

about it, look up this matter for yourselves. If you have not the "education" necessary to

A Drought in the South
The drought this year in the southern states has not been equalled since 1871, and the effects are being felt in every section. The first rain of any consequence since the first of July, the showers being sudden, of brief duration, and the sun being so hot, has made the drought as the rain does more harm than good, as it caks the sun in baking the soil into a brick. The drought is most severe in the south, where it is found on the east and west line passing through middle Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, lower Arkansas and northern Texas. In the north there has been occasional showers, but the aggregate is totally inadequate.

most. The rainfall during September was about normal, but the crop is still a little's more hopeful of recently-born industries, truck farming, has been very much injured. The crops are not so much as to a great extent damaged, and some of the winter crop should be well advanced, no planting has been or can be done on account of the dryness of the soil. It is almost too late now to think of making a crop. This fact is a striking evidence of the severity and the extent of the drought. It is almost unpaired, and has caused growing; the top crop does not promise to appear at all. In some places the corn is so dry that it is almost ten acres is about the average, in some localities the rate is one to 15, in others, nothing. The corn is coming from a hog meat is abundant and is coming from a hog meat is abundant. The farmers, finding they could not sell their corn at a profit, fed it to their hogs. The corn is so dry that it is about the salvation this season, when, cotton is scarce and the cereals are burned up.

The Construction and Unraveling of Hill Bams

A few days ago, while I was at the station, a young man, who was a member of the

what I was about. I was a little surprised at the question, for I had supposed that all farmers were familiar with these basins. To begin at the beginning, let me define: A catch-basin is a shallow well dug at one end of a culvert or drain, in which dirt, manure and leaves settle during the passage of water through the drain. A great many mowing fields are so situated that the waters from the

road during the winter, and the miniature floods that sometimes come with summer showers are a constant annoyance to the fields, carrying with them carloads of what might be excellent top dressing if properly applied. The water is so shallow that it is when piled upon a small surface. If there is no culvert to conduct the water from the road to the fields, the owner of the adjoining land to make one, and at its end, just within the fence, a basin or ditch about three or four feet in diameter and three or four feet deep. If there is a large amount of water to pass through. During the winter and spring, on a well-traveled road, the water is so shallow that it can be carried off by the water and deposited in the well. This can be taken out at leisure and used for the fields. At the farm of Marshall Symmes, in Winchester, there are a number of culverts and basins, and carloads of water are carried off the road and used for the fields. The road which runs for a distance by the farm is macadamized, and high enough to prevent the water from running down the road. Still, I believe there are many other farms, equally well situated, where the water is so shallow that it might be with profit. *See Symmes, Winchester county, Mass., in Hinesford.*

The Widgee Sheep.

The very smallest of all the kinds of sheep is the tiny Breton sheep. It is too small to be very profitable to raise: for, of course, it is not so large as the other kinds of sheep, why, a hungry man could almost eat a whole one at a meal. It is so small when full-grown that it can be carried in a small bucket. It takes its name from the particular part of France where it is most raised.

It is a very small creature, and is a little creature for a pet, for it is very gentle and loving, and because it is so small, is not so much of a nuisance as the other kinds of sheep. I once saw a little Breton sheep celebrated lamb which belonged to a little girl named Mary. It would need to be a very large girl, a giant girl, indeed—who could take care of a lamb so small?—to have a coddle it there; but any little girl could and her mother in her lap. A Breton sheep quite as small as the one I saw is shown in the picture, and called by the ugly name of pug.

One of the little creature's peculiarities is that it is very fond of being carried in its human friends, when it has been brought up as a pet in the house, and has learned to like being carried in its human friends.

If any person whom it likes a great deal is very much pleased about anything, and shows it by laughing, the little sheep will frisk about with every sign of joy; but if, on the contrary, it is displeased, it will look sympathetic friend will evince its sorrow in an equally unmistakable way. A kind word and a loving caress will also fill it with happiness, while a cross word or harsh gesture will cause it evident distress.—*St. Nicholas.*

Cattle and Sheep Herding.

Sheep herding in the far west may be romantic and it may be profitable, but a man may even pay too much for money. In San Luis Obispo county, California, there is a large sheep ranch where the herders get from more than 40,000, two containing about 600 and less than 40,000 acres a four-

20,000 and 30,000; and nine between 10,000 and 20,000. The Tribune of that county says in its editorial comment: "In some of our neighboring counties there are sheep herds of 20,000 in the possession of sheep herders who live in a six-by-ten shanty, without book or newspaper, little above the sheep in intellect. There may be one sort of children, no more, who are so-called school children, but who are ignorant away from society and all that is elevating. Not a school house, not a church, not a fruit tree, or even a flower to mark the wide desolation. Cattle herding is not only the same objectionable if not more revolting feature of the country, but, with the pleasant, cultured home and the real social enjoyments attached to it, that are worth more than the herds upon the savage plains with all the dearly bought wealth."

Beef Raising.

The Texas Farmer and Ranch says: "Ever since the cattle country of this present era of exceptional prosperity to beef raisers. First, in spite of the apparent great increase in the cattle trade, the number of cattle raised in proportion to the population than it was twenty years ago. Secondly, the consumption of meat is constantly increasing, and the food supply of the whole population. Thus, the yearly average consumption per capita in Europe is fifty pounds, and in Asia and Africa is only twenty-five pounds. In the last century it was only twenty-five pounds. In the United States one hundred and twenty pounds annually. The railroads seem to be doing their best to prevent cheapening of prices, by so adjusting their rates as to check the export of live beef from the west. Since 1860 the population of the United States has increased fifty-five per cent, while the increase in live stock has been barely fifty per cent."

A Model Southern Farmer.

wordy when he inquired how surprised they were when he met them in the new automobile vehicle in their carriage depot. They were interested when he said he would come to see them at their home in the city. He asked presently when he returned and parked for it, entirely in cash, about \$220. Inquiry was made of the man who had the car, that he lives on Mush Creek, in the town of Mush. He owns a good farm of bottom land, just at the foot of the creek. He made 25 bales of hay last year, and sold it for \$1000, or about 17. He owed nothing on his crops, so his commission merchants, Messrs. Carlisle, and the bank, were able to advance him the expenses this year by sale of his crops. He wanted a conveyance to take his family to church, he said, and hence his purchase of the car. He said he was glad to be a model farmer for any one's imitation, white or black, since very few can say that they are cotton-cropers in an entire surplus, as he is.

Lumbermen and lace curtains are furnished and put up, or materials and designs, at short notice, of the Washington Manufacturing Co., 1001 Washington Manufacturing establishment, Central street, Boston.

"For four years," wrote Knapp & Wells of Waltham.

"Dr. M. T. Gamble, Farmington, Ill., says: 'I prescribe Brown's Iron Bitters in my practice and they give satisfaction.'

"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills for the cure of Neuralgia are a success."—Dr. G. F. Holman, Christiansburg, Va. 60c. a box at druggists.

The Collection and Exportation of Mill Basins.

A few days ago, while I was at work digging out a "catch-basin," a neighbor asked me to call on him to see some articles at the question, for I had supposed that all farmers were familiar with these basins. To begin at the beginning, let me define: A basin is a depression in the ground, the use of a culvert or drain, in which dirt, manure and leaves settle during the passage of water from a field to a ditch or stream. In a well-situated field, the water, getting many moving fields, is in a situation that it will not run during the winter, and the miniature floods that sometimes come with summer rains, will be able to pass off into the ditch or field, carrying with them loads of what might be excellent top dressing. If properly spread, this will insure rather than help to injure the soil upon which it falls. If no culvert to conduct the water from the roadside, it will, in many cases, pay the farmer a large amount of money to dig a ditch and at its end, just within the fence, a basin, which may be three or four feet in diameter and three feet deep, or deeper if there is a large amount of water to be through. During the winter and spring, on a well-traveled road, a considerable amount of manure will be carried off by the water, and deposited in the well. This can be taken out at any time and spread where needed. On the farm of Marshall Symmes, in Winchester, there are a number of basins, and the quantity of rich deposit are annually secured at a trifling cost. This method that runs for a distance of a mile, is not used, and is, perhaps, better than the field, but there is no great chance to operate. Still, I believe there are many other farms, equally well situated, where the basins could be made, and might be with profit.—S. S. Symmes, Middlebury county, Mass., to *Huntsville*.

Cattle and Sheep Herding.

Sheep herding in the far west may be romantic and it may be profitable, but a man may even pay to be a herder. In Shasta, Luis Obispo county, California, there is a ranch of more than 50,000 acres; four of the sections are 10,000, two containing over 30,000 and less than 40,000, and the others 20,000 and 30,000; and nine between 10,000 and 20,000. The Tribunes of that county say that the herders of the county are the best in the world. "In some of our neighboring counties there are tracts of 100,000 acres in the possession of sheep herders who live in a six-by-six shanty, without book or newspaper, and with no other amusements. There may be one neat of children, no more, who are compelled to lead a life of seclusion and isolation. The herders are all old and are elevating. Not a school house, not a church, not a fruit tree, or even a flower to mar the wide desolation." Cattle herding is also a profitable and interesting and revolting feature. It is the farm or the dairy, with the pleasant, cultured home and the life of the city, and the life of the cowboy with more than the herds upon the savage plains with all the dearly bought wealth.—*The Tribune*.

Reef Raising.

The Texas Farm and Ranch says: "Reef-raising has combined to make the present season the most profitable for the Texas raisers. First, in spite of the apparent great increase in the cattle trade, the number of calves born is less than prior to the population than it was twenty years ago. Secondly, the consumption of meat is constantly increasing, even faster than the mere growth of the population. Thirdly, the per capita consumption per capita in Europe is fifty pounds, whereas in the last century it was only twenty. In Great Britain the consumption is one hundred and ten pounds, and in the United States it is about fifty."

Lambrequins and lace curtains are furnished and put up, or materials and designs, at short notice, of the very best, at Pease's Importing and Manufacturing establishment, Canal street, Boston.

"For four years," writes Knapp & Weeks of Waltham, Mass., "we failed to whip our two horses that had storked legs. Ella's Myxovirus cured him, however."

I know not where his islands lift
Their fringed palaces in air;
I only know I ransomed
Beyond his love and care.

"Dr. M. T. Gamble, Farmington, Ill., says: 'I prescribe Brown's Iron Bitters in my practice and they give satisfaction.'"

"Dr. Benson's Cherry and Chamomile Pills for the cure of Neuritis are a success."—Dr. G. F. Holman, Christiansburg, Va. 50c. a box at druggists.

Farm Life in Dalscarlia.
Free from the oppressive dictation of

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of a new division. Those who are badly or
very badly "bumming" at this new corporation
and when it comes it will take at least fifteen
or twenty years to execute it, and meanwhile
"everything will be in confusion." The trouble
is that the new corporation is not going to
receive a definite portion of the farm as the
superiority. This custom has naturally
been followed in the past, and the
therefore has brought about, after several
generations, an interminable confusion of
the lands. The farms of any great extent are
divided into many small lots, and are
scattered all over the country. Some farms
have pasture lands adjacent; others must
be bought for the purpose, and so on, and
then there all summer at great inconvenience.
To remedy this confusion a new division
of the land is being made, and the
and is sometimes resorted to. This may be
decided upon by a vote of the people, and
the granblers carry the day, the land is
divided, the proportion accurately fixed, and
the new division is properly adjusted. This
primitive method of adjudication, a great
difficulty is not without its injustice, and the
division causes no end of disturbance and
feeling.

D. M. BAKER, *new corporation*

Feet culture is ~~not~~ so rapidly in Cal-
ifornia that there is already an over-produc-
tion of feet, and the outlook for the
future is not promising.

The kola nut, a product of tropical Africa
where it is largely used for making an invigor-
ating beverage, is being introduced in an
article of commerce in Louisiana as a sub-
stitute for coffee.

Concerning the orange crop the Florida
State Fair. The universal testimony of ex-
change men is that the crop is not so good
as last year, but that the yield will be one-eight
or than last year. The old trees are bearing
very well, but the new trees are not so good.
Groves which will this year, for the first time

I shrank in shame, and
From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been declaiming for a
titer, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live
more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters.
Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my
entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and
for using several bottles I am not only as sound as
evergreen, but weigh more than I did before. To H.
Bitters I owe my life. R. FITZPATRICK.
Dublin, June 6, 1881.

How TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night
too much without exercise; work too hard without
rest; eat all the time; take all the violent medicines
advertised—and then you will want to know how
to get well, which is answered in three words—Take H.
Bitters!

HALIFAX FAIR.

OAKEN VENTURE.

Tomlinson, D. Wicks 1st, Brown, yellow eyes, C. F. 100000; 2d, Wicks 2d, R. Fowler 3d; 3d, L. L. Ramon, Brown and fine, like Wicks, California string, 100000; 4th, Wicks 3d, 100000; 5th, Wicks 4th, 100000; 6th, Wicks 5th, 100000; 7th, Wicks 6th, 100000; 8th, Wicks 7th, 100000; 9th, Wicks 8th, 100000; 10th, Wicks 9th, 100000; 11th, Wicks 10th, 100000; 12th, Wicks 11th, 100000; 13th, Wicks 12th, 100000; 14th, Wicks 13th, 100000; 15th, Wicks 14th, 100000; 16th, Wicks 15th, 100000; 17th, Wicks 16th, 100000; 18th, Wicks 17th, 100000; 19th, Wicks 18th, 100000; 20th, Wicks 19th, 100000; 21st, Wicks 20th, 100000; 22nd, Wicks 21st, 100000; 23rd, Wicks 22nd, 100000; 24th, Wicks 23rd, 100000; 25th, Wicks 24th, 100000; 26th, Wicks 25th, 100000; 27th, Wicks 26th, 100000; 28th, Wicks 27th, 100000; 29th, Wicks 28th, 100000; 30th, Wicks 29th, 100000; 31st, Wicks 30th, 100000; 32nd, Wicks 31st, 100000; 33rd, Wicks 32nd, 100000; 34th, Wicks 33rd, 100000; 35th, Wicks 34th, 100000; 36th, Wicks 35th, 100000; 37th, Wicks 36th, 100000; 38th, Wicks 37th, 100000; 39th, Wicks 38th, 100000; 40th, Wicks 39th, 100000; 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Wm. L. REEVE,
 Member of Congress from Philadelphia.
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J. A. CHURCH
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SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE



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A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened, between **Keosauqua, New Richmond, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and La Fayette,** and **Council Bluffs, St. Paul, Minneapolis and intermediate points.**

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New "Perfect" return-flue Furnace

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