Feeding Value of the Roots -Filling the Four Grades of Hay Scamps Poultry Picking and Home Hints.

The Carrot Crop.

crop does not receive that of attention which we think to, says the Farmer and Stock Rich, deep soil suits it best no doubt as it does most farm group but it is by no means a very gross feeder or fastidious with regard soil. We have seen excellent crops of the White Belgian variety on 7 or in, of soil resting on a substratum of gravel. Every farm ought to have its . . or 1 acre plot of carrots, acthe same cultivation as mangles sown at the same time, and about the same quantity of seed, viz., Ib per acre, in other respects should not be more than 18 in. apart, and the plants in the row when singled out from 4 in. to 6 in.

To get the young plants fit for thinning out before they are overtaken with weeds it is essential that the seed should be almost sprouted before sowing. This is easily accomplished by moistening the seed, spreading it on a dry floor, and turning it daily for a week. If mixed with some screened ashes or tine sand so much the better. We have found the White Belgian the heaviest cropper. It grows pretty well above ground, and the bulbs are generally pretty uniform. With good cultivation and liberal treatment there should be no difficulty in growing 18 tons an acro. We have seen considerably more than this. We advocate the growth of a small area of this important root not so much on account of its feeding properties though in this it will stand a favorable comparison with swedes, as will be seen from the fol-

	Swedes.	Carrots.
Water	87.46	87.50
Albuminolds	1.45	1. 0
Fat	0.20	0.20
Sugar	4.60	6.90
Carbo-hydrato	2.53	2.08
Insoluble cellulose	1.19	1.10
Ash	0.62	1.03
For horses they		wholesome

medicinal properties, when fed with discretion, and would enable the farmer to reduce his farrier's bill in many instances. They are also indis-pensable in the feeding of dairy cows where a particularly delicate flavor in the butter is the chief desideratum.

Another point in their favor is that they are not quite so liable to the ravages of insect pests as turnips. Their chief enemy is the carrot louse. hich attacks the crown of the plant in the earlier stages of its growth.

When fit to store they should be put into clumps in a dry place, after the that the carrots should be placed the crowns outward, and, if possible mixed with a little sand. The clumps should not exceed fro feet wide at bottom. Storing should not be delayed after the middle of October.

Filling the Silo.

The value of silo goes without question now in progressive dairy regions. The best method of constructing it is practically settled also—build out of wood instead of stone. Wood being porous and a poor conductor of heat is far more desirable for the silo. The should be built of wood and then painted thoroughly with waterproof aint making every crack and crev-

The farmer has his choice between two kinds of walls—the double-walled oden structure, with tarred paper tween or the single wooden walls lined inside with matched flooring and covering over carefully with paint Either one of these answers better than the lathed and plastered silo, which was so universally re-ceived a few years ago as the highest fection of wooden sile walls.

Such a silo built early in the year vill be ready for the corn by the time the crop has properly matured, but one must plant for the sile, and not trust to field corn to answer the purpose. One variety of corn cannot be recommended generally, for nearly every locality requires a different kind. Generally one can select the largest variety that grows in his secion for the silo requires corn that will make a heavy growth, and gives a great yield of ears and fodder. Such corn is the ideal one for this work. The biggest crop to the acre is the best for generally such corn will keep as well as the small crops.

After the proper selection of the variety the corn should be drilled in the field in rows from three to four feet apart. according to its size and yield. Some of the smaller varieties an be planted as close as the minimum distance, while the very largestalked kinds will need the maximum distance between the rows. In drilling it one kernel should be dropped from seven to nine inches apart in rows, according to the kind.

The cultivation of the silage corn will always produce better results when it is attended to quite frequently during the growing season. It should be surface cultivation however, rarely extending down more than an inch or two. The weeder should also be put to work, and after this has torn up the weeds a crop of clover can be spread between the This will save a year in the rotation, and not injure the growth of The clover will not grow much during the growth of the corn, but when it is harvested for the sile. the clover will spring up rapidly, covering the whole ground in a short

In this way there is no los in growing the silage on the field for the

land would have to be cultivated for DANGER IN THE RISE. the clover crop if not for the corn. The corn is gathered early in the season, long before the field crops are. and this still leaves a considerable period for the clover crop to grow before cold weather. In one season the amount of corn and clover taken from an acre will be great and the clover will add to the soil almost as much nitrogenous matter as the corn takes from it --- American Cultivator.

A correspondent of the O. J. Farmer says there are four grades of Hay: First, that which is pea green color, cut before the grass ripens and after the dew has gone off in the morning, allowed to wait, cocked and covered with caps let stand two or three days, then spread out so the air may circulate freely, after that hauled to the barn before night, that no dew should touch it. Such hay will remain green and will be most readily eaten by all kinds of stock. It is cured as nearly as possible in shade, hence its great feeding value and good color. Second that cut like above but allowed to cure in the sun. It is good hay but not so good as the first described. Third, that cut as above but which has been exposed to dows, rains, etc. This is much reduced in both feeding value and appearance. Fourth, the hay which was allowed to get well ripened before the cutting. The vitality, or that which gives it value as a forage plant, is concentrated in the seed, thus making the stalks of little value as fodder. The best time in my opinion, to cut hay, is when it has completed its growth but before it begins to change color. If cured like that first described and kept from light and rafh, it will romain bright green.

Poultry Plekings.

Pure bred fowls will produce more flesh and more eggs than mongrels. The feed of young pullets should be flesh rather than of fat forming.

If necessary to feed corn meal to a sick fowl always scald it theroughly. One of the chief merits of the Langshans is that it is a good table

Learn how to breed before undertaking to sell fowls for breeding purposes.

Never allow ducklings free access to water until they are six weeks old A dose of raw chopped onlons giv-

on night and morning will usually cure a cold. Feed little chickens a little at a

time but feed them several times during the day.

Fumigating the poultry house is one of the easiest ways of killing out the red mites.

Another advantage with fowls on the farm is that they get plenty of exercise hunting food.

Boards a foot wide set on edge so as to form a square make a good pen for ducks and goslings. Young poultry for market must be

kept growing from the time they are hatched until ready to sell. On the farm small flocks should have plenty of range; when kept confined constant vigilance is necessary to keep

down disease. If jice get in the nests of the setting hens take out the egga take out and burn the old material and put in fresh, sprinkling with sulphur; put the eggs back, dust some sulphur on the hen and then put her back.

Money Hints.

Bruised geringium leaves freshly cut, if applied to a cut or bruise, will help heal it.

Using a very little lime water in milk or cream will keep it from souring and also make it more digestible. Moths again. Another positive cure. Pour a few drops of chloroform into the drawer in which the clothes are to be packed.

A hammock with ruffles of cretonne or chintz sewed to the side and piled high with cushions, makes a restful piece of furniture for a rooms

A leaf of sweet geranium put under the greased paper lining in the cake pan will impart to the cake a flavor and fragrance that is very pleasant.

All kinds of cooked fish can be served with salads. Lettuce is the best green salad to serve with them; but all cooked and cold vegetables 20 well with fish. Greasy cooking utensils, after be

ing rubbed off with paper, should be allowed to stand with a little water and ammonia in them. and they will be easier to clean. A plain but quick and delicious soup

may be made by using a can of corn with a small piece of pork. This warmed up quickly, with a little milk added, is very good. Fried cels should be slightly salted efore cooking. Do not cover them

just flour enough to absorb all moist. ure then cover them with boiling lard. An excellent salad of cold boiled potatoes cut into slices about an inch thick may be made with thin slices of fresh beet root, and onions cut very

with batter, but dredge them with

thin, and very little of them, with Potatoes should be boiled in their jackets in salt water. After they are cooked through, the cover of the kettle should be drawn haif way oil and the potatoes allowed to dry. After

this they can be fixed in any

many ways, or can be served that way. When putting the clothes to soak over night it is well to rub the most soiled places and the wrist and collarbands with soap and to rub out or take out all spots. Clothes should be shaken before hanging them out to dry; it saves trouble in folding; Fringe can be made to look very soft and fluffy if shaken vigorously while still

BURLINGTON, IOWA, THREAT-ENED WITH FLOODS.

Water Reaching the Highest Known Mark-The River at Points Twenty Miles Wide-The Floods Throughout Itlinois.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 29,-Since last night's report the river here has risen about one foot, making a stage of 16 feet 10 inches above low water mark of 1864. The stage now lacks only four inches of equalling the great rise of 1888 which was the highest point the water has reached since the unprecedented rise of 1851. A rise of two more inches will flood a number of basements containing valuable goods, and merchants are busy removing their merchandise to higher ground. The waves of the river now ap the track of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern line on Front street. The Diamond Jo boat freightqouse is entirely surrounded and the water is five feet deep on the office floor.

The Carthage and Quincy branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road has four more inches to spare, but the embankment being a sand-illl is fast crumbling away and the traffic may be suspended at any time. No trains have been running on the Galva branch of; the Burlington system since Saturday on account of water and washouts water and washouts between Gladstone and Keithsburg. The river between above Burlington is twenty miles wide. A boat can travel in three feet of water at any point between Kingston, Iowa, and Gladstone, Ill.

A messenger arrived in this city to secure the services of the steamer Pauline to rescue people and stock from the flooded district about Sand Ridge, several miles above Burlington. The Pauline with a crew of workers left for the scene at once and is now busily engaged in transferring the isolated people to higher ground.

PLOODS CAUSE A FUEL FAMINE.

Conl Mine Roads Cut Of From the Base of Davenport's Supply.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, June 29.-The Mississippi reached a stand at 2 o'clock this morning nine and a half inches above the highest record. All low lying factories here and across the river are closed. The Milwaukee road got a train in and out here yesterday, the first since last Wednesday. Rock Island & Peoria road in Illinois is cut off and covered for several miles. The southwest line of the Rock Island out of here is abandoned from here to Muscatine, thirtyfive miles. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern is four feet under water in this city and lands passengers by the Rock Island. The gas works here were overflowed last night and the lights cut off. Hundreds of men are working on levees in Rock Island and on Muscatine island and will probably succeed in keeping the water out. Thousands of cords of wood are swept away along the river and there are other losses. A violent storm swept across here last night, but no rise followed it. There is now a fuel famine here. The supply of coal is almost gone and little is in sight. The minng roads are overflowed.

Quincy, Ill., June 29 .- Since Saturday the river has risen fourteen inches, tween here and Keokuk.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., June 29 .- A new high water mark has been established in the Mississippi here. The river attained a maximum height of 194-10. which is one-fifth of a foot of being a foot higher than it has ever been before. The water is gradually receding, though much of the city is inundated and the town of Milan, south of here, is completely engalfed. James Post, a citizen of that place, while attempting to ford a street near the river was carried by the swift current in Rock river and drowned.

Sr. Louis, Mo., June 29 .- Owing to the heavy rains in the upper Mississippi valley the Missouri and Mississippi rivers are once more on a rampage. The lower Missouri river is rising rapidly, which means a rise of two feet at this point by Thursday morning. The guage registered this morning 27.04, and by Thursday noon it will 39 feet.

WARSAW Ill., June 29. - The Missississippi river is again at a very high tage, exceeding the May rise four inches. Herculean efforts have been m ide to save the lands in the Hunt dra inage district, not previously overflowed, but the task is discouraging, and i rise of a few inches more will andowners and tenants thous-

RIOTERS DISARM POLICE.

Belgium Speialists Institute a New Or der of Things.

BRUSSELS June 28.—A number of ocialists of this city who were returning from art excursion last night marched through the streets and sing-ing and acting noisily. The police or-dered them to disperse, but the Socialists refused to do so and the police charged upon them. In the conflict that ensued the police were over-powered and their swords were taken away from them. A number of the police were powered and their swords were taken away from them. policemen were seve rely wounded by their own weapons in the hands of the rioters. The civic guards were called out to suppress the rioting and they dispersed the mob in a short time. Several of the more prominent rioters were arrested.

The Cholera St III Spreading.

LONDON, June 29. A dispatch to the Fimes from St. Petersburg says: "The cholera has reached Tiffis. In their panic the Russian transcaspian censors are suppression to leave the suppression to the suppression to

LOWERED THE FLAG

Finnish Vasels Compelled to e. sian Color. When Entering Lubeck.

Berlin, June 28.—It has long been the custom of ships when entering the port of Lubeck to fly the German flag out of compliment to the German empire. The Russians have had some reason of late to believe that the motive for this courtesy is case of vessels from Finland, which is part of the Russian Empire, was not always merely one of compliment and that the Finns wished the Germans to understand that they preferred Germany to Russia. Yesterday, therefore, the Russian consul at Lubeck boarded the Finnish steamer Hebe as it was entering the port with the German flag flying and demanded that the captain lower the German colors and run up the Russian colors in their place. The Finnish captain of the Hebe demurred, saying it would look like an insult on part to the German authorities. The Russian consul thereupon threatened that unless the captain complied he would be punished on his return to Russian jurisdiction. The captain concluded to obey, and the German flag came down and the Russian flag went up in its place. All Finnish vessels now entering German ports are treated n a similar manner.

TO FREE ANARCHISTS.

Convention Held in Behalf of Neebe Fielden and Schwab.

CHICAGO, June 28 .- A delegated convention consisting of representatives of 134 bodies-Turners, trades union ists, fraternal, social, singing and labor societies-was held yesterday at Uhlich's Hall and started the movement to secure the pardon of the imprisoned Chicago Anarchists. The delegates had been appointed to the convention by their societies or unions \ in response to a petition looking toward the pardon of Neebe, Fielden and Schwab, the Anarchists now confined in the penitentiary at Joliet. A petition to the Governor was read and referred to a committee of twenty-one, and arrangements were made for the naming of subcommittees. Letters were read from Fielden and Schwab in which the admission that their manner of agitation was wrong is made and suggestions are given about working for the pardons.

OPPOSE ANTI-OPTION.

Delegation of New York Brokers Leav

for Washington to Fight It. New YORK, June 28.—The principal event in the minds of the produce and cotton exchange members to-day was the departure of the New York brokers who are to appear bethe senate judiciary commitfore tee in Washington in opposition to the Hatch anti-option bill. President Evan Thomas of the produce exchange said that the delegation of business men would endeavor to convince the Judiciary committee that the proposed law is unconstitutional. He does not think the bill will ever pass. In fact, he and his associates have entertained strong hopes all along that the legal questions involved were such that an adverse report would be made to the Senate.

HAD CRUSHED HIS SKULL.

A Lunatic Terrorizes the Passengers on a Train and Dies in Jail.

train at El Paso, Tex., and for over one hundred miles he terrorized the passengers and broke many glasses out of the windows. During the night the other inmates of the jail were aroused by Vaughn fighting the walls of his cell, at the same time remarking that they were after him. He would dodge his head as if some person had struck him and finally fell, striking his head against the hard cement floor. This morning when Jailer Thier went to his cell he was surprised to find Vaughn dead. The fall had crushed his skull. Vaughn was from Grand Pass, Mo.

To Try the Stockmen. CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 28.-It is nine weeks since the stockmen were brought to Fort Russell as prisoners Complaints charging the murder of Rae Champion and the burning of Nolan's ranch have finally been lodged and Gov. Barber has wired the Johnson sounty people that he is ready to deliver to them the prisoners under conditions. The reply was that a deputy would start for this city at once. The restrictions of change of custody are that the men shall not be taken into the northern country until law and order are completely restored. It now seems likely that the men will be arraigned before Judge Blake at Laramine within a week. An application for a change of venue will be made at once.

Mexican Electors Chosen.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 28.—The general election for electors who will in July vote for candidates for president occurred in this city yesterday. There was no excitement or demonstration of any kind. No one doubts that the choice of the great majority of electors will fall on Gen. Diaz. Even the opposition newspapers declare that the government will permit entire freedom of expression of popular sentiment.

Duel Between Toughs. WHITEHALL, 1ll., June 29. — Yesterday at Walkerville, seven miles southwest, Frank Painter and Perry Johnson engaged in a street duel with revolvers. Fifteen shots were fired. Painter was slightly wounded and Johnson fatally injured by a shot in the abdomen. Both

men were tough citizens. To Reapportion Wisconsin.
MADASON, Wis., June 29.—A special ession of the Legislature to reapportion the State into Senate and A bly districts will meet at 10 c'eleck FARM AND . HOUSEHOLD.

FIRST-CLASS HORSES ALWAYS IN DEMAND.

on Stock Will Probably Depreciate -Money for the Children-Horticultural Hints and House

Profitable Breeding of Horses.

It is reported that common, underalzed poorly bred horses are selling in Australia at \$5 to \$6 each. Australia is overrun with unsalable horses. They are sold to factories for boiling down into glue and other products. The question is raised, will it pay Australia to ship their horses to the United States?

It must not be inferred however, that first-class horses are of no value even in that country, says the American Horse Breeder. It is only the common stock that is a nuisance. The article may set some American breeders to thinking. There is nothing in it however that need alarm those who are raising sound, wellshaped, good-sized, handsome, stylish roadsters and carriage horses, or trotters that can go out and win money, or even please some city gentleman who likes to drive a fast trotting roadster. There will always be a market at good prices for the best of such animals as these.

Whether there is immediate danger of an over-production in this country of the common class of horses suitable only for horse cars and general farm work is a question that breeders should weigh carefully. It certainly looks now as though the country should be so over-stocked with this class in less than 10 years that they will not sell at maturity for nearly as much as the actual cost of raising them here in

New England. Many think and argue differently. however. They base their conclusions upon the fact that when the old stage coach was supplanted by the railroad car it was predicted that horses could hardly be given away in a few years. On the contrary, they were in better demand, and prices have constantly advanced.

The conditions have changed materially, however, since that time. Then the country was comparatively new. As rich grain-producing sec tions traversed by railroads were opened up for cultivation and the resources of the country were developed. horses were needed to transport the products of the interior to the various railroad stations.

Cities multiplied rapidly all over the land, and horse cars were brought into use. These gave employment to a vast army of a common grade of horses, so that the supply was not in excess of the demand. A four years' war also helped materially to prevent a surplus.

There is little probability that so large a tract of grain and corn raising country will be opened up during the next half contury as has been in the past fifty years. Narrow gauge rallroads are being pushed into the heart of the lumber regions, so that the number of horses required to carry on this industry will not be so great relatively in the future as it has

been in the past. Electricity is fast taking the place of horses for propelling street cars in ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 28 .- On all the large cities and many of the yesterday's passenger train from the small ones. Nearly all manufactursouth a crazy man giving his name as ing industries are being located right compelling the St. Louis, Keokuk & Turner A. Vaughn was taken off and on the lines of railroads, and most of m have sidetracks extending to their very doors. So that while the population of the country is increasing rapidly, yet the conditions have changed so that the demand for the common grades of horses for transportation purposes will not be so great relatively in proportion to population in the future as it has in the

past There has never been a time when so large a proportion of the farmers from Maine to California were engaged in raising horse stock as at present. The low prices of cattle and sheep. and the high prices of horses during the past few years, have caused many Northern farmers to give up the raising of beef and mutton, and go to breeding horses. There has been a great change in this direction during diseased portion of the limbs. the past two or three years, the effect of which will not be felt, however for three or four years to come, as it takes about six years from the time the mare is mated before the produce is sufficiently matured to be put to constant labor.

Present indications are that a few years hence the price of horses suita-ble only for street cars and ordinary light work are liable to be considerably lower than now. The outlook for small-sized unsound inferior stock is still more gloomy, though we earnestly hope that such a state of affairs as exists in Australia may never be seen here.

Those who have been and are now breeding either first-class carriage horses or roadsters have little cause for alarm. Those who are so fortunate as to raise first-class trotters that can go out and win races will always find a demand for the best of that class at good paying prices.

There is no more healthy recreation than riding on the road. There is nothing so sure to banish vexatious care from the minds of business or professional men as a drive behind a cheerful, lively stepping roadster, that can pull a buggy a 2:40 gait or better. This sort of recreation is becoming more popular with that class of gentlemen every year, and the de-mand for horses suitable for this purpose will undoubtedly be relatively greater in future as the population of cities and manufacturing towns increase, and men become more wealthy, than it ever has been in the most prosperous times in the past.

Those who have the right kind of stock to produce this class of horses. and understand the business, will

find it profitable to keep right on raising them. Country farmers in the East, however, will be likely to make more money by raising the mut-ton grades of sheep, than by raising an inferior class of horses. If the sheep market ever becomes glutted breeders can kill and eat their surplus stock. A good flock of sheep will yield a sure dividend twice a We would not advise farmers to throw their common horse stock overboard. but they will find it to their interest to sell whenever they get a fair offer.

Good young horses suitable or farm work can be bought now at from \$125 upwards. Heavy draught horses are plenty, and much lower than they were a few years ago. These two classes of horses can be raised so cheaply on the Western prairies. that New England farmers can buy them when four years old for much less than the cost of raising them here. With good coach horses it is different. There is money in raising the best of that kind in the East, and will be for many years. - American Horse Breeder.

Money for the Children. If a child takes care of a calf, apig. a chicken, or a colt, and calls it until it is grown, the most cruel thing that can possibly be done is to sell that animal without the child's knowledge and pocket the morey. "John's colt," that became 'father's horse," has been the source of mor distrust in humanity than all the forgeries in the land. It is the meanest kind of stealing to take from one's own children that which has become theirs by common consent.

If money comes hard, and it doesn't seem best to spare even a little for the children, they can often earn some by raising some crop on a bit of ground that can be spared to them Little farmers have often worked hard over a square rod of land, and have learned a real love for 'mother earth" while working for the tiny erop, the memory of which has made

them notable farmers in after year This talk of money for child means girls as well as boys woman likes to go to her husb every penny. even though she it is as much hers as his, reason why so many men purse strings and keep th tight is that so few women to use money wisely.

When all of our young to make money give greatest good possible. ess complaint of peo travagant or of tho There may come who are find this earth may feel that it day we count m sessions, and it as to make it g

fort possible. It was not money, that I all evil. No better ; can be given which teach

money which session. The Bartlett

Stable manure

or strawberries. Newly set plants tion the first seaso One of the princip

The garden shou made the most prof farm. Do all the work pos

small fruits with the h vator. Evergreens more than any

class of trees are benefited by planting. Clean, mellow cultivation is one of the essentials in the growing of a go

crop of vines. A good wheel cultivator can re be made to do as much work as half dozen hoes.

If the tent caterpiller makes its pearance on the trees, cut off burn all of the affected parts. So far the best remedy for i

Household Helps. Custards are nice bared in cups to serve to each person For omelette soufile the wa

eggs beaten should be firm e In boiling chickens for salad put them over the fire water and let them con They will not only be more but the dark more but the dark meat is partially blass so it may be used with the white

In the use of spices re allspice and cloves are mad meats, and nutmeg and claman combination with sugar. The pa.t of the lemon under the exceedingly bitter, and only low part should be grated.

It is the most beggarly conlay a carpet on any floor with ting papers under it. No sarp stand the hard wear which on upon it when it is put directly on floor. Besides, it softens the and renders it more agree upon.

It is rather difficult to broil a le fish so the middle will be done the surface not burned. It is we wrap it in oiled or buttered paper as a large baking pan turned over it hold the heat. When nearly done remove the paper, and allow the surface to brown.

To avoid duplicating wedding gifts in silver, it would be wiser to give to a friend fine linen. Really fine linen to be used on special occasions will last a long time, a: d the happy bride who receives it will always bless you for aiding her to make her table look handsome.