

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIENCE.—Dr. E. M. Pendleton, Professor of Agriculture in the Georgia Agricultural College, in a recent elaborate report concerning the results of experimental farming, epitomizes some valuable information as follows: That the application of soluble manures in a liquid form is better and more efficient than when applied in the dry state.

That time will pay on soils abounding in organic matter; on other soils its application is of doubtful utility. That soil does not germinate seeds, or grow plants, like newly soil. That early planted cotton will not produce as much as that planted later, when the ground becomes warm, and the plant is not retarded, but grows vigorously and mature.

That soil sowing cotton lands will pay for the extra labor on clay soils. That one stalk in the hill will produce more than ten in an acre, if the soil is rich. That topping cotton is rather a detriment than an advantage to the crop.

That cotton planted in narrow rows two and a half feet wide and fertilized on this land, will produce more fruit than in wider rows, with a reasonable yield. That five by three feet is the best distance to plant corn on medium land of a second crop.

That pulling fodder does not seriously injure the corn after it passes the milk stage. That fertilizers applied during the growth of the crop, or after a heavy application to the roots, will not pay under ordinary circumstances.

That stable manure, either fresh or rotted, applied with a high-grade superphosphate, makes a very efficient fertilizer for cotton.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF RAIN.—To understand the philosophy of this beautiful and often sublime phenomenon, so often witnessed and so very essential to the existence of plants and animals, a few facts derived from observation and a long train of experiments, must be remembered:— 1. Were the atmosphere here, everywhere, at all times, of a uniform temperature, we should never have rain, hail or snow.

The water absorbed by it in evaporation, from the sea and the earth's surface, would descend in an impalpable vapor, or cease to be absorbed by the air when it was once fully saturated. 2. The absorbing power of the atmosphere, and consequently its capacity to retain humidity, is greater in warm than in cold air.

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TREATMENT OF INFANTS IN SUMMER.—The Tribune remarks that in July and August the baby becomes, or ought to become, a point of public interest. When it becomes the victim of heat, ventilation, uncleanliness, or indigestion, it is a matter of deliberate cruelty.

Washing might be called the basis of a baby's salvation through feeding; it is a thorough washing of the body in plenty of cold water every morning, and when the weather is extremely hot, a tepid bath at night; washing, too, constantly of all clothes and cloths used by the infant, to afford it perfectly clean garments at all times.

WORTH REMEMBERING.—Benzine and Castor oil are an excellent thing to soften leather. Lemon juice and glycerine will clean boots and soften the leather.

TO MAKE JELLY CAKE.—One cup sugar, one of flour, three tablespoons butter, three eggs beaten separately, cream tartar and soda.

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THE LAST ONES, referring to the business of 1893, reports 63,263 establishments manufacturing articles made entirely of wood, employing 393,387 persons, and using materials worth \$309,921,433 annually.

There are besides 109,513 industries in which wood is an important part; for example, carriages, furniture, bridges, ships, etc., employing 700,915 persons, and using materials worth \$488,530,844.

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