

June 17
 June 20
 June 23
 July 6th
 July 10
 July 11
 Sept 8
 Sept 29
 Oct 12

What took two lines & went off to mindless
 rigged matter. Saw several white apples
 to be at Hamlet Sat 44:36:65 miles off

A gale of wind flew what
 Sat 44:30 long 166:45

Galled them Sat 44:37 60 miles off

going to windward

Sat 44:15 70 miles off

Took the line Sat 44:50 long 166:10
 mind S.

A galled white mud off S, Sat 44:25 166:5 Aug.

Sat 44:48 70 miles off

Sat 36:40 long 166:10
 Cut from the

Sat 35:25

HOW TO PROTECT FRUIT FROM BIRDS.

AN English writer thus describes his plan, which has proved successful, of protecting all kinds of fruit: "And what, will you think, is my talisman? Simply a ball of gray or white brown linen thread. I take a ball of this in my hand, fasten the end of it to one of the twigs of the gooseberry or currant bush, and then cross the thread backwards from twig to twig in perhaps a dozen different directions, fasten off, and the thing is done; and it will last two years—the thread on the tree, I mean. It is not necessary that the thread should be white or coarse; it ought rather to be fine and dark—a thing to be felt, not seen. I have watched the birds after performing the operation; they come boldly to settle on the trees, and they strike against these, to them, invisible snares, for such no doubt they seem to be; they fly off in a terrible hurry, and settle on the walls and trees around about, longing and getting hungry, till they disappear, and you will see them no more.

"As regards peas and other seeds which I always sow in drills, I simply stretch a thread, sometimes two, along each drill at about two inches from the ground, supporting it at that height by little forked sticks. If you put it much higher than this the birds do not seem to care for it—it does not touch them; that is the grand secret, something they do not well see, nor know what it means. I have seen people put a thick white string with feathers tied to it, and perhaps two feet from the ground. The birds soon understand these, and care little for them. I know to my cost it sometimes acts as a snare, as a notice to the birds that there is something to be had worth looking after. I will an-

HOW TO RAISE PEANUTS.

F. L. M., Erie Co., Pa.: A light, sandy soil with a clay sub-soil of average richness, is the best. If too rich, more vines than peanuts will be grown. There are two kinds of peanuts, red and white. You had better try the white variety. Check off lightly, making the rows two and a half or three feet apart each way. Drop two peas where the check rows cross, and cover with one and one half inches of fine, mellow soil lightly compressed with the hoe. Plant as soon in May as the soil is dry enough to crumble. Where large quantities are grown the rows are made two and a half feet apart and a single pea is dropped every twelve inches in the row and covered but an inch in depth. Also, in every fifth row two peas are dropped, so that there will be reserve plants for transplanting where any have failed to come up. Harrow lightly as soon as the peas appear. Cultivate as you would corn or potatoes. If the soil is a heavy clay, then use a small plow, letting the land side be next to the plants. Afterward cultivate so as to throw the soil to the plants. By the middle or last of September the crop can be dug and the peanuts placed so that they will dry quickly in the sun. As soon as cured, stack much as you would beans. The stakes can be six feet in height, and ground each place some sticks to keep the peanuts from off the ground. Afterward the peanuts are to be picked off by hand. If these should be danger from frost, if you have but a few, cover them with straw, or pull and stack them.

COMPARISON OF BREEDS OF POULTRY.

JEAN LYDDE, of Ohio, wrote to the *Poultry World*, a year ago, that on the first of September he took ten pullets each of five breeds, each within a week of being six months old, and placed them in yards forty feet square and comfortable houses. For the next six months he kept an account of their food and egg production, with the following results:

The Dark Brahmas ate 299 3/4 quarts of corn, oats, and wheat-screenings, laid 605 eggs, and weighed 70 pounds.

The Buff Cochins ate 406 quarts, laid 561 eggs, and weighed 65 pounds.

The Gray Dorkings ate 308 3/4 quarts, laid 524 eggs, and weighed 59 1/2 pounds.

The Houdans ate 214 3/4 quarts, laid 783 eggs, and weighed 45 1/2 pounds.

The Leghorns ate 331 3/4 quarts, laid 807 eggs, and weighed 36 1/2 pounds.

It will be seen by the above comparison that the Leghorns laid the greatest number of eggs with the smallest weight.

WONDERFUL CURE

OF AN

Ulcerated Cancer!

MRS. A. B. TOWER, No. 4 Joy street, West Somerville, Mass., having been afflicted with a cancer in the left breast, and giving up all hopes of ever being cured, after employing a number of cancer doctors in Boston nearly three years, finally went to the Massachusetts General Hospital to have it cut out. "The most eminent physician there said I could not endure the operation, as I was seventy-six years of age. The illustrious originator of my cure came to my bedside, and after a long and careful examination, he said, 'I will operate immediately on you under the treatment, to wit, No. 1880. In a few weeks after, the cancer, weighing thirteen ounces, all came out, and the happy result is, I am now a living witness to the above statement, and doing well.' This may be called a miracle!

Dr. Waters would inform all that are suffering with cancer, who desire to come under his treatment, that they may be treated at their homes, and avoid all travel and hotel expenses. In connection with removing cancers, I make a specialty of curing all tumors, such as scrofula, Salt Rheum, Tumor, Ulcers, Bone Leger, &c., by cleansing and purifying the blood, with Root Balm, a vegetable specific, for sale by F. R. Hadley, corner of Purchase and William streets, Jan. 8, Blake, 64 North Second street, corner of Middle.

We, the undersigned, having been cured by Dr. Waters' treatment, do cheerfully recommend all suffering from the above diseases to come under his treatment at once.

Mrs. Emma E. Joy, cancer in the breast, Walker St., Charlestown, Mass., Mrs. Lizzie M. cancer on the lip, No. 12 Causeway St., Boston; Wm. Loker, cancer in the stomach, cured by Root Balm, the worst chronic cases of 25 years standing; Anatal, cancer on the cheek, 144 Boston St., Boston; John Meleber, ulcers on the face, cured by Root Balm; Maria Dalm, ulcers on the face, No. 6 Grove St. Boston; Mrs. M. M. Adams, 378 W. A. E. Bldg., Boston, Mass., cured of Echinocyst, Boston, Mass.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

NO ONE NEED SUFFER. A SURE CURE for the Itching, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 years standing. No one will suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. WILLIAMS' INDIAN PILE OINTMENT absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice; gives instant relief, and is prepared only for piles, itching of the private parts and nothing else. Read what Hon. Judge Coffinbury, of Cleveland, says: "I have used scores of pile cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment. For sale by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price, \$1 per box. BENTLEY & CO., Cleveland, O.

HORTICULTURAL.

WASH FOR TREES.—We make a mixture to wash the bark of fruit trees, both for destroying moss and the eggs of insects, by mixing a quart of good fresh lime and add to it a peck of leached wood ashes or a quart of unleached ones, a quart of soft soap, and a teaspoonful of Paris green or twice as much London purple. Mix these ingredients with half a bushel of cow manure, wetting and stirring well into a paste. Add about three gallons of water, or make it liquid enough to spread on the bark as a wash. Go over the stems and larger branches. This wash, used in connection with good cultivation on young trees—the latter never to be omitted in any case—will give them a healthy, smooth and finished appearance.

Asrogen Hand.

for the Paint oil

On Leadings.

The following instructions on leadings are valuable: "Always use water one size larger than bore of gun in paper shells, and two sizes larger for brass shells. Remington's is powder is not economy. In loading the above mentioned the shells containing No. 4 shot can be used for duck shooting very well if you use a set of shells loaded for that purpose.

The Chapter on guns and loading in Captain Rogers' book 'Field Covering and Trap Shooting' is as clear and practical as anything that has ever been written on the subject, and by a practical man too. Three cartridges are expensive and are so better that they are not in a broad-headed, and they miss better in a narrow one.

Druggist's Circular

A writer in the *Druggist's Circular* offers the following remedy for earache, which, he says, after repeated trials, never fails to afford almost instant relief: "Olive oil, one ounce; chloroform, one dram. Mix, and shake well together; then pour twenty-five or thirty drops into the ear, and close it up with a piece of raw cotton to exclude the air and retain the mixture."

Paints and Stains.

Paints and Stains.—We have been informed that the late Mr. J. H. Mason, but thirty returned with a taking a drop of oil; while several of the following twenty took barely enough to keep their binoculars burning. "This is a hard season indeed. If any men have our symptoms, it is as those who have been thus unaccountably. Their anxiety, disappointments and trials are exceedingly great. The whole man's life is sufficiently hard, where a full ship is to be owned, but where nothing is accomplished beyond "a voyage," for twelve months, the case is extremely hard and trying. Try again, is our only note of encouragement. (1854)

Squashes, Melons and Cucumbers

should be in this month. Select a time when the ground is warm. Use only well-rotted manure in the hill, and use that liberally. Be sure that the seed is good, and do not plant too deep. Allow four or five plants to stand in the hill until they have made the fifth leaf, then reduce to two. If there are troublesome suckers the plants with fine tobacco, or make a solution of that, and then add an ounce of copperas to a pintful of the liquid, and wet the leaves with the solution. Or lay string by the side of the hill, and visit them before sunrise, and kill every base found between the plants.

The ground between the hills should be rick with old manure, or it should be made rich by scattering phosphate there as the vines begin to run. It is easier and cheaper to grow a good crop of squashes in a field devoted entirely to that crop, than to try to steal a crop of pumpkins by planting them among the corn. Our fathers used to raise the yellow squashes among the corn, and an old-time picture or description of a cornfield was not complete unless they were there. But experiments prove that they reduce the corn crops on our fields now more than their own value, whatever they might have done in the olden time when our fathers were working almost virgin soil.

Occasionally a man may be found who declares that the best Hubbard or Turban squash that ever grew does not mix with good pie as his mother used to make from the pumpkin, but as the best grapes in our vineyards do not have the flavor that those did which we picked in the woods when boys, and there are now no apples so good as those on the trees which stood in our father's lane or back of the old barn, we must account this as one of the signs of the degeneracy of the times, and not blame the squash alone. A good squash is much better vegetable than the best pumpkin.