

FARM AND GARDEN.

Seeding the Grass in Early Spring.

Some farmers sow their grass seed on the snow, trusting to the even distribution thereof by the downward tendency of water, and the use of the farm roller for covering after the frost has finished upheaving the soil, but it is doubtful if the practice of sowing clover and other grass seeds so early in the season is the proper mode. Although such seeds do not easily lose vitality, yet there is damage done by the cold, and the hungry birds do not miss the opportunity to take their share, while the proper "catch" largely depends upon the condition of the soil.

It has been demonstrated that when the harrow is used over the growing wheat early in the spring there is a beneficial effect, and it is when the wheat is harrowed that the grass is to follow a grain crop. It is important that the needs be covered, and if the field be harrowed there will be less loss of seed, and the greater chances for a good stand. As an application of nitrate of soda on wheat in the spring pushes it forward very rapidly it soon reaches sufficient height to shield the young clover from the extreme heat of the sun, while the clover will at the same time make sufficient growth better to endure the warm weather. The harrow may also be usefully employed to mix the fertilizer with the soil at the same time.

The ground upon which the seed is to be sown deserves more attention than the grain crop, the grass seed or the mode of cultivation, for if the grass crop be intended as a permanent pasture it must not be overlooked that weeds will spring up to compete with the grass, and for that reason the ground must be very clean. It is best, therefore, that the wheat be grown on land that was previously in corn, as the extra cultivation required for corn better prepares the land not only for wheat but for the grass which is to follow. If after the corn crop is off, the land be put in rye, which may be plowed under in the spring and millet or buckwheat sown and plowed under when green, and wheat sown in the fall following, the ground should be in a very clean condition and fitted for any crop.—Philadelphia Record.

Fattening swine. We presume that every wide-awake farmer has been pushing his swine for fattening to the utmost during the warm weather, as the cold weather will make them shrink unless you have the best of proper shelter prepared where they can not shiver in the snow or wind. See that your shelter is divided into apartments where only six or eight hogs can pile together, as by this means they kill each other and come out steam hot to catch hold and lay the foundation for disease. This is one great cause of want of thrift. So divide your feed that they may get their proper share. Never throw corn down in a pile for hogs to eat or allow it to be done. If cold and windy, select a sheltered spot in which to feed at that particular time, and at a warm hour of the day feed slop or water and see that all get their share. Give your hogs fresh beds at least once a week; an occasional feed of bright hay or sorghum, and keep before them accessible at all times the following mixture: Salt, wood ashes, charcoal, sulphur, saltpeter and coppers.

One peck of ashes to a pint of salt, two pounds of coppers to two ounces of salt-petre, one pound of sulphur to a peck of charcoal, mixed thoroughly, and eighty hungry hogs will not leave a morsel in twenty-four hours, so satisfactory is it to them and such is their want and need of it. If they cough, feed ten drops of carbolic acid in a pint of sweet milk to a 200 pound hog in the morning, and one teaspoonful of sulphuric acid at night, and you can stop all sneezing and coughing, and you can thus put your hogs in good health. Borrow money, hold your hogs until after taxes are paid, and the first time they come up sell and pay your debts, and we believe you will run no risk from cholera and make money. The great secret of success is, feed and water regularly in amount and manner, and keep your hogs healthy.—Kansas City Live-Stock Record.

Facts for Farmers. A good grooming is as refreshing to a horse as a bath is to a man. Prevent overcrowding sheep, both in pens and at the feeding racks. Give the cows warm stables, but do not forget to have the air pure. The darkness of comb in fowls is the result of congestion of some kind. It is estimated that insects damage the crops of this country \$400,000,000 annually.

Any accidents will be avoided by using brass knobs on the tips of the legs of cattle. Tough dried grass should be used with caution in the hen yard as it sometimes causes crop-bound. Shearing twice a year is justifiable, if at all, only when there is the best system feeding the year through. Horses enjoy the kind familiarity of their owners and drivers, and work more cheerfully with than without it. Prof. Arnold says that permanent nature and meadows are great institutions in the eyes of lazy and dull men.

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to early. Fork in a plentiful supply of fine, well-rooted manure, so as to allow the rains to carry down the soluble portions to the roots of the plants.

As a result of the wholesale destruction of birds for ornamental purposes, reports from South Carolina state that ravages of insects in that State last season were greater than ever before known.

All fowls that feather slowly are usually hardy. For instance, the Brahmas. It is owing to the fact that the drain on the system occurs by quick feathering does not weaken them. Slow feathering while growing is indicative of hardness.

To train a flock of sheep take a lamb to the house and teach it to come at the call of a certain sound, and then put it with a flock. As sheep follow the leader, the whole flock may be called by the obedience shown on the part of the petted sheep.

Cows need light, not only for their own health and comfort, but because good butter can not be made from the milk of cows kept in dark stables. Air, light, cleanliness and warmth are four essentials of a cow stable where cows are kept for profit.

Professor Forbes says that at least seventy per cent. of the apples now destroyed or injured by the codling moth may be saved to ripening by one or more sprays with Paris green, made in early spring, while the fruit is not larger than a hazelnut.

An excellent mixture of hay for all classes of stock is one-third clover hay with two-thirds red top, which is much better than either one alone, as the mixture is more complete in food elements. It should be fed with an allowance of ground grain also.

The farmers of South Carolina have concluded that they can no longer raise rice with profit. It is very difficult to obtain reliable labor for the rice fields. During the last few years several other cereals have come into use in the place of rice, and the demand for it has increased.

An apiarist of considerable experience says he is fully convinced that bacteria or foul brood never attacks the larvae of the honey bee, except when the larvae are weakened or ill from some other cause, and that there is no remedy known that will benefit a colony of bees afflicted with this disease, unless it be accompanied by good healthy food. In fact, the food is all that is necessary.

According to a dairy authority, butter needs only all the strong brine it will absorb while in the granular stage to give it keeping properties. When free of buttermilk, as it may be if it is washed out, a coating of liquid salt about each little globule, is all that can ever be done in the way of salt adding to the keeping of butter. Then this brine will also fill all the minute spaces between the globules and keep out the air.

One of the most important values of fertilizers is their action on quick-growing crops. Strawberries, for example, must gather most of their food in a very few weeks, and in that time must have it in superabundance in most available form. Grass, on the other hand, takes as many months to perfect its growth, and plenty of time to gather its food, which is about the same for one-half a ton of timothy as for five thousand quarts of strawberries.

Rich Men's Sons. Not only should the children of wealthy parents receive the most liberal education that the country affords, but they should be expected to make a good use of it in after life. As professional men, with complete immunity from the cares incident to poverty, they should deepen and widen the tracks that others are prone to follow, and institute systematic reforms. As men of state, far removed from partisan strife, they should draw their principles direct from history and science, and lay the foundations of an ideal government. As men of letters they could afford to be content with nothing less than the best, whether in the manner or the matter of their work. As men of science, not obliged to make their investigations yield them a pecuniary return, they, of all others, should devote themselves to the pursuit of truth for its own sake, which, paradoxical as it may sound, has always proved the most important and really practical of all human labor.

Now, what the modern age demands of those who possess wealth is that they employ it in the proper direction of their activities. No right-minded artisan begrudges the millionaire his millions. The manufacturer, the merchant, and even the railroad king are stirring, industrious men. They organize the production, exchange, and distribution of wealth, and are essential to society. So of other industrial operations. Concentrated capital is indispensable to their prosecution on an adequate scale. And those on whom devolves the duty of conducting these industries, and who accept and perform this duty as responsible citizens, are not envied or denounced by sober-minded people, however widely their lots may differ. But honest and industrious people, those who with hand or brain labor for society, create its wealth, and effect its proper distribution—all, in fact, who really work—have a right to complain that so much of their creation has fallen into the hands of idle persons who despise every form of labor, even the ennobling pursuit of science, art and authorship. They do not ask them to take up the blacksmith's sledge, the carpenter's hammer, or the mason's trowel. They even prefer that they devote themselves to higher and really more useful labors—labors which their leisure, means and independence peculiarly fit them to perform thoroughly and well.—The Forum.

It is quite remarkable to see the large number of intrepid gentlemen who have challenged John L. Sullivan's broken wrist. When it heals they will likely have pressing engagements which will prevent them from meeting him.—Albany Argus.

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BETTER THAN A GOLD MINE.

Three Hundred Per Cent. Profit in a Glass of Beer.

A literary beer-seller in Chambers street, not a mile from the fire-houses, insisted on treating two friends yesterday. They protested that in giving them a free lunch of bean soup he had done enough to maintain his character as a host. But he persisted. "Fill these ponies, John," said he, adding "Now, those three little glasses that I give away (and one of them, you observe, is going to myself) don't strain my generosity very hard. Let me prove that a saloon-keeper can afford to treat. Lager beer costs me 9 cents a quart without froth. These three little glasses hold each about one-eighth of a quart, mainly froth, so that this treat costs me three-eighths of 9 cents, or 3 3/8-100 cents.

This beer-seller has previously sold those customers three ponies apiece, or six ponies of the same size, costing him 12 1/2 cents, for 30 cents, and a cigar for 10 cents, which he bought for 4 1/2 cents, or \$45 a thousand. Profits such as these account for the fact that when the average pugilist wins a fight, or a newsboy jumps from the Brooklyn bridge, or a negro minstrel manages to save \$1,000, each at once establishes a saloon.

There used to be a caterer who rented the bar privileges on certain Coney island boats, and he let new light on the subject in conversation with a reporter. Said he: "I pay \$2 for a tiercel, or quarter-barrel of lager, and it holds about ninety glasses of beer, or the equal of \$4.50 to me at 5 cents a glass. This would be a profit of only \$2.50, or 12 1/2 per cent., which with the expenses deducted would not be enough. Therefore my orders to the bartenders on each boat are that they must get 150 glasses out of each keg, and turn in \$7.50 to me. You notice that I do not speak of anything more than the expenses. I say nothing of knocking down by the bartenders. After they turn in what I want they can knock down as much as they please. 'Get 150 glasses out of each tiercel' I say, or you can't work for me.' I don't care if they squeeze two hundred glasses out of a keg."

Such glasses as were sold over his bars were more than half froth, and were obtained by holding the beer glasses as far below the faucet as possible. This practice is what has given rise to the expression "a Coney Island glass of beer."

In the old days, when substitutes for malt and hops and the original winter processes of beer-making were first crudely established, it was always reckoned that a beer-brewer's profit was \$1 on each barrel he turned out. Since then the adulteration, or rather the complete revolution in beer-brewing processes and ingredients, has greatly lessened the cost of production; but, on the other hand, intense competition and the spending of large sums in treating, in showy signs, and in secret rebates to large customers has prevented the increase of the profits. They still remain at \$1 a barrel, or a little more than \$6,000,000 in New York, Newark, and Brooklyn, divided among eighty brewers.—New York Sun.

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A LESSON WITH A MORAL.

When Will Our Eyes be Opened to this Great National Calamity.

The year 1886 played sad havoc with many prominent men of our country. Many of them died without warning, passing away apparently in the full flush of life.

Others were sick, but a comparatively short time. We turn to our files and are astonished to find that most of them died of apoplexy, of paralysis, of nervous prostration, of general blood humor, of Bright's disease, of heart disease, of urinary disease, of rheumatism or of pneumonia.

It is said that most of our prominent men die of these disorders. Any journal-keeper who writes the telegraph reports, will be astonished at the number of prominent victims of these disorders.

Many statements have appeared in our paper with reference to the effect that the disease that carried off so many prominent men in 1886, are really one disease, taking different names according to the location of the fatal effects.

When a valuable horse perishes, it becomes the nine days' talk of the sporting world, and thousands of ordinary horses are dying every day, their death loss is enormous, and yet their death create no comment.

So it is with individuals. The cause of death of prominent men creates comment, especially when it can be shown that some unsuspected disease carries off most of them, and yet "vast numbers of ordinary men and women die before their time every year from the same cause."

It is said that the blood is kept free from uric acid, that heart disease, paralysis, nervous prostration, pneumonia, rheumatism and many cases of consumption, would never be known. This uric acid, we are told, is the waste of the system, and it is the duty of the kidneys to remove this waste.

We are told that if the kidneys are maintained in perfect health, the uric, kidney, acid is kept out of the blood, and these sudden and universal diseases disappear. Uric acid, that heart disease, paralysis, and all such ailments, are caused by uric acid, and how shall this be done? It is to be treated by medicine.

If there is any known way of getting at the cause, that way should be known to the public. We believe that Warner's Safe Cure of Uric Acid, so much has been written, and so much talked of by the public generally is now recognized by impartial physicians and the public as the one specific for such diseases.

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The magical effects of St. Jacobs Oil

In removing soreness and stiffness makes it invaluable at all times. Rheumatism and Neuralgia promptly yield to it.

WATER is so scarce in Bureau county that cattle in many neighborhoods are suffering severely for the lack of it.

Dr. Gross physician at St. Vincent's Hospital, Baltimore, Md., considers Red Star Cough Cure perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable and entirely free from opiates, poisons, and other narcotics. Other professionals also endorse it as prompt, safe and sure. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle.

H. B. GIBLER of DeKalb county obtains 1,300 pounds of milk daily from the cows on his farm.

It is beginning to look as if a man cannot be definitively great until he has had an attack of rheumatism.

The Strongest Man in Ohio. It is said to be George C. Arnold of Cleveland, O., who less than one year ago, owing to chronic liver trouble and Bright's disease of the kidneys, weighed less than ninety pounds, but by using Dr. Hartner's Iron Tonic has gained in strength and weight so much he is admitted to be the giant of Ohio.

The men who take the front seats at the theatres are the ones who take the back seats in church. Strange isn't it!

When getting your boot or shoe straightened use Leav's Heel Stiffener; they save money, give comfort and keep them straight.

Tennessee has raised nearly \$1,000,000 worth of peanuts this year for blighted idiots to munch in the theatres.

Sudden Changes of Weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, etc. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found than in the use of Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

The very heavy cases which the young men are now carrying accounts for so many of them being round-shouldered in the brain.

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Pilo's Cure for Consumption.

The girls of Peru are said to have formed a tobacco club, the members of which slide down hill on barrel staves.

Lung Troubles and Wasting Diseases can be cured, if properly treated in time, as shown by the following statement from Dr. C. F. FLEMING, Sydney: "Having been a sufferer from pulmonary attacks, and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me pleasure to testify that Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition I would say that it is very pleasant to take."

Mr. Thompson introduced a measure in the house looking to the adoption of uniform text books for public schools, and for the state to buy books and furnish them free of charge or at cost. The measure was opposed and referred.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is an infallible cure for all diseases originating in biliary derangements caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries. No other medicine now on sale will so effectually remove the disturbing elements, and at the same time tone up the whole system. It is sure and safe in its action.

LINCOLN HALL, of Argenta, is under arrest for selling liquor without license.

The Old and the New. The old-style pills! Who does not know what agony they caused—what woe? You walked the floor, you groaned, you sighed, and felt such awful pangs inside. And the next day you felt so weak! You didn't want to move or speak. Now Dr. Pierce's "Fruit Pills" are so mild they are not dreaded by a child. Physicians and Dr. Pierce's work in painless way. And leave no weakness for next day. Thus proving what is oft said: That gentle means are always best.

Generosity doesn't develop in some men until they have a chance to dispense other people's money.

The Ruddy River. It is the material of growth and repair. It bathes every tissue of the body. How necessary, then, that the blood should be kept pure and rich. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the great blood food and blood purifier. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all diseases due to impoverished blood, consumption, bronchitis, weak lungs, scrofula, influenza, and kindred diseases.

Baron Tennyson's only remaining claim to be ranked as a poet is based upon the fact that he still smokes a clay pipe.

"There may be some virtue in all of them," he said, "but for actual worth and rapidity of effect, I know that nothing made can excel Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup."

A man who sprinkles asheeman any sidewalk can always be trusted.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it, 25 cents.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

For Good Purposes. Mrs. M. A. Dauphin of Philadelphia, is well known to the ladies of that city from the great good she has done by means of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She writes Mrs. Pinkham of a recent interesting case. "A young married lady came to me suffering with a severe case of Protrusion of the Uterus. She commenced taking the Compound and in two months was fully restored. In proof of this she soon found herself in an interesting condition. Influenced by foolish friends she attempted to evade the responsibilities of maternity. After ten or twenty days she came to me again and she was indeed in a most alarming state and suffered terribly. I gave her a table-spoonful of the compound every hour for eight hours, until she fell asleep, she awoke much relieved and eventually better. She continued taking the Compound, and in due season she became the mother of a fine healthy boy. But for the timely use of the medicine she believes her life would have been lost."

That Fellow Cutting.

This fellow Cutting, from what I could find out about him there, had only capacity to haul hay himself in the sands of the Rio Grande on the Mexican side, and then yell and yell for the great American eagle to come over and scratch him out. At least this is the best report that the town chronicler has of his unsteady presence here to make of Mr. Cutting at present. "A small fair and a piteous, winning countenance, this is the would-be hero of the city of El Paso on the Rio Grande del Norte," said a big-mouthed man to me. "But he is quiet and sober now, is he not?" "Lack of the big red mouth as it rolls a long Mexican cigar half way down a deep throat. "Sober and quiet" cause nobody will set 'em up" Miller in Chicago Herald.

"I see a star. Eve's first horn, in whose train" Comes the damp twilight that brings cold pain. For aches of head, neuralgia, cut and bruise, Try Salvation Oil, these will you lose.

He laughs best who does not laugh at the wrong place in the opera.

No Shotgun Practice. About CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS: mild and gentle.

Why is there so much pulpit praying for the poor? Don't the rich need any?

Are You Making Money? There is no reason why you should not make large sums of money if you are able to work. All you need is the right kind of employment, or business. Write to Hall, Lett & Co., Portland, Maine, and they will send you, free, full information about work that you can do and live at home, wherever you are located, earning thereby from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards. Capital not required; you are started free. Either sex; all ages. Better not delay.

The principal stock raised by stock brokers are "lambs."

"DON'T PAY A BIG PRICE!" 65 CENTS for a Year's subscription to the Weekly American Rural Home, Rochester, N. Y., without premium—the best of its kind. It contains all the news of the country, and is published weekly. Single copies 10 cents. Send for your copy today. Address: THE AMERICAN RURAL HOME CO., 170 N. W. COR. 2ND ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Scrofula is cured by frequent small doses of Pilo's Cure for Consumption.

The girls of Peru are said to have formed a tobacco club, the members of which slide down hill on barrel staves.

Lung Troubles and Wasting Diseases can be cured, if properly treated in time, as shown by the following statement from Dr. C. F. FLEMING, Sydney: "Having been a sufferer from pulmonary attacks, and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me pleasure to testify that Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition I would say that it is very pleasant to take."

Mr. Thompson introduced a measure in the house looking to the adoption of uniform text books for public schools, and for the state to buy books and furnish them free of charge or at cost. The measure was opposed and referred.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is an infallible cure for all diseases originating in biliary derangements caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries. No other medicine now on sale will so effectually remove the disturbing elements, and at the same time tone up the whole system. It is sure and safe in its action.