FARM AND ORCHARD.

SOME THINGS THAT EVERY FARMER OUGHT TO KNOW.

Guinea Fowls—Pigs That are Overfed—Butter in Cream—Rust on Grain—Farm Notes.

The owner or manager of a farm who can turn his hand adroitly to different kinds of work, as opportunity calls for it, in the presence of his hired men, has a great advantage over the owner who may be a bungler in gauging a plow, turning a furrow, repairing a horse rake, sowing grass seed, laying drain tiles or running a reaper. Professor S. R. Thompson of New Wilmington, Pa., named in a public address the following among other "fundamental arts" which the farmer should understand: (1) Adapting harness to a horse; (2) hitching up a team; (3) driving a team; (4) holding a plow; (5) setting up and adjusting a mower; (6) grinding a mower knife; (7) planting a tree; (8) grafting and budding: (9) judging the merits of horses, cows, sheep and other animals. The list may be readily doubled.

Manual labor has been thought by some persons to be degrading. A certain lady once remarked to the writer with apparent pride, when speaking of her son, who had charge of a high-priced farm, "I want you to understand, sir, that J—— don't have to work!" A few years later he failed in business by depending on others. On the other hand, manual skill is sometimes quite an accomplishment. Many years ago, on the occasion of a great public trial of agricultural implements near London, when the want of a skilled plowman embarrassed the trial, the former Duke of Richmond stepped forward, adjusted the implement and turned the furrow in a skillful manner. Sometimes readiness in hard labor is quite a convenience, and the owner who employs hired men will succeed better if he can show them personally how to do a piece of work than be compelled to call on one of them to teach the owner how to do it.

An amusing illustration occurred in the writer's early years when he had charge of a nursery and many days of work were required to dress a large plantation of trees with a hoe. Being called away from home a day he spent a little time by way of encouragement among his men before leaving, and took the hoe in hand for a single row. He took no apparent notice of their sly winks at one another, apparently saying, "Now let's give him a sweat." But the owner had done much more of that kind of work than his men, and it was no effort to keep even without noticing their movements. Pulling out his watch at the end of the row he remarked to them: "We have been just half an hour a row—that will give you sixteen rows apiece to-day, and we shall get along nicely with the work, reaching sixty-four rows to that tree by the time I get back." They saw how they were caught, but said nothing, and discovered that they would have to make brisk work to get the allotted task completed, which they preferred to do rather than to make a balk.

The physical exercise in learning how to handle tools gives great advantage to students who are closely engaged in mental studies. A distinguished gentleman of South Carolina stated, half a century ago, that when closely engaged, when a young man, in his studies, he acquired more knowledge, and in a better manner, when he gave ten hours to study and four to bodily labor each day than he had previously done with his entire fourteen hours in study.

The helplessness of the young man who is afraid of work, or who affects to despise it, is not a desirable accomplishment. The one who knows thoroughly how to help himself, even if he happens to have no money in his pocket, is better off, feels richer and has happier days than the young man with $100,000 coming to him, but who is compelled continually to call on a servant to supply common bodily wants. Many instances could be cited where young men have been spoiled by the prospect of a great fortune to them, and they either become drones in the community in after years or else speedily ran through with their means after they obtained control.—*Country Gentleman.*

GUINEA FOWLS.

Guinea fowls are not nearly so much kept as they well might be, considering that they are, as a rule, very profitable, writes Stephen Beale. They cost nothing to raise; they prefer to seek their own food in the fields, and seldom come home for food as long as they can find a supply for themselves. As a rule they mate, and it is best to have the sexes equal. The hen steals her nest, but cannot refrain from making a noise when she comes off, which betrays her to the watchful farmer. Guinea fowls are valuable on farms where their range is wide, as they destroy a large number of insects and do not scratch up seeds. In fact, a flock of twenty guineas will consume a number of insects so large as to almost appear incredible, as they are active and always searching. They also consume grass and young seeds, as well as the seeds of the undesirable plants and grasses.

A breeder of this variety of ornamental fowl some time ago wrote that it is usual for the guinea fowls to lay in the nearest hedge bottom, or among a group of nettles. One soon finds out where the nests is by observing when the cock is alone and watching to see from what direction the hen returns. She will certainly do her best to hide the eggs by picking fresh grass and laying it upon the eggs, which lie on the ground, not in any regular nest.

A guinea hen will begin to lay about the end of April or the beginning of May, and will generally produce altogether about 100 eggs. She may, perhaps, show signs of wanting to sit; this must not be allowed, and she will soon begin to lay again. It is not advisable to set any eggs later than the second week in June, because they take a month to hatch, and the chicks, though quite easy to raise in June and July, will probably succumber to the first cold if hatched later. When young they need chopped eggs, and it is also well to supply them with insects; a sod full of ants is a capital thing to bring them.

The proper number of eggs for a sitting is sixteen. Each hen should provide three sittings, and that would leave about fifty eggs for use in the house. They are very rich and are much fancied by some people for a delicacy. It is best to eat them cold like plover's eggs, with salad, or in the shape of aspoc.

Once reared, the birds are not expensive to keep, as they roam far afield and partially feed themselves; they eat a great many insects, and without any special fattening are always nice and plump in spring. They come into season when game goes out, and are generally killed between the middle of February and the middle of April.

In a private establishment they are most useful as a substitute for game when the only other birds to be had are expensive quails or ptarmigan, tasting like turpentine. If raised for sale they will fetch in this country about seven shillings ($1 75) in the market, but private purchasers can generally be found who will gladly give the producers the eight shillings ($2), which the poulterer would demand, in order to secure really good birds. Although nominally in season only in spring, they may really be eaten at any time. All birds no longer quite young must be hung before eating, as long as ever the weather will permit. All guinea fowls, it must be remembered, should be well larded, or they will be dry when roasted; whereas, if properly prepared, they are tender and juicy. Ignorance as to the right method of cooking them has led many people to discontinue eating them, on the ground of their being thought dry and tasteless.

PIGS THAT ARE OVERFED.

Swine are proverbially greedy, but it is the duty of the owner of an animal to control its natural habits when these are opposed to its well-doing; so that the first thing to be done in feeding young pigs is to measure their feed judiciously. They should never have all they will eat. Only fattening swine should be so fed, and they would soon die from over-feeding if they were not killed. When a young pig chokes at the trough, squeals and falls over in a fit, it is overfed; and when it goes to the side of the stall, champs its jaws, foams at the mouth, and does nothing else than this, it has been overfed, and in both cases it is suffering from congestion of the brain, due to indigestion and disturbed circulation. It is in a state of apoplexy and will probably die anyhow, but the others may be saved by at once reducing their feed to about one-fourth of what they have been getting. The prevalent paralysis of the hind limbs is caused by over-feeding, by which the kindeys have been overtaxed and the nervous system of the lumbar region (the loins) is disturbed. Thus the power of motion of the hind legs is lost. Recent experiments in feeding young pigs go to show that a pig of 40 pounds needs no more food per day than two quarts of milk and four ounces of solid food, such as bran or oats or cornmeal. On this allowance, gradually increased, pigs made a steady and healthful growth, while two others kept in a pen by themselves, became stunted, stopped growing, and in the third week one was attacked by congestion of the brain and had to be starved out of it, losing fully two months' growth. When young pigs are weaned they should be fed in a shallow trough, from which they can take their food only slowly. A pint of milk and two ounces of boiled cornmeal mixed with the milk will be enough for a daily ration the first week, and a gradual increase may be made, substituting raw meal, not exceeding the limit above mentioned for a six weeks' or eight weeks' old pig of the best kind, and less in ratio with a less weight. Over-feeding is the common bane of the pig.

GOOD WAY TO HANDLE A BULL.

A short time ago a well-known Western stockman was killed by a vicious bull which he was trying to lead from the barn to the yard. The case was a sad one, and has called forth the following advice from an old stockman: Never go around a bull without a stick in your hand. When he is six months old put a ring in his nose. If he should prove vicious and hard to handle, buckle a surcingle of leather three inches wide around his body, and where it crosses his back bone have an iron ring sowed to the belt; have a belt for a crupper to run back from the same point. Have another strap made to buckle around the base of his horns, and in the middle of that have a loop or guide. Take a stout hitching-strap with a snap on the end and snap it into his nose ring, pass the other end through the loop between his horns, pulling the ring and head up as high as he can comfortably bear, and tie the strap in the ring on the surcingle. It is evident that the bull cannot get his head down, for at every attempt the ring hurts his nose, and he may be tied up as high as safety may seem to require and led anywhere, for unless he can get his head down he cannot do any mischief. A temporary arrangement of this sort may be made with a stout rope for a belt and a cord to fasten in the nose ring, but the thing is so useful in an emergency that it ought to be properly made and kept in every barn where there is a bull. The guide between the horns is only to keep the hitching-strap in place so it cannot be thrown off at one side of the head.

BUTTER IN CREAM.

Dr. Sturtevant concludes from many analyses that some creams may yield three times as much butter as others. In other words, that one milk yielding 10 per cent. of cream may furnish more butter than another indicating 30 per cent. of cream, and that there is not necessarily any connection between the cream percentages and the butter yield. The modest cow, giving a small percentage of cream, may make more butter than another which is supposed to average 25–30 per cent. of cream. These facts may seem merely nominal, but when a co-operative creamery using the milk from, it might be scores of herds, and when the surplus is divided pro rata, some herds may receive more than their dues. In the starting of a dairy, where the cows are to be bought or where butter is to be made from the cream, the product of each individual animal should be tested. In view of the close competition in everything, the time will soon come when a four-year-old cow yielding a small percentage of butter will be a very scarce article in the butter world.

SOW ALFALFA THICK.

Farmers in some portions of the State are having a great deal of trouble in keeping their alfalfa fields clean from the growth of other plants, says an exchange. The particular trouble about which complaint is now made is the presence of fox-tail grass in the alfalfa. It is said that a large portion of the hay raised in some sections contains so much of this objectionable growth that the price has fallen fully fifty per cent. below what is paid for the clean alfalfa. One of the causes for this trouble may be found in the parsimony with which alfalfa is sowed. While the seed is not so high priced as to enforce economy in its use, still many will be found who recommend that no more than fifteen or twenty pounds of seed be sown to the acre. The result of this unwise economy is seen in the slender, scattering growth of the alfalfa, which is easily to be choked out by foxtail and other noxious growths. An alfalfa field upon which too little seed has been sown is a melancholy spectacle with its patch-work of good grass and weeds—the latter often largely predominating.

HORSE DENTISTRY.

More trouble and lack of condition are caused by ulcerated and irregular teeth than is generally supposed. Such teeth should be promptly removed with forceps. There is no reason to doubt that a horse with ulcerated teeth suffers as intensely from toothache as a human subject. Irregular growth or fractures of the enamel on the outer edges make the teeth so rough as to injure the inside of the cheek, sometimes causing ulcers. In other cases some of the grinders grow more slowly than others, and fail to meet those in the opposite jaw, causing what is called "quidding," or imperfect mastication of the food. The remedy is to file the teeth into the proper shape. Horse dentistry is now recognized as an important branch of veterinary practice.—*American Agriculturist.*

CAUSES OF RUST ON GRAIN.

After a thorough investigation as to the cause of rust in wheat and other grains, the Guelph (Canada), Agricultural College has arrived at the following conclusions: 1. Seasons are the chief cause of rust; sudden changes of temperature and rain, accompanied by close, still weather are favorable to its increase. 2. Low-lying, rich soils are most subject to attack. 3. An excessive use of manures rich in nitrogen encourages the disease. 4. Late sown grain is most subject to attack. 5. Thinly sown crops seem most liable to injury. 6. Red wheats are less affected than white varieties. 7. Rust is more common in the vicinity of barberry hedges than it is at a greater distance.

FARM NOTES.

Throw plenty of dry dirt into the pig-pen and on the floor of the stalls.

When flies are very numerous in the stable it indicates that it requires a thorough cleansing.

Keep the soil around your young pear trees clean the first year, and give an application of wood ashes occasionally.

Cow peas may be grown between the hills of corn, as the same cultivation for the one crop is suitable for the other.

Wet grass is injurious to young chicks, even in the summer. Do not turn the hen and her brood out until the sun is well up.

Keep the soil around cabbage plants frequently stirred and they will grow faster. Weeds and grass must not be allowed among cabbages.

Geese may be plucked ever six weeks, but not during damp or cool weather. Ducks may also be plucked of their feathers at the same time.

Hens will become lousy now if not provided with dust baths and the hen-houses kept clean. Lice propagate very rapidly in warm weather.

Water the young celery plants with a solution of a pound of saltpeter in twenty gallons of water. Thin them out if too thick, and use only the strong and stocky plants.

Sell the young geese in preference to the old ones. Old geese make the best breeders, are more careful with their young, and give a large supply of feathers when plucked.

But few plants will thrive on a wet soil. A good drain is sometimes better than manure. The warmest days of summer cannot impart sufficient heat to plants on a wet soil.

The blackberry is a persistent weed and a nuisance if allowed to secure a stand on a piece of ground where it is not wanted. Every piece of root that is cut off makes a new plant.

Experience has shown that mules bred from thoroughbred mares can endure more labor and fatigue than those bred from the common mares, even when the latter have the advantage of size.

A zigzag rail fence is supposed to be one of the cheapest that can be built, but unless the corners are kept free of weeds it is the most expensive that can be used, as it increases the labor of weed-killing.

To test the water pour coal oil in the cesspool. If there is a contamination of the drinking water of the well by the cesspool the odor of the oil will in a short time become perceptible when the water is used.

Dogs that become addicted to sheep-killing do so from pure viciousness. In a majority of cases the dogs do not eat any portion of the carcass, but will kill a dozen or more sheep for the delight of so doing.

If beets are slow in growing, scatter a small quantity of some kind of commercial fertilizer along the rows and work it in with the hoe or cultivator. If the plants are small, the rake will answer with which to do the work.

Keep good, pure water within the reach of your young horses while they are in the pasture fields, if you would have them thrive well. All the food possible will not keep them in good condition if they haven't good water to drink.

A dead limb on a tree should never be allowed to remain. The sooner all limbs and branches that show signs of decay are cut off the better. The tree will thrive better and the new wood on the other portions of the tree make more growth.

In buying a farm a point of paramount importance with almost anything else is its ability to furnish good water. To ignore this is to overlook a consideration which cannot be neglected without future cost. Good water means health for the family, health and thrift for the stock, comfort and safety for everything on the farm.

The value of skimmed milk for feed is much better understood than it used to be. Once it was fed almost exclusively to pigs, and that with little other food. It made the pigs grow, but not better than ground corn and oats mixed with wheat bran. A more profitable use of milk is to feed it to hens for egg production. If kept sweet, as it will be in the creamery process, the milk may be more profitably fed to cows, who soon learn to like it. It is also good for growing calves and heifers up to the time they come in milk themselves.

Hens in flocks from 10 to 20 will lay, says the *Tennessee Farmer*, under favorable circumstances, to their utmost capacity. Hens in flocks from 20 to 30 will lay only fairly well. In flocks of 35 to 50 they will not pay for their feed. More than 50 hens in one flock are a nuisance that we would not fool with. This does not mean that one person cannot keep 50 hens profitably. It does mean, however, that one person can arrange his fowls into flocks of 15 to 20, giving them a separate run, say a yard 50x200 feet, with grass in it, and multiply such separate runs as much as is desired, and make all pay.

The dairy interests of the United States foot up to $3,000,000,000, while the entire banking capital of the country is only about $971,000,000. The number of milch cows is 21,000,000, giving an average of 350 gallons each, annually, or 7,350,000-000 gallons in a year. The value of the dairy products last year was about $500,-000,000, being $20,000,000 more than the value of the whole wheat crop of the country. If by careful breeding and feeding the product of these cows should be doubled, without materially increasing the cost of production, the increase in profits would be simply enormous, with present prices maintained. Yet such an increase is more than possible.—*Rural Home.*

Canada thistles may be destroyed by totally excluding light and air from the plants—in other words, keep them plowed under for an entire season so that not a vestige can appear above ground. The course which we have many times successfully adopted is to turn the whole crop well under. This operation is first performed about the time they are beginning to blossom, then repeating the thorough plowing in three or four weeks, or before a single leaf or stem can reach the light, and two or three times afterwards by the first of October. If the work has been thoroughly done, and no plant has been allowed to breathe at the surface, the patch is effectually killed.—*Country Gentleman.*

No idea can be more mistaken than is the one held by some old-fashioned farmers that the race-horse is necessarily worthless except for his own specialty. Great speed means immense muscular power, and also the nervous energy to give it greater effectiveness. There may be too much nervousness in the best trotting stock to take kindly to the steady pull of farm work; but the ability is there if rightly trained. It is easily possible that good trotting stock may in a few years be used as sires on the heavier breeds of draft horses, to make a grade better adapted than any we now have for ordinary farm work, a horse that combines more of nervous energy with all the strength possessed by the present average horse kept for draft purposes.

Sounded Somewhat Personal.

A couple of Texas sheep-raisers, being in Austin, went to church. On emerging from the sacred edifice one of them said:

"I say, Bill, that preacher was hitting at us."

"You bet he was. He didn't talk about nothing but lost sheep. Got yer pistol?" replied the other.

"Why, certainly."

"Then let's wait here till he comes out, and give him a chance to explain what he meant by them personal remarks."—*Texas Siftings.*

For horse-colic Simmons Liver Regulator is known to be the best remedy.

There is a company organized in England which insures you against burglary.

MAN'S ORIGINAL HOME.

Belief That It Had Its Beginning in One of the Plateaus of Asia.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

Eden, according to the prevalent idea of the teaching of the Bible, was a district of Armenia, watered by the Tigris and Euphrates. The Biblical narrative, in fact, mentions the Euphrates as one of the rivers of Eden. Undoubtedly, in the common belief, Paradise was in Asia and not in Europe or Africa, some having the hardihood to establish it in America, but those who have made the most fanciful use of the scanty evidence supplied by the second chapter of Genesis, have been content usually to find the "garden eastward in Eden," within the limits of Asia. Scientists, who hold a special view respecting the mode of man's origin, are approaching, it is pleasant to observe, agreement with the general view as to its place.

In his new work on evolution Alfred Wallace, who may be said to rank with Darwin as the creator of the new view of the origin of species, expresses the belief that man originated in one of the plateaus of Asia. Haeckel's view was somewhat different. He held that man, or his projenitor, originated in a continent which once existed east of Africa and south of Asia, but which is at present the bed of the Indian ocean. This continent, he supposed, was connected on the west with Madagascar and Africa and on the north with Asia, and it was by successive migrations westward and northward that Africa and Asia were peopled. Here in a tropical region, according to Haeckel, were found the conditions which favored the intellectual and physical development of the projenitor of the human and the monkey races.

Wallace holds, on the contrary, that man originated in Asia, and in some part of it favored with a temperate or sub-tropical climate. "It is probable," he says, "that he began his existence on the open plains or high plateaus of the temperate or sub-tropical zone, where the seed of indigenous cereals and numerous herbivora, rodents and game birds, with fishes, mollusks in the lakes and rivers and seas, supplied him with an abundance of varied food." Here he would develop, not the arboreal structure of the monkey, fitted in hands and feet for obtaining ripened fruit from trees by climbing, but the structure that fitted him to get his living while roaming through scanty woods and over the open plains. Mr. Wallace finds man related to the anthropoid ape. It is not his belief, of course, that he is descended from the ape as we know him, but that man and the anthropoid ape are descended from a common ancestor. The genealogical tree of man and the ape, according to the evolutionist view, has many branches, widely separated for ages past, but if the converging lines could be followed back far enough, a point, it is believed, would ultimately be reached where the son who was the first ancestor of man was the brother of the first ancestor of the anthropoid ape. The father of them both was, of course, neither man nor ape. It was his sons who, differing much in character, force and progressiveness, developed in themselves and in succeeding generations the structure and qualities that now distinguish man and the ape from each other. To Mr. Wallace it is clear that man and the anthropoid apes originated in the same region of the earth. Where, then, have the latter been found to be now existing, or to have existed, in former ages? They have never existed, it appears, in America, and did not exist in Africa when it was connected with Madagascar and both were separated from Asia. Madagascar was separated from Africa before the latter became joined with Asia by the Isthmus of Suez. The animals of ancient Africa are therefore to be sought in Madagascar. But there are no traces of anthropoid apes in Madagascar. Those, therefore, which now exist in Africa must have come from Asia. There is proof that man existed before the Isthmas of Suez rose above the level of the sea, and, supposing his distribution to have been like that of his supposed relative, he must have reached Africa by land from Asia. The color of the Chinaman, intermediate between the black of Africa and the white of Europe, Mr. Wallace thinks, the original color of man. The suns of Africa ebonized the complexion of the African, while the winters of Europe were blanching the European. Further exploration of the plateaus of Central Asia may may bring to light, Mr. Wallace suggests, the early man, the missing link, whose persistent alibi, so to speak, is so damaging to the case of the evolutionist.

BREAD AND FRUIT.

A Strictly Vegetable Diet Preferable to Animal Food.

The food which is most enjoyed, writes a physician in *Longman's Magazine*, is the food we call bread and fruit. In my long medical career, extending over forty years, I have rarely known an instance in which a child has not preferred fruit to animal food. I have been many times called upon to treat children for stomachic disorders induced by pressing upon them animal to the exclusion of fruit diet, and have seen the best results occur from the practice of reverting to the use of fruit in the dietary. I say it without the least prejudice, as a lesson learned from simple experience, that the most natural diet for the young, after the natural milk diet, is fruit and wholemeal bread, with milk and water for drink. The desire for this same mode of sustenance is often continued into after years, as if the resort to flesh were a forced and artificial feeding, which required long and persistent habit to establish as a permanency, as a part of the system of everyday life.

How strongly this preference taste for fruit over animal food prevails is shown by the simple fact of the retention of those foods in the mouth. Fruit is retained to be tasted and relished. Animal food, to use a common phrase, is "bolted." There is a natural desire to retain the delicious fruit for full mastication; there is no such desire, except in the trained gourmand, for the retention of animal substance.

One further fact which I have observed—and that too often to discard it—as a fact of great moment, is that when a person of mature years has, for a time, given up voluntarily the use of animal food in favor of vegetable, the sense of repugnance to animal food is soon so markedly developed that a return to it is overcome with the utmost difficulty. Neither is this a mere fancy or fad peculiar to sensitive men or over-sentimental women. I have been surprised to see it manifested in men who are the very reverse of sentimental, and who were, in fact, quite ashamed to admit themselves guilty of any such weakness. I have heard those who have gone over from a mixed diet of animal and vegetable food to a pure vegetable diet speak of feeling low under the new system, and declare that they must needs give it up in consequence; but I have found even these (without exception) declare that they infinitely preferred the simpler, purer, and, as it seemed to them, more natural food plucked from the prime source of food, untainted by its passage through another animal body.

RESTING-PLACE OF A POET.

The Place Selected by William Cullen Bryant for His Tomb.

[People and Patriot.]

Nestling amid the trees on the gentle slope of a neighboring hill is the village cemetery of Roslyn, L. I. In this home of the departed are two graves, side by side, which resting-place contain the dust of one of the world's greatest poets, William Cullen Bryant, and of his faithful companion in life. The site of this last resting-place of the dead was selected by the poet editor who now sleeps within its confines, and who at the time uttered a wish—granted a half century later—in the following words:

I gazed upon the glorious sky
And the green mountain round,
And thought that, when I came to lie
At rest within the ground,
'Twere pleasant, that in flowery June,
When brooks sent up a cheerful tune
And groves a joyous sound,
The sexton's hand, my grave to make,
The rich green mountain turf should break.

It was Bryant that also gave the name to the picturesque village which for so many years was his home. In 1846 when he went there, he learned that when the British left Long Island they marched out of Hempstead to the tune of "Roslyn Castle," and accordingly gave the name of Roslyn to the place which was then only a hamlet. The estate which he purchased there he named Cedmere—the old Quaker homestead with its odd gables and corners, from the porch of which the poet many times turned his gaze to the hills and greenfields in the north and the bright waters of Hempstead harbor and the sails of passing vessels.

New Use for a Woman's Back Hair.

I saw a nice-looking woman buy 50 cents' worth of stamps last week, and after she got them she opened them out and deliberately rubbed the back of them over her back hair. I regarded with insatiable curiosity this ceremony, and when the other woman with her also looked astonished and said, "What on earth are you doing?" I listened for the reply. It was: "Oh, if you do that the stamps won't ever stick together." "And I suppose," said number two, sarcastically, "that keeps them from sticking to your letters, too, and they are shipped off on all sides to the dead-letter office because the stamps have dropped off." "I haven't lost a letter in ten years, or a stamp either. The stamps won't come off; there isn't oil enough to keep them from sticking when you wet them, unless you are a dirty thing and use pomatum." Thinking that personalities were more likely to triumph over science in this conversation, I ceased to follow it, but I've since been testing the hair-rubbing business as a preventive of stamp-sticking and find it works perfectly. It is a little embarrassing to go through the operation in the teeth of grinning Post-office officials and staring drug clerks, and once when I bought them from a pretty cashier I omitted it, and fourteen out of the twenty stamps stuck together—*Washington Press.*

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation, curative power superior to any other article of the kind.

Clement J. Schusler and John Schusler of the San Francisco Turn Verein have left on the steamer Elder for Munich, to compete in the all-round athletic games.

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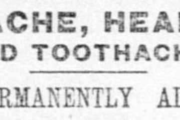

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Speed Programme.

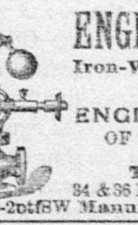
First Day—Tuesday, August 6, 1889.
No. 1—RUNNING STAKE—For two year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added, of which $50 to second; five-eighths dash.
No. 2—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added, of which $75 to second; one and one-eighth miles
No. 3—TROTTING PURSE—2:27 class; $400.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 7, 1889.
No. 4—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit $200 added, of which $50 to second; three-quarters and repeat.
No. 5—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added, of which $50 to second; nine-sixteenths.
No. 6—TROTTING PURSE—Free for all two-year-olds in Sacramento, Amador, San Joaquin, El Dorado and Calaveras counties; $400.

Third Day—Thursday, August 8, 1889.
No. 7—RUNNING STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance: $10 forfeit; $200 added, of which $50 to second; three-quarter dash.
No. 8—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration; $250 added, of which $75 to second; handicap; one and one-quarter miles.
No. 9—TROTTING—Match race between Hiram Wilkes, Colonel and Ajax; $750.

Fourth Day—Friday, August 9, 1889.
No. 10—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added, of which $50 to second; half mile and repeat.
No. 11—RUNNING STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added, of which $75 to second; one mile and repeat.
No. 12—TROTTING PURSE—Free for all; $500.

Entries close with the Secretary on JULY 20, 1889.
Trotting races, except two-year-old, are to be best three in five. Entrance 10 per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. to first, 30 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third. National Association Rules to govern.
Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races.
An extra day's racing will be given. The Ione track is one of the best and fastest on the coast. No pains will be spared by the management to have the track in the best possible condition. Ample stable room and first-class accommodations will be provided. In fact everything necessary for the comfort of our patrons will be properly arranged.
U. S. GREGORY, President.
C. T. LA GRAVE, Secretary. je19-WStd



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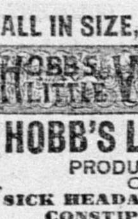

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AND ALL LIVER & STOMACH COMPLAINTS.
Perfect Digestion follows their use.
Dr. Hobb's Little Vegetable Pills will free the system of all the above and other disorders. They are sugar coated, do not Gripe, very small, easy to take, only one pill a dose. They are purely vegetable, being compounded of vegetables indigenous to California. Try them. 45 pills in each vial. 25 cents a vial, three vials for 65 cents, or five for $1. All druggists, or sent by mail for cash or stamps.
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Telephone No. 147. fe1-tf

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, N. G. C., SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 15, 1889.

General Orders, No. 6, c. s.

1. Major W. H. Sherburn of the staff of the Brigadier-General commanding Fourth Brigade, N. G. C., is hereby appointed to hold and conduct an election for Major of the First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade, N. G. C., to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major Fred. Neary.

II. Said election will be held on Friday evening, July 26 1889, commencing at 8 o'clock, at regimental headquarters, Sacramento City, and due and legal notice will be given thereof.

III. The presiding officer and officers of said regiment will attend said election in full uniform.

IV. The presiding officer will report result of said election to these headquarters within five days thereafter.

V. The person elected will be required to appear before the Examining Board and pass a satisfactory examination.

By command of Brigadier-General T. W. SHEEHAN.

C. H. HUBBARD, Lieutenant-Colonel and A. A. G.

SACRAMENTO, July 15, 1889.

In accordance with the above orders, the field and line officers of the First Artillery Regiment will appear at the time and place mentioned, in full uniform, for the purpose of electing a Major. W. H. SHERBURN,
jy16-10t Major and Inspector.

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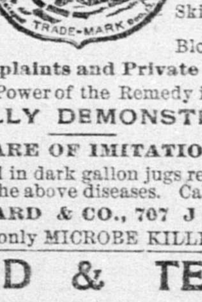
Microbe-Killer,
NATURE'S BLOOD PURIFIER,



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