THE RANCHE.

AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND VITICULTURAL.

The Watch for Rain—California Prunes—Vines and Wines, and Other Subjects.

The full crop report from all portions of the State, published in these columns last week, presented the fact that while rain was needed in all sections, no damage had thus far resulted from the dry weather, and would not for a week or ten days longer. There was considerable anxiety, however, noticeable. This has been already somewhat relieved by timely showers in many parts of the State, and with the prospects for more at this writing. It is proverbial that the people of California are ever on the watch for a disastrous drought, whenever it is not raining, but the fact that such a drought seldom occurs after all, should have more influence than it does in allaying fears. It is now so dry in most places that plowing for summer fallow cannot be done, and many who were doing late plowing for spring sowing have been compelled to defer until sufficient rain falls to wet the ground to suitable depth. The recent north winds have had their usual effect, and left but little moisture near the surface. All the weather prophets are expecting rain the coming week "on account of the sun crossing the Equator," and if these prognostications prove correct, it will give great confidence that the season will be one of prosperity.

CALIFORNIA PRUNES.

In their annual report of California dried fruits and nuts, recently issued, George W. Meade & Co., of San Francisco, say concerning the prune productions of the State: The production of over 1,500,000 pounds of California French prunes in 1884, as against 250,000 pounds in 1883, will show the great increase in this favorite industry. Unfortunately, however, with a large crop in France, dull times, and tight money East, the usual large orders for these goods from our Eastern friends have been sadly missed, and at this writing we regret to say that a fair portion of this stock is still in the hands of producers, unsold; and we must repeat the suggestion made in former years, that until our prunes are properly graded by numbers to the pound, as they are in France, we cannot expect, except in the most favorable years, to induce the Eastern trade to buy largely. They will have prunes packed in the French style, and until we adopt this custom California prunes are bound to be taken sparingly and under protest. French prune graders are a very simple and inexpensive contrivance, but they assort the fruit into 40, 50, 60, 70, 90 or 100 to the pound, and these different sizes are sold at prices accordingly. In this shape the dealer knows exactly what he is buying, and while the appearance, flavor, and quality of our prunes are well liked East, the complaint (and justly so) is that the goods are all packed indiscriminately, large and small together, which gives the retailer very great cause for dissatisfaction. A new factor has appeared this last campaign; in the way of California German prunes—a most excellent fruit, cleanly, free from sugar, and superior in every way to the imported Turkish or German prune. Our product of this fruit for 1884 aggregates 350,000 pounds, and to show what a small figure this cuts, and what a tremendous field for operation we have before us, we may mention that the consumption of the German, Turkish, Bohemian and that grade of prunes in the United States for 1883 approximated 60,000,000 pounds, every pound of which, of course, was imported from abroad. While prices for our own product have ruled low this year, and the demand slow, our growers must not get discouraged, for, with thousands of square miles in this State adapted to the raising of this fruit in its perfection, and with the present rate of increase, the time is not so far distant as some may imagine when we shall supply the United States with this cheap yet palatable and much-called-for table food.

PLANTING AND WINE-MAKING.

I would like to ask some of our most practical wine-makers how long it will take us California wine-makers to raise grapes intelligently, and make different brands of wine according to the different kinds of wine in different sections? The soil of Cloverdale differs somewhat from that of Healdsburg, Santa Rosa or Glen Ellen. Sebastopol is entirely at variance with either, while the soil of St. Helena is quite distinctive from that of Oakville and Napa City. There is also much disparity in the climate. Fresno and Los Angeles differ. We may say there are more than a thousand localities, each of which will, some day, excel in some variety of wine. I think we have at least 50 kinds each of black and white grapes, which make alone 100 varieties. It is very easy to get of each white and black grape 250 or 300 blends. Grapes grown on different soils, and in different climates on the same kind of soil, will vary in quality. So at a glance we can see that wine-makers have a chance to learn and improve for at least 100 years. I advocate that each section form a viticultural society, and that each society dig a tunnel in some hill, or build a cellar suitable for maturing wines; that small packages of all the different kinds and blends be stored therein, and a record of each package be kept. Thus, when we find a failure we can discard it, and when we find a success we can try it again. It would be advisable for each grower to plant a small quantity of the many varieties, so that their virtues may be tested, with small expense to each, and perhaps with better results than if tried on a particular place with the expense borne by the one. By this means I think we can accomplish as much by the year 1900 as we will in a century if we continue selling our grapes to large wineries, where those from red, black or sandy soils, hill or valley land, half-ripe, ripe and over-ripe, are crushed and dumped into one tank, and no record is kept of them, and the result is sold for Zinfandel, Charbono, or whatever the buyer wants the most. I well know—and many thanks to them—that there are quite a number of unselfish men in the State, who at great expense of mind, body and purse are doing a great good in experimenting. But I think each section can best test its own varied resources. By planting many varieties, and thus testing them, we will sooner be able to answer the great questions now asked by nearly all, "What shall I plant?" and "How can I make wine intelligently?"—[J. G. Heald, in San Francisco Merchant.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT GRAFTING.

Every old farmer and fruit-grower knows that, since the time when the memory of man runneth not back to the contrary, it was always the custom to procure scions long in advance of the time for setting them. There was much anxiety and trouble wasted in their preservation and considerable loss attending their use after grafting. The writer thinks there is not the least occasion for procuring them until it is time to set the graft, unless they are a long way off. As much as seven years ago it was determined to top about forty almond trees in our orchard. They bore little, and the birds got away with the few nuts. We had about fifteen young prunes, Petite d'Agen, in another orchard, from which scions were obtained and put away for use in the orthodox fashion—in sand. When grafting them into the almonds the next March we ran out of scions. Thinking it a pity to leave several topped trees unworked, we cut some twigs fresh from the other orchard, and put them in the same day. Not one of them failed to grow and bear fruit. But many of the old prepared grafts did fail, because spoiled in trying to preserve them. This was the beginning of the transformation of so many almond orchards into French prunes. The experiment was a grand success. It was widely published and acted upon. Since that time the harum-scarum plan has worked so well that I make a point of getting fresh scions—apple, plum, pear, grape and so on—of neighbors and nurserymen, whenever they happen to have something new and work them as soon as I get home; provided, always, that it is during the spring months. This may not be new to professional horticulturists, but it is convenient for every farmer's boy to know the fact. Whether the favoring climate of California has anything to do with the success of grafting we do not know, but presume there is something in it.—[California Patron.

CARE OF THE FARM HORSES.

Now that the heavy spring work of seeding the fields has commenced or about to begin, due attention should be given to the care and handling of the farm teams. The first consideration, supposing that plenty of good food, bedding and stabling have been provided, is the proper fitting of the harness. The collar should neither be too large nor too small, and the hames so adjusted that they will not be too tight nor too loose at the bottom or at the top. If to be worked to the plow or harrow the tugs should be let out a few holes, and the back pads let out so that when the tugs are tightly drawn they will just gently press upon the back, so that the tugs will assume a straight line with the line of draught. In no case should the back pad sustain any considerable part of the weight of the load in its draught. Many horses are injured and often spoiled by oversight in the proper adjustment of the harness, when used in heavy work. In fact, it is often the cause in a young horse acquiring the balky habit. Truly, a thoughtful man who knows what the scourge of misfitting boots or shoes is behind the plow should have some consideration for the faithful animal in misfitted harness in front of the plow where the heaviest work is done. The feeding and care in the stable of work-horses should receive the closest attention. They should be fed early enough in the morning to allow them ample time to appropriate a sufficient quantity of food before being taken to the field. They should be groomed thoroughly but not harshly, and the collars well scraped and cleaned before being put on. When brought in very warm, they should not be allowed to drink quite all the water they seem to want, but given more after the meal. The last thing at night they should be rubbed clean and all mud and sweat brushed off. This will conduce to their rest and make grooming in the morning much lighter. With proper care there is no cause for sore shoulders, sore backs or sore heels in horses on the farm. If there is a "hired man" on the farm who will not properly take care of his team, he should be discharged, and a new one found.

WIRE FENCES.

The objection to wire fences, which on their first appearance was quite strong, has nearly or quite passed away. This objection rested altogether upon the injury horses and cattle were likely to suffer by running against them; but as these accidents have proved so rare of late and the reports of them have been shown to be greatly exaggerated, we hear no more of them. No doubt that now and then a horse or a cow may be more or less hurt by being forced against the barbs, but as these barbs are very short it is impossible to see how any serious injury can be sustained from them. Animals are hurt by a stone wall, or an ordinary post and rail fence, or by attempting to jump over, or passing through where there is a broken rail; or may be badly injured by falling into a hole or a ditch, and if they were all reported it would probably be shown that there would be as many as caused by the wire fence. As a mere matter of protecting the premises against incessant and damaging trespassing, the value of the barbed fence will prove to be inestimable.—[Walla Walla Union.

HARROWING WHEAT.

The subject of harrowing wheat after it is up has been quite extensively discussed among our farmers as they congregate at the Farmers' Union office, in this place, and all who have tried it, with one accord, recommend the practice. This practice is especially recommended when, as now, the soil is crusted, cutting off the moisture from below and pinching the young grain. It is positively asserted, and which agrees with our own experience, that no injury can result to the grain by the operation, while it revivifies the growth, brings the moisture to the surface and shows the good results in a surprisingly short time. We would not harrow the ground when wet, as then it is not needed and it might be injurious; but when dry and suffering it is wholly beneficial. Many of our foremost farmers are going all over their grain with the harrow. Those who are in doubt should try it on a small scale and prove the theory for themselves.—[Sutter Farmer.

BAD FLAVOR IN MILK.

Complaint is often made at the disagreeable taste of milk, especially in the autumn, when succulent or green feed is given to the cows. The foods which have the most marked effect on the flavor of milk are turnips and cabbages, many farmers feeding turnips throughout the year. Investigators of the subject recommend the use of boiling water to eradicate the unpleasant taste. While the adulteration laws may not allow its use by dealers, the consumer has the privilege of watering his own milk. To every gallon of new milk a pint of boiling water is recommended, and it is said it will almost invariably remove any flavor caused by any particular food on which the cows have fed.—[Exchange.

STRAY NOTES.

The Biggs *Independent* says: "Moses Wick, one of the best known stock-raisers in the northern part of the State, has among his cattle a splendid Durham cow named Pet. Twice this cow has given birth to twin calves, but on Monday she added an extra number to the score and produced triplets. The calves are a beautiful reddish brown color, and, though rather small, are fine formed and as lively and graceful as any calf need be."

A parasite known as Heteredora schachtil has just made its appearance in France, greatly injuring the beet root. To this parasite, Aime Girard thinks, is largely due the partial failure of this year's beet-root crop, which showed a deficit of 20 per cent. in the weight of the roots, besides a decrease in the yield of saccharine, in some of the northern districts amounting to 12 or 14 per cent.

The farmer is coming to the front in public affairs. There's no question about that. And he's coming at a pretty fair pace, too. He ought to come faster. He will come faster and faster, as he becomes, through education, culture and general intelligence, better and better qualified to assume control; to occupy and maintain himself in the front rank.—[Our Country Home.

Underdraining makes the ground more spongy. Drains of tile help take the water from the soil by drawing it from a depth of two feet or more; therefore much more water passes through the soil above the level of the drains than could pass through undrained soil.

An Eastern horticultural paper says: "In planting red raspberries for propagation, remember that if set in rows seven feet apart, the roots will meet in two years, and by the third cover the entire surface."

A little salt (say a spoonful to a bush) scattered under a bush will be found beneficial to raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries.—[Exchange.

A farmer of large experience states that pigs fed on sour milk are much more healthy and thrifty than those confined to diet of sweet milk.

Connecticut farmers report that an abundance of feed has increased the milk product so as to glut the market in some localities.

One thousand bushels of onions have been grown on one acre. Half this amount probably is the largest yield of potatoes.

Some Western farmers tried Southern grain as a change in seed—it grew well but was late in earing out.

RECORDS OF RAINFALL.

Interesting Additional Data Upon the Subject, from Various Sections of the State, Compiled by Sergeant Barwick, United States Signal Corps.

Additional rainfall records have been received by Sergeant Barwick, and are as follows: The data from which the following table was compiled was taken by James Hutchison, of the Bay Nursery, and was furnished the Signal Observer by Dr. J. B. Frembley, of Oakland. It shows the means for the months, years and seasons, and extends from October, 1873, to December, 1884—eleven years and three months:

OAKLAND, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Year.....	January.....	February.....	March.....	April.....	May.....	June.....	July.....	August.....	September.....	October.....	November.....	December.....	Total for year.	Season of.....	Total for season.....
1873..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	.60	10.18	.....	.....	.....
1874....	5.60	1.80	5.25	1.25	.75	none	none	none	none	2.34	9.18	.31	26.48	1873-74	26.03
1875....	.15	.30	1.65	none	.10	1.64	none	none	none	.30	7.83	4.10	22.07	1874-75	21.67
1876....	5.28	4.87	4.55	.93	.45	.24	.10	none	.15	4.74	.25	none	21.56	1875-76	28.55
1877....	4.19	1.42	.96	.22	.33	none	.18	none	none	.45	1.62	1.75	11.12	1876-77	12.36
1878....	10.82	11.63	4.30	1.18	.40	none	none	none	.57	1.85	.65	.31	31.71	1877-78	32.33
1879....	3.84	5.65	7.96	1.17	1.39	.16	none	none	none	.70	2.98	5.06	28.91	1878-79	23.55
1880....	1.71	2.19	1.70	8.46	1.04	none	none	none	none	.05	.35	1.57	28.07	1879-80	23.84
1881....	10.48	3.95	.88	1.40	.50	1.16	none	none	.40	.82	1.49	5.00	26.17	1880-81	31.34
1882....	2.42	2.05	4.20	1.51	.15	none	none	none	.42	2.65	4.33	1.14	18.87	1881-82	18.13
1883....	1.95	.70	3.33	2.20	3.50	none	none	none	1.00	1.03	.90	1.15	15.76	1882-83	20.22
1884....	3.81	5.25	8.59	5.79	.55	3.03	none	.25	.35	2.80	.05	7.73	38.20	1883-84	31.10
Total..	56.25	39.81	43.37	24.11	9.16	6.23	.28	.25	2.89	18.33	30.22	49.39	268.92	.....	269.12
Mean..	5.114	3.619	2.943	2.192	.833	.566	.025	.023	.263	1.666	2.748	4.490	24.447	.....	24.465

REED'S CAMP, SHASTA COUNTY.

The following interesting rain data from Reed's Camp, Dry Creek, Shasta county, on the upper Sacramento river, shows that heavy annual rainfalls are a very usual occurrence at that point, according to the observations made and furnished by S. Aultenreith. The table extends from January, 1880, to December, 1884, and shows the means by months, years and seasons, from 1880 to 1884, inclusive:

Year.....	January.....	February.....	March.....	April.....	May.....	June.....	July.....	August.....	September.....	October.....	November.....	December.....	Total for year.	Season of.....	Total for season.....
1880....	8.60	3.34	8.32	19.26	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	32.07	71.59	.....	.....
1881....	31.76	14.14	8.04	5.99	.80	2.66	none	none	2.17	7.16	5.65	8.00	86.37	1880-81	95.46
1882....	5.07	15.37	13.01	4.11	5.28	none	.08	none	.10	9.20	8.14	3.94	64.30	1881-82	65.80
1883....	1.00	none	14.46	8.49	9.94	none	none	none	none	6.18	1.10	4.24	45.41	1882-83	55.27
1884....	15.57	4.55	13.44	16.55	2.73	7.12	.25	none	1.03	7.99	2.32	19.70	91.25	1883-84	71.73
Total..	62.00	37.40	57.27	54.40	18.75	9.78	.33	none	3.30	30.53	17.21	67.95	358.92	.....	288.56
Mean..	12.400	7.480	11.454	10.880	3.750	1.956	.066	none	.660	6.106	3.442	13.590	71.784	.....	72.090

YREKA, SISKIYOU COUNTY.

The rainfall table for Yreka extends from April, 1872, to December, 1884. The data from which it was compiled was furnished by S. Auitenruth, of Yreka, and the records are from the Central Pacific Railroad Company's rain-gauge:

Year.....	January.....	February.....	March.....	April.....	May.....	June.....	July.....	August.....	September.....	October.....	November.....	December.....	Total for year.	Season of.....	Total for season.....
1872....	.....	.....	.....	.24	.44	none	.14	none	.25	1.55	1.43	3.72	.....	.....	.....
1873....	1.28	1.77	.40	.90	.69	none	none	none	.44	.55	1.17	2.29	9.31	1872-73	11.90
1874....	3.78	1.62	1.49	.74	.34	.44	none	none	none	1.29	2.16	none	11.86	1873-74	12.77
1875....	4.35	.19	1.23	.17	.51	.34	.07	none	none	3.34	5.29	6.07	21.52	1874-75	10.27
1876....	2.00	1.93	2.07	.42	.65	.20	.32	.19	.99	3.05	.43	.26	12.42	1875-76	22.48
1877....	1.20	3.24	1.48	.74	1.56	.65	.18	none	none	.20	3.64	.95	13.84	1876-77	13.69
1878....	6.12	3.91	2.80	.37	.56	none	.35	.40	.45	.25	1.15	.45	16.81	1877-78	19.30
1879....	1.53	1.41	3.96	1.56	1.42	.39	.22	.15	none	.77	2.32	7.23	20.96	1878-79	12.94
1880....	2.43	.61	1.20	2.23	.41	none	.15	none	none	.13	.10	2.42	9.68	1879-80	17.35
1881....	11.78	2.58	.19	.48	none	1.65	.59	.26	.30	3.24	.68	1.60	23.35	1880-81	20.18
1882....	1.81	1.66	.42	1.20	1.02	none	none	none	.90	1.88	1.89	2.09	13.17	1881-82	12.23
1883....	1.38	.47	.53	1.26	1.76	none	.33	.25	.33	1.35	.66	2.95	11.27	1882-83	12.74
1884....	2.10	1.20	2.44	1.41	1.40	1.78	1.33	.51	.33	none	.79	6.19	19.48	1883-84	17.46
Total..	39.76	20.89	18.21	11.72	10.67	5.41	3.68	1.76	3.90	17.60	21.71	36.13	183.67	.....	183.31
Mean..	3.313	1.741	1.518	.901	.824	.416	.285	.135	.300	1.354	1.670	2.779	15.306	.....	15.276

SCOTT VALLEY, SISKIYOU COUNTY.

The rainfall for Scott Valley, Siskiyou county, was tabulated from data furnished by C. H. Pyle, of Yreka. The observations were taken by Isaac Letcomb, of Scott Valley, on the south side of the north range of mountains forming Scott Valley. The records run continuously from August, 1859, to December, 1884, a period of twenty-five years and five months, and, combined with the data from Yreka from 1872 to date, makes Siskiyou one of the fullest reported counties in the State as to its rainfall record:

Year.....	January.....	February.....	March.....	April.....	May.....	June.....	July.....	August.....	September.....	October.....	November.....	December.....	Total for year.	Season of.....	Total for season.....
1859....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.55	.87	1.00	4.33	.75	.....	.....	.....
1860....	2.59	1.25	4.12	.75	2.00	.50	1.62	.24	.49	2.22	2.00	5.74	23.52	1859-60	20.28
1861....	1.12	2.50	2.50	3.00	.54	.30	none	none	none	.51	11.56	10.63	32.66	1860-61	20.65
1862....	9.29	3.75	1.32	2.00	1.00	.80	.10	none	.02	.15	.12	1.99	20.45	1861-62	40.96
1863....	4.75	1.75	2.45	2.00	.40	1.93	.25	.09	.40	.25	1.85	6.17	22.29	1862-63	15.72
1864....	2.07	.40	.82	2.70	.51	.31	none	.63	.04	.31	6.00	12.75	26.57	1863-64	15.60
1865....	1.87	2.40	1.30	.32	.05	.75	.35	.02	1.15	1.33	9.79	1.21	20.54	1864-65	26.77
1866....	6.59	3.50	9.20	.02	1.72	.62	.50	.47	none	.08	2.51	11.75	36.96	1865-66	35.65
1867....	9.12	2.02	.64	1.34	.44	.01	none	.26	.40	.88	1.75	9.68	26.54	1866-67	28.38
1868....	3.06	1.50	3.70	1.14	.18	1.66	none	none	.06	.50	.77	2.80	14.77	1867-68	23.61
1869....	5.76	1.13	1.32	3.61	1.52	.69	.13	none	1.00	.01	3.04	3.56	21.77	1868-69	18.22
1870....	5.00	2.91	1.73	1.37	1.12	.10	none	none	.01	.02	4.00	3.50	16.75	1869-70	19.87
1871....	1.80	2.47	1.62	2.27	.55	.26	.35	none	.37	.05	1.62	7.68	19.10	1870-71	13.91
1872....	4.18	6.94	1.40	.34	.25	.03	.01	.01	.41	.16	2.67	3.38	19.78	1871-72	22.87
1873....	1.33	3.00	1.05	1.59	.27	.03	.03	.05	.37	.94	1.71	4.49	14.77	1872-73	13.84
1874....	6.38	1.80	3.65	1.55	.71	.13	.01	.09	none	1.55	4.33	.43	20.63	1873-74	21.79
1875....	3.13	.17	1.79	.35	.75	.12	.38	.05	none	4.45	7.31	7.33	25.83	1874-75	13.09
1876....	2.26	3.33	3.94	.71	1.19	.18	.34	1.50	1.02	3.75	.54	.01	18.27	1875-76	31.00
1877....	1.71	4.23	3.10	1.23	1.48	.71	.12	.02	.01	.45	.67	1.62	15.35	1876-77	18.90
1878....	9.72	6.53	3.74	.27	.20	.12	.01	.06	.36	2.81	2.16	1.14	27.12	1877-78	23.36
1879....	3.25	3.54	8.39	2.66	1.40	.27	.38	.47	.11	.81	4.64	4.58	30.50	1878-79	26.42
1880....	10.62	2.32	2.65	5.39	1.32	.02	.37	.07	none	.18	.32	6.76	30.02	1879-80	33.30
1881....	13.95	6.53	.79	1.19	.17	1.04	.54	.04	.76	3.53	2.40	4.60	35.54	1880-81	31.56
1882....	4.48	5.69	2.22	2.45	1.29	.08	2.49	none	1.44	2.86	2.72	3.75	29.47	1881-82	30.03
1883....	2.58	1.51	1.11	3.25	2.65	none	.40	.63	.66	2.41	1.11	4.75	21.06	1882-83	22.27
1884....	4.28	3.14	3.45	3.06	1.65	.87	1.62	.01	.60	1.04	.16	8.18	28.06	1883-84	27.63
Total..	120.95	74.34	68.00	44.47	23.36	10.96	10.00	4.71	10.55	32.25	77.08	129.14	598.36	.....	595.84
Mean..	4.838	2.974	2.720	1.779	.934	.438	.400	.181	.406	1.240	2.965	4.967	23.914	.....	23.834

BITS OF SCIENCE.

Cryolite, a mineral which is of great value in the potash manufacture, has been discovered in the Yellowstone Park. Heretofore it has been obtained only in Greenland.

Until six months ago the navy was obliged to depend upon England for all the gun-cotton used. Now the manufactory erected at the Torpedo Station, Newport, produces all that is required for sea-going men-of-war and torpedoes.

A meteor which was seen to fall near Odessa was found by a peasant, and proved to be a shapeless mass of about eighteen pounds. There is very little known as to the causes of meteors, despite the annual recurrence and observation of them in November.

At a meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Stockholm, Professor Lundstrom exhibited a fossil scorpion recently found near Wisby, in the Silurian formation of Gotland, and remarkable as the most ancient of an air-breathing land animal at present discovered.

A very complete filling for open cracks in floors may be made by thoroughly soaking newspapers in paste made of one pound of flour, three quarts of water and a tablespoonful of alum, thoroughly boiled and mixed. Make the final mixture about as thick as putty, and it will harden like papier mache.

The interesting fact has been demonstrated by Arthur Searle that the Milky Way is about two magnitudes brighter than the mean brightness of the sky, and a square degree of the Milky Way must give between five and six times as much light as an average square degree of the rest of the sky.

Mr. Johnston reached a hight of 16,315 feet on Kilimanjaro, the great mountain of Eastern equatorial Africa, and at that elevation found stones and snow, and experienced a cold, driving mist. It appears that the cultivated zone extends to an altitude of 5,500 feet, and the zone of vegetation to a hight of 15,000.

From recent researches it appears that chlorophyl, the remarkable substance to which the vegetable world owes the color of its foliage, is made up of two coloring matters, a green and a yellow; the relative proportions being 100 of the former to one of the latter. Both have been lately obtained in the crystalline state.

In bees the crop is called the honey-bag. The gizzard is found in insects having mandibles, and is frequently lined with rows of horny teeth, which are specially developed in grasshoppers, crickets and locusts. Insects have no true liver, but its functions are performed by little cell masses on the inside of the stomach.

ASTHMATIC TROUBLES and Soreness of the Lungs or Throat are usually overcome by Jayne's Expectorant, a sure curative for all Coughs.

CHARGE OF THE CAT BRIGADE.

Two back yards, two back yards,
Two back yards onward;
Right for the coal-yard shed
Ran the half dozen.
"Forward, the Cat Brigade!"
On toward the sheds they made;
Over the first back fence
Climbed the half-dozen.

"Forward, the Cat Brigade!"
Was there a cat dismayed?
Not till he felt on his back
A hard brick give him a crack.
Theirs not to reason why;
Theirs not to make reply;
Theirs but to skip and fly.
On! to the last back fence
Broke the half-dozen.

Boots to the right of them,
Shoes to the left of them,
Brickbats behind them
Thumped, bumped and thundered,
Stormed at with boots and shoes,
That none but skilled hands can use,
Into the sheds of coal
Rushed the half-dozen.

Bright all their eyes did glare,
Waved all their tails in air,
Chasing the young mice there,
While all the world wondered.
Only one back was cracked,
Yet how they all had "tracked,"
Wounded, disheartened,
Scattered and sundered,
A damaged half dozen.

Boots to the right of them,
Shoes to the left of them,
Brickbats behind them,
Thumped, bumped and thundered.
Followed by balls of lead,
While every hero fled—
One on the last fence—dead—
Back from the old coal shed,
All that was left of them,
Of the noble half-dozen.

When can their many scars fade?
Relics of the charge they made,
All cats wonder.
Remember the Cat Brigade,
Remember the charge they made,
Hideous half-dozen.
—[Manchester High School Aryo.

A DREAM OF THE IMPROBABLE.

Not in her eyes that such eloquence speak,
Not in the blush of her velvety cheek,
Not in the sheen of her bright yellow hair,
Not in her courtly, imperial air.
Not in the kisses that hang on her lips,
Not in the fingers' cute tapering tips,
Not in the curve of her chic little foot,
Not in her wit, aye so gracefully put.
Not in her ear, like some rose-tinted shell,
Not in her teeth, that no pearls can excel;
Not in her smiles, that a saint's heart might win,
Not in the dimples that grace her plump chin.
Not in good sense, in which none are above her,
Not in her breath, sweet as blossoming clover,
Not in her form as perfection complete,
Not in her laugh, so melodiously sweet.
Not in her neck, than the sloe-blossom whiter,
Not in her step, than the mountain deer's lighter,
Not e'ven in her love that so bindeth our hearts,
Find I the rapture her presence imparts:
But in her voice—sweet as Orpheus' lyre—
That says: "Stay in bed, John, I'll start up the fire."
—[New York World.

There is no torture that a woman would not endure to enhance her beauty.—[Montaigne.

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No medicine has ever been known so effectual in the cure of all those diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood as SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, for the cure of Scrofula, White Swellings, Rheumatism, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Venereal Sores and Diseases, Consumption, Goitre, Boils, Cancers, and all kindred diseases. No better means of securing a beautiful complexion can be obtained than by using SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, which cleanses the blood and gives beauty to the skin. fe24-1y&w1y

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You can always have hearty, robust health in your family at little cost by using Parker's Tonic.

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Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. fe7-1yMWS

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If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac THOMPSON'S EYE WATER. Druggists sell it at 25 cents. o11-1y8

Mrs. Ames, Midwife. Mrs. Ames cures cancers; 1220 Third street. mr11-1m*

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