

IT WRECKED A VILLAGE.

Fatal Explosion of Flour Dust at Litchfield, Ill.

The Mighty Shock Felt Miles Away From the Scene.

At 3:30 o'clock a few mornings ago fire was discovered in the big Keeler flouring mill in Litchfield, Ill., and, despite the efforts of the employes, it quickly spread throughout the building.

While employes and firemen were fighting the flames a terrific explosion caused by flour dust occurred, and the immense structure was blown to fragments.

John Cowie, head millwright, living at Waterloo, N. Y., was instantly killed, and several employes were seriously injured. The explosion wrecked nearly every business house in the village. Many persons were badly hurt by flying bricks and falling timbers.

The damage to the mill alone will reach \$1,000,000, and other property was damaged over \$150,000.

The shock was felt in the neighboring villages of Clyde, Butter, Gillespie and Hillsboro. In many of these places the concussion was so great that plate glass windows were broken.

When the fire started the citizens were awakened by the ringing of fire-bells, and before they could dress, many of them were half stunned by the shock of the explosion. The next morning they found the walls of their homes falling upon them.

It is estimated that \$500 worth of glass was destroyed in the town. Houses in Litchfield were shaken from their foundations and the machinery in the Litchfield Car and Machinery Company works was so jarred that work had to be suspended. Western Union Telegraph wires were also prostrated. It is believed that a spark from a passing locomotive ignited the dust in the mill and caused the explosion.

The large elevator standing immediately across the Wabash track, west of the mill, and containing some 350,000 bushels of wheat, was quickly in flames and, together with its valuable contents, burned to the ground.

Ten or twelve cars of wheat standing on the house track were burned. A large pile of debris about ten or fifteen feet high fell on the main track of the Wabash Railroad, and, as a consequence, traffic on that road is badly impaired.

The mill was the property of Kehler Brothers of St. Louis. The capacity of the Litchfield mill was 3000 barrels of flour daily. It employed 150 men and was, it is claimed, the largest flouring mill in the United States.

It is estimated that more boomers are squatting along the borders of the Cherokee Strip than can be accommodated with quarter-sections when the land shall have been opened for settlement.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various commodities including Beans, Butter, Creamery, Eggs, Fruits, Poultry, and Vegetables.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CHOLERA is gaining ground in Russia. RHODE ISLAND is to be stocked with quail. THE British army in Egypt is being doubled.

AUSTRIAN crops have been greatly damaged by frost. THE exodus of Illinois farmers to the West continues. THERE is not a church of any sort in Taney County, Missouri.

PROLONGED drought is causing much damage in the North of Africa. NEWS from Hawaii is that Royalists are forming Anti-American Leagues.

THE San Francisco (Cal.) police have declared war on the Chinese highlanders. THE indications are that North Carolina planters will not reduce the cotton acreage.

THERE are 7000 families along the Kansas border ready to rush into the Cherokee Strip. AN Indian girl, aged ten, was carried off and eaten by cougars near Gliden, Washington.

ALL Hebrew bankers of Europe have been urged to boycott Russia in the loan market. A STRANGE disease among cattle in Central Illinois is believed to be due to the feeding of millet.

IT is now assured that President Cleveland will press the button at the opening of the World's Fair. THE total shipments of bananas from Nicaragua to this country during 1892 were 1,484,775 bunches.

A MYSTERIOUS underground river has been discovered four and one-half miles northwest of Augusta, Ill. A CATTLE plague has ravaged Africa, millions of cattle having died between the river Niger and Lake Tchad.

REPORTS are coming in from all the railroads of serious damage to bridges, culverts and tracks by the spring floods. THE Southern Pacific Railroad lost \$1,000,000 last year in freights, attributed to the competition of clipper ships.

THE Treasury Department at Washington received such large offers of exchange gold for small notes that it could not accept them all. ROBERT SPRINGER, born a slave in New- castle, Del., in 1774, and consequently 119 years old, died a few days ago, near Morgantown, Penn.

A MONOLITH of stone 130 feet long, and weighing 3.0 tons, is to be sent to the World's Fair from the State of Washington. THE length of the Wisconsin monolith is 115 feet.

A SYNDICATE of capitalists has purchased 40,000 acres of land in Florida lying north of the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad for \$100,000. THE unimproved tracts will be colonized with Swedes.

AN innovation in religious circles at Cincinnati, Ohio, is the employment by the Central Christian Church, the leading church of that denomination in the State, of Miss Marguerite Leigh, of Quincy, Ill., as assistant pastor.

GEORGE O. SHARP, Postmaster of Kickapoo, Kan., for thirty consecutive years, and the oldest Postmaster in the United States in point of consecutive years of service, is dead. He was seventy-nine years old, and went to Kansas in 1849.

DE LESSEPS IS GUILTY.

Bahut and Blondin are Also Convicted of Bribery

When Maitre Demenge had concluded his address, at Paris, in behalf of Antoine Proust, accused of corruption in connection with the Panama scandal, the jury retired to consider their verdict. After a short absence they announced that Charles De Lesseps, accused of corrupting the Minister of Public Works Bahut to support the Panama Lottery Bonds bill had been found guilty; that M. Bahut, who had confessed his guilt in open court, had also been found guilty, and that M. Blondin, the go-between in the bribery of Bahut, was also guilty.

The other defendants were declared not guilty. The Court, after due deliberation sentenced M. Bahut to imprisonment for five years, to pay a fine of \$157,000, and the loss of civil rights for five years.

M. Blondin was sentenced to imprisonment for two years. Charles De Lesseps to imprisonment for one year, the one year to run concurrently with the five years' sentence already imposed upon him for the same offense.

All three of the convicted prisoners were condemned to pay the costs and damages demanded by the civil parties to the proceedings. The Court also ordered M. De Lesseps, M. Blondin and Bahut to pay M. Monchicourt, the liquidator of the Panama Canal, \$75,000, the amount taken from the treasury of the company and paid to M. Bahut for his influence in favor of the Lottery Loan bill.

BLOUNT OFF FOR HAWAII.

The Revenue Cutter Rush is Taking Him to the Islands.

Ex-Representative James H. Blount, Commissioner to Hawaii, accompanied by Mrs. Blount and Ellis Mills, a stenographer of the State Department, as secretary, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Washington and shortly after noon started for Honolulu on the United States revenue cutter Richard Rush.

Commissioner Blount was seen for a few minutes before boarding the Rush, and, upon being requested to say something about his mission, replied: "My mission, so far as the instructions connected with it are concerned, is a secret one, and in regard to those instructions I am absolutely unable at present to impart any information to the public. I would like to do so, but I can't."

When asked if he had any idea as to how long he would be away he said: "I imagine that I may be absent about three months. The Rush will probably remain at the islands as long as I am there and I shall very likely return in her."

Captain C. L. Hooker, commander of the Rush, expressed to make the trip in about eight days.

OXFORD THE WINNER.

Result of the English Varsity Four-Mile Race for '93

The great English Varsity boat race between Oxford and Cambridge, four miles over the Putney-Mortlake course, has just been won by Oxford.

The tide was running strongly and there was a slight wind. The boats started at 4:35 p. m. Oxford won the race by half a length from Cambridge. The time of the winning crew was 15 minutes and 47 seconds.

The fact that the time was faster than last year's time, by nearly half a minute, is attributed to the lack of obstruction in the river, where the railway bridge is being repaired.

It was the fiftieth annual race between the eight oared crews of the two great Universities. Thousands of people witnessed it.

The Oxford and Cambridge race is of added interest to Americans this year by reason of the prospective appearance of the famous and famous trained crews in America and against our best Harvard or Yale.

SWEPT BY WINDSTORMS.

Great Damage Done in the South and West.

Several Towns in Mississippi Reported Nearly Destroyed.

Scattering reports coming to Memphis from points in West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi indicated that a terrific tornado had whirled up the Mississippi Valley from the southwest, crushing and sweeping away everything in its mad path.

Telephone wires in every direction were twisted into tangles and communication with the storm-swept localities was exceedingly difficult and unsatisfactory. Trains from the East reaching the city late in the afternoon and evening brought reports of widespread destruction. Passengers on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley train told of the destruction of Tunica, Miss.

The Birmingham train due in Memphis at 5:50 o'clock could not get to Memphis until after dark, men being compelled to chop its remove from off the track between Memphis and Kelly, which is situated about thirteen miles from Memphis.

The swath of the storm as it crossed the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham road seemed to embrace a territory between Cooperville and Olive Branch. Dozens of houses, huge trees and barns were razed to the ground by the violence of the storm.

The damage at Tunica, Miss., was very great. Houses were crushed like egg shells. The ruthless visitor lingered over the town scarcely two minutes and yet in that time the greater part of the town was destroyed. The Knights of Pythias and Masonic Hall is now only a heap of lumber. The roof of the Court House was carried away.

When the storm subsided cries and screams of children were heard from the colored school-house, where 150 children had been gathered at their lessons. The building, a two-story frame, had been blown down, and beneath the ruins was a mass of struggling children. None was killed, but there were many maimed and bruised, some with broken arms and some with fractured skulls. The loss to property will go into the hundreds of thousands.

Trains on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad reported that Kelly, Miss., was wiped off the face of the earth, not a soul being left to tell the tale. Clarksburg, Miss., was severely damaged by the tornado, losing a fine church and a number of dwellings. There was no loss of life.

A special from Crawfordsville, Ark., states that a severe wind blew down several houses and a large number of trees. It was also reported that a tornado had devastated Bowling Green, Ky. All wires were down to that point and nothing definite could be learned concerning the disaster.

A wind storm of remarkable violence visited Indianapolis, Ind., doing about \$100,000 damage and injuring two persons. The Brown-Ketchum Iron Works were partially unroofed. One of the big mills of the Cereals Company was unroofed, and the roof falling struck Charles M. Hays, a workman, breaking his leg. The third story of the Indianapolis coffin factory, three blocks away was blown off. Next to this factory is a boarding house and saloon owned by Charles Benke, which was unroofed, and Mrs. Benke had her foot crushed. Mr. Benke was bruised. A number of sheds, stables and two frame houses in course of construction were demolished.

Despatches from Kansas and Missouri say that severe storms generally over the two States. The rainfall was very heavy and generally benefited the crops. At Oklahoma City a number of buildings were blown down and several of them were burned by lightning.

The eastern part of Charleston County, Missouri, was visited by a hurricane, killing live stock and destroying a great deal of other property. The dwelling house of Mrs. Samuel Gunn was destroyed. Two persons were killed in the same neighborhood.

ARBITRATORS MEET.

First Session in Paris of the Bering Sea Court.

The Court of Arbitration appointed to adjust the difficulties between Great Britain and the United States in relation to the seal fisheries in Bering Sea met at Paris in the office of M. the French Foreign Minister. All the members of the Court were present.

His Excellency M. the French Foreign Minister, Baron de Courcelles, appointed by the President of the United States; Baron de Courcelles, appointed by the President of France; Gregors W. W. Gram, appointed by the King of Sweden; Miquel de Santillan, appointed by the King of Italy; Lord Hannen and Sir John S. D. Thompson, appointed by the Queen of England. Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster was present as agent on the part of the United States, and Tupper, Canadian Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries, as agent on the part of Great Britain. The counsel present on the part of the United States were E. J. Phelps, of Vermont; M. C. Carter, of New York; Henry W. Mitchell, of Illinois, and assistant counsel for the United States, Robert Lansing, of New York. The counsel for Great Britain present were Sir Charles Russell, Attorney-General; Sir Richard Webster, ex-Attorney-General; Q. V. Robinson, of the Canadian Bar, and W. H. Cross.

M. Develle, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a short speech welcoming the members of the Court, the agents and the counsel.

The meeting was purely formal. Credentials were presented, and the Court organized by the election of Baron de Courcelles as President. It was decided to meet at 11:30 a. m. each day, and to sit for four hours and a half daily, the meetings to be open to members of the press, to whom cards should be issued. The Court then adjourned until April 4, in order to examine the printed arguments of the United States and Great Britain, which were presented.

BREEDING ANIMALS.

Less Stringent Regulations Made by Secretary Carlisle.

Secretary Carlisle has issued a circular in regard to the importation of animals for breeding purposes, which modifies the existing regulations by making them in some respects less stringent.

The previous requirement of "four ton crosses" is relaxed to "three ton crosses." Whenever the required certificates cannot be furnished at the time of arrival of the animals and the Collector is satisfied from other evidence that the animals would be entitled to free entry, they may be so admitted on bond for the production of the required certificates.

A new list of recognized registries has been promulgated for the guidance of collectors of customs.

A TREMENDOUS blast was fired the other day at Carpenter Brother's quarry, at Fort Lee, N. J., opposite New York City. Competent engineers estimate the quantity of powder used at 100,000 tons. Washington's Hall, an old landmark between Fort Lee and Coyleville, and 300 feet of Palisades were torn away by the blast.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 2.

Lesson Text: "The Resurrection of Christ, Matt. xxviii, 1-10—Golden Text: 1 Cor. xv, 20—Commentary.

As we are to have but four lessons in the book of Acts, it seems a pity to lose one of them; but it seems best for many reasons to choose the Easter lesson, as resurrection is the consummation of the work of redemption, and for the enlightened believer must most ardently look and long. One word as to Job and his story. See Job, xiv, 14, 20, and Jas. v, 11. The opening chapters teach the personality of the devil and his hatred of the righteous, and also that he cannot lay a finger upon the righteous without God's permission.

Math. xxviii, 1. "In the end of the Sabbath, as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene and the other Mary to see the sepulcher." The great atonement had been made, the sacrifice had been offered to God, and in the burnt offerings which Job offered for his children (Job. 1, 5), and in all sacrifices from the days of Adam, God had made Him to be sin for us who knew no sin that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him (II Cor. v, 21). He had satisfied not the just for the unjust—made a curse for us (I Pet. iii, 18; Gal. iii, 13). And now, having made full and complete satisfaction for the sins of the whole world, He had, according to His own word, been three days in the tomb as to His body (Math. xvi, 21, xvii, 22; xx, 19). But He had said that He would rise again the third day, and if these loving women had been out and on their way they would not have gone to the tomb to look for His body. Mary of Bethany, who anointed Him before His funeral, was the only one who seemed to understand His words.

"And, behold, there was a great earthquake, for the angel of the Lord descended from heaven and came and rolled back the stone from the door and sat upon it." When He died the earth did quake and the rocks rent (xxvii, 5); when the law was given at Sinai the whole mount quaked greatly (Ex. xix, 18), and when He ascended again it is written, "Yet once more I shake not the earth only, but also heaven; that those things which cannot be shaken may remain" (Heb. xii, 26, 27). In Mark xvi, 3, 4, it is said that the women wondered who would roll away the stone for them, and to the tomb they found the stone rolled away.

"And he countedenance was like lightning and his raiment white as snow." When Jesus was transfigured His face did shine as the sun and His raiment was white as the light (Matt. xvii, 2). In our resurrection bodies we shall be like Him, for "Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father" (xiii, 43). Then shall we understand the glory of Adam before they fell, and what it was they lost which they tried vainly to replace by fig leaf aprons. God is clothed with light (Ps. civ, 2), and man made in the image of God must have been clothed with light.

"And for fear of him the keepers did shake and became as dead men." When the light from heaven fell upon Saul and his companions they were afraid (Acts xxii, 9). Holy Daniel says that all his comeliness was turned to corruption, and the men who would have him led to his tomb were afraid to go near him (Dan. x, 7, 8). Job says that the sight of God made him to loath himself and repent in dust and ashes (Job viii, 6). When Jesus shall come in His glory there will be a great cry on the part of all classes of ungodly to the rocks and mountains to fall on them and hide them from the face of the Lamb whom they have rejected (Rev. xii, 18, 19).

"And the angels answered and said unto the women, Fear not, for I know that ye seek Jesus, which was crucified." While unbelievers may well be afraid and tremble, there is nothing but comfort for the feeblest one who honestly seeks a once crucified Jesus. The one that cometh shall be in no wise taken by surprise (I Cor. xiii, 12). "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest" (Matt. xi, 28). Make a study of the "four notes" from Gen. xv, 1, to Rev. i, 17, and surely your heart will say, "The Lord my light and my salvation. Whom shall I fear?"

"He is not here, for He is risen as He said. Come, see the place where the Lord lay." It always has been and always will be just as He has said. "Why did they not believe His words? Why do we not believe on His word? All prophecy that has been fulfilled has been fulfilled to the very letter—not in any figurative sense, but literally and exactly. And so shall it be with the yet unfulfilled."

"And go quickly and tell His disciples that He is risen from the dead." If Christ is not risen we are yet in our sins, and our faith is vain (I Cor. xv, 17). He is risen, and "There is therefore now no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus" (Rom. viii, 1, 24). The word laid upon all such is "Go quickly and tell" to the ends of the earth. The question from Heaven is, "Whom shall I send, and who will give for me?"—never be, "Here am I, send me."

"And they departed quickly from the sepulcher with fear and great joy, and did run to bring His disciples word." There is a fear that is not inconsistent with great joy. We are being saved to work out our salvation with fear and trembling (Phil. ii, 12). It is no slavery, it is a fear of losing our salvation, but a fear lest we grieve such a Saviour and dishonor His holy name. The fear of these women was probably an awe at what had happened, and they were full of joy because He whom they sought was alive.

"And as they went to tell His disciples, behold, Jesus met them, saying, 'All hail.' And they came and held Him by the feet and worshipped Him." A little earlier on this day He refused to allow Mary Magdalene to touch Him because He had not then ascended, so that between the meeting with her and with those women He must have ascended and returned, as no doubt He did many times during those forty days before His last and visible ascension till He shall come again.

"Then said Jesus unto them, Be not afraid; go tell My brethren that they go into Galilee, and there shall they see Me." Another "fear not," and this time from Jesus Himself, for His unchanging love to those disciples. Although Peter had denied Him, and all had forsaken Him, yet He says "My brethren," and the message through Mary Magdalene is, "Say unto them, I ascend unto My Father, and your Father, and to My God and your God" (John xv, 17). According to Mark xvi, 7, there is a special message to Peter, the one who denied Him. Our risen and exalted Jesus is to-day the very same Jesus, and whom He loves He loves to the end (John xii, 1).—Loves Helper.

THE Ozar is likely to announce himself as Emperor of Asia. If he does there will be an imperial coolness between Victoria, by the grace of God Empress of India, and himself.

JESS—To be safe, a young girl should keep her heart under lock and key. Jack—I fancied most of them did keep it at the bottom of their chests.—Quips.

LAVINIA—Yes, James and I are to become partners for life. Mabel—And you will be the senior partner. How sweet!—Judy.



NECESSITY OF THE DUST BATH.

Did you ever notice hens dusting in a hollow in the ground, or under a shed where the earth is dry? They are taking a bath, necessary in cleansing their feathers, equally as important to their health as a bath in water is to any of us. Deprive a flock of hens of their dust bath and they will deprive you of fresh eggs. You are keeping hens for profit, but lack of dusting material means lousy fowls, and in this condition the best fowls cannot be productive.—New York Independent.

FERTILITY FROM THE WOODS.

The annual falling of forest leaves and the rotting of branches, old logs and stumps in time make up quite a large deposit of decayed vegetation which is apparently of but little use on the uncultivated land where it occurs, writes an Ohio farmer. Feeling that it was a waste of fertility, or at least a failure to secure the benefit that ought to be obtained from it, for two seasons I gathered several wagon loads of the rotted stuff from the woods, nutting out spots where the leaves had lodged and rotted in larger masses than usual, and where a place could be found and conveniently reached that contained the remains of large fallen trees that had entirely decomposed. This stuff I spread as manure one fall on the field to be planted with corn next spring, and, so far as I could discover, with but little beneficial effect on the crop. The next fall I applied about the same amount on another field that was sown to wheat. In this case I had a good crop, for which I still believe some credit may be given to the fertilizer from the woods, but the results were not sufficiently profitable to lead me to repeat the experiment of robbing one piece of land to fertilize another.—New York World.

SHEEP TEARING THEIR WOOL.

When sheep bite themselves and tear out their wool it is an indication that the skin is diseased and itches intolerably. The trouble may be due to several causes, as the effects of the dry food, which has a costive tendency, and this induces inflammation in the blood, or the sheep may be annoyed by vermin, either lice or ticks, or they may be suffering from scab, which is one of the most troublesome diseases of sheep, and is caused by a very small mite that burrows in the skin, and in time will destroy the whole flock, as it is exceedingly contagious. The sheep should be carefully examined, and the cause of the trouble found. If the skin is red in places, the dry feeling is to be blamed for it, and it should be changed, bran mash being given, with a teaspoonful of epsom salts in each feed. A little sulphur may be added with benefit, but the greatest relief will be afforded by feeding some turpentine or beets which have the best effect in such a case. If there are vermin of any kind, these should be got rid of by pouring a decoction of tobacco along the back and working it through the wool all over the sheep. This will cure the scab if the crusts are broken and the fluid well worked into the skin.—New York Times.

HORSE RADISH FOR MARKET.

There is a good market for horse radish in many villages and smaller cities which are now supplied only by the grated preparations grown and sold by large market gardeners in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Horse radish is easily grown on almost any land, but it is preferable if grown on land that is mucky, but not filled with stagnant water. The land should be rich as this makes a large root. It is planted by putting crowbar holes down ten to twelve inches deep on plowed land, if the good soil reaches down that depth. If it does not, make the holes shallower. Place cuttings, small end down and three or four inches long, in these holes and fill to the surface with rich earth. The plant will grow a straight, smooth root to the surface, while at the bottom will be a lot of sprangling roots that can be used to set the ground with another year. From a small garden filled with horse radish roots half a ton of roots may be sold in a single season. It brings, in most small markets, four to five cents per pound, and the demand is usually greater than the supply. It is, however, a crop with which the market is easily glutted, for a little horse radish is strong enough to go a great way. If it once gets full possession of the ground it is hard to clear the land of it.—Boston Cultivator.

LAWNS AND LAWN GRASSES.

Nothing is more desirable about a place or more beautiful than a well kept lawn, and it is not difficult to make or keep in order. The land should be carefully graded, if the lawn be of any extent, or even if it be but a city lot. The preparation should be thorough and deep so as to give the seeds a good chance and early start and the plant a fertile soil in which to grow. It takes plenty of seed, more than one would think, because the seeds are so light. The seed should be sown in early spring, in March if possible. When sown on what is called a sugar snow one can notice the even distribution of the seeds. They will sink down as the snow melts and will need no raking in. If the compost manure can be had, spread it over evenly and do not trouble to take off any of it, unless it be very coarse. If on city plat, with the streets running east and west, and on the north side of the street, it will prove rather difficult to get a good stand, because of the hot sun and reflection from the buildings.

DEPLETION OF PASTURES.

An observant dairyman noticing the depletion of his pastures began a series of observations. He discovered a similar condition of affairs existed on his neighbor's pastures. He reasoned that where dairying has been conducted for a number of years pastures run down, because the plant life taken by the cows is not returned in a proportionate degree. That instead of the growth of the tame grasses being continued, their place is usurped by wild grasses or weeds that are destitute of nutriment. To overcome this state of affairs was the problem he set himself to solve. Everything that suggested itself to his mind carried with it large expense, if not an entire change of pursuit as relates to the farm. Finally he adopted a scheme of his own, and after a three years' trial announced the result of his experience with it. The experiment consists in feeding a ration of skim milk and cotton seed meal while at pasture. This, it is claimed, had a beneficial effect on the quality and quantity of butter produced. It is likewise claimed that the fields were greatly benefited by the manure of the cows fed on this ration. Indeed, it is asserted that the fertility of the pastures is carried to a higher state than can be otherwise attained. The bog is banished from this man's dairy, because the milk fed him to make a pound of pork when fed to cows will make a pound of butter, worth three or four times as much. Instead of reducing the number of cows, which is one way of meeting the worn out pasture problem, this dairyman increased his herd twenty-five per cent. He sums up his method by advising that a pail of fresh milk be given with the ration fed each cow every time the herd is milked. As a consequence it will be carried back to the fields, and a share of it as manure be distributed in a satisfactory manner with great compensating results. These are found in the fertility of the soil, which enables the speedy growth of tame and nutritious grasses and the disappearance of weeds, false and wild grasses. The benefits that the cows receive in increased nutrition on the improved pastures, manifest themselves in the most pronounced manner, and the dairyman can rest confident that he is in possession of pasture the least perplexing of his cares.—American Dairyman.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The best layers are not the best table fowls.

Give one feed of sound grain daily to the poultry.

Turkeys are big eaters by nature and need a wide range.

More young chickens are killed by lice than by skunks or minks.

After goslings begin to feather well they will need very little attention.

Ducks are cheaper to raise than chickens, and can easily be made profitable.

Crusts of bread with warm sweet milk is unsurpassed as a food for young poultry.

When the hens stop laying they can often be started again by giving a change of food.

Fowls that have to hunt for a living usually manage to hide out their eggs when they lay.

The best profit from eggs is in the winter and good treatment must be given to secure them.

The turkey flock should be mated up at once. Select only well matured fowls for the breeders.

The small allowance of bone meal in the food will be beneficial to young fowls that are afflicted with leg weakness.

In shipping hens and roosters have them in different coops. Have shipping coops high enough so the birds can stand up in them.

The blossom of the plant from which coffee is obtained is white, it grows to about the height of tea feet, and the fruit is of a bright red color.

Do not get ready to run a winter dairy and expect to make it pay wholly on dry feed. Ensilage and the winter dairy are the complement of each other.

It requires but little time and attention to manage a small dairy, but it is intended to go into the raising of a business it means work and plenty of it.

Are you crowding too many chickens in one roosting place? Are you permitting chickens under four months to roost other than on floor or coop? If so, correct at once these mistakes.