CASH IN SUNFLOWERS.

The Seeds Make a Fine Oil and the Stalks an Excellent Fuel.

TABLE DAINTIES FROM THE SEEDS.

Russian People Make Handsome Profits From Its Cultivation.

TIPS ON THE PROCESS OF GROWING IT

Russia cultivates the sunflower as a source of national wealth. What do the Russians make of this sunflower crop? Oil, for one thing. Their mills produce 20,000,-000 pounds of sunflower oil in a year, and the product sells for \$1,000,000. Two kinds of sunflowers are cultivated in Russia, says a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democraf. One, with small seeds, is used for the production of oil, and the other, with larger seeds, is consumed by the common people in enormous quanties as dainties, very much as the people eat peanuts in the United

The sunflower seed is used principally for obtaining sunflower oil, which, owing to its nutritious qualities, purity and agreeable flavor, has superseded all vegetable oils in many places of this country.

In general, the cultivation of the sunflower in Eussia is considered to be very profitable. At the average yield of 1,350 pounds per acre, and at the average price of 114 cents per pound, the farmer receives an income of about \$20 per acre. This income can be increased in those districts where the grower himself is engaged in producing the oli from the seed. However, oil mills are very rare in the villages, the farmers selling their seed to the oil producers. In the seed-growing district of Saratov there are only 34 village oil mills, producing oil worth \$40,000 annually, whereas in the town factured annually. The substance remaining from the oil manufacture, or the sunflower cakes, being used as cattle food, is also a valuable product.

A Chief Export From Russia.

These cakes, however, have a compara-tively small demand in Russia, and are largely exported to foreign countries, principally to Germany and - England. The Government of Saratov, for instance, exports about 2,000,000 pounds of sunflower cakes to different countries, where some more oil is pressed out of them before being used for eattle tood. The sunflower cakes form one of the principal items in the exports of

These facts have prompted Consul Gen-eral Crawford, at St. Petersburg, to send to the State Department a mass of interesting information, for he believes "the sunflower is capable of introducing a new element into the agriculture of the United States, and one that promises to become an impor-

The stalk very often being 3 inches in diameter and about 8 feet long, sometimes bearing many heads, some of which are more than a foot in diameter, containing about 2,000 seeds, it is evident that in order to grow the plant profitably it is abs necessary to have a very fertile soil, which at the same time must be very compact and sufficiently deep to sustain the stalk with its roots. The best soil for this purpose is mold or black land mixed with sand. On meager soil the seeds grow flat and small, whereas on stout soil round, heavy and rich seeds are obtained. Soil where potatoes and peas have been cultivated without artificial manure may be adopted for the growing of the sunflower. It also thrives well on newly worked fields if the soil is not composed of too much clay and sand. On clay and sandy soil the sunflower does not thrive, as it can not retain the moisture absolutely necessary, nor are the roots able to sustain the weight

It Does Not Exhaust the Soil,

It has been estimated that the stalks and leaves of a single crop are sufficient to manure the field for five or six excellent sunflower crops. If, therefore, four-fiths of the stalks and leaves were gathered for fodder, leaving one-fifth uncut and evenly distributed, the fields, it is thought, could be made to produce good crops almost indefi-

The huge heads, the thick stalks and the large leaves of the sunflower would lead one scientifically to conclude that it would greatly impoverish the soil on which it is extensively grown, but the practice of many years proves to the contrary. An experi-enced Russian farmer (Mr. Taratchoff) asserts that, although it is generally believed that all oil-producing plants generally exhaust the land, the sunflower seems to be an exception. He says that he has, for experi-ment, sown winter wheat and corn many times after the sunflower and other plants, and the crops were always better after the sunflower. Therefore he maintains the view held in the village of Alexelevka that the sunflower not only does not exhaust the land, but that it actually enriches it. The same view is entertained by other experienced farmers in the Government of Saratory and Voronezh.

One, Mr. Pereleshin, says that wheat especially grows very much better after a sunflower crop. For instance, on the large steppes in the Government of Voronezh the sunflower is sown alternately with wheat and flax, the crops of which are always very abundant; whereas, if wheat and flax are rotated, or either is sown in succession on the same ground, but without being preceded by the sunflower, the crop will soon be unsatisfactory. The sunflower has a beneficial effect on wheat and other cereal crops tollowing, owing to the long, strong roots of this plant reaching the lower depths of the sub-soil, making it porous and thus distributing the richness of the earth below ever better than by plowing. The numerous large leaves of this plant, by shading the ground, retain therein the moisture and at the same time prevent the spreading of the weeds. The sunflower, like all large-leafed plants, increases the fertility of the land. The large roots of the plant, absorbing the water, soon decay in the earth and leave, according to a careful estimate, about 2,000 pounds of manure per acre in the soil.

How It Should Be Cultivated.

The sunflower should be sown very early in the spring, even before the oats, or as soon as the snow has melted. It has been shown that the sooner the sowing is done the better is the seed obtained. In many districts the sowing is made in the autumn. The ground must be plowed rather deep, but care must be taken that the seeds are not buried more than about two inches deep, that the seeds may sprout as soon as possible, the soil in the spring being warmed only on the surface. Many farmers moisten the seeds before sowing.

The sunflower is sown either broadcast or in rows. In the latter case the seeds should be blood about a six inches area.

be placed about six inches apart. The sow-ing of the seed broadcast, being the more quickly performed, is generally favored on large farms, especially where the farmers have not sufficient belp. Of the two methods—sowing in the fall and in the spring—the latter seems to produce the most satisfactory results. Seed sown early, even on poorly prepared ground, does much better than when sown late under the best conditions of soil. Although the sowing in rows requires more time and more work at first, and, consequently, is more expensive, it has great advantage over the broadcast

The weeds, for example, which should be carefully kept down or the crop will be ruined, can be removed by means of horse plows and horse cultivators and hoes, while in broadcast sowing they can only be re-moved by hand. Then, too, the seeds ripen much more quickly in rows, the wind and sun having freer acess thereto.

If American methods were employed, such as sowing by machinery, the expense of sowing would be greatly reduced, and the seeds would be planted regularly and covered evenly and at the proper depth, making it comparatively easy to keep the fields

clean of weeds, and thus increasing enormously the profits of sunflower farming.

The Season for the Harvest. The barvest time of the sunflower can scarcely be fixed, as it depends not only upon the climate, but also upon the nature of the soil and the exposure of the plantation. In the South and Southwest of European Russia it ripens about the middle of September, further north at the end of Sep-tember or beginning of October. On sandy soil it ripens about the middle of August, on black earth lands at the end of August, and on lower grounds still later. From this it may be seen that the sunflower, wherever it grows, ripens later than any other corn plant, a very important fact in agriculture, as its harvesting does not interfere with the harvesting of other crops. When the sun-flower is over-ripe its yellow flowers wither, its stalk and the seed cup from the top be-come gray, all the leaves of the flower covering the seed fall off, and the seeds get hard, shoot out from the seed-cup and crack open. At this time the plant should be well guarded from the birds, or the over-ripe

on small farms the surflower is harvested gradually; the ripe heads are cut off first, leaving the others in the field to ripen. The flowers are spread out on the ground for the day, and are placed under shelter for the night, until quite dry, thus giving an excel-lent quality of seed and of oil. The stalks are cut off after they are thoroughly dry and stored away in piles, to be used as firewood. On larger farms this method of harvesting would be too tedious; therefore, where the sunflower is cultivated on a larger scale the plant is cut off at the very root of the stalk, after most of the flowers are ripe, and piled seed upward, in the same way as hemp, till quite dry. Some larger tarmers cut the seed cups off, but leave them on their own indi-vidual stalks, where they are allowed to remain from three to ten days, until quite

Fine Oil Made by the Mills.

Good soil, after three crops of wheat or rye, will yield about 2,000 pounds of seed per acre, furnishing about 250 pounds of oil. The seed that is used as a pleasant delicacy, grows very much better than the oil seed, yielding as high as 2,700 pounds of seed per

The seed being brought to the oil mill is thoroughly cleaned and sorted. They are passed under milistones especially prepared for this purpose, in order to release the seeds from the shells. After this the seed is properly dusted and put under a press, and later into a mixer, where the seed is turned into a compact mass very much like paste, which passes into vessels heated by steam. From these vessels the paste is taken out and wrapped in a thin web made of camel hair, and put under a press, by which the oil is squeezed out and conducted by pipes into

cisterns. The greater part of the existing oil mills in Russia were built about 1800. The total number of oil mills found in Russia in 1888 was 104. From this number 85 were solely applied to obtaining sunflower oil. At first sunflower oil did not meet public favor, but later on, owing to its good qualities and cheapness, it took the place of the oil of ponpy seed; but for a long time hemp seed oil competed with it, owing to the fact that the lower classes of the country, who for many years have used the hempseed oil in the preparation of various dishes, and who had long learned to relish it, were loth to give it up. Now, however, public opinion has changed, and sunflower oil is preferred to all other table oils by the masses in Rus

The Stalks Are Good for Firewood, The sunflower stalks gathered from the fields and dried in piles have entirely replaced firewood; in fact, these stalks are preferred even to pine wood, producing a quick and hot flame fire. About 2,000 pounds of such firewood are gathered from an acre of land, thus adding a great boon to a district where wood is scarce. Sunflower shells are also used for heating purposes, not only in private houses, but in large factories as well. They are burned in ovens especially prepared for their con-

The ashes of the sunflower contain a high percentage of potassium. The experiments of Hermbstedt have proved that 1,000 pounds of dried stalk yield 57.2 pounds of ash, and from 1,000 pounds of ash are ob-tained 349 pounds of the best potassium. An entire ripe sunflower plant without the out 25 substances, whereof about 12 grams are po-tassium. The farmers in Russia sell their ashes to the soap works for a very low price, instead of using them for the field. Sunflower cakes are looked upon as the

best food for cattle in the country; they are considered better even than hemp or rape seed cakes. Besides cattle, fowlare fed with seed cakes. Besides cattle, toware rea with sunflower cakes; and horses fed on them are made strong, sleek and sprightly. The dried seed cups, if ground, are used in many districts as food for cattle, and practically

for sheep, with great success.

According to the estimate of the last two years, the total export of sunflower cakes from Russia was 96,000,000 pounds in 1888, and 80,000,000 pounds, valued at about \$700, 000, in 1890. Besides Great Britain and Germany, Denmark and Sweden import great quantities of Russian sunflowers; in fact, the export to Denmark in the last two years has been even larger than to Germany.

Boarders and lodgers wanted and rooms to let. Advertised in Sunday's Dispatch. The best houses are represented in the

An Honest Statement.

The following is self-explanatory and is out one of many unsolicited testimonials re-selved: "After examining the sample of Glein's Silver Age Rye Whisky, I most un-issitatingly proponed it a first-gless artihesitatingly pronounce it a first-class arti-cle, and consequently a most desirable stimwight for medical purposes."

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To-day and to-morrow will be great days
for great bargains at the great sale. To-day
is better than to-morrow—for the crowd
won't be so big. Buy to-day if you can. If
you can't, then buy to-morrow. You'll never
have such a chance to get the best tailormade suits, in dark and desirable patterns,
at the price of penitentiary-made shoddy.
This is a reputable sale, conducted by one of
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in the East. It is not a "fire" sale or a "bankrupt" sale; nora humbug sale, such as comes
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while it stays); but a genuine, bona fide, outand-out compulsory sale of the very best
tailor-made suits to meet trade obligations.
Men who bought suits the day we opened
have come here since with their friends to
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is a square 50-cents-on-the-dollar offering
that will "hold water." The papers wouldn't
advertise it if it wasn't square and above
board, and they have all indorsed it. The
Dispatch, the Press, the Leader, the Gazette
have all acknowledged that this is the greatest sale of men's fine suits ever seen in this
city. Take early advantage of it. The sizes
are still complete and the most select suits
are still to be sold. We can fit any size man
and we must take almost any price. Ten
dollars will buy \$20 and \$25 suits; and for \$4
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and wear like iron. Make it your business
to call at 301 Market street, opposite Gusky's,
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Domestics are an awfully hard thing to keep, especially at this time of year when house-cleaning and moving are on hand. One way to keep them is not to work them too hard. Bread-baking is one of the hardest things in the whole line of kitchen work to do properly. Don't ask your cook to do it. You can buy Marvin's bread in such great variety and of such splendid quality that it doesn't pay to litter up your house with baking. Ask your grocer for it.

If you are looking for a good room, read the advis, of rooms to let in the Sunday

THE sweetest bread and most strengther ing is made from Minnehaha flour.

FASHIONABLE POISON

The Evil Effects From the Careless Taking of Antipyrine.

IT IS LIKE PLAYING WITH FIRE.

Words of Warning to Those Who Have Severe Pains to Scothe.

HOW THE NERVOUS SYSTEM IS LULLED

It is with medicines as with the cut o dresses, the form of hats, the shade of ribbons, and the style of ornaments; they are influenced by fashion, of which they undergo, without anyone knowing exactly why, all the capricious vicissitudes. This is the case with antipyrin, for which at the present time there is a positive rage, says a writer in the Pall Mall Budget. Without warning it has risen to the rank of a prime necessity. No longer are the instructions of the faculty thought necessary. At the least headache or neuralgic attack even in simple cases of what used to be called the vapors, the admirers of the drug enter the nearest chemist's and obtain dose as one would enter an hotel and call for refreshments.

And yet if, of a hundred persons taken at asked the nature of the medicine by means of which the credulous crowd has unexpectedly put itself into communication with the unknown-if one inquired whence it proceeds and what it rhymes with-at least 90 would be unable to answer. The fact is that, with the exception of professional chemists, nobody, or almost nobody, knows either the nature or the genesis of antipyrin. Even the initiated find it rather difficult to explain to the profane, to whom it must suffice to know that substantially antipyrin, like aniline, benzine and pheno!, is a derivative of coal tar, from which so many things heterogeneous and contra-dictory are now extracted.

Has a Virtue of Suppressing Pain. Heaven forbid that the writer of these notes should calumniate antipyrin or desire to do the least wrong to that inestimable specific for intense and recalcitrant nerve disorders! Whatever one may think, do or say, it is beyond doubt that by some unex-plained sorcery antipyrin possesses the precious virtue of attenuating and even sup-

Pressing pain instantaneously.

With opium, of which the handling is so ticklish, it is incontestably one of kest and most powerful We know also that in quickest soothers. We know also that in the most diverse tebrile cases it is able into the bargain to lower the temperature of the patient with a certainty and regularity almost miraculous. Nothing more is needed, especially in an epoch like the present, highly-strung, overworked and fertile in exasperated nerves, to earn the reputation

of a veritable gift from heaven.

But excess is a fault in everything, and antipyrin is no exception. It is to be feared that in their blind admiration of it the inconsiderate crowd have got to the point of abusing the application of the drug. The time has come to sound the alarm. Let it not be forgotten that antipyrin, in spite of its advantages and services, is an undoubted poison; even a violent poison.

Accidents Too Numerous to Count. The accidents attributed to it during the seven or eight years that it has been known as a remedy are too numerous to count; and it should be noted that the cases that come to light are usually those in which there has been the intervention of a medical man with express prescriptions and doses according to rule and formula. What, then, must be the consequences of the daily use, by guesswork, without authorization, which legions of persons from nervous pains make of antipyrin? To suppress pain—that is to say, the consciousness of disorder or disease

—is not to suppress the malady.

On the contrary, it may be the creation of a dangerous illusion, lulling distrust and paralyzing defensive action. An invalid is so ready to believe himself cured and free from the trouble of taking precautions when he has ceased to feel pain. The truth is that

antipyrin has vices to match its good quali-ties, and that its beneficient effects them-selves are not without peril. It is by stupefying the nervous system, and, in particular, the vaso-motor nerves—the springs of the circulatory system, the nerves which govern the contraction and dilation of the blood-vessels—that antipyrin exercises its soothing influence.

It Is Like Playing With Fire. There follows necessarily a slowing of the circulation, more or less of an approach to stagnation, of the blood, which becomes thicker and tends to coagulate. There tollows an abatement in the elimination of those ashes of life which are to the animal organism what household refuse is to a great city. As a proof one may rount out great city. As a proof one may point out that antipyrin diminishes sensibly the urinary secretion, and that it has been employed to stop hemorrhages. In infectious and parasitic maladies like influenza the capital necessity, while pursuing and killing the poisoner, is to eliminate the poison with all haste, for the action of microbes is double. Not only do they live at the expense of the tissues in which they have lodged, but they distil subtle viruses, which accumulate in the caverns made by these infinitely little gnawers and cause frightful ravages. It is not by applying anæsthetics to the nervous system, by diminishing the rate of the excretions, by augmenting the viscousness of the vital fluids, transformed by the contact of antipyrin into pitchy syrups, that this congestion-causing drug can give to the human organism the lash necessary to cause the ejection of the rascally microbian handiwork

It is true that antipyrin deadens pain and lulls exasperated nerves, but morphine does the same, perhaps more surely; and we know where morphine leads. One should no more play with morphine than fire. That is the moral we wish to point out.

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The rate for 54-trip monthly tickets between Pittsburg, Homewood, Brushton and Wilkinsburg will be \$3.75, and the 46-trip school ticket, \$2.50. The 54-trip monthly rate between Pittsburg, Torrens and Dallas will be \$3.50, and the 46-trip school rate, \$2.35.

In addition to these reductions the rates

In addition to these reductions the rates In addition to these reductions the rates now in force between Pittsburg and all stations east of Wilkinsburg as far as Greensburg will be proportionately graded.

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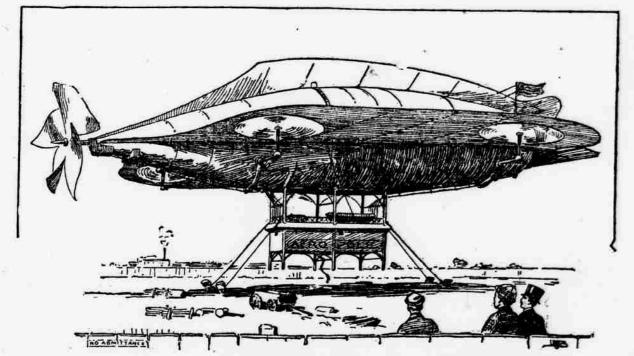
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The story opens in a Pullman sleeper, where meet by strange chance a Chicago capitalist, a young real estate enthusiast (who contemplates a Polar Hotel for summer beat-lers,) a young scientist, a gay Boston technology student, a survivor of the Greely Arctic Expedition, and the inventor who has solved the great aeronautic problem of to-day. The inventor betrays' his secret discoveries and a compact is made for an aerial expedition to the North Pole, the capitalist agreeing to furnish the money. The incidents of the second chapter occur after a lapse of time, during which the "Aeropole" has been constructed and everything made ready for the dangerous voyage. The air-ship is described; it is made of aluminium and propelled by electricity, stored according to a wonde, full method discovered by the inventor. Then follows in rapid succession a series of absorbing and thrilling episodes: the attempt of a rival inventor to interfere with the start by an injunction; keeping back the constables by a rampart of electric wires, hastily constructed; the hurried start at last; first sensations of flying through the air; the view of Lake Michigan from above; the discovery that the supply of matches has been forgotten in their haste; racing with wild geese at 170 miles an hour; the awfulness of air-sickness—a new disease; the inventor faints away; narrow escape from being dashed to death on a mountain peak; dropping food to a starving sailor in the Arctic seas; the power gives out for some unknown reason; the halt 100 miles from the Pole; the journey of the sergeant and the tutor; the Pole reached at last; the great flat plain at the north end of the earth; the death of the tutor; the air-ship starts again; the sergeant rescued; the homeward journey.

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