

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 eat 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 production of grain crops, with results that are now hardly imagined.—Maine Farmer.

If you value your machinery oil well the parts liable 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 hair 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 appetite, 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 accomplished.

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 imitate newer and better ideas of handling their cows.—Hoard's Dairyman.

With fresh manure at all times available, farmers could have all the manure 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 townpeople 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 Agriculturist.

If feathered stock is rightly managed diseases of fowls will be comparatively 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 bad business to be fussing with sick fowls. Better breed right.—American Poultry Yard.

In nuts, the most prominent display at the World's Fair was a collection of English walnuts by Los Nietos and Rancho 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 a spreading bush not more than four feet high, with fruit ripening a month later than the Morello varieties, and of fair, but uneven, quality. The bushes are said to fruit while very young and to bear 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. Pastured with sheep, land will usually recuperate somewhat. With beef and dairy cattle, however, the reverse is true, and the plant food is apt to walk off to market.—Practical Farmer.

The Watsonville 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 acre is an average yield. One farmer recently cleared \$11,000 after paying all expenses. It takes about four months 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 sometimes too wet, it will pay to plow furrows from the lowest spot to some lower point outside. Every experienced wheat grower knows that if water is allowed to stand upon the ground late in the fall the crop will not only be directly injured thereby, but will also be liable to be severely damaged by "winter killing," and it should be the aim to prevent, as far as possible, both of these evils. A heavy rain will do this. The water in a wheat field if provision is made for the prompt removal of it, besides water, while a moderate amount of water will cause the destruction of many of the plants, and largely reduce the possible yield of the crop. While thorough drainage is much better than any makeshift which can be devised, it is much better to adopt a makeshift plan recommended than to do nothing. It is to make no provision for the protection of the crop from injury by an excess of moisture in the soil.

THE RASPBERRY CROP.

How the Cultivation May be Made Profitable.

Bulletin 57 of the Cornell Experiment Station, on Raspberries and Blackberries, by Fred W. Card, is a production of much value. Its twenty-five pages containing information on the management 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 berries may be conveyed to market is greatly in their favor, and this is contrasted with potatoes as a farm crop, a load of a ton and a half being worth only from \$30 to \$40, while an equal weight of evaporated berries would be worth, on an average, about \$900, with an item of only \$1.50 for drawing to the railway station. Taking the average crop furnished by a large number of cultivators at from 70 to 80 bushels to the acre, and with the berry harvest gathered 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 bushel.

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.

Heavy seed 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 given 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 varieties, the superiority of the Ohio, the most suitable soils, the best manures, modes of pruning, forming plantations, continued cultivation, effect of spraying, 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 experiment was made by a western Massachusetts farmer in plowing portions of a large field at varying depths. One part was tilled over seven inches deep, another ten inches, and a third, after being plowed ten inches, was subsoiled to the depth of ten inches more, making a soil 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 subsoiled ten inches in addition produced just 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 preceding one, when corn was grown. When the oats were about ready to cut Mr. Knox, being in the neighborhood, called to see them. Before reaching the farm the field came in view from the car windows, and Mr. Knox, who was on the lookout, said to a companion 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 subsoiled portion they were green and very heavy. The final tests showed full one-third more grain on the subsoiled 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 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 soil 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 mechanical condition for a considerable depth, say two feet or more, that one likes to have his surface soil light, friable and containing a due proportion of vegetable matter. They will also be found to contain sand and clay in about the right proportion to keep the soil 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 of crops in all kinds of weather. Deep plowing tends to make such a soil, but this alone will not always be sufficient. Draining and manuring must accompany deep plowing.

Potatoes in Winter.

Potatoes 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 disinfects the atmosphere, preserving the family from malarial fevers.

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, easiest to take, pleasantest and most natural in the way they act. They do permanent good. Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headache, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels 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 Lafayette College, which shows an attendance of 309 students, of whom 209 are from Pennsylvania. Nineteen competitive prizes are offered in mathematics, philosophy, oratory and languages. The libraries number over twenty-five thousand volumes. The astronomical observatory, the chemical and physical halls, and the new gymnasium are superior buildings well equipped for their objects. 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 remote 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.

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

THE WORKING GIRL.

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

(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? The story which is told by Miss Sallie Palmer, of Nicetown, Pa., gives the reason for this sad condition of many working girls.

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."

Advertisement for Seeds & Bulbs, featuring a circular logo and text describing various vegetable and flower seeds available for purchase.

Advertisement for BROWNING, KING & CO. featuring an illustration of a man in a suit and the text 'A PRETTY HOWDY-DO' and '910-912 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA'.

Advertisement for The Bloomsburg Steam Dye Works, located on West St. between 2nd and 3rd, offering services for mens' suits, ladies' dresses, and various cleaning and dyeing services.

Large advertisement for sleighs by D. W. KITCHEN, BLOOMSBURG, Penna. It features the text 'Sleighs! Sleighs! Sleighs!' and describes the arrival of new sleighs, including Portland cutters, swell bodies, and sleds, emphasizing quality and low prices.

Advertisement for Prof. HARRIS' PASTILLE, featuring a circular logo with 'FREE TRIALS' and 'VIGOROUS HEALTH FOR MEN'. The text describes the benefits for nervous debility and general weakness.

Advertisement for THOMAS GORREY, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, and J. R. SMITH & Co. LIMITED, MILTON, Pa., offering piano services and building supplies.

Advertisement for ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM, featuring an illustration of a person's head and the text 'CLEANS THE NASAL PASSAGES, ALLAYS PAIN AND INFLAMMATION, HEALS THE SORES'.

Advertisement for PATENTS, CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, and COPYRIGHTS, offering legal services for patenting inventions.

Advertisement for CROWN ACME, The Best Burning Oil That Can be Made From Petroleum, featuring an illustration of a lamp and text describing its quality and availability.