huss	9	8 33		7 1 12	γ sets 9 57 e.	4 4	38 7	22
Friday	7 Edelburga	10	9 20		19 1 42	γ gr. Elong. east 45° 29'	4 4	38 7	22
Saturday	8 Aquilla	11	10 9		0 2 16	\odot in per. δ γ Ψ Regulus sets 9 34 e.	5 4	39 7	21
28] 4th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 6. Days' length 14 hours 42 min.									
Sunday	9 Zeno	12	11 00		12 3 00	δ rises 1 6 m.	5 4	39 7	21
Monday	10 Israel	12	11 51		28 3 51	γ gr. hel. lat. n.	5 4	40 7	20
Tuesday	11 Pius	1	morn.		11 rises.	11 Dog Days begin	5 4	40 7	20
Wednesd	12 Henry	2	12 42		25 8 52	δ γ \odot γ rises 11 59 e.	5 4	41 7	19
Thursday	13 Margaret	2	1 32		7 9 25	γ sets 12 12 m.	5 4	41 7	19
Friday	14 Bonavent	3	2 19		19 9 52	δ Ψ \odot γ sets 9 14 e.	5 4	42 7	18
Saturday	15 Apostles' day	4	3 4		0 10 18	Andromeda sets 8 44 e.	6 4	43 7	17
29] 5th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 5. Days' length 14 hours 34 min.									
Sunday	16 Hilary	5	3 48		13 10 48	γ in δ Altair south 12 2 m.	6 4	43 7	17
Monday	17 Alexius	5	4 32		27 11 2	\odot gr. libr. east Antares south 8 34 e.	6 4	44 7	16
Tuesday	18 Maternus	6	5 16		7 11 36	\odot 7* south 7 40 e.	6 4	45 7	15
Wednesd	19 Ruffina	7	6 2		19 11 53	\odot 19 δ γ \odot γ rises 11 44 e. \odot in δ	6 4	45 7	15
Thursday	20 Elias	8	6 52		3 morn.	δ γ \odot γ rises 12 25 m.	6 4	46 7	14
Friday	21 Praxedes	9	7 47		15 12 42	δ γ \odot γ sets 9 25 e.	6 4	47 7	13
Saturday	22 Mary Magd.	10	8 47		29 1 28	γ sets 11 38 e.	6 4	48 7	12
30] 6th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 5. Days' length 14 hours 22 min.									
Sunday	23 Apollinaris	11	9 52		11 2 22	Algenib south 4 1 m. \odot ent- ers γ	6 4	49 7	11
Monday	24 Christiana	12	10 58		25 3 30	\odot in Capree δ Ψ Fomal south 2 47 m.	6 4	50 7	10
Tuesday	25 St. James	1	even- ing 3		8 sets.	25. Markab south 2 51 m.	6 4	50 7	10
Wednesd	26 St. Anna	2	1 4		20 8 28	δ rises 11 28 e.	6 4	51 7	9
Thursday	27 Martha	3	1 59		2 9 2	δ γ \odot γ Sirius rises 3 19 m.	6 4	52 7	8
Friday	28 Pantaleon	4	2 49		14 9 32	δ γ \odot γ sets 9 5 e.	6 4	53 7	7
Saturday	29 Beatrix	4	3 35		27 9 56	\odot γ \odot γ sets 11 13 e.	6 4	54 7	6
31] 7th Sunday after Trinity. Mark 8. Days' length 14 hours 10 min.									
Sunday	30 Abdon	5	4 19		11 10 18	\odot gr. libr. west Wega south 9 50 e.	6 4	55 7	5
Monday	31 Germanus	6	5 2		26 10 43	δ rises 11 47 e.	6 4	56 7	4

July has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 3rd, at 4 o'clock 20 minutes in the morning; rain.

Full moon the 11th, at 7 o'clock 53 minutes in the morning; windy.

Last quarter the 19th, at 1 o'clock 30 minutes in the morning; pleasant.

New moon the 25th, at 3 o'clock 12 minutes in the afternoon; changeable.

Probable State of the Weather.

JULY: 1st, 2d, warm; 3d, 4th, changeable; 5th, thunderstorms; 6th, 7th, 8th, clear and pleasant; 9th, 10th, rain; 11th, 12th, 13th, clear; 14th, 15th, 16th, clear; 17th, 18th, 19th, sultry; 20th, 21st, thunderstorms; 22d, 23d, 24th, warm; 25th, changeable; 26th, 27th, rain; 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, clear and warm.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	3	Clinton	17
10th	3	Susquehanna	24
Cameroon	10		

thus keeping them down to a minimum. There was formerly a law which protected the English sparrow, the same having been passed soon after its advent in the United States, but in 1883, at the suggestion of a number of agricultural and horticultural societies, the law was repealed, and the killing of English sparrows, and the destroying of their nests, eggs or young, at all seasons of the year, is now legalized.

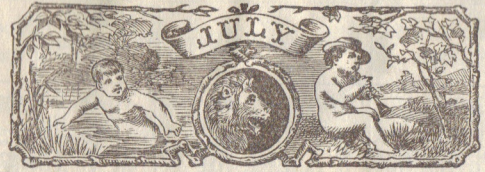
WASHABLE WATER-COLOR PAINT.

Washable painting in water colors can be executed by mixing the pigments with plaster, a fusible salt, a suitable glaze, and an acidulated solution of gelatine. The paste thus formed is applied like paint, and after it is dry, is hardened by heating the painted objects. The following proportions and method are recommended:

Ten parts of glue are dissolved in 100 parts of hot water containing a little acetic or other acid. After this solution has cooled it is rubbed up with 5 parts of plaster, 5 parts of soda, potash or borax, 30 parts of lead oxide or zinc white, and the necessary quantity of the water color pigment desired. The coating, when dry, is heated by means of an alcohol or other smokeless flame. The finished coating resembles enamel. It is not effected by rain or heat and may be lacquered without difficulty.

HOUSE PLANTS AND HEALTH.

House plants are very useful in purifying the air during the daytime and while the sun is shining; but it should be remembered that at night time and on cloudy days plants do not purify the air, but pollute it, in a measure, just the same as animals would. Therefore plants are not wholesome bedroom companions, but are highly useful in the living-rooms, especially in rooms which are flooded with sunlight.



KEEPING MILK BY CHILLING IT.

One method of keeping milk consists in sterilization by heating to 230 deg. F., but this process changes the flavor of the milk, renders it indigestible and alters its chemical composition. Pasteurization at 176 deg. F. and simple boiling at 212 deg. F. are less objectionable, but although the germs of disease are destroyed by these methods other microbes are not destroyed and the milk, consequently, does not keep very long. Freezing is seldom effective because of the difference in the freezing points of the various constituents of the milk, so that when the milk is melted it does not possess its original uniform and homogeneous character. Cooling to a temperature slightly above the freezing point has the advantage of leaving undisturbed the homogeneity, flavor, digestibility and nutritive value of the milk, and when the cooled milk is again warmed to the temperature of the air it is found to have undergone no alteration that can be detected by the microscopic or chemical or biological tests. Besides, the cooling checks the multiplication of bacteria. The milk should be cooled immediately after it is drawn, or after pasteurization or boiling if these processes are adopted. When the milk is cooled to 35½ deg. F. it may be kept several days at any temperature lower than 53 deg. F.

A PROCESS FOR STAINING WOOD.

Hitherto wood has been stained by impregnating it while still fresh, with a solution of some coloring matter. The solution was squeezed into the wood under a high pressure. According to a new Swiss process the wood is impregnated with a solution of a coloring matter in hydrocarbons such as petroleum. For this purpose the wood is placed in a cask filled with the colored solution so as to be completely covered. There it remains until it is thoroughly impregnated by the solution. The staining in the cask may be effected with or without pressure, cold or warm. In this manner it is possible to stain any wood, either fresh or dry.

USE SYSTEM IN WATERING HORSES.

Painstaking and experienced horsemen have proved beyond a doubt that horses seem to be better nourished when systematically watered before feeding and again two or three hours after.

AUGUST, 8th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W.	Moon south. h. r.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun slo.	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Tuesday	1 <i>Lammas Day</i>	7	5 45	10	11 12	1 24 24 sets 10 59e in 8	64	57	7 3
Wednesd	2 Stephen	7	6 29	23	11 42	8 in 8 3 sets 11 15e	64	58	7
Thursday	3 Augustus	8	7 15	7	morn.	♀ sets 8 43 e.	64	59	7 1
Friday	4 Dominic	9	8 4	19	12 32	♂ in Algenib south 3 17 m.	65	07	(
Saturday	5 Oswald	10	8 54	112	56	♂ rises 11 26 e. ☾	65	16	50

32] 8th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 7. Days' length 13 hours 56 min.

Sunday	6 <i>Tr. of Christ</i>	11	9 46	14	1 46	7* rises 11 6 e.	65	26	50
Monday	7 Donatus	11	10 37	27	2 42	♂ sets 10 36 e.	65	36	51
Tuesday	8 Emilius	12	11 27	9	3 40	♂ in 8 10 59e sets 9 28e.	55	46	50
Wednesd	9 Ericus	1	morn.	22	rises	♂ 9. ♂ rises 10 57e.	55	56	50
Thursday	10 <i>St. Lawrence</i>	1	12 16	8	7 55	♀ gr. brilliancy	55	66	50
Friday	11 Titus	2	1 2	20	8 22	♀ sets 8 23 e.	55	76	50
Saturday	12 Clara	3	1 47	2	8 44	♂ in Aphelion	55	86	50

33] 9th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 16. Days' length 13 hours 42 min.

Sunday	13 Hildebert	3	2 31	15	9 10	♂ gr. libration east 8 gr. Elong. east 10 59e	55	96	50
Monday	14 Eusebius	4	3 15	27	9 3	♂ sets 10 11 e.	45	106	50
Tuesday	15 <i>Asc. V. M.</i>	5	4 00	8	9 5	♂ rises 10 45 e. in 8	45	126	40
Wednesd	16 Rochus	6	4 48	20	10 24	♂ Arcturus south 3 58 m.	45	136	40
Thursday	17 Bertram	6	5 40	1	11 00	♂ 17 10 59e rises 10 38e.	45	146	40
Friday	18 Agapetus	7	6 36	15	11 44	♀ sets 7 53 e	45	156	40
Saturday	19 Sebaldus	8	7 38	28	morn.	Antares sets 10 49 e.	35	176	40

34] 10th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 19. Days' length 13 hours 24 min.

Sunday	20 Bernard	10	8 42	11	12 41	♂ in Apogee ♀ in Aphelion 10 59e	35	186	40
Monday	21 Rebecca	11	9 46	24	1 13	♂ sets 9 47 e.	35	196	40
Tuesday	22 Philibert	12	10 47	10	2 22	♀ station-ary Dog Days end	35	206	40
Wednesd	23 Zacheus	1	11 44	23	3 39	♂ 23. ♀ rises 10 17 e. ent 23	25	216	30
Thursday	24 <i>St. Barthol.</i>	1	even- ing 37	9	sets	♂ rises 10 23 e.	25	226	30
Friday	25 Ludovicus	2	1 25	22	7 54	♂ ♀ sets 7 22e.	25	246	30
Saturday	26 Samuel	3	2 10	8	8 16	♂ gr. libr. w. ♀ station-ary	25	256	30

35] 11th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 18. Days' length 13 hours 8 min.

Sunday	27 Gebhard	4	2 55	21	8 46	Altair south 9 19 e.	15	266	30
Monday	28 <i>St. Augustin</i>	4	3 3	7	9 4	Rigel rises 12 11 m. in 8	15	276	30
Tuesday	29 <i>St. John beh.</i>	5	4 23	20	9 28	♂ 10 59e sets 9 17 e.	15	286	30
Wednesd	30 Benjamin	6	5 9	6	9 58	♂ Spica sets 8 8 e.	05	296	30
Thursday	31 Paulinus	7	5 59	19	10 33	♂ 31. ♀ rises 9 46e.	05	316	20

August has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 1st, at 6 o'clock 29 minutes in the evening; pleasant.

Full moon the 9th, at 9 o'clock 54 minutes in the evening; rain.

Last quarter the 17th, at 7 o'clock 10 minutes in the morning; windy and rain.

New moon the 23rd, at 11 o'clock 14 minutes in the evening; pleasant.

First quarter the 31st, at 11 o'clock 20 minutes in the forenoon; rain.

Probable State of the Weather.

AUGUST: 1st, 2d, pleasant; 3d, 4th, 5th, warm; 6th, 7th, 8th, sultry; 9th, 10th, rain; 11th, 12th, 13th, clear; 14th, 15th, warm; 16th, 17th, windy with rain; 18th, 19th, 20th, very warm; 21st, 22d, cloudy; 23d, 24th, pleasant; 25th, thunderstorm; 26th, 27th, 28th, clear and warm; 29th, 30th, 31st, changeable.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	7 Clarion	14 Mifflin	21
Perry	7 Wyoming	14 York	21
Susquehanna	14 Washington	14 Westmoreland	21
Northampton	14 Adams	21 Clearfield	28
Jefferson	14 Venango	21 Chester	28

SERVICEABILITY AND CLEANLINESS OF ALCOHOL.

Where the restrictions placed on the use of denatured alcohol are less stringent than those placed on the use of gasoline, or where safety and cleanliness are important requisites, the advantages to be gained by the use of alcohol engines in place of gasoline engines may overbalance a considerable increase in the fuel expense, especially if the cost of fuel is but a small portion of the total expense involved. Denatured alcohol will, however, probably not be much used for power purposes until it becomes as cheap as gasoline and until the equality of gasoline and alcohol engines in respect to adaptability to service required and quantity of fuel consumed per brake horse-power becomes more generally realized.

In regard to general cleanliness, such as absence of smoke and disagreeable odor, alcohol has many advantages over gasoline or kerosene as a fuel. The exhaust from an alcohol engine is never clouded with black or grayish smoke, as is the exhaust of a gasoline or kerosene engine when the combustion of the fuel is incomplete, and it is seldom, if ever, clouded with bluish smoke when a cylinder oil of too low a fire test is used or an excessive amount supplied. The odor of denatured alcohol and the exhaust gases from an alcohol engine are also not likely to be as obnoxious as the odor of the gasoline and its products of combustion.

—There ought to be peace on earth to the men who own a piece of it.



THE CARE OF DOGS.

One of the most important points of care, especially in warm weather, is washing. The dogs need their regular baths as much as do the children, and their health will suffer if they are neglected in this respect. If not washed regularly, the dog becomes logy and loses the alertness that is one of his chief points of attraction. Long-haired dogs should be washed every week. For the short-haired ones, once in two weeks is sufficient.

When washing the dog, he should first be thoroughly soaped with some good "dog soap," allowed to stand fifteen to twenty minutes, and rinsed in luke warm water. Then the hair and skin should be scrubbed free of soap, and rinsed in cool water, and rubbed dry with a rough towel. He should always be made to run about a few moments after being washed, to prevent his taking cold.

In summer mange and fleas often become troublesome. Frequent washing as directed, and keeping the kennels clean and disinfected, will largely prevent these annoyances. A dirty kennel, in which the bedding is seldom changed, is a prolific source of mange and fleas. Clean quarters will also largely prevent distemper.

One of the most important points in the care of dogs is the feed. Beware of overfeeding. Do not give the dog scraps of all kinds from the table until he will eat no more, and do not try to keep him too fat. Meat broth, one of the many kinds of dog biscuit, skimmed milk, and cracklings, are good for regular rations. Do not feed the same thing every day. Dogs like variety as well as do their owners. Feed no more than they will eat up clean, and do not give them too much meat. In fact, they should never have raw meat, as it is bad for their digestion, and causes them to become illnatured.










Always have plenty of water where the dogs can get at it. Instinct teaches him that he needs this nature's remedy.








Remember that your dogs cannot speak and make their wants known. A few moments of care each day will do much to keep them healthy and happy, and, if you are raising them for market, profitable.








—"Have you forgotten you owe me five dollars?"








"No not yet. Give me time and I will!"

SEPTEMBER, 9th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W. h.	Moon south. h. m.	Moons. Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars	sun fast m	Sun rises. h. m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Friday	1 Egidius	8	6 47	 0	11 13	\odot ⁱⁿ perigee δ rises 10 4e \smile	05	326	28
Saturday	2 Eliza	8	7 38	 13	morn.	δ gr. hel. lat. south	15	336	27
36] 12th Sunday after Trinity. Mark 7. Days' length 12 hours 50 min.									
Sunday	3 Mansuetus	9	8 30	 25	12 29	η Stationary	15	356	25
Monday	4 Moses	10	9 20	 7	1 25	δ μ \odot η sets 6 30 e.	15	366	24
Tuesday	5 Nathaniel	11	10 10	 19	2 30	γ sets 8 51 e.	15	376	23
Wednesd	6 Magnus	12	10 57	 2	3 35	η rises 9 23 e.	25	396	21
Thursday	7 Regina		11 43	 14	4 14	\odot δ rises 9 49 e.	25	406	20
Friday	8 Nat. V. M.	1	morn.	 26	rises.	\odot 8. \odot gr. libr. e.	25	416	19
Saturday	9 Bruno	2	12 28	 11	7 10	δ γ \odot Inferior	35	426	18

37] 13th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 10. Days' length 12 hours 32 min.									
Sunday	10 Pulcheria	3	1 12	 24	7 34	Markab south 11 37e.	35	446	16
Monday	11 Protus	4	1 58	 8	7 58	η gr. hel. lat. s. \odot in \odot	35	456	15
Tuesday	12 J. Wickliffe	4	2 46	 20	8 27	γ sets 8 27 e.	45	466	14
Wednesd	13 Amatus	5	3 36	 3	9 00	δ η \odot η rises 8 55 e.	45	486	12
Thursday	14 Elev. Holy \star	6	4 31	 16	9 40	\odot δ \odot δ rises 9 31e	45	496	11
Friday	15 Nicetas	7	5 31	 28	10 33	\odot 15. δ γ \odot Inferior	55	506	10
Saturday	16 Euphemia	8	6 33	 11	11 36	\odot ⁱⁿ Capogee south 12 32m \smile	55	526	8

38] 14th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 17. Days' length 12 hours 14 min.									
Sunday	17 Lampertus	9	7 36	 25	morn.	δ Ψ \odot η Stationary	55	536	7
Monday	18 Siegfried	10	8 36	 9	12 44	Polaris south 1 41 m.	65	546	6
Tuesday	19 Micleta	11	9 34	 23	1 37	γ sets 8 2 e.	65	566	4
Wednesd	20 Emberday	12	10 24	 7	2 35	δ γ \odot η rises 8 17 e.	75	576	3
Thursday	21 St. Matthew		11 15	 20	3 29	\odot in \odot δ γ \odot η rises 8 16 m.	75	586	2
Friday	22 Maurice	2	even- ing	 2	sets	\odot 22. δ rises 9 8 e	75	596	1
Saturday	23 Hoseas	2	12 46	 15	6 39	\odot gr libr. west \odot ent. \odot Autumn com. Day & Night e.	86	06	0

39] 15th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 6. Days' length 11 hours 56 min.									
Sunday	24 St. John con.	3	1 30	 27	7 4	δ γ \odot Rigel rises 11 33e. \odot in \odot	86	25	58
Monday	25 Cleophas	4	2 15	 11	7 32	δ gr. Elong. west η rises 5 30m.	86	35	57
Tuesday	26 Justina	4	3 1	 25	8 00	η in Perihelion \odot γ \odot γ sets 7 27 e.	96	45	56
Wednesd	27 Cosmus	5	3 49	 8	8 29	Antares sets 8 28 e.	96	65	54
Thursday	28 Wenceslaus	6	4 38	 20	9 6	η rises 7 55 e.	96	75	53
Friday	29 St. Michael	6	5 29	 0	10 15	\odot ⁱⁿ Sirius rises per. 1 14 m.	106	85	52
Saturday	30 Jerome	7	6 21	 12	10 57	\odot 30. Achernar south 1 13m.	106	105	50

VENUS (η) is on the 15th in Inferior Conjunction with the Sun and passes from Evening to Morning Star.

September has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Full moon the 8th at 10 o'clock 56 minutes in the forenoon; rain.

Last quarter the 15th, at 12 o'clock 50 minutes at noon; rain.

New moon the 22nd, at 9 o'clock 37 minutes in the forenoon; changeable.

First quarter the 30th, at 6 o'clock 8 minutes in the morning; windy and rain.

Probable State of the Weather.

SEPTEMBER: 1st, 2d, rain; 3d, 4th, 5th, cool; 6th, 7th, 8th, pleasant; 9th, 10th, rain; 11th, 12th, 13th, clear and pleasant; 14th, 15th, 16th, warm; 17th, 18th, rain; 19th, 20th, 21st, pleasant and warm; 22d, changeable; 23d, 24th, windy and rain; 25th, 26th, 27th, cool; 28th, 29th, pleasant; 30th, windy with rain.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Greene	4 Clearfield	4 Armstrong	18
Beaver	4 Lawrence	4 Lebanon	18
Mechuylkill	4 Cambria	11 Beaver	18
Philadelphia	4 Lehigh	11 Delaware	18
Bedford	4 Erie	11 Sullivan	18
Indiana	4 Crawford	11 Union	25
Juniata	4 Somerset	11 Forest	25
Fayette	4 Bucks	11 Montour	25
Butler	4 Berks	11 Dauphin	25
Allegheny	4 Cumberland	11 Monroe	25
Franklin	4 Lancaster	11 Centre	25
Armstrong	4 Potter	11 Tioga	25
Lycoming	4 Luzerne	11 Columbia	25
Bradford	4 Huntingdon	18 Northumberland	25
Warren	4		

WRAPPING FRUIT IN PAPER.

Any method of handling apples that hastens the ripening after the fruit is packed shortens the period of commercial value. Any treatment that checks the ripening prolongs the marketing period. The value of wrapping apples in paper has been tested in both seasons by the experiment station of the Iowa College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. The comparison was made with duplicate quantities of fruit that were grown and handled in the same way. One lot was not wrapped and with the other each apple was wrapped in unprinted newspaper. With some varieties like the Gano, Roman Stem, Salome, Winesap and other hard, late ripening sorts the advantage of wrapping in paper was not very apparent. But with tender varieties like the Clemons, Jonathan and Wealthy a wrapper was a distinct advantage in extending the life of the fruit, preserving its natural brightness and lessening the amount of decay. A wrapper serves to reduce the bruising that may result from poor packing or from rough handling in transportation. It retards shriveling and adds to the value of the fruit by preserving its attractive appearance. The wrappers cost about 20 cents per thousand for newspaper 9 by 12 inches.



PROFITABLE ONION IN FALL.








Of Many Kinds Yellow Potato or Multiplier Has Proven to Be Best for Late Planting.

After trying many kinds, it has been found that the most profitable onion to plant in the fall is the yellow potato onion or multiplier. These increase entirely by division of the bulbs and never make seed, and the small bulbs can be pulled off for bunching in the spring and any that are left will mature into good onions that can be sold in a dry state, so that there is no loss in running to seed.

Onions, especially fall planted onions, need a light and well-drained soil. It is a matter of course that the soil should be well prepared and made rich. There is one advantage in the onion crop in that it can be grown to advantage year after year on the same land if the soil is properly fertilized. Clean cultivation and the use of chemical fertilizers, only will gradually clean the lands of weeds, for weeds must be kept out at all hazards. "Clean as an onion bed" has come to be a maxim for clean cultivation. If you want a rapid and early growth you must be liberal with the fertilization. The manure needs of the onion crop are mainly nitrogen and potash. To make a ton of fertilizer for onions, mix 900 pounds of acid phosphate, 600 pounds of cottonseed meal or fish scraps, 100 pounds of nitrate of soda and 400 pounds murate of potash. Of this use 1,000 pounds per acre well mixed in the soil half in the furrows under the sets and half alongside the rows. The distance between the rows will depend on the extent of the crop and whether horse culture or hand culture are used. In either case lay off furrows and apply the fertilizer. Throw a furrow over this one from each side to make a bed or list. Flatten this somewhat and open a shallow furrow in the bed for planting the sets. The sets should be covered rather deeply, as a winter protection, the earth being pulled away in the spring. Setting them deeply in the flattened bed will bring the bulbs on the surface in the spring, or just where they will develop best.

—Most of our worst weeds are introduced in unclean seed grain. It is more difficult to produce clean seed than it is unclean, and for that reason many seed growers are tempted to sell seed which contains many of the injurious weeds.

OCTOBER, 10th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days	H. W h.	Moon south h. m.	Moons Place	Moon R & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars	sun fast m	Sun rises. h m	Sun sets h. m
40] 16th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 7. Days' length 11 hours 38 min.									
Sunday	1 Remigius	8	7 12		27 11 48	♂ H C ♀ sets 7 30 e.	106	11 5	49
Monday	2 Christopher Columbus	9	8 1		8 morn.	♂ rises 7 39 e.	116	12 5	48
Tuesday	3 Jairus	10	8 49		21 12 51	♀ rises 4 4 m.	116	13 5	47
Wednesd	4 Franciscus	10	9 35		7 1 59	♀ Stationary	116	15 5	45
Thursday	5 Placidus	11	10 21		20 3 11	H station-ary ♂ rises 8 27 e.	126	16 5	44
Friday	6 Fides	12	11 6		4 4 20	♂ gr. lib. east rises	126	17 5	43
Saturday	7 Amelia	12	11 51		17 rises.	♂ 7. Aldebaran rises	126	19 5	41

41] 17th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 14. Days' length 11 hours 20 min.									
Sunday	8 Pelagius	1	morn.		1 6 1	♀ sets 6 57 e.	126	20 5	40
Monday	9 Dionysius	1	12 19		14 6 37	Altair so. 6 44e (in ♂	136	21 5	39
Tuesday	10 Gereon	2	1 30		28 7 1	♂ H C ♀ rises 7 5 e.	136	23 5	37
Wednesd	11 Burkhard	3	2 25		12 7 38	C in apo. ♀ rises 3 30 m.	136	24 5	36
Thursday	12 Veritas	4	3 24		26 8 23	♂ ♂ ♂ rises 8 1 e.	136	25 5	35
Friday	13 Coloman	5	4 28		10 9 29	Regulus rises 10 23e	146	27 5	33
Saturday	14 Fortunata	6	5 30		24 10 31	♂ 14. ♂ ♀ Markab south 9 30 e.	146	28 5	32

42] 18th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 22. Days' length 11 hours 2 min.									
Sunday	15 Hedwig	7	6 31		7 11 50	Rigel rises 10 14 e.	146	29 5	31
Monday	16 Gallus	8	7 28		19 morn.	♀ sets 6 29 e.	146	31 5	29
Tuesday	17 Florentina	9	8 21		1 1 15	♂ Stationary	156	32 5	28
Wednesd	18 St. Luke, ev.	10	9 10		14 2 30	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ ris. 3 19m	156	33 5	27
Thursday	19 Ptolomy	11	9 56		27 3 49	♂ rises 7 34 e.	156	34 5	26
Friday	20 Felicianus	12	10 41		9 5 3	♂ gr. lib. west	156	3 5	25
Saturday	21 Ursula	12	11 24		24 sets.	♂ 21. ☉ Eclipse invisible	156	36 5	24

43] 19th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 9. Days' length 10 hours 44 min.									
Sunday	22 Cordula	1	even-ing 8		8 5 39	♀ gr. brilliancy	156	38 5	22
Monday	23 Severinus	2	12 54		23 5 57	♂ ♂ ♂ Super-rior ♂ ♀ C in ♂	166	39 5	21
Tuesday	24 Salome	3	1 51		7 6 27	♀ sets 6 5 e.	166	41 5	19
Wednesd	25 Crispin	3	2 30		20 7 2	♀ sets 2 48 m.	166	42 5	18
Thursday	26 Amandus	4	3 21		2 7 46	♂ rises 7 3 e.	166	43 5	17
Friday	27 Sabina	5	4 12		14 8 36	C in per. ♀ Stationary	166	44 5	16
Saturday	28 Simon Jud.	6	5 3		26 9 31	♂ rises 5 51 e.	166	45 5	15

44] 20th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 22. Days' length 10 hours 28 min.									
Sunday	29 Zwinglius	7	5 53		11 10 32	♂ H C ♂ in ♂ Sirius rises 11 26e.	166	46 5	14
Monday	30 Serapion	7	6 41		23 11 36	♂ 30. Arietis south 11 26 e.	166	48 5	12
Tuesday	31 Reformation	8	7 27		9 morn.	♂ Hamelso. 11 25e	166	49 5	11

October has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Full moon the 7th, at 11 o'clock 11 minutes in the evening; frosty.

Last quarter the 14th, at 6 o'clock 46 minutes in the evening; rain.

New moon the 21st, at 11 o'clock 9 minutes in the evening; pleasant.

First quarter the 30th, at 1 o'clock 41 minutes in the morning; frosty.

Probable State of the Weather.

OCTOBER: 1st, rain; 2d, 3d, 4th, clear and cool; 5th, 6th, pleasant; 7th, 8th, frosty; 9th, 10th, 11th, clear; 12th, 13th, changeable; 14th, 15th, rain; 16th, 17th, 18th, pleasant and cold; 19th, 20th, 21st, frosty; 22d, 23d, changeable; 24th, 25th, 26th, clear; 27th, 28th, 29th, changeable, 30th, 31st, clear.

SUPREME COURT—at Pittsburg

2

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Chester	2 Montgomery	2 Pike	16
Philadelphia	2 Northampton	9 Mercer	16
Allegheny	2 Cameron	9 Clinton	16
Blair	2 Crawford	9 Wayne	23
Snyder	2 Carbon	9 Susquehanna	23
101k	2 Lackawanna	16 Lehigh	23
M'Kean	2 York	16	

LETTUCE FOR WINTER MARKET.

Sow seeds of the Brown Dutch, cabbage and Bilenia lettuce in the open ground for the fall and early winter markets. A second sowing should be made the last week of October to raise plants to set out in the cold frames, and to set out on ridges between the hardy cabbage plants in November. Select a small strip of ground from which an early crop of vegetables has been just taken off. Have the bed deeply forked up, the ground fine and mellow. Sow one handful of good phosphate to the square yard evenly over the surface and rake it in; then sow the seed quite thin. A little Black Spanish radish seed may be mixed with the lettuce; cover seed with a fine rake, water the soil late in the evening if ground is dry. Thin out the plants to stand one inch apart as soon as up.

FEEDING VEGETABLES.

Although grain and hay are, of course, the best rations for cows while they are stabled, the addition of vegetables such as beets, carrots, turnips and potatoes, adds a palatable variety, and aids in maintaining the animals in good health. Potatoes contain a large proportion of starch, and it is better to cook all starchy foods before feeding them. After being cooked and mashed, they may be mixed with bran or grain if desired. They should never be fed whole, as there is danger that they will choke the animals. Potatoes have an advantage over some other vegetables in that they do not affect the flavor of the milk. Vegetables like carrots and beets may be sliced and fed raw. Mangel wurzels are nutritious, and make an excellent extra food for milch cows.



BENEFITS OF FALL PLOWING.

As much plowing as possible should be done in the fall. The soil thus turned up is exposed to the frosts of winter and they penetrate it to a considerable depth. Soils that are covered with sod are not penetrated more than half as deep by the frosts as are those soils that are recently plowed in the fall.

It is desirable to loosen the earth below the depth to which the plow goes. This is especially valuable in clay soils. When ground is plowed well before the coming of frost the soil will often be frozen to the depth of 20 inches. This means that every particle of that depth is moved to a certain extent. The expansion of the particles of moisture pushes apart and breaks up the most retentive soils.

Clay soil that has been well drained is in this way made more friable to a great depth and when spring comes and the frost goes out of the soil it will be so loose that air can penetrate to a great depth and chemical action be better.

The manure in the surface soil are disintegrated and some of them are washed down to the depth the frost has gone.

The result following is that the roots of the plants seek the cool, moist earth below if there be in it plenty of plant food and the plants supported by the roots are the more able to resist many droughts that may come in summer.

Where droughts are common it is desirable to have plant roots go as deeply as possible.


























Fall-plowed land will also be found freer from cutworms and other injurious insects in the spring. Some of these insects try to get below the frost line or at least to a point where freezing and thawing in the early spring is not possible. The plowing of the land turns up these insects, and, though they may be still covered by the soil, leaves the ground so loose about them that they freeze and in this way they are killed.

While fall plowing does not entirely wipe out all the cut worms that may be in the ground, it will greatly lessen their number.

This point alone is enough to justify the plowing of land in the fall.

—As a rule the softest thing require the softest repositories. Perhaps that's why we all place pillows under our heads.

NOVEMBER, 11th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. W. h.	Moon south h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun fast m.	Sun rises h. m.	Sun sets h. m.
Wednesd	1 <i>All Saints</i>	9	8 12	 21	12 33	π in Ω Regulus rises 12 58 m.	166	50	5 10
Thursday	2 <i>All Souls</i>	10	8 56	 3	1 29	Υ gr. libr. φ rises 2 22 m.	166	51	5 9
Friday	3 <i>Theophilus</i>	10	9 21	 15	2 40	Markab south 8 15 e.	166	53	5 7
Saturday	4 <i>Charlotte</i>	11	10 28	 29	3 59	δ rises 6 17 e.	166	54	5 6
45] 21st Sunday after Trinity. John 4. Days' length 10 hours 10 min.									
Sunday	5 <i>Malachi</i>	12	11 18	 12	5 18	\odot 7* rises 5 30 e. Υ in Ω	166	55	5 5
Monday	6 <i>Leonard</i>	1	morn.	 26	rises.	6. Alcor south 11 59 e. δ h Υ	166	56	5 4
Tuesday	7 <i>Engelbert</i>	1	12 12	 9	5 34	φ in Ω δ γ	166	57	5 3
Wednesd	8 <i>Cecilia</i>	2	1 11	 24	6 19	Υ in app. δ Υ in Aphelion	166	58	5 2
Thursday	9 <i>Theodore</i>	3	2 15	 8	7 26	φ rises 2 50 m.	166	59	5 1
Friday	10 <i>Mart. Luther</i>	4	3 20	 22	8 28	δ h Υ Aldebaran rises 6 32 e.	167	05	0 0
Saturday	11 <i>Melanchton</i>	5	4 24	 7	9 34	δ Ψ Υ δ rises 5 42 m.	167	14	59
46] 22d Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 18. Days' length 9 hours 56 min.									
Sunday	12 <i>Jonas</i>	6	5 24	 21	10 54	\odot h south 11 34 e.	167	24	58
Monday	13 <i>Winebert</i>	7	6 19	 5	morn.	13. Rigel rises 7 55 e.	167	34	57
Tuesday	14 <i>Levin</i>	8	7 8	 19	12 44	Hamel south 10 28 e.	157	44	56
Wednesd	15 <i>Leopold</i>	8	7 55	 1	1 43	Υ gr. libration west	157	54	55
Thursday	16 <i>Ottomar</i>	9	8 39	 14	2 50	δ φ Υ φ rises 2 51 m.	157	64	54
Friday	17 <i>Alpheus</i>	10	9 22	 27	3 59	δ nearest the \oplus	157	74	53
Saturday	18 <i>Gelasius</i>	11	10 5	 10	4 58	δ γ \odot δ south 12 19 m. Υ in δ	157	84	52
47] 23d Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 22. Days' length 9 hours 42 min.									
Sunday	19 <i>Elizabeth</i>	12	10 49	 23	6 3	\odot h south 11 4 e.	147	94	51
Monday	20 <i>Amos</i>	12	11 35	 9	sets.	20. δ γ Polaris south 9 13 e.	147	104	50
Tuesday	21 <i>Off. V. Mary</i>	1	even ing 23	 22	4 57	Achernar south 9 28 e.	147	114	49
Wednesd	22 <i>Alphonsus</i>	2	1 13	 6	5 40	δ φ \odot enters δ	147	124	48
Thursday	23 <i>Clement</i>	3	2 5	 18	6 33	φ rises 2 55 m.	137	134	47
Friday	24 <i>Chrisogenes</i>	4	2 56	 0	7 24	Υ in per. Capella south 12 19 m.	137	144	46
Saturday	25 <i>Catherine</i>	5	3 46	 12	8 20	δ δ \odot δ h Υ Procyon south 3 22 m.	137	144	46
48] 24th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 9. Days' length 9 hours 30 min.									
Sunday	26 <i>Conrad</i>	5	4 34	 21	9 24	φ gr. along. west 46° 45'	137	154	45

November has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Full moon the 6th, at 10 o'clock 48 minutes in the evening; frosty.

Last quarter the 13th, at 2 o'clock 19 minutes in the morning; windy, snow.

New moon the 20th, at 3 o'clock 49 minutes in the evening; mild.

First quarter the 28th, at 8 o'clock 41 minutes in the evening; rain or snow.

Probable State of the Weather.

NOVEMBER: 1st, 2d, pleasant; 3d, 4th, cloudy; 5th, 6th, frosty; 7th, 8th, 9th, clear and cold; 10th, 11th, frosty; 12th, 13th, windy with snow; 14th, 15th, mild; 16th, 17th, 18th, pleasant; 19th, 20th, 21st, mild; 22d, 23d, changeable; 24th, 25th, windy; 26th, 27th, pleasant; 28th, 29th, 30th, rain with snow.

SUPREME COURT—at Philadelphia
GENERAL ELECTION

13
7

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Allegheny	6	Mifflin	13	Luzerne	13
Schuylkill	6	Jefferson	13	Forest	20
Philadelphia	6	Wyoming	13	Perry	20
Cumberland	13	Erie	13	Lancaster	20
Crawford	13	Clarion	13	Venango	20
Susquehanna	13	Washington	13	Tioga	27
Adams	13	Bedford	13	Lycoming	27
Westmoreland	13				

WHEN BRASS IS TARNISHED.

Brass, now so popular in our homes both as metal trimmings and as complete articles, like jardinières, tea-kettles and similar pieces, is beautiful used in any guise, if it is kept bright and neat.

If the tea-kettle becomes stained, dissolve some whitening in lemon juice and apply with a soft piece of old flannel, after which the usual bath of cleansing, soapy, hot water.

When a tray becomes cloudy-looking, it may have its brightness restored with salt and vinegar. Drop the salt upon the tray, moisten with a little vinegar, and scour with the paste thus formed.

If brass candlesticks are kept on the mantel over the fireplace, they will become discolored from the gases that are sent out by coal, wood or gas; but they can be brightened by rubbing them with a piece of soft leather. An old suede bag, a torn kid glove, or wornout leather pillow, are just the things to keep on hand for this work, as they make fine material for polishing brasses.

When embossed brass or pierced brass requires cleaning, the work can be effectually done by using soapsuds to which a little ammonia has been added. Apply with a brush, which will cleanse every part of the design, rinse with warm water, and polish with the bit of old leather.



BULBS ARE EASILY GROWN.

Bulbs should be potted in fairly rich soil that has been pulverized until free from lumps; be given a good watering; have the soil well firmed around them, but not packed hard under them, and be kept in a cool, dark place until root growth is well established. Nothing is gained by bringing bulbs to the light too soon, and often the beauty of their flowers is sacrificed by so doing.

Leave them in their cool, dark quarters until the roots show at the opening in the bottom of the pot and the foliage is an inch or more high.

This treatment insures strong roots that can take up both food and moisture from the soil for the sustenance of the plant, whereas bringing them to the light before the root growth is well established means that much of the top growth must be made from the stored-up vitality.

Not all bulbs give as good results when grown in water as when the soil is used, but the Chinese sacred lilies do if rightly treated. What is meant by "rightly treated?" In the first place examine the bulb and if there is a hard crust or scale over the base remove it.

Then peel off the outer layers of brown skin and with a sharp knife cut gashes from the top of the bulb almost to the base and half way to the heart.
































Those who have never tried this will feel sure they have ruined the bulb, but they have simply put it in such condition that the buds can spread the layers and get out. When the bulb is not gashed the buds that form fail to get through the neck and die from compression.

Hyacinths, some varieties of tulips, crocus and various other bulbs give good results when grown in water, and the water-forcing method is very desirable in furnace or gas heated rooms where there is a lack of moisture in the atmosphere.

The usual method of water-forcing is to set the bulb in water just deep enough to keep the base of the bulb immersed and keep in the dark until growth is well started.

—The department of agriculture calls attention to a new method employed in Great Britain of washing butter with separator skim milk twice pasteurized. By this method the bacteria are said to be reduced to one-fifth their original number, and this is a practical way of avoiding the use of impure water if one happens to have it.

DECEMBER, 12th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H W h.	Moon south h m.	Moons Place	Moon R & S. h. m.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	sun fast m.	Sun rises h m.	Sun sets. h. m.
Friday	1 Longinus	9	8 15	 27	1 7	♀ rises 3 29 m.	10 7	19 4	41
Saturday	2 Candidus	10	9 3	 9	2 11	Sirius rises 9 2e (in Q)	10 7	19 4	41
49] 1st Sunday in Advent. Matth. 21. Days' length 9 hours 20 min.									
Sunday	3 Fr. Xavier	11	9 54	 20	3 51	♂ south 10 5 e.	10 7	20 4	40
Monday	4 Barbara	12	10 51	 2	5 23	 ♂ ♂ south 10 51 e.	10 7	20 4	40
Tuesday	5 Abigail	1	11 54	 14	rises	5. Polaris south 8 31 e.	9 7	21 4	39
Wednesd	6 St. Nicholas	1	morn.	 26	4 59	in Hamel south 9 3 e.	9 7	22 4	38
Thursday	7 Agathon	2	1 1	 10	6 11	Capo. south 2 26m	8 7	22 4	38
Friday	8 Conc. V. M.	3	2 8	 22	7 21	♂ ♀ sets 5 13 e.	8 7	23 4	37
Saturday	9 Joachim	4	3 12	 8	8 38	♀ rises 3 34 m.	7 7	23 4	37
50] 2d Sunday in Advent. Luke 21. Days' length 9 hours 14 min.									
Sunday	10 Judith	5	4 1	 22	9 53	♀ in Aphe- lion Procyon 2 21 m.	7 7	23 4	37
Monday	11 Barsabas	6	5 4	 7	11 8	♂ south 10 15 e.	7 7	23 4	37
Tuesday	12 Ottilia	7	5 53	 19	morn.	12. Algol south 9 40 e.	6 7	24 4	36
Wednesd	13 Lucy	7	6 38	 1	12 52	♂ gr. libration west	6 7	24 4	36
Thursday	14 Nicasius	8	7 21	 13	1 54	♂ south 9 19 e.	5 7	24 4	36
Friday	15 Ignatius	9	8 4	 27	3 7	♂ Stationary (in Q)	5 7	24 4	36
Saturday	16 Ananias	10	8 47	 10	4 42	♂ ♀ rises 3 39 m.	4 7	25 4	35
51] 3d Sunday in Advent. Matth. 11. Days' length 9 hours 10 min.									
Sunday	17 Lazarus	10	9 32	 23	5 4	Capella south 11 27 e.	4 7	25 4	35
Monday	18 Arnold	11	10 19	 8	6 7	♂ in Q ♂ ♀ 2 25 m.	3 7	25 4	35
Tuesday	19 Abraham	12	11 9	 20	7 10	♂ south 9 37 e.	3 7	25 4	35
Wednesd	20 Emberday	1	even- ing.	0	2	sets. 20. Aldebaran south 7 46 e.	2 7	25 4	35
Thursday	21 St. Thomas	2	12 51	 14	5 4	♂ in perigee ♂ ♀	1 7	25 4	35
Friday	22 Beata	3	1 42	 28	6 12	♂ in peri- helion ♂ ♀ Winter com. Shortest day	7	26 4	34
Saturday	23 Dagobert	3	2 36	 11	7 16	♀ rises 3 43 m.	7	25 4	35
52] 4th Sunday in Advent. John 1. Days' length 9 hours 10 min.									
Sunday	24 Adam, Eve	4	3 17	 25	8 18	Arietis south 7 46 e.	2 7	25 4	35
Monday	25 Christmas	5	4 1	 10	9 20	♂ ♀ Inferior	0 7	25 4	35
Tuesday	26 Stephen	6	4 43	 24	10 22	♂ rises 5 12 m.	1 7	25 4	35
Wednesd	27 John, Evan.	6	5 25	 9	11 25	♂ sets 4 23 m.	1 7	25 4	35
Thursday	28 H. Innocents	7	6 8	 23	morn.	28. 7* sets 9 11 e.	2 7	25 4	35
Friday	29 Noah	8	6 52	 8	12 48	♂ gr. libr. east station-ary (in Q)	2 7	24 4	36
Saturday	30 David	8	7 40	 22	1 23	♀ rises 3 54 m.	3 7	24 4	36
53] Sunday after Christmas. Luke 2. Days' length 9 hours 12 min.									
Sunday	31 Sylvester	9	8 32	 7	2 31	♂ ♀ Rigel so. 10 25 e.	3 7	24 4	36

December has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Full moon the 5th, at 9 o'clock 51 minutes in the evening; rain or snow.

Last quarter the 12th, at 12 o'clock 45 minutes at noon; rain or snow.

New moon the 20th, at 10 o'clock 40 minutes in the morning; cold and windy.

First quarter the 28th, at 1 o'clock 47 minutes in the afternoon; rain or snow.

Probable State of the Weather.

DECEMBER: 1st, 2d, 3d, pleasant and warm; 4th, changeable; 5th, 6th, rain or snow; 7th, 8th, 9th, cold; 10th, 11th, 12th, pleasant and clear; 13th, 14th, changeable; 15th, 16th, rain; 17th, 18th, mild; 19th, cloudy; 20th, 21st, 22d, cold and windy; 23d, 24th, pleasant; 25th, 26th, clear; 27th, 28th, snow; 29th, 30th, 31st, clear.

Count of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Warren	4 Franklin	4 Snyder	11
Montgomery	4 Delaware	4 Northampton	11
Huntingdon	4 Columbia	4 Sullivan	11
Homeret	4 Juniata	4 M'Kean	11
Lawrence	4 Centre	4 Monroe	11
Philadelphia	4 Greene	4 Berks	11
Hucks	4 Butler	4 Clearfield	11
Allegheny	4 Beaver	11 Potter	11
Payette	4 Cambria	11 Pike	18
Indiana	4 Lebanon	11 Armstrong	18
Bradford	4		

GROWING PLANTS IN CANS.

Many plant enthusiasts declare that they have better results when growing plants in tin cans than in clay pots; but the beauty of the plants is often marred, if not ruined, as a result. This may be true, but the cans can be transformed into beauty by covering them with a pretty shade of crepe paper. By this means the cans can all be converted into dainty looking jardinières. The paper should extend from the bottom to an inch above the top of the can and all around it, and should be tied with a small cord of the same color, one piece an inch from the bottom and another an inch from the top. By running the bottom of the paper between the thumb and finger, thus stretching it, it will be made to flare out, giving a pretty effect. Pulling the paper out midway between the two cords and stretching it, or creasing it, will make a fulness in the middle that is also pleasing to the eye.

Where a plant is of such a nature that it requires a support, get a smooth stick and paint it green or brown, and fasten the plant to it with a bit of twin or raffia.

—At the Geneva (N. Y.) experiment station it was found that Jersey cows drink the most, 5.25 pounds of water to one pound of milk produced; the Guernseys came next, the Shorthorns. Devons, Holsteins and Ayrshire after them in diminishing order. Milking cows will drink 50 per cent. more water than dry ones.



CLEANSING MILK VESSELS.

After a Thorough Washing They Should Be Set in Sunshine.

When washing milk pails, pans, cans, churns, etc., first wash them out with cold or cool water, is the advice of a well known dairyman. It is much better if you wash them twice with cold water. Next wash in water as hot as the hands can bear in which there is soap or salsoda. Scald in boiling water and wipe with clean towels. Milk vessels in which milk remains for any length of time should be set in the sunshine to air. All milk vessels containing seams can be more thoroughly washed with a brush.

The separator parts should be washed and scalded and sunned the same as the milk pails. A sunny kitchen window is the best place to sun and air them. When washing milk vessels all rust should be removed from tinware vessels, as rust affords the very best hiding places of germs. The outside of milk pails and cream cans should be kept as clean as the inside. The exterior of the separator should also be washed off after each using. Leave apart until the next milking time.

The churn should be washed and scalded. Keep the outside clean. Wash the strainer with a brush, using cold water first, then hot water. If by neglect the meshes of the strainer become closed you may readily clean it with dry salt and a stiff brush. If you use a strainer cloth first rinse in two cold waters, then wash in hot water and soap. Rinse in cold water and hang on the line to dry.

If the straining is attended to late in the evening, for the sake of convenience the strainer cloth may be hung on bars or on a line in the house. Cloths and towels used for washing milk vessel should be white and sweet, never sour and soiled. When there are quite a number of milk vessels to be washed the cloths and towels should not be used for any other purpose.

APPROPRIATE.

"That fellow plays ragtime all the while."

"Maybe he can't help it."

"Can't help it?"

"Perhaps."

"Why not?"

"Don't you see how shabby he is."

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SPRAYING OF THE ORCHARD.

To spray for scale insects, eggs of plant lice, canker worms, tent caterpillars and other pests exposed in any of their stages on the twigs or bark, while the trees are dormant, use lime sulphur solution either home-boiled or commercial.

All kinds of fruit trees infested with San Jose scale, even though slightly, and all that are considerably infested with scurfy, scale, oyster-shell scale, eggs of plant lice, etc., should be sprayed with this boiled lime-sulphur wash; and all peach and plum trees, whether infested or not, should be sprayed with this material while yet dormant. The spraying with strong lime-sulphur should be done before the buds burst and can be done at anytime when the trees are dormant.

In using spray solutions that do not make a stain or mark on the tree, it is desirable, excepting when spraying fruits that are approaching maturity, to use some additional material for the purpose of making a marker, so that the operator can see where the application has been made. This favors thoroughness and especially makes it possible for the sprayer, by a second or re-touching spray, to find and retouch any spots that were missed the first time.

The cheapest and most convenient material to use as a marker is lime. This is best prepared by slacking about five pounds of quick lime or stone lime, adding water to it to make it thin like cream, then straining it through a fine strainer into the spray tank containing the liquid to be used. About five pounds of lime for each fifty gallon barrel of spray material is sufficient to act as a marker, although there is no great objection to the use of more.

Many of the diseases of plants, such as the leaf spots, the rotting of fruits, leaf curl, the rusts, smuts, mildews, some kinds of blight, and other troubles, are due to disease germs, called "Fungi," and are prevented by spraying with a preparation known as a "fungicide"—the chief of which is Bordeaux mixture. Extra dilute lime-sulphur wash appears to be coming into favor for this purpose, but practical experiments and demonstrations have not yet been carried far enough to justify abandoning the well-known and proven Bordeaux mixture in this important public demonstration work in favor of imperfectly demonstrated lime-sulphur wash of any form or variation.

It should be remembered that there are also plant diseases such as some of the blights, as, for example, the pear blight (also known as black blight, fire blight, twig blights, bark blight, body blight, etc.), and the black knot, peach yellow, crown gall and other plant troubles that can not be controlled by spraying.

Bordeaux mixture is so named from the pro-

vince in France where it was first used as an effective remedy of grape rot. It is necessary to apply this material as a preventive rather than a cure. This means that it should be used before the effect of the disease germs are to be seen. It is not possible to cure a diseased tissue after the germs enter it, for the reason that these are inside of the tissue of leaf or fruit and can not be reached by any external application. It must be emphasized that Bordeaux mixture is not a poison, and will not in the least injure any part of a plant as food substance for human or animal consumption, although, owing to the light stain which it makes, its use is objectionable upon fruits or melons that are about to ripen and would be put upon the market marked with these stains. Yet the time is at hand when consumers must learn that it is better to buy fruits that have been thoroughly sprayed and are sound, even though slightly stained by Bordeaux or other mixture, than to buy those that are unsound and imperfect, owing to lack of spraying. The Bordeaux mixture will make no permanent stain if not applied shortly before the fruit or other desired part of plant is to be gathered. If, however, there should be danger of serious loss by disease at such time (as by Ripe Rot), which must be met by spraying with an effective fungicide, it is advisable to use a material that will not make a stain.

CULTIVATING THE CORN CROP.

Do not wait for the corn to get much above the ground before beginning cultivation. A harrow put on just before the plant appears above the surface or immediately afterward kills millions of weeds and prepares the soil for the tender plant when it comes through.

Then the weeder and cultivators should be kept going from this time until the corn is too big to be cultivated with safety. If the season is dry more cultivation is necessary, because it has been demonstrated that the average rainfall is not sufficient to grow a full crop of corn without keeping the moisture under the surface.

The first cultivation may be deep, but after cultivations should be shallow. The old-fashioned plow ripping along between rows four or five inches deep, tearing and cutting off the roots has destroyed millions of bushels of corn it times gone by. Most farmers know better now but there may be yet some unenlightened man and to him this warning applies.

When the corn plant is three or four feet high the fibrous roots extend from one row to another and from a mat from three to five inches under the surface. When six or eight feet high these roots have formed a complete connection between the rows, and it can easily be understood, that a cultivator set five or six inches deep will tear this mat apart and thus greatly injure the growing plant.

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SETTING FRUIT TREES.

Since trees in crooked rows are unsightly and make trouble in plowing and cultivation of any crop put in rows it is just as well to set them straight. While there is more than one way of doing this there is no better method than the running of three rows of sighting stakes both ways across the area to be set. Of course if the tract is very large or the surface quite rolling more rows of stakes should be set. It is well to begin at one side, measuring off the distances for the stakes and at the same time sighting them, so that they will set true and straight. A row should then be run in the same way on one of the other sides at right angles to the one already set. Two rows should then be set near the middle of the tract parallel to the rows already set, and, lastly, two other rows should be run through on the two edges of the field not already staked. These rows may be quickly set by sighting those already in. From this point on no measuring stick is needed, it being possible to quickly determine the location of all the rest of the trees to be set by sighting from the rows of stakes already placed. While the work of planting is expedited if two work together, one person can sight both ways alone and do very good work. Another aid in setting the trees true is a board about four inches wide and four feet long, in the middle of both ends of which notches have been cut about an inch square and a third cut in one edge at the middle and extending half an inch beyond the exact center of the board, so as to make an opening about an inch square at the center. A long straight stake should be used for the center—the one which will mark the location of a tree—while two pegs considerably shorter should be used for the ends.

When the tree stake has been properly set the board described should be slipped on to it so that the stake will be at the middle. The end pegs should then be put in the notches referred to when the middle stake may be pulled and the board removed while the digging of the hole is in progress. When the hole is ready the frame should be adjusted over the end pegs and the tree held in place in the notch at the center of the board, where the long peg was. This equipment will work best if the three pegs used are rounded somewhat and are made a trifle less than an inch in diameter, so that they will not stick in the notches of the board. If this method is followed carefully straight trees can be set so true that a rifle ball shot from the end row would strike more than half of the trees.

—Much has been said regarding the use and very little about the abuse of the currycomb. Some horses should never have a currycomb put on them. A fair sized corncob in some cases will be found vastly superior. In winter horses not at work are in no way benefited by currying.

PLANT STRAWBERRY ANY TIME.

Plant is .Mature at Close of Growing Season and Remains Dormant During Winter.

Skillful growers can plant strawberries at any time by using potted plants and by shading and watering. The plant is mature at the close of the growing season, and remains dormant during the winter. Its leaves serve to protect the crown and hold the snow, and its roots anchor in place. In planting we remove most of the leaves and cut back the roots to two or three inches, almost converting the plant into a bulb. Removing the leaves diminishes the demand for water while new roots are being sent out, and shortening the roots encourages the plant to send out new ones from the crown, which it often fails to do if the old ones are not cut back. Further, a plant with shortened roots is much easier to plant properly.

The strawberry may be grown on any well-drained soil of average fertility unless it contains much lime. If fairly rich it is not necessary to apply much plant food. Do not use any fresh stable manure except as a winter covering. Nor should it be used then if the bed is to be kept over another year. It will not only bring in weeds, but will produce a rank growth that is very liable to rust.

The preparation of the soil is an important matter. It may be plowed to the depth of a foot, but in no case bury the good soil under more than an inch or two of poor subsoil. It should be made fine and firm as deep as it is plowed. The hardest clay with four inches of the surface made fine, and that below unbroken, will produce a better crop than if it is broken to the depth of a foot and only four inches pulverized. Hollow places underneath are to be avoided always, for the strawberry plant will not bloom if its roots get into a hole. As a general rule plants will be productive in proportion as the soil is firm.

DISINFECT THE STABLE.

Use disinfectants in the stable at all times if you would keep your stock in fine condition. The best breeders, dairymen and other intelligent farmers are using disinfectants more freely than ever. The disinfectant is sprinkled in the stables and tends to prevent disease. To dip the stock in a weak solution of a good disinfectant or to apply it to the animals direct is also an excellent plan. This subject is worthy of the closest attention of farmers everywhere. A few cents' worth of disinfectant may save hundreds of dollars' loss from disease or death of stock.

—A man may be puffed up with pride, but that doesn't cause him to rise in the world.

Agricultural Almanac.

THE MAN BEHIND THE PLOW.

By S. E. Kiser.

There's been a lot to say about the man behind
the gun,
And folks have praised him highly for the noble
work he done;
He won a lot of honor for the land where men
are free—
It was him that sent the Spaniards kitin' back
across the sea.
But he's had his day of glory, and his little
spree, and now
There's another to be mentioned—he's the man
behind the plow.

A battleship's a wonder and an army's mighty
grand,
And warrin's a profession only heros under-
stand;
There's something sort o' thrillin' in a flag that's
wavin' high,
And it makes you want to holler when the boys
go marchin' by;
But when the shoutin's over and the fightin's
done, somehow
We find we're still dependin' on the man behind
the plow.

They sing about the glories of the man behind
the gun,
And the books are full of stories of the won-
ders he has done;
The world has been made over by the fearless
ones who fight;
Lands that used to be in darkness they have
opened to the light;
When God's children snarl the soldiers has to
settle up the row
And folks haven't time for thinkin' of the man
behind the plow.

In all the pomp and splendor of an army on
parade,
And through all the awful darkness that the
smoke of battles made;
In the halls where jewels glitter and where
shoutin' men debate;

In the palaces where rulers deal out honors to
the great,
There is not a single person who'd be doin' biz-
ness now
Or have medals if it wasn't for the man behind
the plow.

We're a-buildin' mighty cities and we're gainin'
lofty heights:
We're a-winnin' lots of glory and we're settin'
things to rights;
We're a-showin' all creation how the world's af-
fairs should run;
Future men'll gaze in wonder at the things that
we have done,
And they'll overlook the feller, just the same as
we do now,
Who's the whole concern's foundation—that's
the man behind the plow.

His Wise Words.

"I takes notice," grimly remarked old Brother
Quackenboss, 'dat dar's a heap o' proneness on
de paht o' some cullud folks—ee-specially dem
dat's got considerable gold in deir front teef—
to uh-wail de fact dat deir noses dess nach'ly
puhsists in bein' flat stidder p'inted; Greek, dey
calls it. Well-uh, dar's one thing, lemme say;
Whilst de reggylation nigger nose may not be
loudly admiabed, uh-kase of its flatulency, it's
bound to be respected dess as long as it don't
go pokin' into udder people's business. No nose
can make a better ree-cord dan dat', Brudder
Buckaloo—no sah, it kain't!"

A Village Hampden.

Amro—"Abner has got it in fer the Standard
Oil Company."

Ebenezer—"I should say he had! He lets ah
of his lamps burn all night—says he's goin' ter
do all he kin ter exhaust the resources of the
Standard b'gosh!"

Horse and Horse.

The Village Grocer (peevisibly).—Look here,
Aaron! What makes you put the big apples on
top of the bar'l?

The Honest Farmer (Cheerfully).—What makes
you comb that long scalp-lock over your bald spot?

Probably.

First skeptic—"How do you suppose Noah
could see during all that flood and darkness?"

The believer—"He probably had arclights
aboard."

Agricultural Almanac.

ANECDOTES.

A NATURAL CHURNER.

Wild-Eyed Discoverer Would Utilize an Amazon Tree.

An angural man whose chief characteristics were a wild eye and a rusty frock coat, entered the office of a prominent investment concern. Through some fluke on the part of the office-boy he gained admittance to the private office of the president.

"I wish to present an idea," the visitor said, without parley "that will revolutionize the great dairy industry of this country."

"What is it?" asked the financier; but even as he spoke he touched the little push button on his desk marked "alarm."

"You are doubtless aware that down on the Amazon there is a tree whose sap consists of a fine grade of milk."

"I have heard of that nature-faking tree," said the financier.

"Well, my idea is to transplant this milk tree from the peaceful valley of the Amazon up to the southern coast of America where hurricanes and cyclones would continually shake this tree."

"What then?"

"This churning would produce a fine grade of butter! Now the Natural Churn Company (Inc.), apatalized at five million dollars"—

Just then the clerks rushed in and led the discoverer away.

Murphy's Dilemma.

Murphy evidently under the weight of a hilarious jag was zigzagging his way along the country road. Meeting a minister of the gospel, he straightened himself up and asked,

"Can yez tell me how fur it's from here to White Plains?"

"About four miles," answered the clergyman; "but, my good man, you have a long road before you."

"It ain't th' lin'th of th' road that's thrubblin' me at all, at all, yer rivirence." hiccoughed Murphy. "It's th' width of it..."

In the Padded Cells.

"Who is the young man there, repeating to himself, Eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one," all the time?,"

"He was saving a thousand coupons for a meerscham pipe, and the company went bankrupt on his nine hundred and ninety-first."

Jonny's Career as an Office Boy.

Monday, hired. Tuesday, tired. Wednesday, tired.

TWO RIBS BROKEN.

Several people saw him slip on a wet step and fall. Partly extricating himself from his umbrella he set up such a wail of distress that every one in hearing ran to his assistance regardless of the drenching rain.

"Are you hurt?" asked a chorus of voices.

"Anything broken?" demanded another.

"Only two ribs," he muttered in tones of deep anguish as he wiped his bleared face on his sleeve.

Helping him up a kind man dragged him into a drug store. One thoughtful person suggested a glass of brandy; another, more generous, said there were two ribs broken, and a second glass followed the first.

"That'll make you feel better, old man. Ribs hurt you now?"

"What ribs?" he puzzled, smacking his lips.

"Why, the ones you said were broken?"

"Oh," he replied, getting on his feet and moving toward the door. "Dey was de ribs in me umbrella."

Yet He Meant Well.

He was a likable little man, genial and hearty and sincere, but his experience in public speaking had never carried him beyond the not very tempestuous waters of school commencements or charity bazaars.

When he chanced to be of a party of more or less public-spirited gentlemen, during a visit to a State penitentiary, and was suddenly asked to speak a few words to the unfortunate inmates (then in the exercise yard), he did not choose quite the happiest of beginnings. For he said,

"It is real pleasure to me to see so many of you gathered here."

Mistake in Sick Room.

Mrs. Jones—"I hear your husband is suffering from a nervous breakdown. How is he to-day?"

Mrs. Smith—"Worse. The doctor said we must keep him in an atmosphere of good humor, and we had him almost well, when somebody showed him a Sunday comic supplement."

No Investigation Wanted.

"Did you ever notice the great care with which our multi-millionaires guard their health?"

"Sure thing. There is nothing that they so dred as 'over-exposure.'"

—"You don't ketch no automobilists these days," complained the rural J. P.

"No," explained the constable, "It's becuz they see my black beard a-sticking out from the shrubbery."

"Well, Peleg, I reckon we'll hafter hire somebody with whiskers to match the foliage."

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AN INTELLIGENT ECHO.

"Echoes," remarked the great traveler, "are queer things. They're queer for two things—their cause and the vast difference in their sounds. Science has explained why there are echoes, but it can't tell why one should reverberate with bass tones in response to a shrill, tenor yell, while another reverses this or responds naturally.

"I reckon you've heard a number o' echoes?" hazarded the young man, whose furthest trip from home was a distance of 39½ miles.

"Rather. I recall one in Switzerland; the echo rolled for just four seconds—no more, no less. Then there's one in the Pyrenees that jumps six times, first loud and harsh, then low and soft, then loud again, and so on. There's one in the western part of Germany that holds a full sentence and seven words before releasing a sound, thus rivaling a certain echo in Afghanistan, which doesn't repeat until a minute and a half have elapsed."

"I'd like to hear a few of 'em," said the home-staying chap with a fine show of wistfulness.

"Of course you would," responded the traveler, encouragingly. "There are few things in the world more interesting than a good echo."

"You're right," said the other, thoughtfully. "I ain't even been but a few miles from home, but I've heard one of the strangest echoes that ever was anywhere.

"Up in the little range o' hills, twenty miles yonder, is a ravine. If you stand at one end of it and yell 'Jones!' the echo comes back, 'Jones, Jones? What Jones?'"

The great traveler looked musingly into space and was silent.

SINGULAR, ISN'T IT.

That for a blow-out we have to blow a lot in.

That when a man falls out of a balloon it's all up with him.

That when theague gives you the shake it stays right with you.

That some men live on and on when they have nothing to live on.

That a deaf mute can get a hearing in Court and yet remain as deaf as ever.

Singular, isn't it?

STORY FOR MEN ONLY.

"Pa," a boy said to his father, "are angels men or women?"

"Always men, my son," replied his father.

"But, pa," replied the boy, "I have never seen pictures of angels wearing whiskers."

"Well," replied the father, "it is only possible for men to become angels by a close shave."

—Making good may not be entirely synonymous with being good, but it answers the purpose.

AIMING HIGH.

John Allen, of Topeka, who while in Congress used to be known as "Private John," enjoys telling of a unique character near his home known as "Jasp" White.

"Jasp" had lived in single blessedness a good many years, but finally in the evening of his life he married, and in due time an heir was born to him. The day after this momentous event Mr. Allen met "Jasp" in the street.

"I understand, 'Jasp'" said the Private, "that you's a fine baby boy up at your place. Have you decided on his name?"

"Yes, suh," chuckled "Jasp," "we's already decided on a name."

"What's it to be?"

"Jasp" traced one toe reflectively in a semicircle before him. "You know, suh," he said, finally, "I's allus been a pow'ful han' fer dem Scripture folks, an' so I's decided t' name de kid after some o' dem big officers what de Bible talks 'bout. I's settled on de name Beelzebub."

"Beelzebub!"

"Yes, suh, dat's de name!" announced "Jasp" in a tone betokening finality. "Beelzebub's mighty fine name, sur. It shore looks like I's aspirin' pow'ful high, but I figgers dat boy 'll shorely do credit to his namesake!"

ALARMING THE BRIDE.

A clergyman, noticing the simple appearance of the couple he had just married, decided to give them a few words of advice.

He explained to the young man his duties as a husband and then told the young lady how she should conduct herself, winding up with the old injunction that she must look to her husband for everything, and, forsaking father and mother, follow him wherever he went.

The bride appeared very much troubled at this, and faltered out:

"Must I follow him to every place he goes?"

"Yes," said the clergyman; "you must follow him everywhere until death doth you part."

"Gracious!" cried the girl. "If I had known that before I would never have married a post-man."

TROUBLE IMMEDIATELY BEGAN.

Tommy came out of a room in which his father was tacking down carpet. He was crying lustily.

"Why, Tommy, what's the matter?" asked his mother.

"P-p-p-papa hit his finger with the hammer," sobbed Tommy.

"Well, you needn't cry at a thing like that," comforted the mother. "Why didn't you laugh?"

"I did," sobbed Tommy, disconsolate.

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ODD AND DAINTY SALADS.

Salads ought to appear frequently on the family table. They add variety, and many of them are highly nourishing. The following recipes are worth trying.

—**Belmont Salad**—Cook one cup of English walnut meats for ten minutes, in water, to which has been added a saltspoonful of salt, one bay leaf, a blade of mace, a slice of onion. Drain, rub off the skins and chop. Cook four good sized potatoes in salted water. Peel and slice thin while hot. Mix the nuts and potatoes together with a tablespoonful of finely minced onion. Cover with a French dressing and chill thoroughly; serve in a bed of water-cress or lettuce.

—**Sweetbread Salad**—Prepare and cook sweetbreads in the usual way. Tear apart the small sections of which they are composed. Have ready the same quantity of chilled cucumbers, cut into small cubes. Mix with the sweetbread, season with salt and pepper, and cover with mayonnaise.

—**Flemish Salad**—Cut into dice one cupful of cold boiled potatoes, one cupful Brussels sprouts, one cupful celery, one cupful of cauliflower, one cupful of beets, one cupful of carrots, one onion, and one cupful of peeled sour apples. Toss all together with French dressing, and send to the table as an accompaniment to fish.

—**Peanut Cream Salad**—To two tablespoonfuls of good peanut butter add one teaspoonful each of mustard and sugar and a dash of pepper and salt. Mix well into it two tablespoonfuls of thick cream and one tablespoonful of chopped olives. Thin with vinegar to taste, and pour over the white hearts of lettuce in summer, or over thinly sliced celery in winter.

—**Sweet-Potato Salad**—Boil three large sweet-potatoes, and, while hot, peel and cut into half-inch squares. Cut three white stalks of celery into small pieces, add half an onion sliced thin, and salt and pepper to taste. Dress with a French dressing.

—**Peanut and Cheese Salad**—Shell and skin sufficient peanuts to fill a cup. Chop very fine and add a half-cup of good cheese that has been grated. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, and add sufficient cream cheese to make a soft mass. Choose two good heads of lettuce; place several leaves on small salad plates, drop a spoonful of mixture in the center of each leaf, and cover.

—**A Good Dressing**—Two eggs, a quarter of a cup of light-colored fruit juice, a quarter of a cup of sugar, and a quarter of a cup of lemon juice. Beat the eggs, add the sugar, fruit, and lemon juice, and stir constantly in a double-boiler over a slow fire till it thickens. Cool and serve on the fruit.

—**Sweet Apple Pudding**—Two small tablespoonfuls of butter, half a cup of sugar, two eggs, one cup of milk, two cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt. Flavor with lemon. Slice or grate three large apples, sprinkle with sugar, a little grated lemon peel and either nutmeg or cinnamon. Put part of the dough into a baking-tin then put in the apples and cover with the rest of the dough mixture. Bake until apples are soft. Serve cold with cream or sauce.

—**Marlboro Pudding**. — Pare and grate two large apples and add half a cup of sugar. Pour over this one cup of milk, scalded and thickened, the yolks of four eggs, one lemon and butter. Bake, then cover with meringue made of the whites of the eggs and serve cold.

—**To Keep Grapes Fresh**.—Grapes may be kept fresh and in perfect condition until late winter or early spring by selecting the finest and largest bunches in autumn, and cutting off with each bunch a piece of the vine five or six inches long. Fill a number of glass jars of wide-necked bottles with pure water and place the stems in them, one bunch of grapes to each jar or bottle of water, taking care that the fruit does not touch the glass. Set them on trays in a cool cellar and change the water every day.

—**To Remove Finger-Rings**.—Take a large-eyed needle and thread with four strands of small twine. Soap the string well, and also the finger below the ring. Push the needle under the ring, pulling the twine through; cut off the needle, and separate the four strings about even distances around the finger. Hold the upper ends of the string tight, as well as the lower ones, and you will find that the ring will slip easily from the finger. It was tried on a badly swollen finger with perfect success.

—**To remove Grease from Cloth**.—Cornstarch will remove grease most effectively from cloth. Rub a little fresh cornstarch into the soiled place, and it will absorb the grease. Brush the starch carefully off the garment, and proceed in the same way with more until the spot has entirely disappeared.

—**A Stain Remover**.—One tablespoonful of chloride of lime added to an eight-quart pail of water will remove stains when nothing else will; even pear stains of long standing will succumb. Let articles lie in this water for a day or two, or until stains are gone.

—**To Preserve Parsley**.—To preserve parsley for winter use, put the freshly picked leaves into a jar and sprinkle salt on each layer. It will keep fresh all winter, and is better than drying it.

—**To prevent Pots Boiling Over**.—Grease the inner rim of a kettle and its contents will not boil over.