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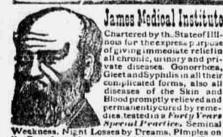
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GERMINAL

Cr the Etory of a Great Miners' Strike. BY EMILE ZOLA.

Translated from the French.

SUMMARY OF PHECEDING CHAPTERS. imployment at his trade in Paris, drifts into be interior of France and brings up at the the interior of France and brings up at the Montson road mining region, in early spring. Being without money he readily accepts work in the Vulture mine and soon becomes an expert workman. The low wages of the miners, a constant struggle against hunger, and the miserable condition of old and young, excites in him a lively interest and he begins the study of methods fending to alleviate their condition. Gradually he imparts his hieras to others and readily secures the support and co-operation of the poor, struggling workmen, A saving fund is started to which each miner contributed, the morey lique of each miner contributed, the money bins ob-lained to be used to support the men in case of trouble with the coal companies. By the list of November the fund amounted to a considerable sum, and the miners, emboldened by this fact, determined to resist a new method of payment introduced by a majority method of payment introduced by a majority of the companies, which was to go in o effect on the first of December. The p an of the companies was to divide the ter centimes paid for each car of coal, one-half to go toward paying for propping in the drifts of the mines. The workmen, to fortify their position in case of revolt, worked afteen days under the new system of payment, and found that it was an indirect but effective method of reducing their wages. To strike was the only alternative. Meetings were he'd and a delegation appointed to wait upon the managing gation appointed to wait upon the managing director or the mines and lay before him the demands of the men—the abolition of the new entains of the men—the aboution of the new system of payment and an increase of ave centimes per car. Anton's ability and saga-city made him at once the leader in the strike. The interview of the miners with the mana-ger was without result, and the men, with very little hope of ultimate success, settled down to a long and bitter struggle—the strug-gle of noverty a sinst milimited wealth. gle of poverty a ainst unlimited wealth. CHAPTER XXXVII.

At 4 o'clock the descent commenced Dansear, installed in person in the re-ceiver's office, in the lamp room, wrote down the name of each workman as he presented himself, and ordered him a amp. He took them all, without a word, bandbills. Nevertheless, when he percived Anton and Catherine at the wicket gate, he started, reddened, and his mouth opened to refuse their names; then he ontented himself with a triumphant chuckle. 'Ah! ah! the strongest of the strong was floored now. The company was worth something still, since the terrible wrestler of Monston returned to ask bread from them." Silently Anton took his lamp and went up to the shaft with the pusher. But it was there in the receiving room that Catherine forced. receiving room that Catherine feared the sharp words of the comrades. moment she entered she perceived Cheval, among twen'y others, waiting until cage should be free. He advanced furiously toward her, when the sight of Anton stopped him. Then he affected to sneer, shrugging his shoulders violently. He was well rid of her; the gentleman was quite welcome to her now, and thus expressing his contempt he trembled with jealousy, and his eyes sparkled. The other comrades had not moved; mute, with their eyes on the ground, oppressed with gloom, they contented themselves with a side glance at the last comers; then, as if themselves ashamed of being there, beaten into si-ience, they resumed their fixed look at the mouth of the shaft, their lamps in their hands, shivering under their linen blouses in the strong current of air from the large room.
At last the cage was lowered on the

bolts, and the order given to embark. Anton and Catherine crowded into a car which Peters and two others had aiready entered. At the side, in another car, Cheval was saying aloud to old Monque that the managers were very wrong not to take advantage of the opportunity of ridding the mines of the blackguards who were destroying them; but the old groom, already gone back to the resigna-tion of his dog's life, no longer troubled by the death of his children, replied only y a carcless conciliatory gesture.

The cage unbooked, the entered the larkness. No one spoke. Suddenly, at two-thirds of the descent, there was a terrible snaking. The irons cracked, the men were thrown against each other. "My God!" groaned Anton, "do they want to crush us. We'll all stay here,

with their d-d tubing. And they still say they have repaired it!" Nevertheless the cage had broken through the obstacle. Now it was pass-ing through such a violent storm of rain that the workmen listened uneasily to the rushing water. Leaks had then broken out between the joints!

Peters, when questioned as one who had been making the descent for several days past, would give no sign of the fear he felt, as it might be considered an aton the managers, and he re-

"Oh! there's no danger! It's always like this. No doubt they have not had time to finish their mending."

The torrent poured on their heads; they arrived at the bottom, at the last hook, under a veritable waterspout. Not one overseer had thought of going up the ladders to look after it. The pump would suffice; the repairers would visit the joints the next night.

An hour passed. The overseer had stopped the clearing away to put all his men at propping the roof. Even the girl and the two boys were no longer roll ing, they were preparing and bringing the woodwork. At the back of this gallery the gang seemed to be at a relay station, lost at the extremity of the mine, cut off henceforth, from communication with the other works. Strange noises were heard three or four times; distant galloping made the laborers turn their heads; what was it then? one would think that the roads were being deserted. the comrades rushing up already at rac But the noise died nway ing speedy profound silence; they went on with the wedging of the wood stunned by the loud blows of the hammers. At last they resumed the clearing away, the rolling recommenced.

From the first trip Catherine returned in a fright saying there was no longer anyone at the inclined plane.
I called but no one answered. They've

all gone away." The panic was such that the ten men down their tools to rush off. idea of being abandoned thus, alone at the bottom of the mine, so far from the shaftroom, froze their blood. They had only kept their lamp; they ran single file, men, the children, the girl, the overseer himself losing his head, screaming for sip, more and more terrified at the lence in this wilderness of galleries with out end. What had happened that they did not meet with a single soul? accident could have carried off their omrades thus? Their terror was aggra vated by the uncertainty of the danger by the threatening which they felt with out understanding it.

At last, as they approached the shaftroom, a torrent reached them. They were immediately up to their knees in water, and they could no longer run, they waded painfully through the water, with the thought that a minute's delay

would be death to them.
"My God!" cried Anton, "the tubing has given way! I said truly that we would stay here." Almost at the same instant as Monque and Bataille disappeared at the end of the gallery a crash was heard, followed by the prolonged rumbling of a fall. It was a piece of the tubing, which had been detached, falling from a distance of a hundred and eighty metres and re-bounding against the wall. Peters and

while he was speaking a second piece rolled out; and, terrified by the threat-ened catastrophe, he hesitated no longer, He gave the order to ascend, and sent off overseers to warm the men at the works. Then a frightful hustling commenced. From each gallery there streamed a file of workmen to rush into the cages. crushed each other; they were killing each other in their eagerness to get up at Some who had thought of taking the ladder-opening came down again, crying out that the passage was already blocked up. And this was the dread of all, after each departure of a cage, that one had passed, but who could say that the next one would, in the midst of the obstacles with which the shaft was obstructed? Up above, the overflow con-tinued. They heard a series of heavy work breaking away in the rumbling and constantly increasing shower. One cage soon became useless, broken in, no longer sliding between the ropes— broken, no doubt. The other rubbed in such a manner that the cable would cer-And there was still about a hundred men to come out, all shouting clutching each other, covered with blood

drowning. A third, who had clutched the cage, fell back again and disap-peared in the water-sump.

Just at this moment the gang of Anton and Cheval came out into the shaftroom. They saw the eage disappear, they rushed forward; but they had to draw back from the final breaking up of the tubing, the shaft was blocked up, the cage would not come down again. Catherine was sobbing. Cheval was choking himself by sobbing out oaths. They were twenty in number. Would those hogs of chiefs abandon them thus? The father Mounte, who had brought back Bataille, without haste, still held him by the bridie, both stupefied, the old man and the animal, by the rapid rising of the flood. The water already reached the waist. Anton, mute, with elenched teetle, supported Catherine in his arms. And all shouted with uplifted faces, all foolishly striving to look at the shaft, this blocked up hote which spit out a flood and from whence help could come to them no more. On disembarking above, Dansaert perceived Megrel running there. By some fatality, Madame Hennebeau had that morning detained him to look

"Well, what has happened," cried he "The mine is lost," cried the superin-

for one of the catalogues for the pur-chase of the troussenti. It was ten

And he related the catastrophe stammeringly, while the increduled sengineer shrugged his shoulders. Nonsense! Could ing be demolished like that? The must be exaggerating. It must be looked

"There is nobody remaining down there, is there? Dansaert was uneasy; no, nobody; he oped so, at least; nevertheless the workmen might have been delayed. "But, you dog." cried Megrel, "why did you leave them? Do we desert our

Instantly he gave orders to count the amps. In the morning three hundred and twenty-two had been given out, and out two hundred and fifty-five could be found, but several workmen confessed that theirs had remained down there, falen from their bands in the hustling of the panic. They endeavored to call the roll. It was impossible to fix the exact number. Some miners had gone off, others did not hear their names any longer. None seemed to agree as to the number of the missing comrades. There might

be twenty, perhaps forty.

Megrel's test care was to send the in formation to M. Hennebeau, and to try to close the mine. But it was already too late. The coulmen who had raced to the alley of Deux-Cent-Quarante, as if chased by the crashing of the tubing, had terrified the families and bands of women, old men and children came running down, shaken by screams and sobs. "The names! the names!" cried the wo-

Megrel appeared an instant saving: 'As soon as we find out the names we will let you know. But no one is lost, every one will be saved. I am going

men in voices choked with tears.

Then mute with anguish, the crowd waited. In reality; with a quiet bravery the engineer got ready to descend. He unbolted the cage, gave the order to put it in place at the end of the cable; and as he feared that the water would extingu ish his lamp, he attached another under the bottom of the eage.

He had already stepped into the straight basket which balanced itself at the end of the cable and holding in one hand a lamp, pressing with the other the signal himself eried to the engineer: cord. "Slowly."

The engine started. Megrel disap peared in the abyss, from which continually arose the howls of the miserable peo At the top no one stirred. certained the good condition of the upper tuoing. Suspended in empty space he turned around and lit up the walls: the leakages between the joints were so abundant that his lamp was not suffi-cient. But at three hundred meters, when he arrived at the tubing, just as he expected, a sudden stream put out his lamp. In a measure, as he descended, he heard the shouts grow louder. But he was obliged to pause; an insuperable obstacle barred the shaft-a heap of tim bers, parts of the guides; pieces broken from the ladders entangled with broken pieces of the pump. It would take eight days to clear away the passage. And after examining it for a long time, hi heart almost burst at abandoning these miserable people, whose screams had suddenly ceased. The flood had filled their mouths, and they had hastened to go further up the roads before the rapid rise of the water

Then Megret drew the signal cord to be taken up. But he pansed again, stupened at that sudden catastropic of which he could not comprehend the cause. He wished to take notice of it; he examined the pieces of tubing which still held. At a distance some rents, some cuts in the wood, surprised As his lamp was flickering, drenched by the water, he desired to touch these pieces with his lingers, and he surely felt the notches of a saw, the blows of a wimble, it was all the abominable work of destruction. Evidently some one had desired that catastrophe. He was dumbfounded, the other pieces were crack-ing, falling down with their supports in terrible slide, which threatened to carry him with them. The courage to go down there, the thought of the man who had done that, running such risks, froze him with a holy horror of the wickedness, as if, mingled with the shadows, the man were still there, monstrous on account of his unparalleled act. He cried out, he shook the signal with a furious hand, it seemed a long time, for e perceived that the upper tubing was iso commencing to give way; the joints were opening and beginning to stream with water. It was now only a question of hours; the shall would be inished by becoming flooded and then fall to

At the top M. Hennebeau anxiously awaited Megrel.
"Weil! what is it?" he asked. But the engineer strangled, could not speak. He had failed. "It is not possible; that cannot be.

Have you examined?" With a deliant look he nodded his head, yes. He refused to explain in the presence of some overseers who were listening; he led his uncle a short distance off, and, very low in his ear, he at length whispered. The boards were filled with holes and sawed, the mine the earmen had saved themselves, the oak plank only crushed an empty car. At the same time a considerable body of had been bled at its throat and had given ment to the now of the water. It is

water, a spouting wave from a broken dike, rushed in.

Dansaert wished to go up to see, but stinctive wish to be silent on the monstrosity of the great crime. It was uscless to tremble before the ten thousand workmen of Montson; later on they would see. And both continued to whis per, startled that a man had found the courage to descend, to suspend himself in the midst of that space, to risk his life twenty times in that frightful work. They did not even comprehend such foelish bravery in destruction; they refused to believe in spite of the evidence, as one doubts these tales of celebrated escapes of prisoners disappearing from windows

at thirty metres from the ground And when the director and engineer last of all descended to the receiver's office the crowd gathered around them, obstinately repeating:
The names! tell us the

Poor Mrs. Mahon was there, among the the wives and mothers. She remem-bered the noise in the night, her daughter and lodger gone off together; they were surely at the bottom; and after having cried that it served them right, that they deserved to remain there, the heart less ones, the cowards, she ran forward and placed herself in the first row shiv ering with agony. However, she dared no longer doubt, the discussion which was raised around her about the names convinced her. Yes, yes, Catherine was there, Anton also—a comrade had seen them. But they no longer agreed as to the others. "The names! the names! please tell us

the names! Megrel, unnerved, said in a high key to the overseer: "Make them be silent. We do not

know their names. At two o'clock no one had stirred. M. Hennebeau, Megrel and the other engineers ran around, making a group of overconts and black hats before the peo ple; they no longer delayed, their limbs nearly exhausted with fatigue, feverish, anxious, sick at beart, wishing to assist, but powerless in such a disaster, they only spoke occasional words in a low voice, as if at a deathbed.

The upper tubing would give way in he end. Sudden reverbrations were heard, jerking noises of heavy falls, succeeded by long silence. It was the ever widening wound; the breaking up coinmenced below was mounting to the sur face. Mergel was seized with nervous impatience, he wished to see, and he had irendy advanced alone into this fright ful cavity, when he was taken by the shoulders and drawn back. What was the good of it? He could prevent noth-ing. Nevertheless, an old miner, es-caping the vigilance of the guard, had on to the warting room; but he reap peared calmly, he had gone to look for Three o'clock struck. Nothing yet. A

shower had soaked the crowd without moving them a step. And it was only at twenty minutes past three that a first shock made the ground tremble. The Vulture shuddered at it, firm and up-right. But a second shock followed immediately, a d a long ery issued from the opened mouths, the tarred screeningthe opened modes, and twice, had just slied, after tettering twice, had just slied, after tetterible crash. Under the fallen with a terrible crash. Under the enormous pressure, the planks broke up and struck against each other with such power that sparks flew out. From this moment the ground did not cease trembling, the shocks succeeded each other, subterranean sinkings with the rumbling of a volcano in a state of eruption. the distance, the dog no longer burked, he howled an appeal, as if he would an-nounce the escriptions whose approach he felt; and the women, the children, all these people looking on could hardly re strain a cry of distress at each shock ess than ten minutes the slated roof of the belfry gave way, the receiver's room and the engine room fell in making a considerable broach. Then the noises Then the noises ceased, the caving in stopped; there was profound silence, and all was motion-less. For antique the Vulture remained thus, attacked, bombarded as if by an army of barbarians. Cries were no

longer heard, the widened circle of spectalors looked on silently shuddering, Suddenly, when the engineers decided to advance, a powerful convulsion of the earth made them flee. Subterranean de-tonations broke out like a monstrous artillery cannonading the abyss. On the surface the last remaining structures were thrown down and broken to pieces first a sort of whirlwind carried away he debris of the screening shed and the receiver's office. The boiler rooms burst open and at last disappeared. Then, in square tower, the hoisting engine rattled and fell upon its face, like a man out down by a bullet. And they then saw a frightful spectacle; the engine was wrenched from its massive foundation its arms were quartered as if striving against death; it fell off with its crank, its giant knee loosened as if by a lever expired, crushed, swallowed up. the chimney, thirty metres high, still re-mained standing, trembling like a death in a hurricane. They thought it would crumble and fly into powder; but all at once it sank down like a stone swallowed up by the earth, suddenly melting down ke a colossal cierge; and nothing was left, not even the point of the lightning It was finished; that horrid beast crouching in that hollow stuffed with hu man flesh; no longer breathed its great long breath. The entire works had sank

TO BE CONTINUED.]

FIELD AND FARM.

Obstructions in Drains. A correspondent at Tolono, Ill., writes: Just as this county is getting thoroughy tiled out, and the lands rendered in the highest degree productive, it is disprove a souce of continuous expense to heir owners. Rabbits, muskrats, and other animals, in crowding themselves from larger into smaller tiles, frequently get fast and can not extricate themselves, and the roots of trees and weeds which grow over or near the tiles often enter joints and grow a librous mass, which completely stops the flow of water. A great many cases of this kind are every day coming to light, and sometimes a whole string of tiles has to be taken up to find the obstruction."

Many persons who have been at the

pains and cost of tile-draining land have

that can be removed when it

met with the troubles referred to by this correspondent. Unless the outlet of are perfectly black, very protty, good drains is protected by a coarse wire cloth or metal grating, field mice, moles, rats gophers, weasels, mink, muskrats, rablayers and healthy. How to Feed Cornstalks. bits, skunks, and sometimes eels and "bull-heads" will enter the drain, and W. A. M., of Hickory Grove Farm, some of them, being unable to turn about die, and make a permanent ob-struction. Ordinarily their bodies struction. Ordinarily their bodies swell after the creatures are dead, and aimost completely stop the flow of water. If some of the water in the drain flows on to the outlet, the impurities contained in it are deposited, causing a stoppage of the stream. The water held in the drain flows back and causes the soil over it and for some distance on all sides become very wet. The drain will be of no further useful the tiles are taken up, cleaned, and relaid. The cost of this work is in most cases fully equal to that of purchasing new tiles and laying them in a new drain. To obviate all this trouble and expense pains should be and expense pains should be are not an exception to the rule. taken in the construction of the outlet of drains when they are first constructed. The outlet of a drain should be con-Keeping Cows Clean. structed of masonry or of concrete com-posed in part of hydraulic cement. Through this the discharge tile should pass. The end of the discharge tile should be provided with an iron grating

always desirable to have a full of at least a few inches at the outlet of the drain. This fall will prevent many creatures from attempting to enter the drain.

Obstructions caused by the roots of cer-tain vegetables, and especially by the roots of water loving trees, are not so en-sily prevented. Collars, fitting quite closely to the ends of the tile, will make it harder for them to enter, but they will not in all cases prevent them. The deep er the drain is the less likely are roots to enter them. The roots of but few plants ordinarily raised in fields are likely to enter file drains so as to make permanent obstructions. The roots of corn, potatoes, beans, peas, buckwheat, flax, and the common small grains are not likely to enter drains. Neither are those of the esculents raised in fields. It they do enter they dis with the about they comport ter, they die with the plants they support and soon become rotten. The roots of red clover have been known to penetrate drains, as have those of many large weeds. But these plants are short lived and their roots when dead soon decay. Weeds that live more than a year and bushes are likely to send their roots into drains, where they become permanent obstruct ons. But the careful farmer seldom ellows vegetation of this kind to ob-tain a foothold in the flelds he has under cultivation.

The testimony in England and other ortions of the country is that the roots of old trees, especially those that spring up naturally, are not likely to enter drains unless they are very near them. The roots of young trees are very vigorous. As we say of men of enterprise, they are "pushing." All the species of the willow, poplar, elm, ash and alder are likely to send their roots into drain t les. The moisture on the drains appears to attract them. In some cases they not only stop the flow of water through the tiles, but they exert such a pressure that they well cause them to be come broken. Farmers who have been at the trouble and expense of underdraining their land should be careful not to plant trees near drains or to allow m to spring up. If they do allow them to grow they will probably have to choose between sacraticing the trees or the drains. In putting down drain tiles, as in other enterprises, we learn many things when it is too late to profit by them. In a unifority of cases in this state farmers began to study the matter of cientific drainage after they had dug their ditches and put in the tile they had

An Interesting Point in Timber Growth.

Mr. W. W. Gellett, a Connecticut manufacturer, who uses large quantities of oak and hickory annually in his busless, has contributed to the Octoder Outing some very interesting statements regarding the cultivation of timber.
With regard to the amount of growth to allow before cutting timber, he says: There is a proper time to cut a tree as

ere is a proper time to harvest a crop of eorn or grass. If anyone, in cutting an aged tree, will observe the concentric rings or grains, he will usually notice that there has been a period of rapid growth succeeded by a period of very ow growth; and, in the case of a very aged tree, it often happens that, for the st score or more of years, growth has ome almost to a standstill, eing so line as to show that the tree has but little more than held its own a long time. Now, for purposes requiring strength, fine-grained timber on the exterior of the tree-the growth of twenty or thirty years, perhaps—is about as nearly worthless as anything could well b And when we consider that the interior of the tree, which twenty or thirty years ago was vigorous and strong, been waiting all this time to put to use until its vigor is exhausted and its strength decayed, it will be seen that it would have been better to cut the tree and obtained the benefit of its good qual ties years ago. Much good ink has been wasted in deploring the destruction of our "primeval forests acres upon acres of trees in Connecticut that have been allowed to stand until their usefulness has been greatly impaired, sometimer destroyed, because we have not given sufficient attention to the proper time to harvest the crop after we have got it raised. Our hope ture timber supply does not lie in the di rection of preserving the old, which cannot be preserved beyond certain limits, but in producing the new.

An Excellent Mixture for Growing

Pigs. Iowa Homestead: The proposition is to take sixteen bushels of oats and ten bushels of corn and grind them well together, then intimately mix with one hundred pounds of out meal, which at lowa prices made a feed that costbut about seventy cents per hundred. But eastern pork-raisers should not be deceived regarding cost or material as it would be considerable more here than appears to be the case in lowa, where oats cost twenty-live cents per bushel corn twenty-eight cents per bushel and out meal \$1.75 per hundred, while here the mixture would cost as much more than corn meal. It is claimed that corn does much more good when fed with little out meal than if fed alone, which a careful trial will determine.

Getting Horses in Condition.

Tribune and Farmer: To get a horse rapidly into condition he should be well worked or exercised according to his strength; when brought in vigorously rubbed off and down, and when dry, coe and rested, fed. His food should be good hay when his appetite is sharpest, followed by grain (oats) which in quality should be unexceptionable, and in quan-tity guaged by the work he does. Fat will sweat off, muscle will not A fat horse is liable to indigestion, sunstroke, cold, flatuience (colie) and ever so many other ills which a horse in good condition is not only free from, but if properly fet and cleaned and worked, is not liable to get. It is usually poor economy to reduce either food or exercise.

Langshan Poultry. Poultry raising, like that of stock, is on the improvement, the whole world being ransacked for breeds. One of the newest varieties in this country is the Langs han. They are comparatively a new b.rd, but a very excellent one: They are said by visitors to have been the finest birds on exhibition at New Orleans. The

Wisconsin says: For several years have run my cornstalks through a ma chine, cutting them as short as possible and fed in mangers in stable, night and morning, feeding some hay in the yard in the middle of the day. Fed in this in the middle of the day. Fed in this way, two acres of stalks will furnish feed

for three cows or steers for the winter here, where we feed six months of the year; many winter stock entirely on stalks, fed twice a day, but I think profitable to give them a midday feed of hay. If the stalks are of flint corn, had and well cured, stock will eat them sil, if coarse of frost-bitten, some will Whatever our fodder, if we wish stock to eat it well, and thrive, we must save it in good condition, and cornstalks

It will be easier to keep cows clean on a short floor, no longer than will cause them to he at least six inches over the gatter—a deep gutter, plenty of absorbent in it and frequently cleaned A dairy cow should be kept as clean as a carriage horse, and who ever heard a dairyman excuse himself for driving to clegged up. It is best to have the bars of the grating stand perpendicular, as in church on Sanday with a filthy horse on the ground that he could not keep the

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animal clean? And is not cleanliness of more importance in dairy than in horse stable? Try using a good clean card and

a stiff brush with teather back. Winter Protection of Animals. Generally nature provides a warm coat for the winter protection of animals against dry cold. But cold rains and sleet which penetrate to the skin chill the poor beasts and do serious damage. The between the fibres and this is a perfect protection against dry cold and wind But with a wet sodden coat the protecting air is driven out and the animal suffer-Some protection is necessary then from rains and snows. Last winter hundred of thousands of wretched beasts wir frozen to death in the west for want of shelter, and many lost money for their owners elsewhere for the same want. shed open to the south and with a tight roof will save its cost every year in better condition of the stock, which will be saved great suffering and injury by its

shelter, even where cattle are supposed to run at large with safety. Hints and Suggestions. The farmer who next spring finds his out ground ready for the reception of the seen will be at least two weeks ahead of his neighbor who does not practice tall

ploughing. Cleanliness and proper diet are the great safeguards against disease, in hog or human

Learn what varieties succeed best in your vicinity, and be governed in selections by the experience of neighbors. The state veterinarian of lowa finds hog cholera increasing, and gives as a remedy isolation and quarantine, as disease is not contracted from dead

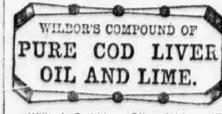
animals. Store seed-corn is a narrow crib. ing perforated ventilators running at sides that may be closed tight and hav intervals up through the centre. The corn, until thoroughly dry, should be left fully exposed to the air. It pays to know that the seed is all right. at the cob, the germ is injured if not en-tirely destroyed. For planting small areas the husks may be stripped back and the ears, tied two together, are suspended on poles, or the fully-ripe, select ed ears may be stored in an airy loft.

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