

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

THE ROAD QUESTION.

It is One of the Great Problems Now Before the People. No person or association in the land can afford to neglect a movement so vital to the country's progress and prosperity...

The organization that will solve the good-road problem will secure a notable place in the history of American civilization. The best thought of the whole nation is required in developing or choosing a plan of action...

When the subject shall have been discussed in school district assemblies, in town meetings, in county conventions, and in state and national road congresses, a final conclusion reached...

Apart from the acknowledged interest in good roads of the builders of wagons, carriages, bicycles, traction engines and implements, that of coaching and country clubs, coach and carriage owners, horse breeders, etc., and that of all merchants and manufacturers in respect to the cheap and speedy distribution of goods and better collection of raw materials...

Railroads, in the equal distribution of their traffic through the seasons, securing constant employment of their cars and equipment; telegraph and telephone companies, in the extension of country service; newspapers, in the expansion of their circulation through free delivery that will follow good roads; banks and bankers, in the quicker movement of capital in country business; fire insurance companies, in the ability to reach country fires with town apparatus; life insurance companies, in the prompt relief of the sick or injured, and in a general amelioration of physical and social conditions tending to prolong life...

labor organizations, in the non-competitive employment of convicts, and all philanthropic associations and individuals in the provision of employment sufficient to "abolish poverty," or at least wane and starvation, for a generation, diminish crime and relieve the congestion in cities, and in the cheapening of food products to all consumers, and general promotion of the happiness and welfare of the whole people.

A strange apathy has fallen upon the country, and a stranger paralysis upon the government, since the time when the fathers of the republic declared the "duty of congress to bind the republic together with roads and canals."

That duty was performed to the best of the nation's feeble ability for thirty years, then neglected by congress and forgotten by the people. But from this apathy there are signs of an awakening.

Columbus discovered America in vain, if after four hundred years we are still behind the ancients and are not advanced yet. Within the past year, through the special reports of our consuls abroad, many people have discovered that all over the world the common roads are among the prime concerns of national government, alike under monarchies and republics, and are asking the pertinent question: "Why cannot the government of the 'great republic' do what all the other governments are doing for the people's benefit?"

The distressingly improvident and wasteful condition of the common roads of the United States, that are squanders half of the year and beds of dust the other half, and the great necessity for their improvement, are becoming universally recognized. The people are at last beginning to realize that all magnificent entail losses, and that this permanent improvement would yearly effect the saving of untold millions of the nation.

It is sufficient to say that in this progressive age, in this great republic of America, filled with every opportunity for progress and adornment, ranking high in position for intelligence and skill in matters that appeal to the comforts and economies of everyone, we could gain valuable lessons from the earliest nations of the world. Roadmaking is a subject of common interest, and because of its magnitude and the varied interests it affects it needs the control of a central power and public legislation to establish an intelligent basis of action.

FRESH DAIRY NOTES. FEED is too high to feed it to any but the best stock this winter. MILK keeps better even in cold weather if cooled at once after being drawn from the cow.

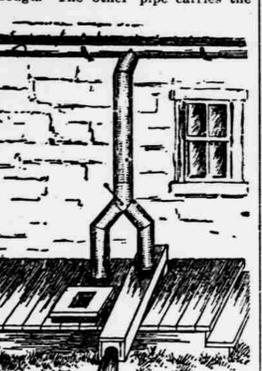
If you think you can starve a calf for a week, then feed well for a week and have it catch up in thrift you are mistaken. Some dairymen feed but twice a day, that there may be a longer period of quiet for digestion. Our own custom is to feed three times.

Washing the Bark of Trees. In the many professional theories about the nature of bark and the injury to it from being coated with outside material, the German farmers of Pennsylvania have extremely healthy apple trees by washing the bark with lime. No cleaner or healthier bark may be seen on apple trees anywhere than that of those German trees. The white color of the lime is of course objectionable, but this may be readily obviated by putting a little yellow clay or even coal ashes in.

OVERFLOWING CISTERNS.

Simple Yet Efficacious Device for Preventing Dampness. Farmers have been troubling during heavy rains in keeping their cisterns from overflowing. A dampness near the house causes a damp wet cellar, which should be strenuously avoided.

The accompanying illustration, from a sketch by J. W. Caughey, presents a plan for avoiding such overflowing cisterns. A forked pipe is fastened into the rain gutter or receiver from the roof. At the junction of the two arms or switch pipes there is a shut-off, which is operated by a wire rod, which, as it appears in the illustration, turns the obstruction plate within the pipe and stops its entrance into the cistern when the latter is considered full enough. The other pipe carries the



DEVICE FOR PREVENTING CISTERNS FROM OVERFLOWING.

water away into a drain or ditch that is properly made and covered. This prevents anything dry about the house, and the annoyance so often seen on the farm in wet weather is avoided. The cistern is located back of the kitchen, under the platform and step of the porch, being at hand when water is wanted, adding much in the convenience to the housewife and saving the labor of carrying it from a barrel or other receptacle near the house, set out to catch the water. This arrangement can be made at any tin store. It is best made of galvanized iron, which will not rust or wear out as easily as tin, and will last for years.

—American Agriculturist.

SCIENCE IN THE DAIRY.

Systematic Testing of Milk Fat for Both Butter and Cheese. That the amount of fat in milk is a true measure of the cheese-producing value of the milk is the conclusion drawn from 250 experiments and nearly 12,000 analyses by L. L. Van Slyke, of the New York state station (B. 69).

It was found that there is uniformly about one pound of fat for every two-thirds of a pound of casein in normal milk. There is, however, an actual difference in the amount of both fat and casein contained in the milk of different herds, so that the system of paying for the fat in milk is the correct method for cheese as well as for butter making, and it was found capable of practical application as regards the accuracy of the test employed and the necessary details.

When milk is offered for sale by weight alone more money can be gained by increasing the amount of milk produced without regard to its composition. Under the latter system the composition of milk has deteriorated in the last generation, for so long as the price was offered for increasing the amount of milk produced there was no inducement to pay any attention to the fat or casein, provided the milk met the legal requirements. These investigations were with different breeds of dairy cows, and emphasized the fact that a pound of fat in rich milk produced at a lower cost than in poorer milk. It is believed that it would be easily possible within a few years to increase the yield of the annual American cheese product by an amount equal in value to \$1,000,000, with fewer though better animals than now, and at actually less cost.

DAIRY FARMING.

The necessity for considering the Cost of Transportation. The fact of "dairy farming" being more profitable than "grain farming" is pretty well recognized in nearly all parts of Ontario. For fear of there being any misconception as to the meaning of dairy farming, I would give this definition: Dairy farming consists in having the dairy the principal feature of the farm, and making all other branches adjuncts to this; or, you may consider it as special farming if you so desire. As all prospects of selling grain at a remunerative price at present have vanished, the farmer must, of necessity, direct his attention to some other channel, and dairying appears to be the branch which is most consistent with our circumstances in this particular locality, says W. Carlan in the Ontario institute report.

We, as agriculturists, need more knowledge, more originality, more vigilance than any other class of people. In order to be successful in any branch of agriculture, you must have decision of purpose. Good results are obtained only by hard work, close observation and persistent application. The farmer must understand the machinery, as it were, whereby he converts the raw material into finished goods. There is a somewhat true saying that everything that is sold off the farm should be able to walk off itself, but there are exceptions to all rules, as I believe cheese is not of the best quality when it is capable of walking off itself. We should endeavor to supply material of a high value according to its weight. For instance, you might sell a ton of hay for \$8, while a ton of cheese would bring \$100; but the cost of transportation of the cheese would be about one-twentieth of the cost of the hay according to its value.

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DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

Pickled Cauliflower: Cut up two cauliflowers; add a pint of pickling onions and three red peppers. In water sufficient to cover these dissolve half a pint of salt. Let stand over night. Heat two quarts of vinegar with four tablespoonfuls of mustard seed and a half cup of brown sugar. Drain the vegetables and cook them in this fifteen minutes.—Ohio Farmer.

Apple Jam: Weigh equal quantities of good sour apples and sugar. Pare, core and chop the apples fine. Make a syrup of the sugar and add the apples, the grated peel of two or three lemons and a few pieces of white ginger. Boil until the apple looks clear and yellow. This resembles foreign sweetmeats. The ginger is essential to its peculiar excellence. This will keep for years.—St. Louis Republic.

Chicken Curry: Take a spring chicken to fry dip pieces in flour. Cut a small onion and fry it brown, and add to the fried chicken which has been put in a saucepan, add a little water to prevent burning. Cook slowly, add one teaspoon of curry powder, about one dozen of almonds pounded, stew slowly, salt to taste, and if not thick enough, add a little moistened flour. Serve with boiled rice.—Housekeeper.

Green Tomato Soy: Green tomatoes saved from the clutches of Jack Frost can be made into a delicious pickle. Slice a gallon of tomatoes without peeling; add six good sized onions, also sliced, one quart of vinegar, one pint of sugar, one tablespoonful each of pepper, salt and ground mustard and half a tablespoonful each of allspice and cloves. Stew until tender, stirring often, and put up in pint jars. Whole spices, one ounce of each, may be used instead of the ground if desired.—Orange Juice Farmer.

Lumbers: One pound of butter, one pound of sugar, granulated or powdered, the juice and grated rind of two lemons, six eggs and flour enough to make a soft dough. Cream the butter and sugar, add the eggs well beaten, the rind and juice of the lemons and flour enough to mould them in shape with your hands but not enough to roll. Dip each one in cracked loaf sugar, drop a blanched almond on each, and press in the center of the lump. Great care must be taken to prevent burning while they are baking. The above quantity makes a large number of jumbles.—Boston Budget.

Cauliflower Cream: Prepare as above, but only boil half an hour. Drain off the water and simmer half an hour longer in one pint each of milk and hot water, with two teaspoonfuls of salt. Take it up tenderly with a skimmer and serve with a cream sauce made as follows: Put a pint of cream in a double boiler and let it just come to a boil. Have ready a tablespoonful of flour in which you have put salt and white pepper to taste. Reserve enough of the cream (a little over half a cupful) to mix this smooth, then stir into the boiling cream. Let it boil two or three minutes and serve with the cauliflower. This is a nice sauce for nearly every kind of vegetable and also for fish.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

NOTES OF THE FASHIONS.

Some New Notions in the Department of Women's Dress. The black-silk petticoat is an indispensable factor in the wardrobe of every well-dressed woman. It may be made with a gored front breadth, one width of silk cut diagonally to make side-gores, the same arrangement for the gores next the back and then one straight breadth for the immediate

in putting on the skirt, but this is entirely owing to the way they wear it. Dead black, enlivened by a color, is suitable for any person of any age or condition. Collar, cuffs, a vest or fichu of some becoming color or material, will improve any black dress and always looks prettier than the conventional. A handsome imported costume is made of broad satin. There is a very wide single box-pleat on either side of the front breadth, and the back is arranged in a series of narrow plaits. The skirt is very full at the bottom of the back and very narrow at the top, therefore these plaits are all in pyramid fashion.

Trimings made of very long strands of beads are increasing in a favor. A novelty is a girde of passementerie, with eighteen-inch strands set around its scallops. This brings the lower edge in scallops around the skirt, and the effect is very pretty. Foundation skirts for lace dresses do not need to be very wide. Indeed, many ladies like them better when they are narrow. For this reason it is possible to utilize an old silk skirt that might not be available under other circumstances.

A stylish bonnet is of fine felt. It has a slightly raised coronet brim and a trimming of upright clusters of flowers and leaves and a plaiting of moire standing up from one side of the front. Ten-inch donnings of lace are a favorite trimming when arranged in cascades and very full ruffles. A pretty dress for a child has spaces cut into the material with ribbon or velvet run through.—N. Y. Ledger.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS. It is excelsion is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative, effectively cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers, and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

ABOUT THE WOMEN.

WOMEN in the state of New York, exclusive of New York city, own \$320,324,172. In 571 localities 143,713 women pay taxes. The women of Boston pay taxes on \$190,000,000. LADY SOMERSET is an indefatigable worker as Miss Willard. During the last year she held 115 meetings, 27 conferences, traveled over 8,000 miles and spoke in 20 counties to about 200,000 people.

A SISTER of the late Mr. Spurgeon preached twice recently to crowded congregations at the handsome church in Hampstead road, in connection with the service. Her manner is impressive and she bears a personal resemblance to her eminent brother.

At a recent examination in Philadelphia for a hospital post open to the best qualified physician, there were seventy-six men and eight women. The successful candidate was Dr. Helen Baldwin, of Connecticut, a graduate of Wellesley college and of the Woman's medical college, New York.

MISS MARGARET ROGERS, a twenty-three-year-old girl of Monterey county, Cal., has already made a fortune in the horse and cattle business. She rounds up cattle, breaks horses, can plow, sow and harvest, and is without a refined woman who abhors loudness. She is a charming woman, a good performer on the piano and has an excellent education.—Harper's Bazar.

DR. ANDERSON BROWN, one of the foremost women physicians of England, has established an industrial farm for inmate women. The test of the practicality of outdoor life as a cure for drunkenness will be made under the auspices of the Women's Temperance association. Fruit growing, poultry raising, gardening, bee keeping and butter making will be among the branches taught.

Mrs. LENA LINTON, the English novelist and essayist, was the youngest of the twelve children of a clergyman with a limited income, and was obliged to get her education as best she could. She not only never went to school, but she had neither governess nor tutor, and taught herself about all she knows. In spite of her lack of training, she is the fact that her father held in disfavor the higher education of women, she always loved study of all kinds, and was especially attracted by languages.

FASHION NOTES.

Tax color and blue will be one of the popular combinations. SILK muslin dresses, worn over silk slips, are popular for little girls at children's parties.

CAPEs are growing longer, and, as the cool days come on, they will increase in length and be of heavier material. FUR-lined circulars are among the coming probabilities. They are, of course, the legitimate outcome of the present fashion for capes.

CHILDREN'S suits are mad of two colors, with hose to match. A dress of blue and gray has the yoke, sleeves, belt and stockings of blue, the rest of the costume being of gray.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1894. CATTLE—Native Steers \$3.50 @ 4.90 COTTON—Middling 53 1/2 @ 57 1/2 WHEAT—Winter Wheat 2.85 @ 3.05 FLOUR—Patent 3.45 @ 3.65 CORN—No. 2 1.15 @ 1.25 HAY—Choice 1.15 @ 1.30

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29, 1894. CATTLE—Shipping 5.00 @ 5.75 BEEVES—Medium 4.45 @ 4.75 HOGS—Fair to Choice 2.25 @ 2.70 FLOUR—Patent 3.45 @ 3.65 WHEAT—No. 2 1.15 @ 1.25

CHICAGO, Oct. 29, 1894. CATTLE—Shipping 4.50 @ 5.25 HOGS—Fair to Choice 2.25 @ 2.70 SHEEP—Fair to Choice 1.75 @ 2.15 FLOUR—Patent 3.45 @ 3.65 WHEAT—No. 2 1.15 @ 1.25

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 29, 1894. CATTLE—Shipping 4.50 @ 5.25 HOGS—Fair to Choice 2.25 @ 2.70 SHEEP—Fair to Choice 1.75 @ 2.15 FLOUR—Patent 3.45 @ 3.65 WHEAT—No. 2 1.15 @ 1.25

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 29, 1894. WHEAT—No. 2 1.15 @ 1.25 CORN—No. 2 1.15 @ 1.25 HAY—Choice 1.15 @ 1.30

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—Plato believed that diamonds were formed by a vitrifying quality imparted to certain portions of pure water by "star-shine." Pliny says that the diamond is the hardest as well as the most valuable of the precious stones, and that it can only be softened by immersing it seven days and seven nights in goat's blood! Boettichers declares that the "ruby is a sovereign remedy against the plague and all poisons; it also drives away evil spirits and had dreams." Serapion ascribes to the diamond the power of healing various eruptive diseases, and also says that it insures the safety of the wearer in time of great tempests. Babinet says: "For all maladies of a nervous character the amethyst is the sure and sovereign cure."

—According to recent statistics, there are about 2,000 women practicing medicine on the continent of North America, of whom 130 are homeopaths. The majority are ordinary practitioners, but among the remainder are 70 hospital physicians or surgeons, 95 professors in the schools, 610 specialists for the diseases of women, 70 alienists, 65 orthodontists, 40 oculists and aurists, and, finally, 30 electro-therapists. In Canada there is but one medical school exclusively devoted to the training of medical ladies, but in the United States in 1893 there were ten schools of medicine being a homeopathic establishment.

—It is the pretty Christian legend that the aspens quiver with shame because from its wood the cross was made. Observers of nature have discovered, however, that the quivering of the aspens' leaves is due to the fact that the leaf stalk is flat on the sides and so thin about the middle that the slightest breath of wind sets all the leaves waving horizontally. A single leaf plucked off and taken by the end of the leaf stalk between the thumb and the forefinger admirably illustrates the peculiarity of the aspens.

A MATTER of Doubt—"Maria," he said thoughtfully, "I want to ask you something. 'What is it?' 'Do you think that you'll ever have a vote?' 'I do, assuredly.' 'If you get one, and run for office, will you cast it for me?' She was thoughtful for some time; then she said: 'Hiram, I can't say yet. Not till our debating society has passed on the question whether a woman's first duty is to her husband or to her country.'—Washington Star.

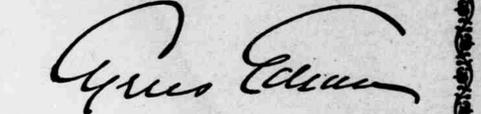
A Disastrous Failure. Not a financial one, but a failure of physical energy, of vital stamina. How can this be repaired? By a persistent course of the blood purifier and invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which insures perfect digestion and assimilation, and a consequent gain in strength and flesh. It also remedies liver and malarial disorder, rheumatism, nervousness and constipation.

MOTHERS and those about to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its torture, terrors and dangers to both mother and child, by aiding Nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "labor" and also the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes abundant secretion of nourishment for the child. During pregnancy, it prevents "morning sickness" and those distressing nervous symptoms from which so many suffer.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: "Dear Sir:—I took your Favorite Prescription previous to confinement and never did so well in my life. It is only two weeks since my confinement and I am able to do my work. I feel stronger than I ever did in six weeks before. Yours truly, Corda C. G. Gifford."

A MOTHER'S EXPERIENCE. South Bend, Pacific Co., Wash. Dear Sir:—I began taking your "Favorite Prescription" the first month of pregnancy, and have continued since. I did not experience the nausea or any of the ailments due to pregnancy, after I began taking your "Favorite Prescription." I was only in labor a short time, and the physician said I got along unusually well. We think it saved me a great deal of suffering. I was troubled a great deal with indigestion, and it has done a world of good for me. Yours truly, Mrs. W. C. BAKER.

The best baking powder made is, as shown by analysis, the Royal.



Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally. Price 75c. The real duty is neglected when we step over one duty to perform another.—Ham's Horn.

HEALTH, comfort and happiness abound in homes where "Garland's" Stoves and Ranges are used. In a way the oyster is the Caesar of the mollusc world. It's the friends who love him who give him the knife.—N. Y. Mercury.

CHECK Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horchound and Tar. Hale's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. "THERE'S one thing certain, Mrs. Filipp's grief is really genuine." "Merxy, yes; her husband was so much company for her new pet parrot."—Inter Ocean.

Widow—"Well, Mr. Brief, have you read the will?" "I am happy to tell you, professor, a little son has just arrived." Professor (looking up abstractedly from his book)—"Eh! Oh, just ask him to wait in the parlor a minute, please."—Tit-Bits.

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St. Jacobs Oil is made to cure RHEUMATISM. THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED SAPOLIO. GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

BE IN TIME FOR CHRISTMAS. A BEAUTIFUL WREATH OF HOLLY AND MISTLETOE. MERRY CHRISTMAS. HAPPY NEW YEAR. CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS.

We need TWENTY or MORE original and striking designs for Newspaper Advertisements of CLARIBETTE SOAP. The manufacturers, The N. K. Fairbank Company, authorize us to pay TEN DOLLARS EACH for approved drawings with appropriate reading; or \$5.00 each for designs or reading matter only. This offer is open to all. The competition will close December 1. As soon as possible after that date we will pay for accepted designs and return the others. Remember, for complete, acceptable advertisements we pay.

We Pay \$10 Each for Ideas. Directions.—Make drawings with black ink on heavy white paper, or card board. Do the work in outline. Elaborate shading will not print well. Spaces in papers will be four inches square. Draw to larger scale if you prefer, but have design square. The idea is most important. If that is good we can have it redrawn and still give you credit. Avoid poetry. Get up an ad. that would make you buy the article. —CLARIBETTE is a pure, high-grade Soap—made for laundry and general household use—a favorite wherever known. Merits generous praise. Sold by all grocers, wholesale and retail. Do your best, and send results promptly. Address (only) N. W. AYER & SON, Newspaper Advertising Agents, PHILADELPHIA.

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Mr. Gladstone has written a striking paper of reminiscences of his lifelong friend and physician, Sir Andrew Clark. Two Daughters of Queen Victoria, The Princess Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein. The Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne). W. Clark Russell. James Matthew Barrie. Rudyard Kipling. Mark Twain. William Dean Howells. And Articles and Stories by more than a hundred other well-known writers.

Serial Stories.

The Lottery Ticket, J. I. Trowbridge. The Young Boss, Edward W. Thomson. A Girl of the Revolution, Dorothy Nelson. By Harold Frederic, C. A. Stephens, W. J. Long, C. M. Thompson, Warren L. Wattis, and others.

Health and Home Articles.

Self-Care of Wakefulness, Dr. W. A. Hammond. The Cellar, Dr. W. C. Braintin. Dresses for Children, Louise Manville-Fenn. Put the Children on Record, Pres. Stanley Hall. Help for Consumptives, Dr. Harold Ernst.

Favorite Features for 1895.

Short Stories; Adventure Stories; Travellers' Tales; Anecdotes of Noted People; Life in Foreign Schools; Papers on Art and Artists; Articles on Science, Natural History and Hygiene; Papers by American Admirals; Opportunities for Boys; Football, Fishing and Camping; Editorials; Poems; Selections; Children's Page; Fine Illustrations; Most Wholesome Reading for all the Family.

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