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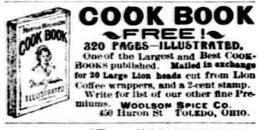
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FARM

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO

AGRICULTURALISTS.

Canaigre (Rumex Hymenosepalus). ITS HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT. Bulletin seven of the Arizona agricultural station is devoted to the history, chemical analysis, botanical characteristics and cultivation of the canaigre plant. The report was made by Prof. C. B. Collingwood, chemist: Prof. J. W. Toumey, botanist; and Prof. F. A. Gulley, director of the station. Relative to their investiga-

tions they say: Soon after the organization of the Arizona experiment station the attention of the station staff was called to the canaigre as a plant worthy of investigation. Feeling assured that, if the plant was of commercial value, the available wild growth would soon be exhausted, and at most would hardly warrant its adoption by the trade unless a large and constant supply could be depended on, it was concluded that the investigation should include cultivation as well as determination of the properties of the plant in other ways. For the purpose of calling attention to the plant and securing all possible data to its geographical distribution and habits, a bulletin was issued in April, 1892, stating the object of the investigation. Chemical examination was begun in March, 1891, and the first roots were planted in July, 1891, since which time the work has been in progress. Members of the station staff have studied the growth and gathered roots from a large area of the country, embracing the Salt, Santa Cruz, Rillito River valleys, and many specimens have been secured from other places and from New Mexico and Texas for examination. and the wild growth and plantations set last fall near Deming, and in the Pecos valley, New Mexico, examined by a member of the staff quite recently. Soon after commencing the investigation we were led to believe



which a few of the leaves at the base have been stripped away. It shows the roots little large as compared with the rest of the plant, but otherwise normal. The thick short root is more than a year old, the other three of one year's growth. caltivation its production would rapid-

the investigations to date fully realize cur expectations. HISTORY. Canaigre has been used for many as an early pasture. This strongly years by the Mexicans both as a medicine and as a tanning material, but only in recent years has it attracted attention as an article of commerce. grasses gave nearly double the gain 19 1868 a sample of the roots was sent of any of the common grasses alone. from Texas to the agricultural department at Washington, but it was mislaid and the analysis was not made until 1878. In 1889 Prof. Henry Trimble published an article on canaigre. in which he gives its history to that time, and records some analysis made by himself and others. He states that Mr. Rudolph Vælcker of Galveston, Texas, published an analysis of roots gathered in 1874, giving 23.16 per cent | several grasses is very marked." of tannic acid. Roots were exhibited at the New Orleans exposition la-

belled. "A New Tanning Material." Since then considerable attention has been gived to this plant and a number | casted area; though this fact may not of articles have been written, both in | be unfavorable. this country and abroad, in all of which it is agreed that canaigre is a drilled area. valuable tanning material. So far as we can learn, the first effort made to establish the commercial value of canaigre as a tanning product was in the vear 1882, when Col. J. C. Tiffany, then government agent for the Apache Indians, at San Carlos, Ari., shipped considerable quantities of the root from Deming, N. M., and El Paso, Texas, to New York city and also to Germany, Austria and Great Britain. The root was first shipped green, which caused it to ferment, and its use abroad in a fermented condition

destroyed the leather to which it was applied, which temporarily brought it into disfavor; but subsequently, in the year 1884, the root was shipped by one of Col. Tiffany's sons, in a sliced and dried state, when it arrived abroad in good condition, was successfully used in all experiments made, and immediately met with great favor. Nothing resulted from the efforts of Col. Tiffany and his associates, for the reason that it was feared the root in its wild state could not be secured in quantities at a price which would enable it to be brought into general use, and its cultivation at that time was not thought of. Not long after this wealthy company in San Francisco. Cal., for the same purpose, but the enterprise was abandoned by its proiectors because sufficient canaigre could not be found to meet the de-

mand which the company was organ-

the plant not having occurred. EUBOPEAN EXPERIMENTS. The Canaigre Supply company, of Tucson, Ari., first as a partnership and subsequently as an incorporation, has devoted several years to and expended considerable capital in introducing canaigre to the trade. A number of small shipments were made to chemists and tanners in this country and Europe for experimental purposes. Large shipments followed to meet the demand which resulted from such experiments, the product having met with favor wherever used. This company claims to have procured letters patent for a certain process of manufacturing an extract from canaigre. Experiments made with this process are said to have determined the fact that an extract can be made from cultivated canaigre at a cost with which extracts of oak and

hemlock can not compete. Mr. E. C.

AND GARDEN. active part in calling attention to the merits of this plan, expending both time and money in getting tanners to test its merits in the manufacture of leather. He sent samples of roots in considerable quantity to Chicago and other places, and with the aid of chemists whom he employed, succeeded in making an extract of a high grade. The establishment of the tanning extract works at Deming is largely the result of Mr. Denig's

DEMAND FOR CANAIGRE.

Mr. R. J. Kerr, of Deming, N. M., who is engaged in gathering and shipping canaigre, has kindly furnished the following information. He says: "I shipped the first car load ever shipped from Tucson in February, 1887, to Martin & Miller, Glasgow, Scotland. It was shipped in the green state and arrived there in good order. After the trial they told me, while in Glasgow, that they alone could use ten thousand tons annually if it were possible to get it at £8 (\$40) per ton in a sliced and dried state. In January. 1890, I shipped the first car load, sliced and dried, from here to Liverpool. In some unaccountable manner t got wet and, with the exception of four or five sacks, was ruined. I then made continuous shipments for the balance of the year with but slight loss." Among the articles which have appeared is one that deserves more than passing notice: "Canaigre, a New Tanning Material," by Prof. W. Eitner. Prof. Eitner is at the head of the Vienna Research Station for Leather Industry, and a recognized authority in Europe on such matters. He has tested canaigre from the standpoint of a practical tanner. In that article he especially recommends it for its quickness in tanning. He says: "I consider this article especially adapted for tanning uppers, fine saddlery and fancy leathers. It can be used alone or in connection with other materials." He also states that at the price laid down in Vienna-18 florin per 100 kila (about \$65 per ton)-it is quite reasonable. In fact he has

everything to say in its favor, and nothing against it. The European tanners are awake to the value of this material. The German Tanning school at Freiburg, Saxony, mentions canaigre as one of that if the plant would respond to the materials with which they are working and experimenting. In 1886 a tannery was erected at Tucson for tanning hides with canaigre, but owing to lack of proper management and disagreement among stockholders the business was never fairly started. A considerable number of cattle hides and other skins were tanned rnd sent to leather dealers in this country, all of whom rated the material produced That canaigre is an efficient and valuable tanning agent is no longer a question. It has passed the experimental stage, and would no doubt be adopted at once by the trade if it were not for the fact that the present supply is limited and uncer-

Grasses for Grazing.

Bulletin No. 33 has just been issued by the Utah experiment station at Logan. It treats of the "grazing values of varieties of grass," and "drilling versus broadcasting grass seed." The grazing experiment has been carried on for two years on upper bench gravelly soil. In 1893 a steer was kept on each of the half acre lots during the whole summer; while in 1894 two steers were put on each half acre the latter part of May, and the lots quickly eaten off. This gives a test of the lasting qualities of the different grasses, as well as a test of their early growth.

Two points are brought out promily develop into a large industry, and | nently of practical importance; the first is that lucerne comes seventh out of a list of nine for an all summer pasture, and only gets to second place indicates that there are several grasses better for pasture than lucerne. The other point is that a "mixture" of The bulletin is summarized as fol-

cerne third.

'The results indicate that the difference in the pasturage value of the The drilling of timothy seed, as against broadcasting gave an increase in yield of hay of about 8 per cent. There was found to be less moisture in the drilled area than in the broad-Temperature slightly favored the

THE BUTTER STEER. -Byrd Flamm, a humorous writer, tells this of the steer that he saw at the Chicago stockvards. It contains more than a grain of truth. We use his own description when he says: "There is no money in the dressed beef business. The way Phil makes his money is by keeping his hands from wasting it. They save the beef to a foot behind him, and not only that, he goes on, regardless of gender making butter long after he is dead. Phil took us to the dairy where all the adipose tissue of the brute is converted into creamery butter and slatted into kegs the size of a dinner bucket. Some of the butter is so strong that it leaps in rebellion from the bottom of the keg to the mottled ceiling, and refuses to come down and be headed up. But most of it is of the Jersey kind-gentle and tame-and lies there where the bearded dairy maids put it till they float it away to their customers in the country, who later bring it in and sell it as flawless product of the farm."

water and boil about ten minutes. Remove from the fire and cut the corn from the cob by cutting through each row of kernels with the point of a sharp knife; then with the back of the knife press out the pulp, leaving the ized to supply, the idea of cultivating hulls on the cob. Put the corn into a saucepan, season with a good piece of jet of steam is available, it is of the butter and, if the corn is rather old, greatest advantage to expose the add one or two tablespoonfuls of cream or milk. If corn is young and jaiey, and none other is really good, there will be sufficient milk in it. Let the corn get thoroughly bot, but do not let it boil, and serve at once. Corn, if boiled a long time, becomes tough and

flavorless. from the creamerymen of the Elgin utensils carefully with a weak soludistrict and other western points show | tion of chloride of lime. If an incrusta shrinkage of nearly 50 per cent from ation is deposited on glass or earthenthe maximum in June and July. The ware vessels, it can easily be removed quality is also very low. The dry feed | with concentrated sulphuric acid or and poor water have had their effect bicromate of potash. Finally, all on the milk, with the result of a very utensils should, after washing, be exlarge proportion of goods of little or posed to a current of air, in order to no flavor. The abundant rains of the expel any odor which they may otherpast week cught to improve the wise retain. Vessels of well enameled quality of fancy goods. With much of iron require aeration least, whereas the storage stock already gone into those of wood or of unglazed earthenconsumption the increased make will ware require it most - Translated Denig of Deming, N. M., has taken an | find a ready market at fair prices.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

Big Flocks The experiment of feeding chickens on a large scale has often been tried. and, so far as we can learn, has never been successful unless they are pro- deplorable fact only too well known vided with separate houses and separate runs some distance from each other. Mr. Tillinghart of Pennsylvania tells how this was managed in when eggs are selling at three cents one instance, which might be easily and cheaply tried by others who are aring when they should be filling the ambitious to embark in the business. "The most successful egg producer

kept about a dozen hens in each. He had a wagon road running around along the line of houses and drove an old horse and cart around to carry food and water to them every morning. He also carefully husbanded the manure from under their roosts, which he used in tanks of water, thus formcelery and other garden truck the wonder of the neighborhood. Probably 600 good hens kept in twenty-five snug little houses built on the outskirts of a morning, but allowed their liberty except to be closed against intruders at night, would afford more actual profit than all the rest of the farm stock and crops put together. A house eight feet square, built by setting a post for each corner, say ten feet high in front and eight feet at rear, then building a tight plank floor on scantling attached to these, three feet above the ground, thus forming a basement which should be tightly enclosed on three sides, but with a good sized door on the south side, which is to be left open in daytime, but closed at night, gives the fowls a snug, warm runway and scratching pen which they will appreciate during cold, stormy and windy weather, and not compel them to constantly run over their night droppings. No foundation is neces- peaches, yellow, fair and smooth.

Avoid Loss from Cold. Hens may fail to lay also because of mproper feeding, says Poultry Keeper. An egg is very complete in its composition, as it will produce a chick, and the food must necessarily correspond. The safest way and best course to pursue is to feed a variety. When this is done, and some of the hens lay regularly, and others not, it is time to save food by getting rid of those that are unprofitable. Why is it that hens will be in good condition, have red combs, and as soon as the first cold snap comes every one of them will stop laying? That this happens, and more frequently than is desired, is a to farmers. It is a matter that is worth the attention of poultry men or philosophers. It is a serious thing apiece to have the hens suddenly cease

hens after laying as regularly as clock work during the sumever saw built small houses out mer when eggs are low, to shut around the outskirts of his farm and down the egg factory just when there is the heaviest demand. But there is a cause for it. That much will be unanimously admitted. But what is the cause? It is not because of lack of food, as the cessation of egg produc- The health of a horse depends on the tion may happen in a single day. It is not due to disease, for the hens may his teeth. They are the millstones be healthy. The cause is lack of ing a liquid manure which made his warmth. While the heat of the body comes from the food, yet the cold may be so intense that digestion is not sufficient to create the heat necessary to protect the bird against the cold. 100-acre farm and faithfully fed every Every breath of wind that touches the body or air that is inhaled is warmed by the bird, and that warmth may be lost so rapidly as to cause the hen to suffer from cold. Egg production ceases because nature's first effort will be to protect the bird before it is permitted to do extra work in production. Having theorized on the cause, what is the remedy? It is simply to guard against the loss of animal heat This is done by keeping the cold winds away, by providing shelter and sunny places for the hens, by feeding warm food and giving warm water. No ventilators, cracks or openings are to will afford room enough for twenty- let in the cold air. If you wish the five fowls. An inclined plane leads | hens to lay as they do in summer they from the basement up into the must have summer conditions. It is roosting room above, which is always as necessary to guard against cold warm and dry. This arrangement snaps and sudden changes of temper ature as for the mariner to watch for squalls in order to protect his ship.

Peaches and Whipped Cream. Take half a dozen large freestone sary by this plan, and a shed roof a Place them in a dish and cover them

egg basket. It seems hard for the give it to the poultry.-The Dairy

Horse Dentistry. Veterinary science has made great advancement in horse dentistry, much to the relief of many afflicted animals, says a writer in Drovers' Journal. soundness and proper adjustment of that grind his food, and frequently still more frequently recommenced a need skilled attention. Occasionally a whole page in the margin. These deformities appear, overgrowths, or lateral formations interfere with the grinding process. Shell teeth, supernumerary or extra teeth often exist, lacerating the mouth and causing ulcers and abscesses to form which sometimes cause the death of valuable animals. Horses frequently suffer from toothache and a decayed tooth is the cause of much torture and sometimes death to the sufferer. A horse drives on one rein, is a hard puller, or develops a tender mouth; an examination often shows that defective teeth cause all the difficulty. How often one sees horses out of condition with no other ailment than defective teeth. Some abnormal molar growth prevents the rotary action of the jaws in close connection, the food is not properly masticated and the sufferer is soon afflicted with indigestion,a disease that destroys the health of man and beast. The animal becomes thin in flesh, its coat loses its luster and it is always nosing over its feed as if searching for something palatable to eat. The excrements show that the food is unmasticated and the animal suffers from indigestion. An ulcerated tooth frequently produces

will be found that buttermilk also may be fed to the fowls and pay better than by disposing of it in almost every other way. It will decidedly increase egg production, and after a few brought in. When buttermilk is fed quantities, while for frttening pur-

The "Memoirs of Napoleon," much prized by collectors of his works, and very scarce in the original edition, were

days it will be found that the fowls will look eagerly for the appearance of the dish the buttermilk is usually no water need be given, and the slightly saline qualities of the buttermilk will be advantageous to the fowls. Buttermilk is richer than skimmed milk, and is, of course, better for the laying hens in moderate posos it can be fed constantly, with the best results. The farmer who has plenty of buttermilk will find that it pays better to give it to the fowls than to any other stock on the farm. The buttermilk that would grow a pig would grow enough poultry to buy all the pork an ordinary family needs. When it comes to a choice between giving it to the pigs or poultry,

A BULL OF BAZADAIS BREED, A BOVINE RACE IN THE SOUTHWEST OF FRANCE.-FARMERS'

"A mixture of pasture grasses proved | covers 128 feet of floor space. A half-"Of the single varieties, tall oat grass | rod away from the house for windleads, with timothy second, and lu- break and shelter completes the arrangement. Such a colony of fowls should be healthy and happy, and if of food and attention should shell out the eggs in a manner which will afford a good substantial profit.

Cleanliness in the Dairy. Cleanliness in the dairy is indispensable if the best results are desired. Taking this for granted, and without discussing how those bacteria which have a deleterious action on milk develop best where cleanliness is least, it will only be observed of the dairy itself that it should contain no part which can not be thoroughly cleansed, and in its walls no crevices which afford harbors of refuge to these bacteria. As regards the dairy utensils, it should be a golden rule never everything from six inches in front of to use any more than once without carefully washing it. The cleansing of dairy vessels presents difficulties which vary with the substances of which they are made, vessels of wood or unglazed earthenware, for instance, requiring more care than smooth ves. sels such as of glass. The same is true, and in a greater degree, of enameled iron utensils which have not been carefully enameled. If the receptacles be of metal, they should be washed. first with hot, then with cold water. and then dried with a cloth. But veswithin it become rancid on exposure to the air, and convey their deleterious action to the milk which is placed utensils to its action for about half a minute. The addition of a small quantity of soda to the water used for cleansing purposes is very useful. but care must be taken to wash away every trace of substance from the vessels. Whenever mitk or its products present abnormal conditions of SHRINKAGE OF BUTTER.—The reports | doubtful origin, it is well to wash the

trifle more than eight feet square with very hot water; let them stand an abscess that causes death. The in the scalding water for half or threevery much superior for grazing steers dozen Norway spruce trees set in a quarters of a minute, then cover them to each one of the grasses sown singly. group on the northwest side about a with cold water and add a lump of ice to be destroyed on account of a puruas large as a cocoanut. Let them remain in the water for ten or fifteen minutes, then lift them out one by one and remove the skin by starting it they receive the ordinary requirement with a knife and pulling it gently with the fingers as one does in peeling tomatoes after a similar treatment. When the skins are removed put the peaches into a large carthern dish, being careful to pile them on top of each other as little as possible, and place the dish in the refrigerator. Take one pint of cream, half a tumbler of sherry and sugar to taste. It should be a little sweeter than ordinary whip. Stir till the sugar is dissolved. Set the cream in a dish of ice and beat it with an egg beater thick and smooth. Take the peaches from the refrigerator, carefully cut them in halves, remove the stone, cut a little slice off 1 the round side of each half, and place them on a flat dish with the inside of the peach uppermost. Lay a tablespoonful of the whipped cream in each cavity and put a border of the whipped cream around the dish. This makes a very delicious as well as ornamental

Some Factors in the Wool Trade. The Boston Herald of Aug. 17, in its review of the wool market, says of the conditions now surrounding the trade: Free wool is, without a doubt, an act- go farther than godliness in making ual fact at last. This is a condition good butter. A little elbow grease never before experienced in the market | and plenty of not water will make all while it is followed by other condi- the utensils clean and bright, while a sels of wood should be left to dry tions unusual and very strong. These few hours in the sun will keep them naturally, and not dried with a cloth; latter conditions have grown out of sweet. There is nothing like good otherwise there is a likelihood of forc- the fact that free wool has been for a sunshine and plenty of it for milk ing extraneous matter into the long time proposed, but not till lately pores of the wood. This matter reached. In the first place, if reports should not be despised.—Orange would gradually form a coat- and statistics are to be credited, sheep County Farmer. Corn. -Remove the husk and every ing difficult to detect, because in this country have been destroyed Thomas Fitch, Esq., organized a thread of silky fibre. Put into boiling without odor when the vessels are or suffered to perish, till the clip of quite dry and well aerated, but should | wool for 1894, is fully 80,000 pounds | control of the Ohio state university at any portion of this incrustation be- short of previous years. Again the im- Columbus, Chio, at their last annual come detached, the organic substances portations of foreign wools are 129,000, meeting authorized the establishment 000pounds short of the year 1893. These of a dairy school in connection with are conditions that are bound to be the agricultural department, and votfelt in the wool market just as soon | ed Prof. Hunt \$2,500 to purchase main these vessels. In dairies where a as they are fairly understood. There chinery and make the start, and to is no escaping these conditions, and add to this fund from time to time as they must result in a stronger wool occasion demands. The legislature market, if there is any demand for was appealed to, but to them it did goods, while for goods the prospects not seem that there were any "votes" are very bright. Doubtless the Amer- in it. -Ex. ican wool market is hereafter to be greatly controlled by the wool market abroad, and that at London in particular. Turning to that market enterprising dealers find that prices have actually advanced sharply of late, and especially on the advent of free wool in America. The French and the German manufacturers have a sauce. new incentive in lower duties to try | BEET SUGAR IN EUROPE. - Sachs' estifor the goods markets for America, and it is plain that they can do so.

> BUTTERMILK FOR POULTRY. - Milk in every form may be properly fed to poultry, and the economy of feeding skimmed milk to laving hens is gradually becoming better understood. On a farm where dairying is carried on it vious campaign.

writer has in mind a valuable imported Percheron stallion that was ordered lent discharge from the rose that had baffled all treatment. The horse cost \$2,000, but had been reduced to a skeleton by his sufferings. An expert veterinary dentist examined the animal before his ordered death was executed and found a decayed tooth that caused all the trouble. The removal of the diseased molar resulted in the complete recovery of the animal. The usefulness and even the life of many horses depends often on the skill of a competent operator in dentistry. None appreciate this more than turfmen who are careful that their performers have good mouths, and who frequently have their racers examined by a competent veterinary. The expense of operating on a horse's mouth and putting the grinding machine in perfect order is nothing in comparison to the extra usefulness and efficiency of an animal with a perfect mouth.

success. His milk pails and pans will always be clean, sweet and bright, while his stables will never be objectionable to any one. Cleanliness will OHIO DAIRY SCHOOL -The board of

CLEAN UP .- Toe careful dairyman

s always known by his place. If

verything looks tidy you may take

t for granted that he is careful in the

little things which go so far toward

APPLE PUDDING .- Pare and extract the cores, without cutting, of six apples, and pour over them a batter made of a pint of sifted flour, one gill of cream and three gills of milk, four beaten eggs and salt: be careful to have the batter very smooth. Bake for one hour and serve with liquid

mation of the total European crop of beet sugar is as follows: Germany, 1,310,000 tons; Austro-Hungary, 800,-000 tons: Russia, 630,000 tons; France, 560,000 tons; Belgium, 186,000 tons-Holland 56,000 tons; other countries; 105,000 tons; making a total for campaign 1893-94 of 3,648,000 tons, or an increase of 300,000 tons over the preHighest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

# ABSOLUTELY PURE

Napoleon's Memoirs. A Carolina Court-Scene:

It was really amusing to hear a Nash county darky give an account of the way Judge Avery put things through at Nash Court. When the Judge read out dictated by Napoleon himself at St. Helena to Counts Montholon and Gourthe sentence, "two years in the county jail," a man in the corner gave an audi gand. He employed the six years of his captivity in writing the account of the twenty years of his political life. ble grunt, "Take that man to jail. Sheriff," said his Honor, pointing to the So constantly was he occupied in this undertaking that to describe the labor grunter "Good gracious!" muttered another. "Sheriff, take that man to jail," directing the officer to the man last mentioned. "Great God," said a he bestowed upon it would be almost to write the history of his life at St. third. "Sheriff, take that man to jail, Helena. He seldom wrote himselfrepeated the Judge. "I tell yer, sar," said the excited darky, "I hardly bring impatient of the pen which refused to follow the rapidity of his thoughts. When he wished to draw up the acmy bref in dat court house after dat out, when I got out and crossed de count of any event he caused the Genbridge over Stony creek, den vou bet I erals who surrounded him to investijust busted my boots a-stamping, and agate the subject; and, when all the matamping, and a-laffin'. He! he!! he!!! terials were collected, he dictated to -Goldsboro (N. C.) Mail, them extempore. He revised the manuscript, correcting it with his own Make Your Own Bitters! hand. He often dictated it anew, and One package of Steketee's Dry Bitters

writing, have been carefully preserved. Like "Sweet Bells Jangled Out of Tune," Weak nerves respond harshly and inharmoniously to slight shocks, which would produce no effect upon strong ones. The shrill outery of a child, the slamming of a door, the rattling of a vehicle over uneven pavement and other triffing disturbances effect weak nerves sensitive Its vast trunk and massive arms, rising nerves, sorely. Nervousness is largely attributed to dyspepsia and non-assimilation of the food, a very usual concomitant of sleeplessness. Digestion and assimilation renewed by quietude and sound repose. The great alterative causes the liver and bowels to unite in cooperative harmony with the stomach, whereby the general tone of the system is raised to the true standard of health. In malarial complaints, produce excellent results.

manuscripts, entirely covered with his

A Natural Gift.

There is no mistake about it -to write acceptably for the press requires a natural aptitude. Some fond parents educate their sons with the special view of making journalists of them, but it is rare that we hear of these young men after a few years. Meanwhile, some youth born among the hills having nothing more than a common-school education, and the knowledge scraped up in a country printing office, will advance to the front rank in his profession. He has the journalistic knack, and forces recognition because he has it. He gets into a good position, not be-cause he has wealthy parents to influence the proprietors of leading newspapers, but because he knows what to write and how to write it. His articles go in because they supply a demand, while perhaps the elaborate essays of a man educated on two continents are cast into the waste-basket. The good writer is born, not made.

Beware of Cintments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never Wisslow's Soothing Street for Children Teethingbe used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly ed madness by some one. derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

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Fart of the Fenalty. At one time in the Michigan City penitentiary there was a renaissance in the moral discipline of the prison and all were compelled to attend chapel regularly. One of the prisoners came to the warden one day and begged to be allowed to remain away from the chapel exercises, as he wanted Sundays to write letters to his friends. The warden looked at the beseeching convict in amazement. "What," he exclaimed, "allow you to stay away from religious exercises all the time! No, sir! Why, man, don't you know that's part of the penalty?" and the convict continued to worship regularly, while

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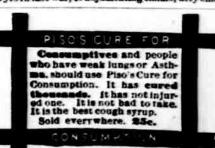
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