VARIOUS NOTES.

Keeping a winter dairy teaches a farmer very much in regard to the worth of different fodder crops.-R. C. Smith

Between 200,000 and 300,000 barrels of American cotton-seed oil were sent to Europe last year, where it was made into "butter,

If you are in the habit of trading your butter for groceries, why not try to sell it direct to those who cat it?---National Stockman.

Garden seeds should be kept in a dry and not too cold place. Label each variety so there will be no mistake when the planting time comes,

Some of these days we shall see intensive methods applied to the produc-don of grain crops, with results that are now hardly imagined.—Maine Farmer

If you value your machinery oil well the parts hable to rust and put under a tight shingle roof. More machinery is rusted and rotted than worn out.-Nebraska Farmer.

The pig is more sensitive to cold than any other domestic animal. It has less anir for protection, and in the improved breeds this natural covering has been made less than it formerly was.

Animals do not relish food that is the same thing every day, even though they accept it. A varied diet increases the appendite, promotes health and permits of greater gain in all directions .--Farm and Fireside.

In all the history and theory of breeding nothing seems so much required to be told over and over again as the fact that to breed for a quality it is necessary to breed from animals that have that quality.-Colman's Rural World.

Agriculture can be made more nearly an exact science by the application of irrigation to the soil, than by any other means whatever. It prevents drought and makes crops certain, and thus fixes the earning power and value of the land.

Speaking of veterinary science, it is a good thing to know how to cure an animal that is sick, but far better to keep a well one well. Good food and absolute cleanliness are the means by which that may generally be accomnlished.

Wherever trees are abundant leaves are often a nuisance. The very best purpose they can be put to is to enrich the soil. It does not take long to bury them if nothing else is done with them, and in a year or less they form excellent plant food.

Talk about the love of money! Why, there are a vast number of men who love their own old notion of doing a thing more than they do money. Even greater profit will not tempt them to imbibe newer and better ideas of hand-ing their cows.-Hoard's Dairyman.

With fresh manure at all times available, farmers could have all the mush-rooms they want all the year through by making beds in barn cellars and similar places. Many are now raising them successfully who at one time never dreamed of it.—Practical Farmer.

Remember that sweet, home-cured salt pork, bacon, ham, sausage, head-cheese, etc., are appreciated as much by wealthy townspeeple as by yourself and family, and will bring an extra price if you find the right buyers. Will it pay to sell the whole lot of pork at whole-hog rates?-American Agriculcurist.

If feathered stock is rightly man-aged discases of fowls will be compar-atively rare. Breeding "in-and-in," or breeding "close," even, is productive of more delicacies of constitution than most poultry keepers are aware of. It is had business to be fussing with sick towls. Better breed right.—American Poultry Yard.

In nuts, the most prominent display

flow the Cultivation May be Made Profitable.

THE RASPBERRY CROP.

Bulletin 57 of the Cornell Experiment Station, on Raspberries and Blackber-ries, by Fred W. Card, is a production of much value, its twenty-five pages containing information on the manage-ment of these fruits which will be ment of these fruits which will be particularly useful. A leading object of Mr. Card is to promote their growth as a farm crop, and to show in what way this may be made profitable. The facility with which the evaporated ber-ries may be conveyed to market is greatly in their favor, and this is con-trasted with potatoes as a farm crop, a load of a ton and a half being worth only from \$30 to \$40, while an equal only from \$30 to \$40, while an equal weight of evaporated berrics would be worth, on an average, about \$600, with an item of only \$1.50 for drawing to the railway station. Taking the aver-age crop furnished by a large number of cultivators at from 70 to 80 bushels to the acre, and with the berry harvester gathering the crop at half a cent a quart, clearing and marketing, and rent of land at \$100 an acre, a fair profit is left to the owner. About ten pounds of dried fruit is obtained from a backed

The berry harvester, on which the crop is secured, greatly reduces the labor and cost of gathering, and the result answers well for evaporating, but as it subjects the berries to some bruising it would not be adapted to fine or fancy crops which are sold whole in market. The reports of many growers show that a man will average from 8 to 10 bushels a day with the harvester, and more with the best picking. In one case two men and two girls gathered thirty-five bushels with ordinary work, a part in the field only a portion of the time. The crop is run through a fanning mill to clear out the leaves, green berries and litter.

a bushel.

Raw sod should be avoided in preparing for planting. It needs a very thorough preparation. Spring planting is best, but fall planting may be done in shallow furrows, the plants to be then well mulched through winter. Prune back the young plants closely. These are some of the directions giv-

en to those about commencing the culture of these berries, but we cannot even allude to the many items of value, such as pointing out the value of varie ties, the superiority of the Ohlo, the most suitable solls, the best manures, modes of pruning, forming plantations, continued cultivation, effect of spray-ing, uselessness of thinning and drying under glass. These are mostly well described, and the cultivator cannot fail to find useful points for practice.

Experiments in Plowing.

Mr. Knox, a veteran plow-maker, has called our attention to the effect of deep plowing or some soils to offset the danger from lack of rains in dry seasons. Some years ago an experi-ment was made by a western Massa-chusetts farmer in plowing portions of a large field at varying depths. One part was included a search we have a large heat at varying depuis. One part was turned over seven inches deep, another ten inches, and a third, after being plowed ten inches, was subsolled to the depth of ten inches more, making a soll comparatively loose to the depth of twenty inches. The next year, which was a dry one during the summer, corn was grown upon the whole field, which was treated uniformly throughout, and the yield of the three divisions carefully measured. The seven-inch plowing yielded as well as the ordinary fields in the vicinity. That part plowed ten inches deep was greener all through the season, and gave decidedly better yield, but that which was plowed ten inches and sub-soiled ten inches in addition produced one-third more corn than that plowed in the usual way, seven inches deep. The next year the whole field was by agreement sowed to oats, as a continuation of the experiment, the season proving even drier than the preding one, when corn was grown. When the oats were about ready to cut Mr. Knox, being in the neighborhood, called to see them. Before reach-ing the farm the field came in view from the car windows, and Mr. Knox, who was on the lookout, said to a com-panion that the gentleman had not done as he agreed, for he could see that he had sown different kinds of grain upon the different plots, the size and color of the growth both marking the lines, dividing the land plowed at three different depths. But on arriving at the field he found nothing but oats, and as stated by the owner, all sown on the same day, and treated precisely alike in every respect. On the shallow plowed section the growth was short and the straw yellow; on the ten-inch plowing the oats were taller and less yellow, while on the sub-solled portion they were green and very heavy. The final tests show-ed full one-third more grain on the sub-solled part than on that which was solid part than on that which was plowed only seven inches deep. Now, it will not do for farmers to calculate that deeply stirring every kind of soils would alone add 50 per them to its works would are and to per cent, in the yield of crops grown upon them the following two years, for they would doubtless be disappointed in very many cases. Yet, as a rule, a deep, mellow soll from which surplus water can readily settle without making the land into mortar, and through which the same moisture can again freely rise by capillary attraction, other things being equal, will always bring a farmer the better results. There are soils which naturally are never too wet, and rarely too dry, and it will usually be found on examination that they are in the same mechani-cal condition for a considerable depth, say two feet or more, that one likes to have his surface soll light, friable and containing a due proportion of vege-table matter. They will also be found to contain sand and clay in about the right proportion to keep the soll both mellow and moist through the varying climatic conditions. Deep plowing of stiff clays is often dangerous at first but a good dry soil suits all kinds o crops in all kinds of weather. Deep plowing tends to make such a soll, but this alone will not always be sufficient. Draining and manuring must accompany deep plowing.

High Living,

if you keep at it, is apt to tell upon the liver. The things to prevent this are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Take one of these little Pellets for a corrective or gentle laxative-three for a Cathartic. They're the smallest, casiest to take, pleasantest and most natural in the way they act. They do permanent good. Constipation, In-digestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headache, and all derange ments of the liver, stomach, and bow els are prevented, relieved, and cured.

They're guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or your money is returned.

The worst cases of Chronic Catarrh in the Head yield to Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. So certain is it that its makers offer \$500 reward for an incurable case.

Lafayette College.

President Warfield has sent us the new catalogue of Latayette College, which shows an attendance of 300 students, of whom 209 are from Penn sylvania. Nineteen competitive prizes are offered in mathematics, philosophy, oratory and languages. The libraries number over twenty five thousand volumes. The astronomical observa-tory, the chemical and physical halls, and the new gymnasium are superior buildings well equipped for their obects. The present Senior class numbers 53. Copies of the catalogue can be had by addressing the Registrar of the college, at Easton, Pa. In the attendance of students we notice the names of a number who were prepared for College in the State Normal School here.

Nine-tenths of the candidates for admission to the University of Chicago this year were admitted.

What will do it?

MEDICAL writers claim that the successful remedy for nasal catarrh must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will reach the reprote sores and ulcerated surfaces The history of the efforts to treat catarrh is proof positive that only one remedy has completely met these conditions, and that is Ely's Cream Balm. This safe and pleasant remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has ever done, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. Our druggists keep it.

A lot of new notes of the sharpest kind have just been printed and are for sale at this office. Also common receipts, estate receipts, and collectors' receipts, neatly bound in books of 25, 50 and 100. tí.

Rochester University has decided to admit women in all courses offered by the institution.



Miss Sallie Palmer Gives Some Suggestions to Girls About Backache, Faintness, and Dizziness.



Sleighs!

Sleighs !

We have just received an invoice of new sleighs.

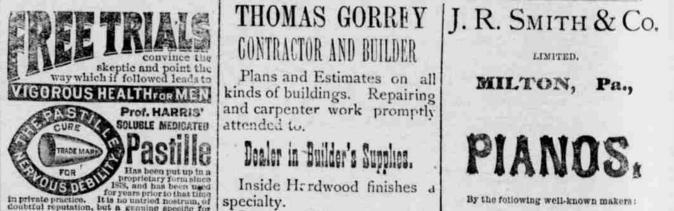
Stylish PORTLAND CUTTERS, Comfortables Swell Bodies, Light and Heavy BOB SLEDS.

The material and workmanship are the best, and the prices as low as the lowest.

Don't wait to buy a sleigh until the good sleighing comes, for the supply is limited.

D. W. KITCHEN,

BLOOMSBURG. -Penna.



World's Fair was a conectio of English walnuts by Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut Growers' Association, of Riviera, Cal. These nuts were shown in a brilliant glass tower some twenty-five feet high. George W. Ford, of Santa Anna, Cal., showed fifteen varieties of walnuts.

We observe in several agricultural journals favorable mention of what is called the improved dwarf Rocky Mountain cherry, which is said to be **1** spreading bush not more than four feet high, with fruit ripening a month inter than the Morello varieties, and of fair, but uneven, quality. The bushes are said to frait while very young and to hear every year.

Some men have an idea that land is resting and being renovated when it is used for pasture. This is true just to the degree that more plant food is put on than is taken off. Fastured with sheep, land will usually recuperate somewhat. With beef and dairy catile, however, the reverse is true, and the plant food is apt to walk off to market.—Practical Farmer.

The Watsenville Beet Sugar factory in California is the largest of the three factories in that State. It has a capacity of 800 tons of beets per day and 1,000,000 pounds of sugar per week. Nearly 200 men are employed in working the beets into sugar. The price of beets is \$5 per ton, and twenty tons per acro is an average yield. One farner grew 225 acres and cleared \$11,000 after paying all expenses. It takes then four nonths to work up the crop. In this time \$350,000 is paid for beets, \$50,000 for wood and \$50,000 for wages.

Draining Wheat Fields.

If no other method has been devised for draining wheat fields which are connectiones too wet, it will pay to plow furrows from the lowest spot to some lower point outside. Every experienced when. grower knows that if water is allowed to shaud upon the ground late In the fall the crop will not only be directly injured thereby, but will also be listice to be severely damaged by "white fulling," and it should be the rovent, as far as possible, both alm t evils. A heavy rain will do Ath s made for the prompt removal argides water, while a moder-21511 di open undrained land which by two wet will cause the de-tracky of the plants, and there the possible yield of the While thorough drainage is much 8 11 -st: arg T. D. un any makeshift which can e invested, it is much better mended trave than it is to make no provision is it protection of the crop from in-

Potatoes in Winter.

Potntoes stored in cellars in some cases rot. To check or prevent this, keep the cellar as cool as possible without freezing. Then scatter quick-lime over them. This is of threefold benefit. It keeps them from rotting, makes the potatoes dryer and better, and disin-fects the atmosphere, preserving the family from malarial fevers.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.] Did you ever notice working girls on their way home from stores or factories? Did you notice

how many of them had pale cheeks, dull eyes, and heavy steps? and did you wonder why they were not ruddy and bright? is told by Miss Sallie Palmer, of

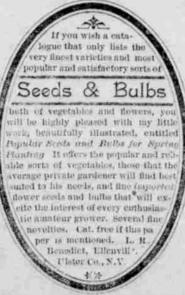
Nicetown, Pa., gives the reason for this sad condition of many working girls.

The story which

Sometimes their back and sides will ache terribly. They are faint and dizzy with pain and weight in the lower part of their stomach. They watch the clock, and wish that the day would end, as they feel so ill and tired.

Standing all day, week in and week out, they have slowly drifted into woman's great enemy, displacement of the womb. That, or some other derangement of the organ, causes irregularity or suspension of the "monthly periods," bloating, flooding, or nervous prostration.

"Take warning in time," she says; " Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the surest and safest remedy in the world for you."

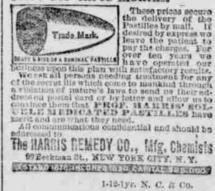






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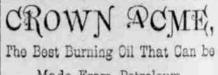
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