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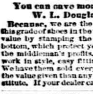

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FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURALISTS.

Some Up to Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture Viticulture and Floriculture.

Fall Plowing: Subsoiling.

Once more we confront the arduous task of plowing land so dry that it is full of deep fissures, so hard that it breaks up into huge lumps instead of flowing freely in furrows after the plow. Just what to do with such soil is often a perplexing question, and too frequently the solution is to let it alone until spring, with the result that a good mellow soil is not obtained. The FARMERS' REVIEW has taken the position that no matter how dry and hard stubbles may prove in fall they should be plowed as soon as possible after the crop is harvested, and no matter how unsightly the job of plowing may leave it. Slow, hard unpleasant work it is, to be sure, this tearing of dry stubble soil, but better put four horses on one plow than leave the work undone, no matter how small an area is daily turned over. It is not really turned over, rightly speaking, for the field looks as if an earthquake had caused a simultaneous eruption over the entire surface, but the soil is exposed to the weather, and that is the main thing, no matter how unsightly the field may appear to the farmer that likes to see neat work. Were it possible to explode a dynamite cartridge upon every square yard of stubble land that has been plowed and cropped year after year, the result would doubtless be marvelously good. Old, worn farm land requires a vigorous shaking up, and it would be well could such an active agent as dynamite be used for the purpose. Down south they plant apple trees in holes blown out by dynamite, and report that trees so planted make twice as rapid growth as those planted in holes dug with a spade. The reason for this is simply that the subsoil is thoroughly shattered, so that the roots may ramify easily in every direction in search of food. The fall plowed stubble broken up when the soil is dry appears a mighty aggregation of huge hard lumps, but by spring these have disappeared, having been "weathered" down by the action of frost, thaw, rain, etc. The soil is now in a condition for spring work that could in no other way have been obtained, and so we say by all means plow stubble in fall no matter how dry it may be.

The fact that dynamite has been found useful in preparing stubborn land for the reception of trees in the south is merely an argument in favor of subsoiling and it seems probable that subsoiling will have to be done sooner or later on many of our prairie farms. The reason that subsoiling has not been much practiced in the west is doubtless that land has been cheap and plentiful further west upon which crops could be grown without much work or expense for fertilizers, while the new buyer of the worn land, by thorough cultivation and lavish use of manure, has staved off the day when subsoiling will be necessary. To-day there are many old worn farms which would respond more quickly to subsoiling than to manure and the benefits from the former would be noticeable for years, yet the expense of subsoiling is so great that little of it will be done for years to come. Before subsoiling, western lands need tile draining everywhere, and lime freely applied would also do the old farms a world of good, but sooner or later we presume that subsoiling will have to be practiced.

The following letter will be interesting in this connection:

SUBSOIL PLOWING IN NEBRASKA.

The following letter, giving the results of experiments with subsoil plowing, was recently received by the secretary of agriculture from Mr. Peter Youngers, Jr., of Geneva, Neb and is deemed of sufficient interest to warrant its communication to the agricultural press:

Having practiced subsoil plowing extensively on our nursery grounds near Geneva in growing fruit and ornamental trees with gratifying results, we concluded to experiment with grain and vegetables. The ground was prepared by subsoil plowing in the fall of 1892, and the crop of 1893 consisted of corn and potatoes. Corn that year being only a very moderate crop in that vicinity (maximum forty bushels per acre, and the average not exceeding twenty bushels), we harvested a crop of seventy-five bushels per acre from a strip of ground that had been subsoiled. The potato crop was practically a failure in this vicinity; the result of our experiment was a good crop—about 125 bushels per acre. This season (1894) the crop consists of rye, oats, corn and potatoes. Rye harvested indicates a yield of thirty-five bushels per acre, while rye, in an adjoining field—the same seed, planting and harvest, but not subsoiled—will yield ten bushels per acre. Oats on land subsoil plowed in fall of 1893 will yield forty to forty-five bushels per acre; oats on land subsoil plowed in fall of 1892 will yield thirty to thirty-five bushels per acre; oats on land adjoining, under ordinary cultivation, will yield ten to fifteen bushels per acre (the average crop under the adverse conditions that prevailed), in each instance the seed, soil and planting being the same. The superiority of subsoil cultivation is especially conspicuous in the length of straw and stand on the ground. The results of experiments with this year's corn and potatoes can not at this time be determined. With a continuation of the present favorable conditions we will have the largest yield of corn we have ever had. Even under these favorable conditions the corn on subsoil plowed ground seems to possess a special element of strength that will, in all probability, exert its influence in demonstrating the value of sub-soil cultivation.—Farmers' Review.

Building a Silo.

The Wisconsin experiment station at Madison gives the following directions as to building a silo:

The cheapest floor consists of solid clay, raised a few inches above the surface of the surrounding ground. The foundation should be of stone or brick, though this is not absolutely necessary; concrete formed of gravel and cement is equally good, especially up to the surface of the ground. The wall upon which the sills rest should be at least six inches above the floor, and eight inches above the ground surface. The sills should be anchored to the masonry by means of iron rods. They may be made of two pieces of 2x8 or 2x10 inch stuff, spiked together; these should be painted with coal tar, and bedded in mortar with the ends crossed at the corners and well spiked together. Studs smaller than 2x8 are seldom used even for small structures. Experiments carried on at the Wisconsin experiment station, with a view to determine the pressure which was safe to allow on all the sides of a silo, showed that to insure against bending, the studs should not be less than 10 inches wide for a silo 16 feet deep, and not less than 12 inches for 18 to 20 feet deep, and wider in proportion as the depth increases. In these tests the uprights were 18 inches apart. To be secured against lateral pressure, the studs should be mortised into the sills. Strength in the walls is most essential (the pressure being very great) in order to prevent spreading, which admits the air and spoils the ensilage. The usual lining consists of two thicknesses of boards, joints broken; a thickness of tarred paper should be used between the layers of boards. There is much difference of opinion in regard to the advisability of painting the inside of silos with coal tar or other material for the purpose of preserving the wood. Some prefer an ordinary coat of paint. The officers of the Wisconsin station examined a number of silos, both painted and unpainted, and found but little advantage in the paint. If the silo is built inside the barn, no lining on the outside will be required. As a rule, the ensilage settles badly in the corners, especially if tramping has been neglected. This allows decay to commence; almost invariably the worst ensilage is found in the corners. Sharp corners may be avoided by nailing a vertical board with beveled edges in the corners. The aperture behind this board may be filled with sawdust or some other suitable material. Instead of boards the corners may be filled by using a three-cornered piece of timber made by splitting, say a 6x6 inch scantling, with a saw. The doors may be continuous from top to bottom, thus forming a chute through which the ensilage may drop to the floor of the cattle stable, or there may be a space of several feet left behind them. The former method is more convenient for feeding, but the latter adds strength to the silo, and prevents the walls from spreading. If outside doors are used they should be hung on hinges. The best method for arranging the inside is to place short boards across the doorway, which will be held in place by the weight of the ensilage, and can be built up as the height of the ensilage increases—ice house fashion. By the use of tar paper the air can be excluded.

Mutton.

That farmers as a class should use more mutton can hardly be disputed, says Wool and Hide Shipper. It is palatable, cheap and nutritious, and, when sheep are kept upon the farm, affords an opportunity of having fresh meat at a less cost and with a less risk of loss than almost any other class of stock. During harvest and at threshing more or less fresh meat is necessary, and with a little planning a head of mutton can be made to supply all that is needed, but it is not only on these extra occasions that mutton can be used to a great advantage. On too many farms too much dependence is placed upon fat bacon or pickled pork for the meat. During the summer the constant use of fat pork in this way is at least detrimental to health, if not positively injurious, and fresh meat would be healthier as well as more palatable. Many farmers are so situated that they can not depend upon the butcher, while in reality the mutton is so much cheaper that the average farmer can better afford to kill a good fat mutton than to purchase fresh meat from the butcher, even though it be brought to the door reasonably regular. One advantage of mutton over other kinds of fresh meat is that it will keep longer than either beef or pork. But to have a supply when needed and to have of a good quality it is nearly always best to commence in good season. Mutton to be good, should be reasonably fat, but with plenty of grass and water this would not be difficult to secure. There are nearly always wethers or ewes that have not proven good breeders that should either be fattened and marketed or butchered, and when fresh meat is needed it will be more economical to butcher than to market, as selling fat mutton and buying fresh beef and pork is paying a good profit for converting animals into meat, while it is very qestionable, all things considered, if the quality is as good. The average farm family will readily eat a good mutton before it will spoil, and do this much more readily than they would a pork or a beef, and this is quite an item.

Cultivation of Flax in Holland.

Although flax in the Netherlands is raised on almost any kind of soil, the best adapted for flax culture seems to be the light, clayey soil reclaimed from the sea and rivers, says Nebraska Farmer. The seed used here is, in the first instance, specially selected Riga (Russian) which produces a weighty, coarse fiber. The second crop yields a finer fiber, with better spinning quality, and consequently of greater value. The seed saved from this crop can be used on light soil, and is also taken when no trustworthy Riga is available. It is likely to produce a rather "wefty" article, of comparatively high value, and the seed of this crop is exported to Ireland, Germany and France for sowing purposes, being better adapted for the heavier soil of those countries. The Riga seed is generally sown, weather permitting, in the latter part of March; all other kinds of seed during April, as soon as the soil shows symptoms of working. Before sowing, the seed is carefully cleaned. This is very important, as the flax fields are apt to be overrun with weeds. The sowing is done by hand, pains being taken to spread it evenly as possible. From 80 to 100 quarts of Riga seed and less than seventy-five quarts of Dutch seed are spread to the acre. The germinating capacity of the seed is tested before sowing. This is done by the following simple process: The seed is put between two thick sheets of wet brown paper or flannel, with a thin layer of damp earth under and over this covering, and placed in a moderately warm room. In four or five days the percentage of dead seed can be easily ascertained, and its character thus determined. In Holland the owner of the land, as a rule, only prepares the soil and sows the seed. Then the land is let or the growing crop is sold to the so-called "Vlasboer" (flax farmer), who weeds, pulls, winnows, ripples, steeps and prepares the flax for the market. Thus there is in Holland a large body of skilled laborers who follow the secondary occupation of flax farming, above described, as a distinct industry. The flax is pulled as soon as the seed is fully developed and the plant shows signs of ripening. After having been pulled it is tied loosely into sheaves and exposed, standing, to air drying until fully cured or dried, after which it is placed in ditches to steep, being weighted down so as to be entirely submerged. When the straw can stand the test of being drawn clear from the fiber, it is

SUSSEY BULL, OWNED BY JOHN PALMER OF HORSHAM, SUSSEX, ENGLAND.—FARMERS REVIEW.

A Disinfection for Swine Plague.

Thorough disinfection of premises visited by the dreaded swine plague is regarded as one of the first duties of the farmer, in order to prevent the spread of the disease. The United States department of agriculture recommends the following disinfectants:

1. Slacked lime in the proportion of half a pound to a gallon of water.
2. Equal parts of crude carbolic acid and sulphuric acid, mixed together and added to water in the proportion of two ounces to the gallon.
3. Sulphuric acid in the proportion of an ounce to a gallon of water.
4. Boiling water.
5. Corrosive sublimate in the proportion of one ounce to a gallon of water.

We would also advise moving the hogs at once into new quarters. If the attack comes in warm weather the herd should be removed to some distant pasture and kept entirely away from former quarters. Then promptly burn all dead hogs and keep the feeding and sleeping places scrupulously clean by raking and burning all litter every few days. In the meantime the disinfection of the former quarters can be done vigorously and completely.

Clean Culture and Army Worms.

A United States department of agriculture report says: There are many localities in which the army worm is never seen, or, rather, is never known to be injurious, and these localities owe their exemption undoubtedly to the unconscious use of preventive measures. Clean cultivation, rotation of crops, cleaning up fence corners, close pasturage, the burning over of waste grass land in spring or fall, are preventive measures of great value, since, where these methods are in vogue, the army worm will never be able to get a migratory start, or, in other words, it never becomes so abundant as to necessitate migration. Bearing in mind the fact that the insect breeds normally in rank grass, such as is usually found along the edges of swamps (not in swamps, for the insect must have comparatively dry earth in which to pupate) or in accidentally over-fertilized spots in pasture lands, and that it feeds normally only upon the true grasses, the farmer who has once suffered from army worm attack may easily prevent its recurrence by winter burning or by rotation and clean cultivation.

IRRIGATION BY WIND MILLS.—Irrigation is attracting more attention each year, and the benefits of it are becoming more apparent. In many parts of the country where it has not been at all necessary to irrigate in the past, it has become desirable through the lessening rainfall to resort to partial irrigation, and windmills are being used for this purpose very successfully. Wells are sunk on the higher portions of the farm and reservoirs built into which water is pumped and kept for the dry time, when it can be used for partial irrigation. It is estimated that the total cost of a plant of this kind is not far from $250, and the benefits are said to make it profitable to have such reservoirs.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Homestead—Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Poorly Located Creameries.

One of the most serious hindrances to the success of dairying in many sections is the multiplicity of creameries within a small radius. We have watched, says Iowa Homestead, this matter for ten years and noted the evil results of crowding creameries into too small a space in advance of the dairy education that is needed to make any creamery a success. Ten or twelve years ago, when the creameries outside of what was then considered the dairy belt, were started, the impression was created in the minds of many business men that there were fortunes in the business and when one creamery was started others seemed to think that there was an opportunity to start one or two more in the same territory. The result was that cream wagons for two or three creameries were driving over the same territory, bidding against each other and offering more than the cream was worth, and the final result was the crippling of every creamery and the failure of the majority. It may be well to understand, first as well as last, that the way of the creamery is not the way to sudden and vast wealth; that a creamery well conducted and with a sufficient amount of raw material in the form of milk within easy reach furnishes a good, profitable business, but that the creamery can not be run to advantage on a small amount of milk. For instance, if a township or any other section of country has cows that will furnish 5,000 pounds of milk a day, with farmers willing to milk them, it is possible there to establish a creamery that will do a paying business. With this amount of milk it will pay to secure a first-class butter maker and this will pay the farmer a fair price for the milk. If, however, there are but 2,500 pounds of milk, the owners will feel that they can not afford to pay the price that will secure a first-class butter maker and the result will be an inferior product and inferior price and also a larger proportion of cost per pound of butter, all of which must come eventually off the man who furnishes the milk. Farmers then become discouraged and quit and the result is that the creamery fails. Ten thousand pounds of milk a day can be utilized at a smaller expense than five, and twenty than ten, for the reason that one expert butter maker, one or two assistants, who are learning the business, can be employed and the result will be that the farmers will receive a better price for their milk and be encouraged to increase the quantity, and thus the foundation of prosperity for all concerned will be established on a solid basis. It is much easier to avoid this mistake at the beginning than it is to correct it after the creameries have been established. Communities that are now thinking of establishing creameries should first see that there is an abundant supply of milk within reach at a small per cent of cost for gathering and thus proceed on thorough business principles. The creamery business is essentially a manufacturing enterprise and the important considerations in all manufacturing enterprises are, first, an abundance of raw material, and, second, the most economical way of converting it into the finished product, and then making a good use of the by-products.

Suggestions As to Eggs.

An egg is a thing of suspicion at this season. Stale eggs and nest eggs have for years found their way into the baskets, not intentionally always, but it is only by care and the greatest caution that buyers can be taught to have confidence, says Mirror and Farmer. It is lack of confidence that lowers the price, and in selling eggs the farmer or poultryman must largely depend on his individual efforts to establish a ready custom for his eggs. This may require time, but by offering only the freshest and most attractive eggs and aiming to establish a reputation for reliability, customers will be attracted and will remain with you. When once the producer convinces his customers they will receive nothing but the best, he need not govern his prices by the market quotations, but may confidently expect something more, as customers will willingly pay an extra price for that which they are assured is first class, and especially when they have had evidence of the reliability of the seller, than to take risks elsewhere, and perhaps thus pay for something which may not come up to expectations. When one undertakes to make a specialty of fresh eggs he should keep his own hens. One of the difficulties heretofore met with is in buying eggs from neighbors to help fill orders, but such is too risky. If your trade is so large that you are compelled to buy, it would be safer to keep more hens. One point should be kept in view, and that is, when you make a business of eggs (not chicks) do not allow a rooster on your place. The hens will lay just as many eggs if no roosters are with them, and the liability of stale eggs will be materially lessened. Start right and you will get extra good prices both in summer and winter, and if the market is overstocked with eggs yours will be the first to be sold, leaving the careless persons to get the low prices. There are poultrymen who sell eggs all the year round at 50 cents per dozen in New York and Boston, and they have built up these prices by establishing confidence. If it is important to collect eggs frequently in winter in order to prevent them from being chilled, it is equally important to collect them in summer to avoid having them exposed to the hatching temperature. When an egg is left in the nest over night and is covered by a hen that desires to sit, the egg will be subject to the incubating temperature, and of course the germ is started, which is a sure step to fermentation if the heat is removed. When the poultry house is covered with a low roof and the summer days are away up in the nineties, the temperature of the house will sometimes reach 105 degrees, which is more than sufficient to start circulation in the egg, as the egg will undergo all the stages of incubation by simple exposure to heat, without the aid of a hen. Such eggs can not be sold as "strictly fresh." The remedy is to use no males, and collect the eggs twice a day.

Turnips for Cows.

From the Farmers' Review: Scores of the best dairymen of Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, are feeding all the turnips they can raise to their milch

cows. Occasionally some butter is injured, but they know it's their own fault or an accident. I have used dynamite for years to blow out stumps and stones, but I have used caution. I have handled it carefully; I could easily get blown to pieces. I can feed fifteen pounds of turnips to a milch cow and injure her milk, or I can feed her thirty pounds in the same time and get nice milk. My whole milk went daily to Chicago during October, 1893, when I was feeding large rations of turnips, and the expert who received the milk said; "No taint there." Give me forty bushels of oats and twenty of turnips to feed a milch cow in winter, rather than sixty bushels of oats, yet one bushel of good oats fed alone is worth two or three of turnips. I can raise from ten to fifteen times as many turnips on an acre as I can oats, and except harvesting, for about the same cost, and the tops go far toward paying for harvesting. The loss of one good cow by death and damage to several others every year from garget and so forth, take off the profits. I have been taking statistics for years, of dairies about here that are fed roots much of the winter, compared with those that get silage and those that are confined to dry feed. The root fed dairies, when the roots are fed with intelligence, have few afflictions. Take my case: One case of milk fever and one of eversion of the womb in twenty years. About 2 in 100 retain the placenta; garget, stopped teats and damage from inflammation rarely known. Twenty years passed in succession without my losing one cow. Do I think turnips do all this for me? I think it one great factor. I like oats and clean wheat bran and oil meal—Silage? No! Silage is not pure food—as well as I do turnips. All have their proper place as a cow food. Turnips, I say, fed with intelligence, turnips nearly ice cold, fed to cows standing in cold stables or exposed out doors, give cows a wonderful appetite for something to eat and that is about all the good they do. It is just as easy to learn to feed cows turnips without scenting the milk as to multiply one by two. And it is a very simple thing to raise great crops of them with just a little hand weeding. I have a great preference to turnips over weeds in my corn fields; if my cows and sheep, etc., do not need them, they are worth more to plow under. I am sorry I am so old. Just as I am beginning to know how to grow feed and appreciate the root crop I've got to go hence. If I had my life to live over I would show how to grow roots in America. I will tell you more next time.

A. X. HYATT

A Donkey Dairy.

In an important thoroughfare in the West End, London, is the only dairy in and about the city where asses' milk can be procured. This fluid, as is well known, is a valuable remedy in certain complaints, but only the rich can indulge in it very freely, for it costs 75 cents a pint, says New York Times. The reason for this, as a London reporter found out on visiting the milking stables, is its slow production. In the stud of milk asses nine animals were counted, and though they are milked four times a day each animal yields only two pints through the twenty-four hours. The milk is very thin and slightly sweet, with quite the flavor of cocoanut milk. Consumptive persons and delicate infants are its chief consumers. It is both nourishing and very easily digested. A feature of its therapeutic use is that when prescribed for adults it has to be done in an underhand way, as a natural repugnance exists with most persons against its use. It is told that one fashionable London woman suffered an actual relapse when told what medicine she had been drinking in ignorance. "The winter is our busy season," the manager of the stables is quoted as saying, "especially during the foggy weather, but unfortunately it is extremely difficult to obtain the milk just then. Sold outright to a customer, any of the animals you see here would realize over $50 and would probably be milked by the patient's own servants, who do not like the job, in nine cases out of ten. Many consumers, however, prefer to hire an ass at a guinea a week and get all the milk they can, and I have sent several as far as Colchester, Brighton, Exeter and even Scotland, the customer paying all the expenses. Persons put the costly fluid to curious uses. One lady had two quarts a day regularly for nearly six years, and we could never find out what she wanted it for until after she went to America, when it transpired that the milk was used as a face wash. We have also a military gentleman on our books who orders a pint every morning, and this appears on his breakfast table for ordinary use, while a certain famous dandy has been known to instruct his valet to mix the milk with blacking, so as to impart a more than usually brilliant gloss to his shoes. The orders are always given in advance, and after the first milking, at 6 o'clock in the morning, the milk is put up as required into glass bottles, which in turn are put in wooden cradles and carried by a strap, so that the risk of breakage is very small indeed."

Cotton Seed Hulls for Stock.

Cotton seed hulls are fed to steers quite commonly in the south in connection with cotton seed meal. The ration ordinarily fed to a steer of 700 to 1,000 pounds is from fifteen to twenty pounds of hulls and from four to eight pounds of cotton seed meal per day. An experiment made at the Texas station (B. 6, R. 1889, p. 11?) indicated that hulls had a higher nutritive value than corn silage. In another experiment at the same station (B. 10) the addition of silage to a ration of cotton seed meal and hulls increased the total gain, but did not change the cost of gain per pound. As compared with hulls, steers fed on silage gained 2.54 pounds per day and on hulls 2.29 pounds, cotton seed meal being added in each case. The cost of food per 100 pounds of gain with hulls at $3 and silage at $2 per ton, was $3.83 on silage and $3.73 on hulls, indicating that silage causes a more rapid but a more expensive gain than hulls. The addition of hay to a ration of cotton seed meal and hulls increased the total gain and also increased the cost per pound of gain. A half pint of molasses per day caused an increased consumption of cotton seed meal and hulls, and consequently a more rapid gain.

LYONNAISE POTATOES.—Cut cold boiled potatoes into irregular shapes and for one quart of potatoes take one tablespoonful each of chopped onions and chopped parsley with three tablespoonfuls of butter. Fry the onion in butter and when yellow add the potatoes seasoned to taste with salt and pepper; stir with a fork carefully so as not to break the potatoes, and when hot add the parsley. Cook for about two minutes longer and serve hot in a hot dish.

THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of the different brands, that the ROYAL Baking Powder is absolutely pure, greatest in strength, and superior to all others.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, 106 WALL ST. NEW-YORK.

Bringing Up Children.

Few mothers know just how to govern their children. If a neighbor calls in to have a chat, she don't like to be interrupted every few moments by the noise of half a dozen children. "Give me some bread and butter, mother." "Jane has broken my doll, mother." "Jim has snatched my bread and molasses, mother." "Say, mother, can't I go out and play a little while?" These, and other such questions, mingled with cries and boisterous laughter, are not very entertaining to company. Some mothers allow their little ones to draw their chairs up to the table as soon as they begin to spread it for a meal, and they will spat the plates with their hands, claw the biscuits, finger the sugar-bowl, make landscapes on the butter-ball, put the knives and forks in their mouths, etc. If they are allowed to do so when no one beside the family is present, recollect you will have an unpleasant job to keep them from doing so when company is at hand. And, if you succeed in accomplishing the task, the feat is about as thin as to drop in suddenly upon a lady at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and find her rushing about the room with a broom in her hand. It is a sorry thing to hear children calling out at the table: "Give me some more meat; I won't have that! give me a piece like Tom's; I want some bread; not that old piece of crust! why in thunder didn't you give me some tea!" etc., etc. Who is to blame for such unmannerly procedure? Of course it is not for me to say; but any one can guess right the first time, without stopping to think a great while. Some children will be sure to run into the house if a visitor calls, in order to hear what is said; and frequently we meet with children that take the lead in conversation. What a shame, to bring children up in such a manner, when it would be just as easy to make little ladies and gentlemen of them.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional cure. Price, 75.

The Planet Mars.

Professor Lockyer is of the opinion that human life on the planet Mars may be very much like human life on the earth; the light cannot be so bright, but the organs of sight may be so much more susceptible as to make the vision quite as good. The heat is probably less, as the polar snows certainly extend further, but by no means less in proportion to the lessened power of the solar rays. The professor agrees with others, that several remarkable seas—including inland seas, some of them connected and some not connected by straits with still larger seas—are now definable in the southern hemisphere, in which, as is the case also with the earth, water seems to be much more widely spread than in the northern hemisphere. There is, for example, a southern sea exceedingly like the Baltic in shape; and there is another and still more remarkable sea, now defined by the observations of many astronomers—one near the equator, a long straggling arm, twisting almost in the shape of an S laid on its back, from east to west, at least 1,000 miles in length and 400 in breadth.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

Americans send $125,000 interest annually to England.

A unique feature of the September number of the North American Review is the leading article entitled "The Late Lord Chief Justice of England, Some Reminiscences," by the new Lord Chief Justice, the Right Hon. Lord Russell of Killowen, better known as Sir Charles Russell, who relates many interesting incidents in the life of his distinguished predecessor including some amusing anecdotes of their joint visit to the United States in 1883.

Billiard Table, second-hand. For sale cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. AKIN,
511 S. 12th St., Omaha, Neb.

Religious Notions.

Notions about religion may grow up in people's heads as hair grows on them—without any feeling.

Much that we cannot *ask* of man, we are, O! so glad, if any wise and friendly man will offer.

Whosoever examines and enjoys a Scripture story feels that he is brought nearer to God thereby.

Whatever, innocently interesting the mind, fills the heart with pure affectionate feeling serves for edification.

Christ has both to make Himself desired as a guest, and to persuade those who already desire Him that He is most willing to come.

It is quite natural and very useful that there should be much homely and simple narrative in the Bible. This makes us feel that "salvation" comes to the *house;* and does not merely wait in the church till we go to it.

The Evangelic narratives *domesticate* the "Gospel" in our souls; the dignified truth becomes affable, yet remains dignified; and we love what we revere, because it is so familiar with us.—*Rev. T. T. Lynch.*

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.

Its excellence 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; effectually 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.

To Keep Butter From Getting Strong.

A Bristol farmer who, having been a tiller of the soil thirty-two years, might be expected to know a thing or two by this time, remains as unsophisticated in the ways of fin de siecle rogues as if he lived beyond the bounds of civilization, and never read a newspaper. He does not get any Philadelphia newspapers, but chance brought a copy of a New York journal under his eye recently, and he eagerly noted the tempting offer of an advertiser to disclose upon receipt of $10 the secret of "How to keep butter from getting strong. Visions of largely increased profits from his dairy prompted him to mail the money, for which he has received the advice: "Eat it."—Philadelphia Record.

Mothers, Save Your Children!

Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer is the only sure cure known that effectually destroys the pin worm, the most troublesome worm known. It also destroys all other kinds of worms. There is no remedy that can expel the worms from the STOMACH or RECTUM as does Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer. For sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of 25c., U. S. postage. Address GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Anchors.

Some ascribe the invention of anchors to the Tyrrhenians; others to Midas, the son of Gordius. The most ancient are said to have been of stone, and sometimes of wood, to which a great quantity of lead was usually fixed. In some places baskets full of stones, and sacks filled with sand, were employed for the same use. All these were let down by cords into the sea, and by their weight stayed the course of the ship. Afterward, anchors were made of iron, at first with only one fluke, but in a short time a second was added by Eupalamus, or Auacharis, the Scythian philosopher.

Karl's Clover Root Tea,

The great Blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the Complexion and cures Constipation. 25c., 50c., $1.

Billiards on Board the Ironsides.

The gunners on the Ironsides at Morris Island had a neat way of exploding their projectiles within the boat. It was impossible to drive them the sand and cotton of which the work was made, nor could the guns be so elevated as to toss them in as from a mortar. So the pieces were depressed, and the shot, striking the water about fifty yards from the beach jumped in. In nearly every instance this manner of making the missils effective was successful. "Those are what I call billiards," said the captain watching the firing, "they carom on the bay and pocket the ball in the fort every time!"

Coe's Cough Balsam

Is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

The Cradle of Liberty Unsafe.

Boston is uneasy because the superintendent of public buildings has pronounced Faneuil hall unsafe. The room used as a kitchen when public dinners are given is dangerously exposed to fire from the ranges, besides which the public market in the ground floor of the building has saturated that part of it with grease, making it particularly inflammable. The tower, too, leans twelve degrees from the perpendicular. The city council has been impelled to consider steps to make the historic "cradle of liberty" safe.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

Beeswax and turpentine make a good polish for floors.

3 Homeseekers Excursions South via the Wabash Railroad.

On Sept. 11th, 25th and Oct. 9th the Wabash will sell tickets at half fare plus $2 to all points in Tennessee, (except Memphis) Mississippi, Alabama and Louisana, (except New Orleans) Arkansas and Texas. For rates, tickets or a homeseekers' guide giving full description of lands, climate, etc., or for steamship tickets to or from all parts of Europe, call at Wabash office, 1502 Farnam street, or write

G. N. CLAYTON,
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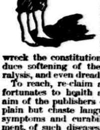

IT'S A MILLSTONE

About a young man's neck to be a sufferer from nervous exhaustion, nervous debility, impaired memory, low spirits, irritable temper, and the thousand and one derangements of mind and body that result from, unnatural, pernicious habits, contracted through ignorance. Such habits result in loss of manly power, wreck the constitution and sometimes produce softening of the brain, epilepsy, paralysis, and even dread insanity.

To reach, re-claim and restore such unfortunates to health and happiness, is the aim of the publishers of a book written in plain but chaste language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home treatment, of such diseases. This book will be sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents in stamps, for postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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A Basket You Can Water Your Horses With. Costs no More Than Any Other Kinds, but Will

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