

FARMER AND PLANTER.

RICE FARMING.

How to Make Rice Farms on High Lands Successful.

One of the problems confronting the rice farmer whose farm is on high prairie is how to make his water supply for irrigating purposes sure. It is indeed a very uncertain business to undertake to raise rice on high land, even though it be level and otherwise adapted to the growing of rice, with out a gully and reservoir by which a supply of water can be assured. The experience of many of our rice farmers the past season has demonstrated this. But there is a way by which rice farming on high, level prairies may be made as sure as the farming on lands adjacent to bodies of water with a good pumping plant now is. This can be accomplished, we verily believe, by means of artesian wells.

Along the entire gulf coast line to a distance of 50 or 60 miles inland, wherever wells have been sunk an abundant supply of water has been found that flows with a strong current to the height of 10 to 20 feet above ground, at an almost uniform depth of 500 feet. In sinking these wells no stone is encountered. The wells can be cheaply sunk by the hydraulic process, and if enough of this work was demanded so as to make steady work for a company with an outfit, wells six inches in diameter could be put down for from \$700 to \$1,000 each, and perhaps less.

Suppose then a farmer with 100 acres of high, level prairie puts down one of these wells on his highest land, and then builds strong levees, six or seven feet high, around five or ten acres of land, including the well. A strong six-inch stream of water running constantly through the fall and winter will fill the reservoir by the time the water is needed to flood the rice of the next spring crop. The farmer would then have five or ten acres of water six feet deep with which to irrigate his rice. This would be sufficient in ordinary years to insure 50 acres of first-class rice. But suppose it would insure 40 acres, the extra profit would pay the expense of putting in the well, and he would still have the well for all time to come. Then he could change his rice field from one part of his farm to another as often as he desired, and keep his crop free from the contamination of red rice. The water could be drawn off from the reservoir by siphons as needed, and then conducted by means of ditches to any part of the farm desired. During the summer the flow of water from the well added to the rainfall would surely make up for the natural evaporation, and thus keep the farmer's rice fields flooded until the crop was ripe.

Besides the advantage the well would give the farmer in growing rice, it would be of immense benefit to him in supplying an abundance of pure water for his household and stock, and irrigating his garden and truck patch and fruit orchard in dry seasons, thus assuring him an abundance of the best vegetables and fruit at all times.

Besides all this he could stock the reservoir with the best of fish, and always have at his command an abundant supply of fish for his table. Why not try this plan on our prairies? It will surely succeed if properly managed.—Lake Charles (La.) American.

CHARBON EPIDEMIC

That Lately Prevailed in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Mr. Harold Sorby, the manager in the United States of the Pasteur Vaccine company, in writing to the Planter, recently, referred to the epidemic of charbon that prevailed so extensively in Louisiana and Mississippi, saying that during May, June and July about 20,000 head of stock, mostly mules, were vaccinated; that the vaccination seems to have been most successful, not a single death among the vaccinated stock having been reported. This seems to confirm the favorable results had in New Jersey in 1895, when the state board of health decided to inoculate with Pasteur's anthrax vaccine, and 1,600 animals were inoculated. There were 222 deaths in all by charbon reported, and of these 196 had not been inoculated. Of the 27 animals that died although inoculated 19 died before the second inoculation was given, the process requiring two inoculations. Eight only died after the second inoculation, and four of these within 13 days.

Special Inspector Joseph H. Powell, of New Jersey state board of health, in his final report on the outbreak of charbon, said:

"If an animal is already suffering from the disease in an advanced stage inoculation may hasten its death.

"In not over seven instances can fatal results be traced to inoculation.

"Seventy-five per cent. of the disease, or about 166 deaths, occurred before any stock was inoculated, and about this number died from June 21 to July 26, five weeks, an average of at least 33 to 35 head per week.

"The veterinarians commenced about the last day to inoculate at the owners' expense. At this time the disease had reached the southeastern shore of the Cohansey. There were no inoculations in this locality, and very few of the owners would permit, but during the next two weeks there were 50 deaths in this small territory.

"The remainder of the animals died in distant localities, and, in almost every instance, in tracing the origin of the disease in these new localities, we found that salt hay had been hauled from some portion of the infected district.

"You will notice that when we first took charge there were from 80 to 40 head of animals dying in a week, and within about five weeks the ravages of the disease had comparatively ceased. Eighty-five per cent. of inoculation was in districts where the disease had first commenced its fatal work; the mortality where inoculation was general was comparatively nothing.

All this data seems to indicate the

positive value of the charbon vaccine as a preventive of the disease, and its use is increasing largely yearly.—Louisiana Planter.

THE PERSIMMON.

A Popular Fruit About Which Comparatively Little is Known.

People in the eastern, middle and western states have little knowledge of this valuable fruit. I have recently corresponded with several hundred people in New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Missouri, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky and other states, in regard to the persimmon, and am surprised to find how largely it is grown in these states, and how highly it is prized. I hear of large orchards which have been planted and cared for the same as our apple orchards. The fruit is not only marketed at profitable prices, and is gaining in popularity in the market, but the surplus of waste is used for fattening the swine, which delight to feed upon the fruit not only, but upon the seeds, which are particularly nourishing. Some American persimmons are seedless. In the states alluded to, the persimmons grows wild and bear abundantly. While in Virginia, hunting with Prof. Van Deman, I saw a tree 100 feet tall, and proportionately large at the trunk, which was heavily laden with fruit. In the woods near by, were numerous smaller trees, which were equally heavy laden.

The fruit, in its wild state, varies in size from that of a small plum to larger than the largest plum. We have photographed specimens that were 2 1/2 inches in diameter. These large persimmons resemble medium-sized tomatoes. All native American persimmons that I have seen are of the same yellow color, which turns darker as the fruit matures. They are not edible until the fruit becomes quite soft. On the trees the fruit does not seem to rot, but condenses and hangs in a ripe state for several weeks. The persimmon may be gathered when quite immature and hard, in which condition it may be shipped in boxes or barrels, as readily as potatoes, and when stored in cellars or rooms, the fruit will gradually ripen to perfection through a series of several weeks. This peculiarity is a valuable one, enabling the persimmon to be shipped long distances with perfect success.

The quality of all American persimmons, which I have tested, seems to be very much the same, but those which have been a long time ripening upon the tree, and have become condensed, are of the best quality. I am very fond of persimmons. The more I eat of them, the more I like the quality. The first persimmon eaten is peculiar, and such a novelty, that you may not be tempted to further indulgence, but the remembrance in the mind is agreeable, and the more you eat, the fonder you become of this fruit.—Rural New Yorker.

Kaffir Corn.

The value of Kaffir corn for Oklahoma has again been well illustrated by the experience of 1896. It withstands heat, hot winds and drought better than does Indian corn. The leaves remain green for a considerable time after the seeds mature. It can be planted late in the season with greater prospect of success than can corn. Stock of all kinds eat both seeds, stalks and leaves readily. In some cases profitable use has been made of the crop at small cost by turning the stock of cattle and horses into a field of Kaffir and allowing them to do the harvesting, they having been first accustomed to the food. There is considerable waste when the unground seed is fed; less with sheep than with other stock. When grinding is not practicable it is thought better to feed the unthreshed heads, as the seeds are more thoroughly masticated in this way than if the threshed grain is fed.—Oklahoma Experiment Station Bulletin.

HERE AND-THERE.

—The sky is durable, but it is the most expensive roof one can have over farm animals.

—He is not a good farmer whose fields grow poorer every year instead of richer.

—Dairymen should arrange to have their cows come in fresh in the fall, because dairy products always bring a better price during the following half of the year, and prize is what most dairymen are after.

—A farmer near Muncie, Ind., accidentally swallowed a potato bug, and, as an antidote, took a dose of Paris green. The farmer did not die himself, but he declares that the dying agonies of the bug were terrible. We do not vouch for the accuracy of the tale.

—Statisticians say that the longest-lived people have generally been those who made breakfast the principal meal of the day. The stomach has more vigor in the morning than at any other time.

—A correspondent of the American Sheep Breeder says that one Angora goat with a small flock of sheep is a better protection against dogs than a barb wire fence. They require no feed, but little care, and will fight a dog to the last.

—There is no better way to break a horse of shying than to stop him and gently lead or drive him to the object of his fear each time, talking to him pleasantly meanwhile. Whipping and harshness only increases the difficulty.

—The New York experiment station found that in the case of five cows the first pint of milk contained only three per cent. of fat, while the last pint contained 6.85 per cent., and the mixed milk from the whole milking averaged 2.55 per cent.

—Rev. I. R. Hicks predicted a disastrous drought in the southwest in 1896, and the goods were delivered. He now predicts a similar season for 1897. For this and other reasons farmers should take every precaution to provide against drought, not only the coming year, but for all coming years.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—David Coulter, a Kansas prisoner charged with the murder of Edward Illston near Topeka, has invented a corn-husking machine.

—The lord mayors of London during the past 20 years have collected a little over £20,000,000 for charitable and benevolent purposes.

—The California health board finds that in San Jose the average duration of life is about 43 years, which is longer than that of any other city in the United States.

—Five boys, all under 15 years of age, were arrested at Indianapolis for robbing a grocery, and one confessed that they had formed the "Bungalow" club, which met in an abandoned building to read novels and plan small depredations.

—A prehistoric cave has been discovered in the department of the Dordogne by M. E. Riviere, the walls of which are covered with pictures of animals cut deep in the rock. Some of the drawings are buried under stalagmites, which prove their antiquity. They extend for at least 420 feet, which is as far as the cave has been explored.

—An old man who three years ago went to Wasco county, Ore., and has since worked around under the name of John Campbell, died last month at the home of James Elliott, near Dufur, and papers then were found on him indicating that he was J. J. Burnheimer, of Beatenridge, Col., where he owned 160 acres of land. There was no explanation of his change of name and home.

—Mlle. Couedon, the prophetess, has come into prominence again, owing to the recent cyclone in Paris, she having predicted in July a destructive storm in September. Her success led her to predict another storm that should devastate the Champs Elysees by fire from heaven and injure the Church of the Sacred Heart on top of Montmartre for September 20, but this does not seem to have come off yet.

WORDS BORN IN NEW YORK.

"Porterhouse" Originated in Burling Slip.

"Boss" from the Dutch. New York city is the birthplace of several expressions that have been for many years current all over the world. These expressions are not the outcome of scholarly thought and culture. Although our professional men have dutifully and generously aided in the circulation and ennoblement of neologisms foreign born, the apt yet uneducated workman have held their own in literature as well as in everyday speech, while many labored results of learned mind workers and would-be mind masters of words have lived but long enough to be named.

The word "boss," which came into common use during the regime of William M. Tweed, is a Dutch baas—master. In the language to which it belongs it is much used in composition. Thus, timmerman baas is a master carpenter, and a preacher is in Dutch merely a church baas.

Only a few years ago attention began to be called to the prevalence of the various forms of vice in what was then considered the choicest residential part of the city. A newspaper reporter named the region the "Tenderloin district," and as such it is destined to be known for a long time to come, while the name tenderloin will do duty singularly in other towns as they grow more like the city in their notable characteristics.

Porter is the name given in London more than a century ago to a very dark and heavy beer much fancied by porters and other outdoor workmen. The word and the thing came to New York in due time, and porter was soon in demand as a beverage among the wharfmen, truckmen and longshoremen engaged on the river fronts on the east and west sides of the city. One taverner in Burling slip became famous for the porter he sold and his place gradually gained the distinction of being the porter house of the town. In course of time he added all the facilities of a hotel to his "public" and increased its reputation by furnishing his customers a steak such as they could get nowhere else. They called it the "porterhouse steak," and by that name a particularly choice cut of the steak part of a steer is known everywhere.—Harper's Weekly.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In a General Way It May Be Called a Beautiful Wilderness.

Speaking generally, the province of British Columbia may be called a beautiful wilderness. There are on the coast the thriving cities of Vancouver (by the way, Vancouver is on the mainland) and Westminster. Gold mining is being developed in the Kootenay district, the coal of Nanaimo is extensively worked, and there is farming along the marshy banks of the Lower Fraser. Canneries and sawmills are dotted here and there along the river bank; yet, with all this, so high and rugged are the mountains, so dense the forests and so difficult the task of making roads or railways, that probably a considerable portion of this beautiful province will long remain covered with giant red woods, firs and cedars and inhabited only by the wolf, bear and eagle.

The man who is not forced to depend on each year's crop for existence, and is fond of the open air or sport, will probably find in British Columbia a congenial occupation in ranching or trying to clear a forest farm, but the writer would not recommend it as a field for general agricultural emigration, when a man has very small means and only his right arm to depend on, as it generally takes four years or more to clear enough land to keep three or four cattle, while if you grow grain you cannot get it to the market from the bush farm. For the trout fisher, rifle shot or artist, it is an "earthly paradise," and for such a man there is a subtle spell about this lonely north land which once it enters his heart can never be driven out.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

AROUND THE GLOBE.

Max O'Rell says that it was in the streets of Budapest and in the drawing-rooms of Dublin he found the finest and the most beautiful types of womanhood.

A karri tree was recently blown down in West Australia which measured 174 feet from the roots to the lowest branch, at which point the trunk was 14 feet round.

When King Thebaw of Burma was dethroned the English left him an estate in his own country for his maintenance. They now propose to seize on the income from it in order to pay his creditors.

There is great scarcity of breadstuffs in South Africa at present, the crops having failed, owing to drought. Railroad rates on imported grain have been reduced and the Transvaal government has been asked to remit until the emergency is past.

FROM MANY LANDS.

By adopting the American method of handling contagious disease when it becomes epidemic the Honoluluans have succeeded in stamping out every vestige of cholera on their island.

La Savoyarde, the 35-ton bell presented by the diocese of Chaubery to the Church of the Sacred Heart on Montmartre, the highest point in Paris, has just been delivered and will be rung from a temporary scaffold while the church tower is going up.

In the Kremlin at Moscow they are regilding the great copper crosses that surmount the cupolas of the Church of the Ascension, where czars are crowned, in preparation for the coming coronation. Four hundred thousand mugs, bearing the czar's portrait, are to be distributed to the people, who will drink free beer from them.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The duchess of Somerset was thrown from her horse while hunting recently and very seriously hurt.

Manchester Quakers intend to apply the closure rule to the spirit. At their coming conference a time limit will be imposed on the speakers.

GENTLE treatment. St. Jacobs Oil soothes Neuralgia and cures it. It fades away.

It is brave to overcome; it is saintly to endure.

ETS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free trial bottle & treatise. DR. KLINE, 233 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A GOOD man finds good wherever he goes, because the good in him brings out good in others.—Ramp's Horn.

GOOD times. Happy state. St. Jacobs Oil cures pain right up to date.

Don't go with the crowd simply because it is a crowd.—Ramp's Horn.

"CAN any of you tell me why Lazarus was a beggar?" asked the female teacher in a west side Sunday school. "Why was Lazarus a beggar?" she repeated sternly. "Please, ma'am," replied a small boy whose father was a merchant, "because he didn't advertise."—Buffalo Times.

STAG MANAGER—"But, Mr. Smith, nobody ever speaks that way who has fallen in fighting for his bride." "Can't you give a more life-like impersonation of a corpse?"—Flagpole Blatler.

SHE—"And now, Charlie, I suppose tomorrow you will have to speak to papa about our engagement." He—"Yes, dearest; I suppose I must." (After a pause) "Has your father got a telephone?"—Somerville Journal.

"On this banquet is too costly. You must take it back to the lieutenant," said the rich fiancée. "Oh, that's all right, miss. Since my master is engaged to you he has been able to get things on credit," replied the valet.—Tit-Bits.

FARMER BENSON—"Do you often hear from that boy of yours at college?" Farmer Johnson—"Every other day. You see, we arranged to let him have his money by ten dollars instalments, and he was always to write and let us know when he needed the next."

"DOCTOR," said he, "I'm a victim of insomnia. I can't sleep if there's the least noise, such as a cat on the back fence, for instance." "This powder will be effective," replied the physician, after commencing a prescription. "When do I take it, doctor?" "You don't take it. You give it to the cat in a little milk."

"DIDN'T I see you pitching pennies with that little Sprinkle boy?" "Yes'm." "Well, don't you do it again. Do you hear me?" "Yes'm. I won't do it no more. He hadn't got a cent left."

A MINISTER, having walked through a village churchyard and observed the indiscriminate praises bestowed upon the dead, wrote upon the gravestones the following: "Here lie the dead, and here the living lie!"

Constipation

is a disease which afflicts over 75 per cent. of the American people. It is a dangerous disease because it not only poisons the blood, but causes heaviness, oppression, and dulls the intellect. Then follow chronic headache, loss of appetite, slow digestion, nervousness, bad breath, dizziness, constipation and low spirits. It will eventually bring on liver and kidney disease in some incurable form. But you can be cured from this dreaded malady as speedily

Cured by

Warner's SAFE Cure and Warner's SAFE Pills. Leading physicians the world over, have acknowledged this fact, and thousands of people throughout the land have testified to it.

Warner's

SAFE Cure puts a stop to backaches, headaches, constipation, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, tired feelings and sleeplessness. It builds up the exhausted system. It is a sure cure for liver and kidney complaint in any form, and the only remedy that has ever been able to cure Bright's disease.

If you are feeling the need of such a remedy, you cannot do better than try this king of remedies, the great

Safe Cure

THERE is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The setting of a great hope is like the setting of the sun. The brightness of our life is gone, shadows of the evening fall around us, and the world seems but a broader shadow.—Longfellow.

Garden Spots of the South.

The Passenger Department of the Louisville & Nashville R. R. has just issued a hundred page book with the above title. It is descriptive of the resources and capabilities of the soil of the counties lying along this line in the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Southern Mississippi and Western Florida. It also contains a county map of the above mentioned states, and is well worthy of a perusal of any one interested in the South. A copy will be sent to any address upon receipt of ten cents in silver or stamps, by C. P. ARMON, Gen. Pass. Agent, Louisville, Ky. Send monthly excursions South. Write for particulars.

Don't down many a man's religion, and it will be found to have been nothing but froth.—Ramp's Horn.

WHEN pain ceases, no sufferer ever regrets the price he paid for St. Jacobs Oil.

NO MAN can climb higher than his own ambition.

False Witnesses.

There are knaves now and then met with who represent certain local bitters and poisonous stimulants as identical with or possessing properties akin to those of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. These scamps only succeed in losing their treasuries upon people unacquainted with the genuine article, which is as much their opposite as day is to night. Ask and take no substitute for the grand remedy for malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

YOUR Medical Student (to charity patient)—"I think you must have a—a—some kind of a—a fever, but our class has only gone as far as convulsions. I'll come in a week when we get to fevers."

How to cure Rheumatism! Use St. Jacobs Oil. It subdues. It cures.

The devil can meet eloquence without trouble, but he has never been able to stand before love.—Ramp's Horn.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

DOCTOR—"Now, what did your father and mother die of?" Applicant for Life Insurance—"Well, sir, I can't say as I exactly remember; but it wasn't anything serious."

FOR Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy. M. P. DISNEY, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '94.

A RIGHT state of heart cannot be maintained, without keeping a close watch on the tongue.—Ramp's Horn.

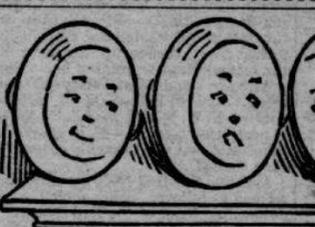
CHURCHES and cruel pains from Sciatica. From St. Jacobs Oil the cure of it.

Our lives are the open volume the world reads.

Important Notice!

The only genuine "Baker's Chocolate," celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, is put up in Blue Wrappers and Yellow Labels. Be sure that the Yellow Label and our Trade-Mark are on every package.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.



Milk Pans,

and pails, and cans, and bottles (even baby's)—or anything that you want particularly clean, ought to be washed with Pearline.

You'll save work in doing it, and it's a great deal more thoroughly done. Dairies and dealers use Pearline extensively. Just try it once, on your milk-ware or butter-ware—and then say if it isn't the most satisfactory way of cleaning. Pearline is the most economical thing you can use, too. You get so much more out of it.

A LIVER STIMULANT THAT WORKS WHILE YOU SLEEP WITHOUT AGRIP OR GRADE. LIGHTEN THE ILLS OF HUMANITY. PLEASE BUY & TRY A Box of CASAR'S PINK 10-23-30 ALL DRUGGISTS. SEND BY MAIL FOR PRICE, NAME & DOUGLASS FREE. The Sterling Remedy Co. CHICAGO, ILL. USE NO OTHER THAN YUCATAN. A. N. K. E. 1684. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the adverting want in this paper.

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