

\$2 PER ANNUM.

THE INTEREST TO HOUSE KEEPERS AND THOSE GOING TO HOUSE KEEPING.

THEODORE DERR & SON, FLOOR COVERINGS FOR THE SPRING, 1892.

Remember we have the ONLY CARPET STORE in Westminster, and can therefore show you a much larger and better assortment than any of our would-be competitors.

BRUSSELS CARPET, for this season, is larger and in handsomer shades than ever, and the prices from 10 cents to 25 cents per yard lower than ever before.

INGRAIN CARPET. In this department we have an immense assortment of all qualities. We are selling Union Ingrain Carpet for 37 1/2 cents, actual value, 40 cents.

Wool Ingrain Carpet. There were 60 cents, now goes at 48 cents. EXTRA-SUPER ALL WOOL INGRAIN CARPET, reduced to 62 1/2 cents, was 75 cents.

RAG AND JUTE CARPETS, at Bottom Prices. Our new line of STRAW MATTINGS, is something that will please and astonish every body.

DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, HASSOCKS and FLOOR OIL, CLOTHS, in Superb assortment. Give us a call, as we can please you when no one else can. We head the list with Low Prices and New Styles.

THE ONLY CARPET STORE in Westminster, Md. CLOSING OUT BELOW COST TO QUIT BUSINESS.

We will close our entire Stock Below Cost, commencing with today, the 6th of February. Our Stock consists of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, UMBRELLAS, and the finest in the country.

BARGAINS, should come early, as they must go within the next Sixty Days. We have about 150 PAIRS OF MEN'S BOOTS, that are full in sizes.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SHOES, in great variety. Hats, the latest styles, having just received our Spring Stock of STIFF AND SOFT HATS, and will let them go at the same low figures.

TRUNKS AND VALISES, a large variety. UMBRELLAS, the finest in the country. This is an opportunity that is seldom offered, and those in want of bargains, should catch early, as they will have more of a variety in sizes and styles to select from, as we mean to close out within the next 60 days.

WESTMINSTER SHOE CO., E. W. C. LYNN, Manager, Boyle Building. BABELYON & GILBERT, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in HARDWARE, &c.

We call your attention to a line of SEASONABLE GOODS, offered at very close prices: COOK STOVES AND RANGES, of latest and best patterns. A complete line of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, consisting of TIN, GALVANIZED AND GRANITE WARE.

TUBS, BUCKETS, CHURNS, &c. TABLE KNIVES AND FORKS, SPOONS, LADLES, SAD IRONS, CLOTHES LINES, &c. Full line of Hand Made TRACE, HALTER, BREADST, LOG, SPREADER AND TONGUE CHAINS. STEEL PLOW BLADES of all kinds.

PORKS, BAKES, SPADES, HOES AND SHOVELS. Persons wishing to purchase Goods in this line, will save money by buying from BABELYON & GILBERT, 6229 Westminster, Md. FALL AND WINTER IMPLEMENTS. At a Discount to Close Stock.

FARM WAGONS, HOCKING VALLEY HAY CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, HORSE POWERS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, DUMP CARTS, ROAD CARTS, PILETONS, ETC. Bissel's Chilled Plows are par excellence the farmer's friend, Celebrated Studebaker Steel Skin Farm Wagons are the best made in this country. Call or send for prices before they are gone.

BALTIMORE FARM IMPLEMENT CO., 209 South Charles street, Baltimore, Md. ONE DOZEN CABINETS FOR \$100. HEBBEL the Photographer, 409 and 411 N. GAY Street, Baltimore, Md.

NO. 2993 EQUITY. In the Circuit Court for Carroll County, In re the Trust Estate of George W. Lamotte.

The Trustee, Edward Lynch and Francis H. Orendorf, Trustees appointed by the Deed of Trust, a certified copy of which is filed in this cause, having been by the Court released and discharged, and certain creditors of the said George W. Lamotte having petitioned this Court for the appointment of Lewis Howell Lamotte and Charles E. Fink, as trustees, in the place and stead of said Lynch and Orendorf to carry out and execute the trusts executed by said deed of trust, and said petition having been by the Court read and considered, it is thereupon by the Circuit Court for Carroll county, sitting as a Court of Equity, and by the authority thereof, adjudged, ordered and decreed, that Lewis Howell Lamotte and Charles E. Fink, be and they are hereby appointed trustees in the place and stead of the said Edward Lynch and Francis H. Orendorf, to carry out and execute the trusts created by said deed of trust under the supervision of this Court, that before proceeding to execute the said trusts, the said Lewis Howell Lamotte and Charles E. Fink shall give a Bond to the Court, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties required of them under the provisions of said deed, and they shall report their proceedings to this Court for its further order. And the said Lewis Howell Lamotte and Charles E. Fink, trustees, are hereby further ordered to give notice to the creditors of said George W. Lamotte, who were such prior to the twentieth day of January, 1892, to file their claims upon the trusts, as provided in the said deed, in an order to be published in some newspaper published in Carroll county, once a week for four successive weeks before the 4th day of April, 1892.

CHARLES E. ROBERTS, Circuit Judge. True Copy.—Test: mar 25 BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk.

RATIFICATION NOTICE. In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, FEBRUARY TERM, 1892. Estate of Francis Warner, deceased. On application it is ordered this 14th day of March, 1892, that the sale of the real estate of Francis Warner, late of Carroll county, deceased, as set forth in the report of the said Francis Warner, Executor, and the said Francis Warner and William F. Fulmer, Executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Francis Warner, Executor, be and the same is hereby fixed for Richard Thomas, Petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, in the above entitled cause, to appear at the Court on the 11th day of April, 1892, to ratify and confirm, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 3rd Monday, 18th day of April, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll county, before the 21st Monday, 11th day of April, next.

The report states the amount of sale to be one hundred and eighty dollars, (\$180.00). DAVID H. HOFFACKER, JUDGE. LEWIS CASH, ALBERT SCHAEFFER, JUDGES. True Copy.—Test: mar 19 GEO. M. PARKE, Register of Wills.

NO. 19 INSOLVENTS. In the Circuit Court for Carroll County, In the Matter of the Petition of Richard Thomas, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of Maryland. Ordered this 3d day of March, A. D. 1892, that Monday, the 30th day of March, 1892, be and the same is hereby fixed for Richard Thomas, Petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, in the above entitled cause, to appear at the Court on the 11th day of April, 1892, to ratify and confirm, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 3rd Monday, 18th day of April, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 4th day of April, 1892.

The report states the amount of sale to be \$505.00. BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk. True Copy.—Test: mar 23 BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk.

NO. 2795 EQUITY. In the Circuit Court for Carroll County, In re the Trust Estate of George W. Lamotte. Ordered this 5th day of March, 1892, that the sale of the real estate in this cause mentioned, and whose sale was ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 11th day of April, A. D. 1892, provided a copy of this order be printed in some newspaper published in Carroll county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 4th day of April, 1892.

The report states the amount of sale to be \$505.00. BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk. True Copy.—Test: mar 23 BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk.

NO. 2979 EQUITY. In the Circuit Court for Carroll Co., in Equity, Joshua Ditman and others vs. David Ditman and others, in Equity. Ordered this 10th day of March, 1892, that the sale of the real estate in this cause mentioned, and whose sale was ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 11th day of April, A. D. 1892, provided a copy of this order be printed in some newspaper published in Carroll county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 4th day of April, A. D. 1892.

The report states the amount of sale to be \$890.00. BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk. True Copy.—Test: mar 23 BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk.

NO. 3008 EQUITY. In the Circuit Court for Carroll County sitting in Equity, David Brothers and others versus Elias N. Brothers and others. Ordered this 17th day of March, 1892, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, and made and reported by David Brothers, Trustee in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 18th day of April, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Carroll county once in each of three successive weeks before the 11th day of April, next.

The report states the amount of sale to be \$1979.07. BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk. True Copy.—Test: mar 23 BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk.

NO. 2976 EQUITY. In the Circuit Court for Carroll County sitting in Equity, Joshua L. Green, et al., vs. Sumnerfield Green, et al. Ordered this 17th day of March, A. D. 1892, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by Charles E. Fink, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 18th day of April, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 11th day of April, A. D. 1892.

The report states the amount of sale to be \$177.00. BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk. True Copy.—Test: mar 23 BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk.

NO. 2976 EQUITY. In the Circuit Court for Carroll County sitting in Equity, Joshua L. Green, et al., vs. Sumnerfield Green, et al. Ordered this 17th day of March, A. D. 1892, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by Charles E. Fink, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 18th day of April, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 11th day of April, A. D. 1892.

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HORSE BILLS. HORSE BILLS. Neatly and Quickly Printed, AT THE ADVOCATE OFFICE, Westminster, Md.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. Situated in Frederick county, Maryland, adjoining Ridgeville, in said county, and near Mount Airy, in Carroll county, Maryland.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, and in pursuance of the provisions of the last will and testament of Ruth Grove, late of Carroll county, Maryland, deceased, the undersigned, executor of said last will and testament, will offer at Public Sale, at Nelson's Hotel, in the village of Ridgeville, in Carroll county, Maryland, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of MARCH, 1892, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Farms, Wood Lots and House and Lot: First, All that Valuable Farm or parcel of Land called "Ridgeville Heights," containing 195 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, situated in Frederick county, Maryland, on the Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike Road, adjoining the village of Ridgeville, in said county, and about one mile from Mount Airy, in Carroll county, Maryland. This property is improved by Four Large Tobacco Houses. The land, which has been recently cleared, is of an excellent quality and in a fine state of cultivation. There is a large Peach Orchard, in full bearing, on the property. Second, All that valuable parcel of Land called the "Red House Farm," containing 185 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, adjoining the above described Farm or Parcel of Land, and situated in Frederick county, Maryland. The improvements consist of a DWELLING HOUSE and several outbuildings. Third, All that valuable House and Lot situated in the village of Ridgeville, in Frederick county, Maryland, and fronting on the public road leading to Damascus. This Lot contains 1 ROOM and 25 SQUARE FEET OF LAND, more or less. Fourth, All that valuable Wood Lot, adjoining the second above described Farm or Parcel of Land, and situated in Frederick county, Md., containing 27 ACRES, 2 RODS and 37 PERCHES OF LAND, more or less. Fifth, All that valuable Wood Lot, adjoining the last above mentioned Lot of Land, and situated in Frederick county, Maryland, containing 27 ACRES and 37 PERCHES OF LAND, more or less. Sixth, All that valuable Wood Lot, adjoining the last above described Lot of Land, and situated in Frederick county aforesaid, containing 10 ACRES, 2 RODS and 13 PERCHES OF LAND, more or less. The above described Wood Lots are finely timbered with Oak and Chestnut, and the said Wood Lots are situated on the public road leading from Mount Airy to Kempston, and other on the public road leading from Kempston Road through Ridgeville Crossing. Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance on the day of the sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, and the residue in two equal payments, the one payable in one year and the other payable in two years from the day of sale, the credit payments to be secured by the bonds of single bills of the purchaser or purchasers, with sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale; or all cash at the option of the purchaser. ALBERT JONES, Executor. Wm. L. Thomas, Attorney. mar 15

AS A Matter of Business Post Yourself BY GOING TO J. T. ORNDORF'S Double Store, mar 19 Westminster, Md.

You will find an unlimited variety in every department. A popular line of the latest SPRING ATTRACTIONS. The determination and ability to make the best prices. Assortment complete and all right prices.

We are closing out a lot of LADIES' and MISSES SHOES at 75c. Some of these Shoes sold at \$2.50. CHILDREN'S SHOES at 25 and 50c. We have made a price on them and they must go. J. T. ORNDORF, mar 19 Westminster, Md.

IN the Orphans' Court of Carroll Co., FEBRUARY TERM, 1892. Ordered this 15th day of March, 1892, that the account and distribution of the assets of the late estate of John T. Baust, deceased, in the hands of Joseph L. Baust and Uriah Bixler, administrators of said deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 4th day of April, 1892; provided a copy of this order be inserted for two successive weeks before the last named day, in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll county. DAVID H. HOFFACKER, JUDGE. LEWIS CASH, ALBERT SCHAEFFER, JUDGES. True Copy.—Test: mar 19 GEO. M. PARKE, Register of Wills.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of JOHN W. HARDEN, late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of October, 1892, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of March, 1892. SALLIE M. HARDEN, Administratrix. mar 19

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of NICHOLAS G. CLARY, late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of October, 1892, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of March, 1892. CHARLES H. SMITH, Executor. mar 19

Original Poetry. WHOM? Written for the Democratic Advocate, BY E. BRICE BLACKFORD.

Whom do you love, sweet one, I pray, Can your little heart not tell, Glad would I love to hear thee say Upon whom thy musings dwell? Whom do thy eyes smile for my pet, From their pretty depths of brown, Sparkling like the jewels that set, Shining in a queenly crown? Whom do those cheeks blush for my sweet, Tinted like the fresh bloom rose, Soft as the down when mine eyes meet, Touching in sweet love's delight? Whom do those lips I love to kiss, Pretty like their owner pure, To me nearly half the bliss, That comes when roaming o'er? Answer now, will you not do so, Devoutly I beg of thee, 'You'll not, my eyes will I ever see? 'If not, how will you ever know?' Now answer, my love.

Our Oil. SUNFLOWER CROPS PAY. The Russians Use Seed for Oil, and the Straks for Fuel.

It should interest a state like Kansas to know that the ground devoted to the cultivation of the sunflower in Russia has reached 703,494 acres. What do the Russians make of this sunflower crop? Oil, for one thing. Their mills produce 20,000,000 pounds of sunflower oil in a year, and the product sells for \$1,000,000. Two kinds of sunflowers are cultivated in Russia. One, with small seeds, is used for the production of oil, and the other, with larger seeds, is consumed by the common people in enormous quantities as dainties. The sunflower seed is used principally for obtaining sunflower oil, which, owing to its nutritious quality, is an excellent food, and has superseded all vegetable oils in many places in this country. In general, the cultivation of the sunflower in Russia is considered to be very profitable. At the average yield of 1,250 pounds per acre, and at the average price of 1 1/2 cents per pound, the farmer receives an income of about \$20 per acre. This income can be increased in those districts where the grower himself is engaged in agriculture. The sunflower is sown in rows, and the seeds are sown by machinery, the sowing would be greatly reduced, and the seeds would be planted regularly and covered evenly and at the proper depth, making it comparatively easy to keep the fields clean of weeds, and thus increasing enormously the profits of sunflower farming.

The harvest time of the sunflower can scarcely be fixed, as it depends not only upon the climate, but also upon the nature of the soil, and the exposure of the plantation. In the south and southwest of European Russia the ripening of the sunflower begins in the middle of September or beginning of October. On sandy soil it ripens about the middle of August, on black earth lands at the end of August, and on lower grounds still later. From this it may be seen that the sunflower, wherever it grows, ripens later than any other corn plant, a very important fact in agriculture, as the harvesting of other crops is completed before the sunflower is ready for the field. When the sunflower is over-ripe its yellow flowers wither, the stalk and the seed cup from the top become gray, all the leaves of the bower covering the seeds fall off, and the seeds get hard, shoot out from the seed cup, and crack open. At this time the plant should be well guarded from the birds, or the over-ripe seeds will soon be destroyed.

On small farms the sunflower is harvested gradually; the heads are cut off first, leaving the others in the fields to ripen. The flowers are spread out on the ground for the day, and are placed under shelter for the night, until quite dry, thus giving an excellent quality of seed and of oil. The stalks are cut off after they are thoroughly dry and stored away in piles, to be used as fuel. On larger farms this method of harvesting would be too tedious; therefore, where the sunflower is cultivated on a larger scale the plant is cut off at the very root of the stalk after most of the flowers are ripe, and piled, seed upwards, in the same way as hemp, till quite dry. Some larger farmers cut the seed cup off, but leave them on their own individual stalks, where they are allowed to remain from three to ten days, until quite dry.

When the flower is thoroughly dry the work of threshing should begin at once. The small farmer shakes out the seeds by means of a small stick, with which he whips the seed cups one by one. On the larger farms sunflower threshing is performed by means of the flail in the same way as the threshing of grain; but this mode is not advisable, as the shells are broken, and the seeds are soiled. The seeds are threshed, generally by the shovel-and-wind method, but in some cases by means of American or German fanning mills. The seed is then dried very thoroughly in the sun or in skins and sorted by means of screens, separating the small from the large kernels.

Good soil, after three crops of wheat or rye, will yield about 2,000 pounds of seed per acre. The seed is used as a pleasant delicacy grows very much better than the oil seed, yielding as high as 2,700 pounds of seed per acre. The seed being brought to the oil mill, is thoroughly cleaned and sorted. They are passed under mill stones especially prepared for this purpose, in order to release the seeds from the shells. After this the seeds are cleaned and put into a press, and later into a mixer, where the seed is turned into a compact mass very much like paste, which passes into vessels heated by steam. From these vessels the paste is taken out, and wrapped in a thin web made of camel hair, and put under a press, by which the oil is squeezed out and conducted by pipes into cisterns.

The greater part of the existing oil mills in Russia were built about 1850. The best number of oil mills found in Russia in 1888 was one hundred and four. From this number eighty-five were solely applied to obtaining sunflower oil. At first this oil did not meet public favor, but later on, owing to its good qualities and cheapness, it took the place of the oil of poppy seed; but for a long time hemp-seed oil competed with it, owing to the fact that the lower classes of the country, who for many years had used the hemp-seed oil in the preparation of various dishes, and who had long learned to relish it, were loath to give it up. Now, however, public opinion has changed and sunflower oil is preferred to all other table oils by the masses in Russia.

The sunflower stalks gathered from the fields and dried in piles, have entirely replaced firewood; in fact, these stalks are preferred even to pine wood, producing a quick and hot flame fire. About 2,000 pounds of such firewood are gathered from an acre of land, thus adding a great boon to a district where wood is scarce. Sunflower stalks are also used for heating purposes, not only in private houses, but in large factories as well. They are burned in ovens especially prepared for their consumption.

The ashes of the sunflower contain a high percentage of potassium. The experiments of Hermbstadt have proved that 1,000 pounds of dried stalk yield 57.2 pounds of ash, and 1,000 pounds of ash are obtained 349 pounds of potassium. An entire ripe sunflower plant without the root contains about 22 grams of mineral substances, whereof about 12 grams are potassium. The farmers in Russia sell their ashes to the soap works

shown that the sooner the sowing is done the better is the seed yield. In many districts the sowing is made in the autumn, but this must be done so late that the seeds will not sprout. The ground must be plowed rather deep, but care must be taken that the seeds are not buried more than about two inches deep, that the seeds may sprout as soon as possible, the soil in the spring being warmed only on the surface. The farmers moisten the seeds before sowing.

The sunflower is sown either broadcast or in rows. In the latter case the seeds should be placed about six inches apart. The sowing of the seed broadcast, being the more quickly performed, is generally favored on large farms, especially where the farmers have not sufficient help. Of the two methods sowing in the fall and in the spring—the latter secures to produce the most satisfactory results. Seed sown early, even on poorly prepared ground, does much better than when sown late under the best conditions of soil. Although the sowing in rows requires more time and more expensive, it has great advantages over the broadcast method.

The weeds, for example, which should be carefully kept down or the crop will be ruined, can be removed by means of horse plows and horse cultivators and hoes, while in broadcast sowing they can only be removed by hand. Then, too, the seeds ripen much more quickly in rows, the wind and the sun having freer access there to.

If American methods were employed, the sowing would be greatly reduced, and the seeds would be planted regularly and covered evenly and at the proper depth, making it comparatively easy to keep the fields clean of weeds, and thus increasing enormously the profits of sunflower farming.

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for a very low price, instead of using them for fuel.

Sunflower cakes are looked upon as the best food for cattle in that country; they are considered better even than hemp or rape seed cakes. Besides cattle, hogs are fed with sunflower cakes, and horses fed on them are made strong, sleek and sprightly. The dried seed cups, if ground, are used in many districts as food for cattle, and practically for sheep, with great success.

According to the estimate of the last two years, the total export of sunflower cakes from Russia was 96,000,000 pounds in 1888, and 80,000,000 pounds, valued at about \$700,000, in 1890. Besides Great Britain and Germany, Denmark and Sweden import great quantities of Russian sunflowers; in fact, the export to Denmark in the last two years has been even larger than to Germany.

The Chili of Today. Wares Magazine. It has frequently been said, in the last few months, that the people of Chili have no conception of the power and importance of the United States. It is in no less degree true that we of the United States have a very faint idea of the resources of the Chilean country. Situated where it is, in the extreme south and west of South America, out of the lines of travel and unexplored and overgrown by travelers. We know Chili as a long yellow mark on the map. We think of her as a barren, bleak, clinging toft and hail to the Andes mountains to save herself from tumbling into the Pacific ocean. We think of her people as a stunted and half-bred, swarthy race and slender of limb, who live in straw huts and work in gold mines owned by Europeans.

Perhaps it will be news to most Americans that Chili is in some respects the greatest nation in South America. That she is the most powerful will stand undisputed. That she is universally feared by her neighbors is a fact. That she is hated follows naturally. Chili is a large country. She is small on the map because her sisters are enormously large, but her territory is extensive. She is larger than any country in Europe except Russia. She has two thousand five hundred miles of sea coast. If she were plucked loose from her Andes and laid down over our Atlantic coast her most northern province would cover Maine, and her rock-bound southern extremity would blot out of existence the peninsula of Florida. Her territory extends a breadth of from fifty to two hundred miles. Perhaps it will further surprise most Americans to know that Chili is probably the most advanced nation on her continent. Her railroad, telegraph and telephone systems are of the best. Her method of government is superior to any. Her schools and universities are in the van of education. In the methods of farming she equals the United States. In manufactures she far distances every South American country, and she is a model for any new nation in the world. Her mining operations are modern and extensive. Her commerce is far extending and increasing. Chili is not a tropical country it must be remembered. She occupies the same zone that we occupy. The only South American rival which she has in matters of agriculture and progress is that rising republic of Argentina, just across the Andes, a republic which is surpassing in growth the best efforts of our own wonderful country.

Few Americans will be prepared to believe that the Chileans are a pure white race, strong of body, sturdy of will, bright of wit, a people of great courage, determination and patriotism. They are unlike other South American people in these respects, and that is why they are feared. They are smaller in stature than Americans, but larger and sturdier than the natives of the population and the rank and file of the army, are of mixed race, largely Indian. They are people of great strength, endurance and fortitude. Chili is the most blessed in scenery than Switzerland. There is no spot in all her great territory which huge mountains do not overlook. They are among the highest in the world. Aconagua rises twenty-two thousand four hundred and twenty-seven feet into the air. The two dozen other volcanoes, not so ambitious, are of enormous heights also. Below the summits the rugged and notched ridges of the mountains glisten whitely till they subside into pale blue the snow line. But travelers tell us that the beauty of the country passes all description, that the country from end to end presents a magnificent and bewildering spectacle, a glorious panorama of sunshine and shadow, of paradise and desert. Travelers also tell us that the country is wonderfully inspiring, the climate is everywhere so pure and so warm, want warm, go north to the land of figs and oranges. If you want cold, move south to the vast pine forests. If you are not particular, settle anywhere between these extremes. In Santiago, the capital, the temperature is never higher than seventy degrees and never lower than fifty-two degrees. It never rains there except during the four months of winter, but dew and hoar-frost are atmospheric and pleasant. There is no country more healthful than Chili, the travelers say who have sojourned there.

Chili has enormous natural wealth. The wealth is of various sources, which will be understood best by dividing the country into sections or belts which represent different kinds of produce. Beginning in the north, the first is the mineral belt. The next is the agricultural belt. The third is the timber and fisheries belt, and includes all the southern end of Chili, with primitive forests, islands and lakes. The most northern or mineral zone is Chili's strongest field of wealth. The treasures she digs out of the earth make her a great nation, place her name in the third class—England, France—in the table in which the nations of the earth are enumerated comparatively, according to their national debts and the nature and disposition of their resources.

In the mineral belt gold, silver, copper, lead, antimony, cobalt, zinc, nickel, bismuth, iron, molybdenum and nitrate are found in great quantities and the mineral operations are extensive. The silver mines are among the richest and most extensive in the world, a fact not generally known. The great mineral wealth of Chili, however, comes from the nitrate of soda deposits. The yearly output of nitrate of soda is enormous, and hundreds of vessels are engaged in the traffic of carrying it to the deserts of Chili over the world. British capital chiefly is employed in the great industry.

The nitrate is found from one to ten feet below the soil, mixed with extraneous matter. In that form it is called caliche. The beds of caliche are four to six or eight feet in thickness, and extend over vast areas of territory. The Tarapaca desert is especially rich in it. The caliche is obtained by washing, the powder being packed in deep holes, or first extending through the upper soil and the caliche itself. It is then loaded on cars and taken to the shore by train, where it passes through the purifying process of dissolution and re-

crystallization. The nitrate is then ready for the market and is shipped in bags. The other minerals found in Chili pay largely also. Her deserts and mountains are full of wealth, and are making fortunes for those who work them. Her guano beds are large and profitable, although her guano has been curtailed the demand for the market and is shipped in bags. The other minerals found in Chili pay largely also. Her deserts and mountains are full of wealth, and are making fortunes for those who work them. Her guano beds are large and profitable, although her guano has been curtailed the demand for the market and is shipped in bags.

After the long journey across the desert the abundance of animal life at Timbuctoo was a pleasing sight. There were large herds of humped cattle grazing between the town and the river. Thousands of goats and woolless sheep were scattered here and there over the plain, and there were big troops of camels and asses, and horses, too, besides large numbers of tame ostriches, robbed of their plumage, and any other but attractive objects in their despoiled condition. Most of the ostrich feathers, however, are hunted from the wild birds, which are obtained on horses. The plumage of the wild birds is more beautiful and costly than that of the ostriches in captivity. Cattle, as well as camels, are used in the local transport service, but, of course, the cattle are not fit for travel in the desert. The horses are small race, but have endurance and speed.

The chief authority of the town is vested in the Kahia, Muhamed Er-Rami, whose family is recognized as the ruling family. He is a descendant of an Andalusian Arab, who, after his people were driven out of Spain, finally made his way across the desert to Timbuctoo. Through marriage with negro women the members of this family have become very dark in color, and in present Kahia has the aspect of a negro. There is cunning in his face, but he is good-natured, witty, laughs heartily, and is greatly interested in all new things. Dr. Lenz says there is nothing fanciful about him, and that if he should ever take severe measures against the Christian in Timbuctoo, it would be because he was compelled to do so by the powerful influence he could not control. He has little influence in external politics, as, for instance, in the never-ending feuds between the Tuaregs and the Fulbe.

Almost daily the Kahia, in company with some of the learned men of the town, visited Dr. Lenz for discussion, chiefly upon religious matters. Some of these scholars were almost white, like many Moors in Morocco. Their fathers, like themselves, had married only pure-blooded Arab women. Most of the women in Timbuctoo are of negro descent. The time was when Morocco wielded enormous influence in Timbuctoo, and carried on a large trade with that town. El-Kal, a former Sultan of Morocco marked out with wooden pilars a caravan route clear across the desert of Timbuctoo. Morocco now, however, is almost entirely absorbed in the town, and the Moroccan trade is comparatively small. The Sultan of Morocco is known as a great scholar, but the people care nothing about him. Times have changed since his soldiers knocked at the very doors of the Southern town and many trading caravans annually made the journey between the Mediterranean State and Timbuctoo.

For a century the Tuaregs of the desert and the Fulbe of the Sudan have been usually on hostile terms, and Timbuctoo, open on every side, has naturally suffered.