

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Sheep, used shades.
Work off the poor hens.
Provide some rubbing posts.
Keep the front yard neatly mown.

Let the grind-stone help in hoeing time.
Don't make the horses go five hours without water.
Germany grows five bushels of potatoes to our one.

The fodder of corn possesses one-half the value of the grain for feeding.
Use fine food, pure water, shelter from the scorching sun and a run in grass, will give the calves health in the summer.

Keep the hoed crops thoroughly clean.
Weeds and labor will be saved on your crops, as well as adding to the productivity of the present one.

A light airy barn cellar, with a dry floor that will afford them a chance for freshening, is about the place for young calves during bad spells of weather.

Take milk for young animals, the process furnish a nearly perfect ration.
All classes of herbivorous animals, stock and swine, succulent grass as a milk-producing food, whether quantity or the flavor is considered.

If you don't believe that foreign matter or a tainted atmosphere are capable of spoiling the quality of butter, just weigh out a pound or two and keep it in a close earthen jar, or under an inverted vessel alongside of a bar of soap or a few onions for several days and then see.

Shut in the chicks at Night.—If allowed to roam as often as daylight appears, young chicks often get wet and chilled to their damage. That they may be kept under control until the grass is dry, and also to give them the benefit of an early feed, it should be the business of one to see that the place to shut up the mother and her brood each night until the chicks are a month old.

If the old hen is kept confined and the brood is allowed to roam, some grass or other green food should be thrown down for her daily.

Tillage.—To kill weeds and grass in cultivated crops is an important, but it is not the most important use of tillage. The prevention of the escape of moisture from the soil, in the average dryness of our summer seasons, must be placed a good way ahead of it, so far as direct results are concerned. How tillage saves the loss of moisture is not hard to comprehend. The surface of the soil, with being exposed to the free action of the sun and the air, is the point from which the moisture ordinarily escapes by evaporation. As it passes away from the surface, more moisture is drawn up from below by capillary action, precisely as oil in a lamp is drawn up to the flames as fast as the flames consumes it. Now, the more compactly the particles of earth are held together up to a certain common degree, the more perfect is the capillary action of the soil. Just as a web of ordinary firmness draws up the water better than one of a loose net work of fibers would. Tillage breaks up the compactness that ordinarily exists in unbroken soil. It thus reduces the power of capillary attraction. Moisture, that but for the stirring of the soil, would be drawn up and dissipated, remains below for the use of the cultivated plant. The deeper the tillage the more is the power of capillary attraction overcome, with corresponding advantage to growing plants. Tillage, by admitting air into the soil, also hastes the elaboration of plant food in the soil and eases the absorption of ammonia, which the roots then take up.

FLOWERS AND THE LAWN.
Trellis the tomatoes.
Sow bush peas for late.
Rake the ground after each rain.
If grass has set very thickly whip some off.

You can't stir the soil of a newly set strawberry too often.
Just after the last strawberries are picked, the bed should be thoroughly and deeply dug over a liberal coat of old manure applied. This will induce strong roots to support next year's crop.

An old shotgun, a flask of powder and a fourteen-year-old boy, working together, will soon cure the caterpillars nests in an orchard. Tell him to hold the muzzle close to the nest.

BEST SUCCESS WITH SMALL TREES.
Only occasionally under favorable circumstances, with the greatest care and skill, are large trees successfully removed, and the exceptional instances are those in which the little feeding roots—the only ones of much benefit in sustaining life—are retained. But a small, healthy tree may be dug with all its roots undisturbed, so that with care in handling when out of the ground, and with due attention to planting, we may reasonably expect it to grow vigorously. If not the first season, assuredly the next. When a tree is debilitated from any cause, especially by the loss of the feeding roots, it requires often a long time to recover.

Even cutting off the tops to counterbalance loss of roots is only a partial remedy, as nothing can fully compensate for the absence of these important organs. During removal endeavor to prevent the rapid evaporation which is constantly taking place through the branches. In large trees this is so great that frequently all the sustenance is drawn from the roots before the tree is planted. Wrapping tops as well as roots in damp cloths, when out of the ground, and moistening them occasionally, is undoubtedly of value. Small specimens, having so few obstacles to overcome, rarely fail to grow if properly cared for.—Chesler.

HICKORY.—An old experienced farmer says that hickory cut in July or August will not become worm eaten, Oak, Chestnut, walnut, or other timber cut from the middle of July to the last of August will last twice as long as when cut in winter. White oak cut at this season, if kept off the ground, will season through if two feet in diameter, and remain perfectly sound for many years; whereas if cut in winter or spring it will become sap-rotten in a few years.

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FLEXIBLE HIP HEALTH-NURSING ABDOMINAL CORALINE MISSES.
Coraline is not Hemp, Jute, Tampico, or Mexican Grass.

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Corsets, Jerseys, Gloves, Veilings, Nets, Ladies' Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Embroideries, Spool Silks, Floss and Arrasens.

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Physician's Testimony. R. W. Brown, M.D., of Providence, R. I., says: "I have used Hunt's (Kidney and Liver) Remedy in my practice for the past sixteen years, and cheerfully recommend it as being a safe and reliable remedy."

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CATTLE RAISING IN THE U. S.

Mr. Nimmo's recent report on the range and ranch cattle of the United States furnishes some interesting statistics on this subject and the opportunity of making some remarks on it.

Second, Publications of the second class, other than weekly papers published where there is a letter-carrier office must be paid in postage stamps affixed at the rate of one cent for each paper; or on each periodical not exceeding two ounces in weight, or two cents on each periodical if weighing over two ounces, if they are to be delivered by carrier in the city of publication.

The number of head of these last year was three hundred thousand, and during the same period six hundred and twenty-five thousand beef cattle were sent from Texas direct to the markets of Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans.

Eleventh, Second-class matter will be returned to publishers by request printed on the wrapper or by special request by pound rates.

Twelfth, Merchandise not sealed and otherwise mailable, can pass through the mails at one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

SUBSCRIBE for this paper.
Countryman (at box office). "Gimme two seats."
Treasurer. "Do you want cotilligous seats?"

THE NEW POSTAL LAWS.

The following condensation of the new postal laws contains all the essential changes. They became operative July 1st.

First, Rates of postage on second-class matter will be one cent per pound or fraction thereof, including newspapers for Canada with the exceptions noted below.

Second, Publications of the second class, other than weekly papers published where there is a letter-carrier office must be paid in postage stamps affixed at the rate of one cent for each paper; or on each periodical not exceeding two ounces in weight, or two cents on each periodical if weighing over two ounces, if they are to be delivered by carrier in the city of publication.

Third, Sample copy of second-class publication should be marked on wrapper "Sample Copy," to be delivered in city of publication, postage one cent on each newspaper, without regard to weight or frequency of issue.

Twelfth, Merchandise not sealed and otherwise mailable, can pass through the mails at one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

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Treasurer. "Do you want cotilligous seats?"

"Rough on Rats."

Keats Patent. "Rough on Rats" is a unique and effective remedy for all vermin.

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A SINGULAR CASE.

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NEW WOOD PRESERVATION.

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