







**Truth.**

BY ALICE ARNOLD CRAWFORD.  
O Truth, always true and fair!  
The crystal spring of life is thine;  
The light of years thy garments bear,  
The stars of ages over thee shine;  
Inwrought with every circling sphere,  
Borne of a heavenly atmosphere.

O truth triumphant! Though fail oft  
Down beneath the weight of wrong,  
The seeming victory of falsehood,  
The light of years thy garments bear,  
The stars of ages over thee shine;  
Inwrought with every circling sphere,  
Borne of a heavenly atmosphere.

Though error walk the fields of fame  
In vain was wrought from thy hand,  
Through peace, cold, and rack, and flame  
Beaten down by the hosts of land;  
Unconquered still—unshamed by time,  
Truth shineth glorious and sublime!

**FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.**

Making Use of the Grasshoppers.  
The Department of Agriculture at Washington has, by experiments, developed a plan for utilizing grasshoppers, which are found to yield a large proportion of oil, equal to the best fish oil, while the pressed pulp can be used for the manufacture of sundry valuable chemicals, and purified for food, the residue used as a fertilizer. It is proposed to catch grasshoppers in high trenches and subject them to a process similar to that used at the Menahem fisheries. If this season's grasshopper crop comes up to anything like expectation, it promises to be enormously profitable.

**Supporting Bearing Branches.**

A French horticulturist states that wherever a fruit—a pear, for instance—rests upon some branch or other support beneath it, the fruit always grows to a large size. The theory is that the support given to the fruit permits the sap vessels of the branch to remain open, and the fruit receives abundant nourishment.

Substantially the same tests have been made in this country. Pendent or horizontal twigs, long since been observed to bear excessively, if the fruit is properly thinned on the lower limbs, and they're held in the horizontal or depressed direction, the fruit will be large and uniform. So, if the bark of a branch be ringed, the fruit is increased in size, but at the expense of flavor, and also at the expense of the continued vitality of the bough.

**Quinces.**

At a recent discussion on the culture of the quince at a meeting of the Maryland Horticultural Society, Mrs. King said that the cultivation of this fruit, if properly carried on, would be more profitable than going to Florida and spending money in the purchase and management of orange groves. In the New York market, quinces sold for less than 75 cents per peck, air to eight cents apiece. Instead of carelessly planting a tree, here and there, in the corners of fences and in wet places, and leaving it untrimmed, the quince requires systematic cultivation. Among the varieties the best are the Angora, Apple, Orange and Pear quinces. The Angora, though used for dwarfing pears, yields an excellent fruit. The Apple quince is the most generally cultivated. The Pear Mammoth is an improved variety. The quince is hardy, and its cultivation is simple. It should be planted in dry, loamy soil, well prepared and manured with coal ashes, and a wooden one on the other.

For iron working he used a solid piece of iron, or an anvil, a seven-pound scale, hammer, a file, a pair of tongs, a large and one small cold-chisel, three punches from 1 to 1½ inches, a chisel, a screw from ½ to 1 inch; then, with round iron of the various sizes, and ready-made nuts, he can make any nut he wishes. For carpenter work he wants a square, a shaving horse; drawing-knife, a set of planes; auger from one half to two inches, a fine hand saw, with coarse cross-cut and rip saw, large cross-cut saw for logs, and a grindstone.

**Narcotics Herbs.**

The Medical Gazette of Bordeaux, France, says that an eminent veterinary surgeon has informed the Medical and Surgical Society of that city that the couchmen of certain families had been for some time in the habit of administering chloral to the horses in their charge, so as to make them easier to ride or drive. It appears that the drug acts like opium, for horses which had previously been trained to give much trouble to their drivers became as quiet as lambs after a few days of this hypothetical treatment. This change naturally attracted the attention of the owners of the animals, and they sent for the veterinary surgeon to ascertain the cause of the sudden gentleness. That functionality noticed a certain tendency to sleep in the animals, but scarcely knew what to refer this unusual condition, when, in one of his visits, he chanced to find a bottle half full of chloral. When the couchmen was asked his opinion regarding the use he made of the drug he confessed, after much hesitation, that he had given the horses a dose of chloral every morning to make them go quietly, and further, that many of the aristocrats of Bordeaux followed the same plan.

**Hoof Fertilizer.**

The following is the opinion of the Agricultrist on the chloral subject:

"Snow is a good fertilizer, because it is a bad conductor of heat, and, by preserving plants from the cold, renders the action of the manure contained in the soil more powerful. But this is not all. Dr. Poncheur, a French chemist, has observed that the purest snow, when melted, has a strong restorative power, which had been held in suspension in the air, and the first fall of snow contains the greatest number of these atmospheric sweepings, look at the particles in a gimbaste, and then compute how many a shower of snow can bring down. This also explains why a layer of earth can so quickly collect on a bare rock."

**Practical Suggestions.**

An inexpensive, but durable method of painting old buildings is as follows: First give them a coat of white paint, which is the oil as it comes from the wells, and can be prepared for about \$1 or \$2 a barrel, in almost any town or city. Then mix one pound of "metallic paint," which is brown, or red, depending on which is wanted, and apply it

insead oil, and apply this over the petroleum coat. The petroleum sinks into the wood and makes a good ground work for the iron and oil paint. The color of the oil paint is a dark reddish brown, and is not at all disagreeable; it is a color not readily soiled, very durable, and is fire-proof.

The Canada thistle is gradually working its way westward, having now reached Iowa and Kansas. It appeared in Illinois several years ago, but vigorous measures were taken on the part of the State, and the warfare is constantly kept up. Men are employed at regular wages to dig and pull it up, it is not often effective to leave them to the mercy of the ground to dry and die. Wherever this thistle gets a foothold in a community, the damage is equal to a tax of 10 per cent. on all the farming land, at a fair valuation. It is agreed that the seed was first introduced, and it is still introduced, in the hay with which fruit trees are packed. It would be better to raise one's own trees, and have even inferior fruit than to be thus burdened. Grangers, agricultural societies, and clubs should make it an especial business to watch the Canada thistle.

All the departments in France and Germany where sugar is grown and manufactured, the yield of sugar produced, is more than doubled, and that notwithstanding that potash and salts are made from the refuse of sugar and salt taken away from the land, thus depriving the land of important mineral constituents—so fertilizing to the farms is found the feeding of beet-root pulp, and the increase of manure from the numbers of cattle kept on it, in spite of the loss of potash and salts in the sugar crop.

The simplest mode of sharpening a scythe or edge tool, is to place the scythe or edge tool, in a hole containing one-twentieth of its weight of sulphur or muriatic acid. Upon taking the razor out, wipe it off lightly on a piece of soft rag, and in a few hours afterward "set" it on a strap. The acid supplies the place of a whetstone by corroding the entire surface uniformly, so that nothing but a good polish is afterwards necessary. This crop comes up to anything like expectation, it promises to be enormously profitable.

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**THIEF-LIFE IN DUBLIN.**

Extracts from a Story in the Atlantic Monthly, by D. H. Johnson.

We clip the following extracts from a cleverly written story in the July number of the Atlantic Monthly, entitled "Broke Jail," the author of which is D. H. Johnson, Esq., of Milwaukee:

I suppose I was born in Dublin, though in what corner or collar or garret I have no idea. My first recollection is of hearing an old woman around the house who did get himself in limb to a country jail in Wales, I struggled in to him all the jail-breaking machine I had with me, and left the place. What ever became of him I don't know, for just then the white sealed me to come to America, and I went straight to Liverpool and sailed for Philadelphia in the first vessel that cleared for America."

**Ontonagon Silver.**

From the Magazine of the Arts. Monthly Review of Art.

We are induced to feel that the silver coins of Ireland are far from being appreciated, and that they will be soon forgotten. They are so far complicated that they will be appreciated as soon as an experienced appraiser, who has been engaged, can reach that point from Georgetown, Col.

He leaves that place on the 1st of June, and will doubtless arrive at his new field of labor by the 10th, by which time everything will be in readiness for a start.

In this connection, although requested to silence, we cannot forbear saying that considerable interest is being awakened in regard to this new silver region and among men, too, who a year ago were loath to believe that anything of value could be found in America, and who could develop.

**POTATO BUG POISON.**—Most of the bugs in the market is worthless. You

can buy the best for 10¢ a pound, and the best for 25¢ a pound.

**COME AND SEE—See Advertisements.**

A GENTLEMAN afflicted with the chronic rheumatism says, "No description of the disease can give an idea of the amount of benefit I have received from the use of Johnson's Anti-Rheumatic. I believe it is the best article in the world for rheumatism.—Com.

For the race horse Kangaroo, the Marquis of Hastings once paid 12,000 guineas, say 220,000. This horse now goes in front of a London cab at six pence a mile.

A horse has a good constitution, and has been a good horse, no matter how old or how much run down he may be, he can greatly improve, and in many respects made as good as by a liberal use of Siberian's Clothing Condition Powder.

**VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS.**—Fully established at the LEADING THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY.

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