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REVELATION.

"And I went into the Vale of Beavor, and as I went I preached repentance to the people. And one morning, sitting by the fire, a great cloud came over me, and a temptation beset me. And it was said: *All things come by Nature*; and the Elements and the Stars came over me. And as I sat still and let it alone, a living hope arose in me, and a true Voice which said: *There is a living God who made all things.* And immediately the cloud and the temptation vanished, and Life rose over all, and my heart was glad, and I praised the living God."—[Journal of George Fox, 1690.

Still, as of old in Beavor's Vale,
O man of God! our hope and faith
The Elements and Stars assail,
And the awed spirit holds its breath,
Blown over by a wind of death.

Takes Nature thought for such as we,
What place her human atom fills,
The weed-drift of her careless sea,
The mist on her unheeding hills?
What recks she of our helpless wills?

Strange god of Force, with fear, not love,
Its trembling worshiper! Can prayer
Reach the shut ear of Fate, or move
Unpitying Energy to spare?
What doth the cosmic Vastness care?

In vain to this dread Unconcern
For the All-Father's love we look;
In vain, in quest of it, we turn
The storied leaves of Nature's book,
The prints her rocky tablets took.

I pray for faith, I long to trust;
I listen with my heart, and hear
A Voice without a sound: "Be just,
Be true, be merciful, revere
The Word within thee: God is near!

"A light to sky and earth unknown
Pales all their lights: a mightier force
Than theirs the powers of Nature own,
And, to its goal as at its source,
His Spirit moves the Universe.

"Believe and trust. Through stars and suns,
Through all occasions and events,
His wise, paternal purpose runs;
The darkness of His providence
Is starlit with benign intents."

O joy supreme! I know the Voice
Like none beside on earth or sea;
Yea, more, O soul of mine rejoice;
By all that He requires of me,
I know what God himself must be.

No picture to my aid I call,
I shape no image in my prayer;
I only know in Him is all
Of life, light, beauty, everywhere,
Eternal Goodness here and there!

I know He is, and what He is,
Whose one great purpose is the good
Of all. I rest my soul on His
Immortal Love and Fatherhood;
And trust Him, as His children should.

Not less that His restraining hand
Is on our selfish seekings laid,
And, shorn of words and works, we stand
Of vain illusions disarrayed,
The richer for our losses made.

I fear no more. The clouded face
Of Nature smiles; through all her things
Of time and space and sense I trace
The moving of the Spirit's wings,
And hear the song of hope she sings.
—[John Greenleaf Whittier.

OLD CLOTHES MADE NEW.

Restoring to their Former Freshness Garments Worse for Wear.

[From Harper's Bazar.]

The time for looking over partly worn clothes, with a view of renovating them so that they will have a semblance of their former freshness, is an anxious one for the busy woman who is forced by the state of her purse to turn to account every available piece of material.

It is surprising what can be accomplished when the ways and means are understood. Old garments which have been spending a longer or shorter leave of absence in the retirement of the boxes and chests of storeroom and garret, under the manipulation of skillful fingers can be made to take on a freshness which any one not versed in the art of restoration would not believe possible.

By laying in a good stock of patience and perseverance, and taking for a motto the cheerful assurance that "there is nothing so old that it cannot be made to look better," wonders may be accomplished by means of careful cleaning, judicious dyeing and persistent steaming.

The first thing to be done to a garment that is to be made over is to rip it to pieces, pick out the threads and brush it thoroughly. If you know just how it is to be made again, select only the pieces needed, so as not to waste any unnecessary labor in cleaning what will not be used. If the material is woolen, but little worn and not much, if any, soiled, a good brushing and pressing is all that will be needed. Put the pieces on an ironing-lable and brush thoroughly, first across the goods, then lengthwise,

If the gathers and wrinkles to be pressed out are few and not deeply made, but little moisture need be used. Wring a cloth out of clean water until it is entirely drained, spread it over the goods and iron over the cloth until it is perfectly dry. Wring out the cloth again and go over all the goods in the same way. When one piece must be moistened and pressed it is necessary that all the rest should receive the same treatment.

One reason why made-over garments so frequently have an unpleasant and botched look is because too little attention is paid to such small items. If the work must be done, it is surely worth while to do it well, so that one will feel repaid for one's labor in the end, and view the completed work with satisfaction.

If the stuff is much soiled a thorough brushing is also the first step in the cleaning process. A few kinds of goods and a few colors will stand washing in warm soap-suds if followed by a careful rinsing in clear water and still more careful drying.

Much the best plan is to use some kind of cleaning fluid, for the objections to washing are many. Some colors fade badly; even black turns rusty. The stuff must not be wrung, or even squeezed hard, to take out the water, as it will be full of wrinkles which refuse to be pressed out. If the stuff is of delicate color and is hung up to let the water drain, it is apt to have a decidedly streaked appearance, which the most careful rinsing cannot prevent.

After brushing, the next thing is to take out all the grease and other spots. Grease spots may be eradicated from black goods by rubbing with a sponge dipped in turpentine, having first laid the stuff over a woolen cloth folded three or four times. Grease spots can be taken from material of any color by covering the place with pipe clay. Powder the clay, and moisten it with water to the consistency of thick cream; spread it over the spot and let it dry. After it has been on several hours scrape it off with the blunt edge of a knife, and dust off all the fine powder with a soft brush.

To remove paint spots apply turpentine until the paint is softened. Then sponge repeatedly with alcohol. Oil, wax and resinous substances may also be removed by first applying turpentine, then alcohol.

Spots made by rust and some kinds of ink may be removed from woolens by applying citric acid. This acid cannot be used on some colors without changing them to a very ugly shade, so it is well to try what effect it has on the color of the goods to be cleaned by putting some on a waste bit before attacking the spot. It is always well to be on the safe side, and to be sure that you will not make matters worse while trying to improve them. In these days of many shades and colors it is not safe to say that what will act as well as could be desired on one shade will not behave in an exactly opposite manner on a different shade of the same color.

After the most conspicuous spots have been removed the stuff is to be sponged off with some cleaning fluid. The following mixture will be found a very good preparation for sponging all kinds of woolen goods: Two ounces of white castile soap, cut in small bits and dissolved in one quart of warm water; after the soap is entirely dissolved add four ounces of ammonia, four ounces of alcohol, two ounces of ether, one ounce of glycerine and three quarts of soft water. Mix and bottle. The fluid should be kept in bottles with glass or rubber stoppers.

Pour a quantity of the fluid into an earthen dish; lay the goods on an ironing-table covered with a rubber blanket; apply the fluid with a sponge, using enough to wet the stuff thoroughly, and drawing the sponge over it always in one direction. As each piece becomes nearly dry press it with a hot iron, laying a piece of muslin over the goods. If the stuff is light-colored the cloth must be white, but if black or dark-colored a black cloth must be used, for the color from black muslin is apt to iron off on the goods beneath, and if white muslin is used over black or dark stuff it is sure to leave on it a liberal supply of lint, which is difficult to brush off.

Care must be taken that there are no seams or creases either in the ironing blanket or in the cloth, or a shiny streak on the goods will be the result. The rubber blanket used under the stuff while sponging it must, of course, be removed before pressing.

When black stuff has become rusty the color can be restored by sponging it with strong ammonia water, or a mixture of equal parts of ammonia and alcohol, which is still better.

Black stuff may be restored to its former freshness by sponging it with a liquor made by boiling a large handful of fig leaves in two quarts of water until reduced to a pint. This may be used on cloth, crape and bombazine.

Grease spots can often be removed from silk by rubbing the fabric between the palms of the hands. Turpentine, alcohol or benzine can be used, and pipe-clay will remove spots without injuring the most delicate shades.

Black silk can be made to look almost as good as new by sponging on the right side with weak tea or coffee, and pressing on the right side with a thick flannel between the silk and the iron. When the silk is very much wrinkled sponge on the wrong side with weak gumarabic water, and when nearly dry iron between two woolen cloths.

Rusty black lace can be wonderfully freshened up by rinsing in water to which has been added borax and alcohol in the proportion of one tablespoonful each of borax and alcohol to one cupful of soft water. After the lace is partly dry dip it in water an old kid glove has been boiled; squeeze gently, pull out the edges, pin on sheets of blotting paper and dry under heavy books.

The creases can be taken out of velvet and the pile raised by drawing it across a hot iron over which a wet cloth has been spread. If there are pin marks over which the pile refuses to rise, brush it up with a stiff brush and steam it, repeating the operation several times. Narrow velvet ribbon can be ironed by dampening the back and drawing it across the flat face of an iron set upright on a table.

When the nap is worn off of cloth it can sometimes be restored thus: Soak the goods in cold water for an hour, then with a pin or needle gently pick up the nap; after the nap is raised brush it the right way with a soft brush.

YOUNG or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send 10 cents in stamps for illustrated book offering sure means of cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, New York.

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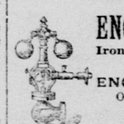

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A CLERGYMAN'S CURE.

The REV. S. J. GRAHAM, *Presiding Elder of the U. B. Church at New Haven, W. Va.*, writes that he had been a sufferer from Erysipelas for twenty years, when he was advised to try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as a remedy for it. He did so, obtained relief before he had used half of the first bottle, continued taking it, and, when he had used three bottles, found himself "completely cured of the tormenting disease." This was after he had, unavailingly, tried many other remedies, and had the treatment of some leading physicians.

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Purifies blood corrupted by Hereditary Scrofula, poisoned by Mercury, or tainted by the sequelæ of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, and other Contagious Diseases;
Extirpates from the blood the germs of disease implanted by excesses in living, and by disorder of the digestive functions;
Invigorates the system, enriches impoverished blood, re-establishes the harmonious working of all the machinery of life; and
Cures all maladies resultant from vitiation of the blood, the most fruitful cause of disease.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all druggists: Price $1; six bottles for $5.

GENERAL NOTICES.

An Eastern Rajah

Had a ruby which lighted his palace at night. More precious than gems are beautiful teeth, which light up the face when displayed by a smile. Use SOZODONT, and your teeth will be brilliant as jewels, your breath sweet as the roses of Cashmere. m14-1yTuThS

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Cure for the Deaf. Peck's Patent Improved Cushioned Ear Drums perfectly restore the hearing and perform the work of the natural drum. Invisible, comfortable and always in position. All conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. Send for illustrated book of testimonials, free. F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, New York. m13-13tS

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

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At 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For $9 40, good for Six Days, stopping at Tulare, Tipton and Alila, giving land seekers an opportunity to see the lands to be sold at Auction in Tulare City, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1886, under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Land Bureau. EASTON & ELDRIDGE, Auctioneers.

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A. POWELL, General Manager.
ap1-4ptf TuThS&wtf

SCHOOL ELECTION NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF Grand Island School District, Sacramento county, it was agreed to submit to the residents of said District the proposition of raising Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars to build a new School-house in said District. Said Election will be held in the School-house on

Saturday, April 10, 1886,

Between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock.
Grand Island, March 15, 1886.
FRED. DAVIS,
H. W. MYERS,
A. B. HUSTLER,
Trustees Grand Island School District.
mr20 3t8

ANNUAL MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, March 23, 1886.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of San Francisco, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of APRIL, 1886.
mr.4-td E. H. MILLER, JR., Secretary.

TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Terminal Railway Company, for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of San Francisco, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1886, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
W. V. HUNTINGTON, Secretary.
San Francisco, March 29, 1886. mr30-td

NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Northern Railway Company, for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of San Francisco, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1886, between the hours of 10 A. M and 2 P. M.
W. V. HUNTINGTON, Secretary.
San Francisco, March 29, 1886. mr30-td

SAN PABLO AND TULARE R. R. CO.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the San Pablo and Tulare Railroad Company, for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of San Francisco, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1886, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
W. V. HUNTINGTON, Secretary.
San Francisco, March 29, 1886. mr30-td

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC R. R. COMPANY.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the California Pacific Railroad Company, for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of San Francisco, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1886, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
W. V. HUNTINGTON, Secretary.
San Francisco, March 29, 1886. mr30-td

HUMPHREYS'
Homeopathic Veterinary Specifics for
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY.
Used by U. S. Government.
Chart on Rollers, and Book Sent Free.
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SPECIFIC No. 28
In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for
Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,
and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

THE FARM.

INFORMATION UPON AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

Best Method of Planting Potatoes—Alfalfa and Straw Mixed—Other Topics and Notes.

The Petaluma *Courier* has the following upon potato growing:

Frank W. Lewis, who is farming in Two Rock valley, in this county, brought to town last Saturday some of the largest and best-looking Irish potatoes of the red or Bodega variety that we have seen this year. One of them weighed two and three fourths pounds, and they were all large, merchantable potatoes and had the best color of any reds we have seen this season. As an experiment, Mr. Lewis planted half an acre this season, using the whole potato for seed instead of cutting it as usual. The result was sixty-five sacks of large, merchantable potatoes, and at least twice the quantity he raised on other parts of his 45-acre farm from cut seed, and of far superior quality. He says the vines were healthier, kept green longer, appeared more thrifty, and yielded at the rate of 120 sacks to the acre, while the rest of his field of equal richness only turned out 40 sacks of tubers, much inferior in size and color to the half-acre raised from the whole potatoes planted as seed. He will next year plant whole potatoes in hills, from three and one-half to four feet apart, and anticipates the most satisfactory results. He says it makes no difference as to the size of the tubers you plant, provided you plant the whole potato without cutting.

The last statement of the above will be found sadly at fault in principle. It *does* make a difference what sized potatoes are planted, and persons who have not only experimented, but had much experience, know it very well. It is not because the potato is planted *whole* that makes the favorable difference which Mr. Lewis has discovered, but the strength of the tuber and its ability to retain its organic force to be drawn upon in the shape of vitality and moisture during the early growth of the new plant. Under a fair test it will be found that one-half of a large potato will produce nearly as good a vine as a whole potato of the size of the half. Of course, when the tuber is not cut in two its juices are better protected, and it will generally remain in the ground without deterioration, longer than when cut. Were it not for this fact, the half would produce just as good results as a whole one, containing only the same amount of solid contents as the half. It is the *amount* of the tuber, therefore, which is planted, and not the fact that it is uncut, which gives strength to the new vine. This is demonstrated by the fact that a large tuber will produce a much stronger vine, as a general rule, than another whole one, but small in size. Mr. Lewis, although reported as stating to the contrary of this, will find his error by further experience, as it has long been among the ascertained problems with agriculturists at the East, and it is not to be presumed that even the "glorious climate" of California will reverse so plain a principle of plant growth.

GOOD HAY OUT OF STRAW.

The Colusa *Sun* has the following:

The *Sun*, for the last six years, has been trying to get some one to stack straw with an alternate layer of alfalfa, fresh cut and not allowed to cure at all. John Boggs informs us that he stacked in a barn last year well-cured hay with an alternate layer of freshly cut alfalfa, and that it worked like a charm. Horses eat up every scrap of it. All the aroma of the alfalfa is retained. Amos Roberts informed us, also, of a dairyman in one of the Bay counties, who tried it last year with straw, and he says it is better than green alfalfa, as there is no danger from cows eating it. They eat the straw up clean. This gentleman does not pasture his alfalfa, as he finds it more profitable to feed it in this way. An acre of alfalfa will feed more than double as much stock by cutting it and stacking it with straw as it will to pasture. We are glad that the experiment is being tried, and that we can announce its success. The following of this plan will create immense wealth. All the straw now burned can be made as good as the best hay.

This is a matter of the utmost importance to farmers and the State, for if the straw, which has heretofore been burned or permitted to go to waste, can be thus utilized and made available as good hay, it will not only increase the marketable products of the farm, but double the capacity of the State for cattle growing, and this—as the *Sun* well says—means immense wealth. Of course it is not all sections of the State that can produce alfalfa without the aid of irrigation, but if the plan of mixed food be established as successful, it would well repay farmers upon uplands to go to considerable expense, if need be, to irrigate, if but a very few acres, to enable them to raise sufficient alfalfa to thus convert their straw stacks into good merchantable hay, either for purpose of sale or to enable the keeping of a largely increased herd of stock. Let the matter have a general trial.

A MOAT FOR THE BUGS.

B. M. Lelong, the bugologist, exhibits at the rooms of the Orange-Growers' Protective Union a device to prevent the cottony cushion scale and other creeping, crawling and climbing things from ascending the trunks of trees, particularly orange trees. It is composed of tarred felt, or some such plastic material, which encircles the trunk a short distance from the ground, and might be compared to a miniature hat-rim with an emphasized turn-up. This circular trough, being water-proof, can be filled with liquid. Mr. Lelong recommends water, with a film of coal oil on top, as the best. When the bugs start up the trunk of the tree they crawl over the outside of the hat-rim and tumble into the vat prepared for them. The device thus becomes not only an impediment against the ascent of the bugs, but a trap as well, destroying every mother's son of them that tries to climb. An advantageous feature of the device is, that it may be fitted to any shaped tree trunk and fastened without the use of nails or any adhesive mixture. The collar fits so tightly that no bug can crawl between it and the bark. Mr. Lelong claims that his tree-protector can be made at an expense not exceeding one-fourth to one-third of a cent each, and that, when once placed, they will last for years. L. J. Rose (it is said) paid the inventor $100 for the right to use the new contrivance on his place.—[Los Angeles Times.

THE IMPERIAL FIG.

The Grass Valley *Tidings* has the following regarding the Imperial figs lately received by E. W. Maslin: It is a well-known fact that the people in Smyrna will not let the Imperial fig come out of that land. Several rich men have sent agents to Smyrna to get trees or cuttings that produce the great fig, but those agents have come back with wild trees that bear an inferior article or do not bear at all. The Smyrna fellows have fooled the agents on the trees. Mr. Maslin got the dried figs of the best kind and he took the seeds of those dried figs and carefully planted them, and now he has a number of trees growing which, he thinks, will produce the genuine imperial fruit. In Smyrna they do not graft the fig trees, but the good fruit which they export is grown on seedlings. The trees are not allowed to be sent off because Smyrna wants no rival in the production of her most profitable crop. Mr. Maslin's orchard, at Loomis, Placer county, will soon show the result of the owner's experiments.

CANNERIES FOR SMALL ORCHARDS.

Any man who owns a small orchard and fails to provide himself with a cannery or, at least, with a fruit-dryer or evaporator, commits a blunder in a financial point of view. Instead of selling his fruit to the large canneries at a nominal price, he can, by procuring a small apparatus of his own, costing only from thirty to fifty dollars, render himself practically independent of the canneries and realize a much larger profit on his fruit. He can, if he chooses, make a specialty of a certain kind of fruit, and by extra care and attention in selecting and canning, make a reputation for that particular brand or class of goods that will soon create a demand for it in the market at more remunerative prices. By the fruit dryer or evaporator, also, many tons of fruit may be saved and profitably disposed of which, otherwise, would rot upon the around or serve as food for cattle or swine. A farmer who is his own canner has a great advantage over one who is forced to sell his fruit for what he can get. The one is independent, and takes care of his own crop, the other must take what is offered him or lose his entire product.—[Resources of California.

GENERAL NOTES.

According to the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, the late cold spell was very damaging to wheat, and the outlook is poor.

Bisulphide of carbon is, in the opinion of M. Pasteur, the most efficacious of all antiseptics. It is also the cheapest, and, although offensive in point of odor, is capable of complete purification. Large quantities are used to check the ravages of phylloxera.

From all information that can be gleaned from our exchanges, the recent heavy frosts have not injured the fruit prospects. There is, however, of course, ample time yet for damage to occur. The unusual amount of rain and damp, cool weather has kept the grain and grass back in most sections, and they are still short. The recent warm weather has produced much change and started a rapid growth.

A cherry tree stood in the way of the Southern Pacific Narrow-Gauge Railway extension that is being pushed at Almaden, and the owner asked about $900 for the tree. Experts were appointed, and he then showed that it had for years yielded him crops, each of which sold for sums equivalent to the interest on the amount named. They finally agreed to award him $600, and the tree had to go.—[Exchange.

Professor Alvord states that the best time for cutting clover to be when it is in full bloom. A few plants will scent a whole barnful, and thus give the requisite flavor to the hay without the cattle ever coming in contact with it as food. Since all these flavors are caused by volatile oils, it may be that chemists can furnish the requisite oils without feeding anything specially to produce them.—[Yreka Journal.

A letter received in Chico, from M. V. Roe, says that at Nimshew the snow-storm last week was very severe. The snow fell steadily for twenty-four hours, covering the ground to a depth of two feet on a level. The orchard was broken down terribly. The plum trees are almost ruined, being either broken down or having their tops broken off. The snow had to be knocked off the apple trees to save them from ruin. The storm was the heaviest ever seen there, and has caused a great deal of damage.—[Chico Enterprise.

A Potrero correspondent of the San Diego *Sun* says: "I am up on a mountain flat, four miles from Potrero, keeping a few bees, and in my little garden last spring there came up a tomato plant. It grew thrifty and I let it stand. It grew so fine that I staked it with three stakes and slatted across to support of the weight. It ran up nearly five feet in all directions. I did not weigh or measure the crop, but I do believe that the one plant had 300 pounds of ripe fruit on it and about 40 pounds of green ones at frost time. It was a beauty. It looked more like an orange tree than a tomato plant.

The benefit which fowls derive from eating charcoal is acknowledged. The method of putting it before them, however, is not well understood. Pounded charcoal is not in the shape in which fowls usually find their food, and consequently is not very enticing to them. Corn burnt on the cob and the refuse, which consists almost entirely of the grains reduced to charcoal, if placed before them, they eat greedily and with a marked improvement in their health, as shown by the bright color of their combs and their sooner production of a greater average of eggs to the flock than before.

More than half of the diseases so prevalent among farm horses are due to improper attention to the common laws of sanitation, and farmers would save many times the expense of a properly constructed stable were they to try the experiment. The animals that are so closely connected with the successful working of the farm assuredly deserve better care and attention than is usually given them. The humane man will therefore see that they have light, roomy, well-ventilated stables, where disease will be far less likely to enter.

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