

ARSENIC EATERS.

Great Increase in the Number of Persons Addicted to This Poison.

The habit of arsenic-eating is becoming more and more common among the young women of this city, and physicians say that nothing too harsh can be uttered against this miserable practice. Arsenic preparations of all kinds are advertised and various preparations of this deadly drug are daily sold for the alleged purpose of beautifying the complexion. They who use it are daily laying the foundation of a disease that will one day destroy some of their most vital organs. The actual object to be gained by arsenic eating is that clear, white, almost transparent skin, which they so much admire and which may mean an early death. A well-known physician said to a reporter yesterday: "The health department has become alarmed at the increase in the sale and use of these noxious complexion preparations. Advertisements of arsenic stare every body in the face in spite of attempts to prohibit the sale. Claims have been made by the vendors that there is so little arsenic in the preparations that no harm can come of it. In opposition to this is the fact that wall papers where the green color is given by Scheel's arsenic compound have been taboed by the health authorities on the grounds that even the small amount of arsenic given off by exhalation had caused death in some cases. Again, the results obtained by the use of arsenic show very plainly the harmful nature of it. The exact state of affairs brought about by arsenic eating is a diminution of strength of the blood; the capillary blood-vessels are stopped from working; the ends of the blood-vessels are killed; no blood is supplied to the skin, and the real reason for the white, transparent nature of the skin is that it is practically dead. If the result of arsenic eating is the highly transparent state of the skin, and if this can only result from the killing of blood-vessels, the claim that there is no harm done in the habit becomes an absurdity."

Physicians throughout the city are up in arms against the use of the drug. One prominent doctor said: "I hope that something will be done, and done soon, to stop this abominable traffic. If the destruction of blood-vessels was the only thing the arsenic-eater succeeded in doing it would be bad enough, but that is not all. The arsenic has a bad effect upon the kidneys, and is likely to bring out a disease which will end only in death. It has also a bad effect on the digestive organs, and soon destroys their action; the liver, too, is diseased by the poison, and the nerves become affected to such an extent that their control becomes impossible. It acts upon the system in such a way that the victims of the habit become lost to all sense of morality. The practice of arsenic eating is a vicious one that ought to be stopped immediately before any more harm is done."—N. Y. Cor. Chicago Tribune.

STRANGE MEDICINES.

Mysterious Powders and Decoctions Prescribed by Oriental Physicians.

Mr. Mitford has told us how he saw a Chinese physician prescribe a decoction of three scorpions for a child struck down with fever, and Mr. Gill in his "River of Golden Sand" mentions having met a number of coolies laden with red deer's horns, some of them very fine twelve-tine antlers. They are only hunted when in velvet, and from the horns when in this state a medicine is made which is one of the most highly prized in the Chinese pharmacopoeia. With regard to the singular virtues supposed to attach to the medicinal use of tiger, General Robert Warden tells me that on one occasion when in India he was exhibiting some trophies of the chase, some Chinamen who were present became much excited at the sight of an unusually fine tiger skin. They eagerly inquired whether it would be possible to find the place where the carcass was buried, because from the bones of tigers dug up three months after burial a decoction may be prepared which gives immense muscular power to the fortunate man who swallows it. I am indebted to the same informant for an interesting note on the medicine folk-lore of India, namely, that while camping in the jungle one of his men came to entreat him to shoot a nightjar for his benefit, because from the bright, prominent eyes of this bird of night an ointment is prepared which gives great clearness of vision, and is therefore highly prized. Miss Bird, too, has recorded some very remarkable details on the *materia medica* of China and Japan. When in a remote district of Japan she became so unwell as to deem it necessary to consult a native doctor, of whom she says: "He has great faith in ginseng and in rhinoceros horn, and in the powdered liver of some animal, which, from the description, I understood to be a tiger. All species of the Chinese school of medicines," Dr. Nosoki showed me a small box of unicorn's horn, which he said was worth more than its weight in gold."—Nineteenth Century.

Pretzel's Philosophy.

Dots better you nefer done condract bad habits, then you dont dot please dot you dont expend em more as was necessary.

It dont vas der sewing of wild oats dot make you der troubles. It was der ripping of em. So shure vat you lif you got to rip vat you sow, und offer you dont rip em pooty gwick they vill rip you mit an eye-sickle.

Look pooty vell out for der feller dot vas got a honey-cumb mouth. You find pooty gwick out dot feller vas hafe plenty winagar on his heart.—Chicago National.

SUMMER FEEDING.

A Sensible Plan for Economizing Grass and Other Pasturing Crops.

There are several ways of economizing grass used as pasture or other pasturing crops. The great waste of pasturing is in the tramping of the stock and in the fouling by the excrement. This loss is a very large item where land is high in value and where it costs a large sum to get a well set pasture. In such cases there is large economy in soiling. This may be done not only by cutting the fodder and feeding it in stables and yards, but also by tethering the cows, and with sheep by providing light movable hurdles or fence panels, which may be set up or taken down and removed with great ease. The movable fences may be used for confining cows as well as well as for sheep. There are several kinds of them in use.

The cattle of the islands of Jersey and Guernsey are all tethered, and it is to this economical management that the small farms of those fertile islands are able to support a cow on less than an acre of land. This method is also extensively used in the western parts of France, where the farms are small and yet keep a number of cattle. Small fields of colza (a variety of rape) and of clover may be seen there, with the cows tethered in ranks, each one having so many feet of fodder to consume each day. The cows are secured by strong leather neck straps, having rings sewn in them, and a chain or rope with a snaphook at one end and a large ring at the other. The snaphook is fastened to the ring in the neck strap, and the large ring is dropped over the tethering stake. When feeding down the grass on the lawn and under the fruit trees in the orchard the writer has used a light chain about twenty feet long, with a swivel in it and attached to a revolving ring or clevis in the head of an iron pin, which is driven into the ground. Tethering chains of the same kind have been found very useful in feeding down green clover in the fields, giving the cows a strip about six or eight feet wide, in the shape of a curve in front of them, for their meal. There is some little trouble in placing the cows, and when ten or twenty are kept it is better to have movable hurdles for inclosing them and protecting the crop. But where a single cow or two or three are kept this method is quite practicable and convenient. The best hurdle is a simple panel nine feet long, made of light narrow boards, just as a board fence is made, and with upright bars of the same material. The ends of the boards project beyond the end bars about six inches, so that when two are placed overlapping, a fence wire ring can be slipped over these ends and secure them. Stakes are driven down, three to each panel, and the panels are held by them quite firmly by driving two on one side and one on the other alternately.

A very good hurdle has been made of round poles sixteen feet long with stakes or posts fixed in it in holes bored through it, thus forming rows of stakes on both sides about twelve inches apart the whole length. A second set is put in crosswise with the first row. This hurdle is turned over and over as it is required to advance it. But for moving a distance it is not so handy as the plain board hurdle.

It is impossible to keep cows or sheep with economy and profit unless some provision is made for summer feeding, and for this purpose the annual plants, which grow quickly, are better than grass. They yield a large product to the acre, and may be changed from one year to another. And these annual forage crops must be a considerable dependence also for the winter feeding as cured fodder.—N. Y. Times.

VALUE OF CLOVER.

Advantages That May Be Derived by Growing It on Wet Soil.

Durable as clover is for mellowing and deepening the soil it is essential that it be grown on dry land. Where stagnant water remains clover roots will not penetrate the subsoil, and it is almost a pity, for there is scarcely any better vegetable pump than a field of growing clover, with several tons of leaves and stems constantly exhaling moisture. If clover can get a start on wet land its network of roots soon dries out the surface and penetrates the subsoil, where it forms natural water courses, needing only to connect with some drain to make the subsoil always dry.

After a wet piece is under-drained, one of the first things to be done is to get the land covered with as large a growth of clover as can be got to grow. Nothing is more improving to the efficiency of the under-drain. The roots of clover open up undiscovered treasures of plant food in the subsoil, which, before draining, no roots of any crop could ever reach. But some outlet for the stagnant water in the subsoil must be first provided. In short, it is the province of the clover plant to diminish the amount of under-draining required.

The old directions to run drains every rod or every two rods in width are all right if based on the supposition that the land is always to be kept under the plow, but if it is to be seeded with clover every other year or every third year put the drains through the wettest places, save the enormous expense of buying and laying so many tiles and trust to clover for the rest. The land with such treatment will be in better condition with the clover than it would with the lateral drains and no clover.—N. Y. Herald.

A gold glove buttoner, with black onyx handle, finds favor with the fair sex.

HISTORY OF LONG BRANCH.

How the Land on Which It Stands Was Won From the Indians.

It was on a summer's evening in the fabulous days of 1670 that four white men, named Slocum, Parker, Wardell and Hullett, made their appearance at the little Indian fishing hamlet, "Land's End," now Long Branch. The lazy snuff, blue and silver, under a clear sky and a warm sun, was breaking with a low swash upon the brown sand of the beach. The salt meadow grass was just stirred by the gentle westerly breeze. The blue smoke curled upward slowly from the wigwams, and the rippling laugh of the swartly children at play added music to the scene. At the sound of footsteps the braves, who were loitering about the fire, looked up and beheld the vanguard of that civilization which was to drive the children of the Lenni-Lenape from the face of the earth, and establish on the site of their homes one of the greatest summer resorts of fashion and frivolity.

The Indians made no hostile demonstration against the new comers, but they were not inclined to part with the fishing grounds of their fathers. The white men proposed a wrestling match—whether Græco-Roman, catch-as-catch-can, Japanese or collar-and-elbow, is not recorded—to be decided by two out of three falls. If the white man won he and his friends were to have as much land as they could walk around in a day; if he lost he and his party were to depart peaceably. The name of the white champion was John Slocum; that of the Indian has been lost in a maze of consonants which our forefathers could not hand down to us with the rest of the tale.

It is said of the white man that he was of "giant proportions, of supple limb, and of great strength." The qualifications of the Indian are not set down, but it is fair to suppose that he was "a good man." Each champion had a week's training, and then the meeting took place at a spot known as the "Fish Landing." Both men—see how history repeats itself—were confident of success. Cool and deliberate as they entered the arena, and the struggle of Slocum against the Indian "Unknown," the contest of civilization against barbarism, began. The first fall was bitterly contested, but Slocum finally threw his antagonist. In the second trial, the Indian, it is stated, "made a violent effort, and both fell." This must have been something in the nature of what the school-boys call a "dog fall," and I therefore opine that this match was in the collar-and-elbow style. The third trial proved the truth of the famous though inelegant remark of Mr. Salem Scudder that "wherever the white man comes the Injun and the nigger have got to git up and git." Slocum, hardened by long days of severe physical labor, after a protracted struggle, threw the Indian and won the match. The whites then demanded the fulfillment of the bargain, and the Indians gave them as much land as they could walk around in a day. I take it that this walking must have been a sort of go-as-you-please performance, for I do not know any four heel-and-toe walkers in a single day as much land as Messrs. Slocum, Parker, Wardell and Hullett went around in 1670. However, I presume every thing was fairly done, as Indian warrants conveying the lands to their white owners are still in existence.—Outing.

GRADUATION JOYS.

A Vassar Maiden Gives the Whole Thing Completely Away.

One of those bright Vassar graduates says that there is no particular advantage to be derived from being present at commencement. "Those of us," she adds, "who have been through it ourselves know that the authors of 'Yesterday, To-day and To-morrow,' 'Life's Failures,' 'Lights Ahead,' 'Philosophy vs. Rationalism,' 'Which, When and Why,' 'The Influence of Metaphysics on Society,' 'The Sovereignty of Change,' 'Look Aloft,' 'The Mirage of Life,' 'Our Country's Perils,' 'Anarchical Tendencies of Modern Civilization'—the authors of these papers, essays and orations will, ten minutes after it is all over, be saying: 'I got nineteen bouquets,' 'Didn't it go off lovely?' 'Did my train hang all right?' 'How did I do, anyhow?' 'I was scared nearly to death,' 'I was so worried about my hair,' 'Did my sash ends hang right?' 'You did splendidly,' 'So did you,' 'Your essay was just grand,' 'How lovely of you to say so!' 'Every thing was just perfect.' 'I thought I'd die when my name was called. But I remembered that my dress cost ninety dollars, and that helped me out.' 'I'm afraid that not half the audience knew that flounce on my train was real lace.' 'I'm dying to see what the papers say!'

"It'll be perfectly horrid if they don't describe the costumes."—Chicago News.

"Yes; I gave each of my sons five thousand dollars and sent them West to make their fortunes. John invested his money in a cattle ranch and went to work in earnest. It grieves me to say that Henry, disregarding my admonitions about honesty and industry, started a faro bank." "And it all turned out in the usual way, I suppose?" "Yes, Henry owns John's cattle ranch now, and has lent him money to come home with."—Drake's Traveller's Magazine.

THE LATEST IN PAPER.

Serviceable Doors and Beautiful Pianos Made From the Useful Material.

Doors, which one would think were polished mahogany but that they swing so lightly, and are free from swelling, cracking or warping, are composed each of two thick paper boards, stamped and molded into panels, and glued together with glue and potash, and then rolled through heavy rollers. These doors are first covered with a waterproof coating, then painted and varnished and hung in the ordinary way. Few persons can detect that they are not made of wood, particularly when used as sliding doors.

Black walnut is said to be getting very scarce in this country, but picture frames are now made of paper and colored like walnut, and are so perfect that no one could detect them without cutting them. Paper pulp, glue, linseed oil and carbonate of lime or whitening are mixed together and heated into a thick cream, which on being allowed to cool is run into molds and hardened.

Drawing-rooms can be set off by handsome pianos manufactured from paper, a French invention. A beautiful musical instrument of this kind has lately been an object of great curiosity to the connoisseurs and musical savants of Paris. The entire case is made of compressed paper, to which is given a hard surface and a cream-white, brilliant polish. The legs and sides are ornamented with arabesque and floral designs. The exterior and as much of the interior as can be seen when the instrument is open are covered with wreaths and medallions, painted in miniature by some of the leading artists of Paris. The tone of this instrument is said to be of excellent quality, though not loud. The broken, alternating character of piano music is replaced by a rich, full, continuous roll of sound, resembling somewhat that of the organ. Only two of these instruments have been made. One is still on exhibition; the other has been sold to the Duke of Devonshire.—Chambers' Journal.

HUNGARIAN MUSIC.

Wild and Impressive Strains Borrowed From the Voice of the Tempest.

Did the Tziganes bring their music ready made into Hungary, or did they find it there on their arrival, and merely adopt it? is a question occasioning much controversy. Liszt is inclined to think the former, which would mean that no Hungarian music existed previous to the advent of the Gypsies in the country. That this music is essentially of an Asiatic character is, however, no positive proof in favor of this theory; for are not the Hungarians themselves an outwandered Asiatic race? And what more natural than the supposition that one Asiatic race should be the best interpreter of the music of a kindred people? More likely, however, this music is the unconscious joint production of the two, the Tziganes being the artist who has sounded the depth of the Hungarian nature and given expression to it. I remember once asking a distinguished Polish lady, herself a notable musician and pupil of the great Chopin, whether she ever played Hungarian music. "No," she answered, "I can not play it; there is something in that music which I have not got—something which is wanting in me." What was wanting I came to understand later, when I became familiar with Hungarian music as rendered by the Tziganes players. It was the training of a Gypsy's whole life which was wanting here—a training which alone teaches the secret of deciphering those wild strains which seem borrowed from the voice of the tempest or stolen from whispering reeds. In order to have played the Hungarian music aright she would have required to have slept on mountain tops during a score of years, to have been awakened by falling dew, to have shared the food of eagles and squirrels, and have been on equally familiar terms with stags and snakes—conditions which unfortunately lie quite out of the reach of delicate Polish ladies.—Blackwood's Magazine.

INGENIOUS MONKEYS.

How They Succeed in Opening Oysters With Neatness and Dispatch.

So many people have expressed their surprise at hearing that I constantly saw monkeys breaking open oysters with a stone on the islands off South Burmah, that it may be of interest to give a short description of their method of using such a tool. The low-water rocks of the islands of the Mergui Archipelago are covered with oysters, large and small. A monkey, probably macaque cynomolgus, which infests these islands, prowls about the shore when the tide is low, opening the rock oysters with a stone by striking the base of the upper valves until it dislocates and breaks up. He then extracts the oyster with his finger and thumb, occasionally putting his mouth straight to the broken shell. On disturbing them I generally found that they had selected a stone more apparently for convenience in handling than for its value as a hammer, and it was smaller in proportion to what a human being would have selected for a proportionate amount of work. In short, it was usually a stone they could get their fingers round. As the rocks crop up through the low-water mud, the stone had to be brought from high-water mark, this distance varying from ten to eighty yards. This monkey has chosen the easiest way to open the rock-oyster—viz: to dislocate the valves by a blow on the base of the upper one, and to break the shell over the attacking muscle. The gibbon also frequents these islands, but I never saw one of them on the beach.—Nature.

NOVELTIES IN JEWELRY.

Queer and Quaint Designs for Articles of Personal Adornment.

Bonnet pins of small flowers are having a large sale. Violin, mandolin and guitar lace pins in silver are finding favor. Knife-edged bracelets set with diamonds are increasing in popularity. The golden beryl, set in a cluster of diamonds, makes a handsome ring design.

Oars, anchors, etc., in silver filigree are popular among the sea-shore frequenters. Crescent-shaped diamond scarf pins having for a center a colored gem will be worn this fall.

Those excellently imitated flies of oxidized silver will be worn to a great extent in light summer scarfs. A head of smoky topaz, surrounded by a crown of diamonds and pearls, is an old design in scarf pins.

A golden basket of unique pattern, filled with a dozen small diamonds, is a charming pendant for a chateleine. The new knife-edged brooch and pendant, set with diamonds, is taking the place of the long barbed pins.

Combinations of Oriental chrysoberyls, zircons and jacinths are used in rings and brooches with good effect. From three to five garnets ranged in a row are now being used with good effect in rings and bracelets.

In necklaces, a series of evenly-matched two-grain pearls, with a diamond and ruby clasp, make a rich appearance. One of the handsomest brooches recently seen is made in the form of a daisy, in the middle of which glistens a superb canary diamond.

A novel design in match-boxes consists of an old shoe of oxidized silver, on the side of which fifteen small garnets are arranged in imitation of nails. One of the latest novelties in black onyx brooches is a shell, in the hollow part of which rests a crescent of pearls. The edging of the shell is also of pearls.

Lace pins and drops of imitation moonstone flowers, with fine diamond-cut white stones as centers, are likely to be popular with the fair sex this season. Richly ornamented watch-cases showing graceful designs of birds and flowers, set with numberless small diamonds and occasional rubies and sapphires are always in demand.

An odd design in ladies' pins is a narrow bar of gold, in the center of which is raised a large opal, flanked on either side by brilliant set in miniature horseshoes.

A star sapphire, about as large as a five-cent silver piece, cut carbohon pointed and surrounded by a cluster of diamonds in three rows, is a unique combination for brooches and pendants.

A rich jewel, which can be used as a brooch pendant or hair-pin, is composed of a fine Hungarian opal set in a cluster of small brilliants, which in turn are inclosed within a circle of pear-shaped sapphires trimmed with small diamond clovers.—Jewelers' Weekly.

GARDEN DRESSES.

A Charming Costume for a Lawn Party or an Afternoon Tea.

If you want a reserve dress—something for a lawn party, piazza concert, or afternoon tea—get a white albatross or tennis flannel and five yards of white-watered silk. If a tall effect is desired, a moire will better accomplish that desire, as the stripes are more decided. Instead of a complete silk skirt, combine the two fabrics, using the silk for a narrow vest in the basque and also as a facing for one side of the drapery. White flannels are being worked up with dark velvet, such as eclair brown, myrtle green, or black, with striking effect. Long waists are arrested by a vest of velvet set in the bodice, back and front, half the depth of the basque, and short waists are seemingly lengthened by a full-length vest. All skirts are two and one-half yards in width, very long drapery are fancied, sleeves are full from the shoulder to the elbow, and the "high-toned" collar is the whim of the hour. This yoke-like finish is wired and stands closer, but not quite so high as an Elizabethan ruff. The slaves of dress will be delighted to know that first-class modistes no longer add the cushion-like bustle to suits. The usual number of extension reeds are used, but the smallest is attached so as to form the required distension at the back of the basque.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Impure Drinking Water.

Contaminated drinking water is the cause of so much sickness that every man and woman grown should know a good water when they see it and have the means of testing it. Water may to all appearances be clear and sparkling, and yet contain the germs of foul diseases. The presence of chlorine tells the story. As much as thirty or forty grains to the gallon is often found in water drawn from wells near where people live. Let it be understood—the more chlorine in the water the more danger, and, also, that no water is really fit to drink which has any of this foreign substance.—Christian at Work.

The soil for house-plants should receive attention, as medical men have found that malarial fever is propagated among occupants of rooms containing pots of malarious earth.—Arkansas Traveler.

A recent Austrian invention is the giving of a silver surface to iron with mercury and the galvanic process. The mercury is applied and evaporated by heating, when the silver becomes firmly fixed.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

—Spare the axle-grease and spile the wagon is a first-rate motto.

—Perseveranti omnia vincit doesn't mean that you can raise corn by goin' fishin' when the weeds iz up.

—Graham Cookies.—Two cups sugar, one cup sour cream, one-half teaspoonful soda. Mix quickly, roll and bake.—Boston Budget.

—The only reform of any account begins at the cradle. What a grata thought it is that the hull population of the globe a half-century from now iz at present sittin' in their mother's laps!

—It will pay better to raise pigs that weigh one hundred and fifty pounds at six months old than to raise those that will only reach one hundred pounds at that age, and there are plenty of the latter kind.

—And oh, pusley! How easy to exterminate that cunning little weed when we see it coming to the surface like a swarm of red spiders dotting the ground! How hard to kill it, a week or ten days later, when the hot sun has helped it to form a succulent mat that fire will hardly vanquish!—Our Country Home.

—Stewed Potatoes.—One pint of cold boiled potatoes, cut in bits, one pint of milk, butter the size of an egg and a heaping teaspoonful of flour. Melt the butter, add the flour, cook a moment, pour in the milk, one even teaspoonful of salt, and a saltspoonful of white pepper. When it boils add the potatoes. Boil a minute and serve.—Household.

—Lemon Creams.—Pare two lemons thin, pour over one-half pint boiling water, let stand all night, squeeze the juice of the lemons on one-half pound sugar the next morning, beat three eggs well, take out the peel and mix the water with other ingredients, strain through a sieve, then stir over a brisk fire till thick as cream, pour hot in the glasses.—Exchange.

—Puff Omelet.—Beat the yolks of six eggs and add a teaspoon of sweet milk and a pinch of salt. Then beat together a tablespoon each of butter and flour, until smooth, add to the eggs and beat together thoroughly. Place the mixture in a well greased frying-pan, and when it begins to thicken add six whites beaten to a thick froth and salt to taste.—Chicago Herald.

—Although it is well to have a supply of sweet herbs kept separately, a bottle ready mixed should also be prepared, as they save much trouble and can always be used when called for by the general term sweet herbs. These usually consist of equal parts of lemon, thyme, marjoram and savory, and two parts parsley dried by heat. Sun-dried parsley is tasteful.—Indiana-Sun Journal.

—Neck of Veal Roasted.—Take a neck of rather large veal, saw off the chine and cut through the ribs about the middle, so as to roll the flaps underneath, and tie the meat with a piece of string. As veal is rather tasteless it is better to lard it or else tie some thin pieces of fat salt pork upon it. Put the meat in a hot oven, baste every ten minutes with the fat that comes from the pork, or with butter.—Good Cheer.

ABOUT DEEP PLOWING.

Some New Views on a Question That Has Been Discussed for Ages.

In farming, as well as in dairying or grazing, every thing depends on the condition of the soil. Here is the foundation, and unless this is in proper condition the substructure is bound to fall. A great deal has been said and written as to the proper depth to plow, and there is such a difference of opinion among farmers in regard to it the question is still as far from being settled as ever. We think, however, that the leading cause for such difference of opinion may be found in the land itself. That good crops are and can be grown on shallow-plowed land that is good no one will deny, provided the season be neither too wet nor too dry—i. e., with moderate rains the whole season. In such a season any one can grow good crops. But such seasons are rare, and, in fact, every season is likely to be attended with either a long drouth or a long wet spell. Now, what the farmer wants is to guard against both, and the only way to do it is to break up his land as deeply as possible—say not less than from seven to ten inches. But how is this to be mended the matter? We answer, very easily. In case of a heavy rain a large portion of the water, instead of running off, will be absorbed by the deeply disintegrated land, where it is held as if by a sponge for the use of the plants, and if a drouth should intervene, there is a supply of water just where the plants want it, and when exhausted, its place is at once supplied by a capillary attraction from below. It will thus be seen that by deep plowing the farmer provides against drouth by having a supply of water in reserve, or a place ready to receive and hold it whenever it comes. The better to insure this, however, as well as to facilitate the escape of too much water, use a subsoil plow, and an additional team, running the same immediately after the breaking plow, and ripping up the subsoil the desired depth. This need not be done for every crop raised on the land, but only once in every three or four years.

It has been well said that it is better to have two acres of good land, one on top of the other, than as many acres alongside of each other, as it cost only half as much to tend them. The way to do this is by deep plowing, and thus double the depth of the soil, as well as the crops grown thereon.—Chicago Herald.