

# AGRICULTURAL HINTS

**Corn and Oats for Work Horses.**  
One of the Paris omnibus companies which uses a large number of horses concludes that a grain ration consisting of 6.6 pounds of corn and 12 pounds of oats will prove more satisfactory than any other. Another ration, fed by the same company, of 11 pounds of oats with 6.6 pounds of corn and all the hay and straw the animals will eat was equally satisfactory.

**Fodder Crops.**  
At the experiment station at Stillwater, Okla., they tested several different fodder crops to find the yield per acre, and in the winter ascertained the dry matter and the amount digestible in each one. They found the digestible dry matter in corn per acre was 5606 pounds, Kaffir corn 6116 pounds, black rice corn 7018 pounds, Milo maize 10,016 pounds, small sorghum 11,102 pounds, large sorghum 11,359 pounds. The sorghum and Milo maize gave higher yields than the corn and Kaffir, but they were very low in protein or growth-making materials, and therefore not so valuable for feeding, especially for growing animals.

**Water for the Cows.**  
The Geneva experiment station claims to have ascertained that cows in full milk need four and three-fifths pounds of water for each pound of milk they yield. As records have been made by Holstein cows, or one at least, of over 100 pounds per day, does this mean that she took about 60 gallons of water a day. We can scarcely credit it, although we know that green grass or ensilage contain a large amount of water, but we think not enough to bring her daily allowance up to 60 gallons a day, even though she was fed on the most succulent food. If our memory serves us rightly, when we had a dairy herd the cows which gave the most milk were not the ones that drank most heartily at the trough. When the water was very cold, or when there was ice in the trough the ones that drank the most freely were the ones that drank in their milk, and the dry cows, but those which gave milk continuously were not hearty drinkers in fall or winter. Will they not see if they cannot revise those figures a little or acknowledge exceptions to the rule?

**Turnips Following Buckwheat.**  
That buckwheat is a bad crop to plant immediately before turnips is an opinion held very generally by farmers, some even declaring that this crop acts as a poison to the turnip and other plants also. This opinion was combated and the following experiment tried to prove the matter. A turnip field was plowed and otherwise prepared for cropping, divided into two equal plots, one being sown to buckwheat, the other fallowed. After the buckwheat had flowered and was commencing to ripen it was cut, chopped in a fodder cutter, returned to the soil upon which it grew and turned under. Some of the seed had ripened and fallen and there was soon a volunteer crop of buckwheat, which was turned under when a few inches tall. At the same time the other plot was prepared for turnips. In all respects save the growth of the buckwheat crop the plots were treated alike. At harvest the plot with the buckwheat plow weighed more than four times as much as the salable ones upon the other plot. They were also more numerous and smaller upon the bare plot than where the buckwheat had grown. Certainly in this case the poisoning was not very severe.—New England Homestead.

**Providing Late Fall Pasture.**  
Corn undoubtedly takes the first place on account of the large amount of fodder it will yield. Plant late so it will be tender and juicy when fed. We prefer to plant it in drills about three feet apart, dropping one corn every two or three inches in the row, as it will not grow so coarse as if planted in hills. However, as the frost will sometimes injure the corn quite early in the fall, it is advisable to provide for some other kind of green fodder also that can be pastured until quite late. The following method is one of the best when the necessary fence can be provided:  
Immediately before the corn is given the last cultivation, sow by hand in the corn field two and a half bushels per acre of barley, oats and winter rye, mixing together two parts each of barley and oats to one of rye. If only barley and oats are sown, use at least three bushels per acre. Cultivate both ways if possible. The sowing should be delayed as late as possible, so that it will not make too rank a growth until after the corn is cut, which should be done as soon as it is ripe. When dry it should be hauled from the field and put up into oblong stacks, with some coarse hay on top to keep off the rain until it can be husked.  
The barley, etc., will make a vigorous growth as soon as the corn is cut, and will be ready to turn the stock upon as soon as the corn can be removed. It will supply abundant fall pasture until the ground freezes up in the fall. Besides the large amount of pasture it will supply, it has the additional advantage of keeping the corn field free from weeds.—Lewis O. Folio, in American Agriculturist.

**Moss in Pastures.**  
Moss is liable to assert itself in all kinds of old grass land, and is perhaps

more detrimental to the productive capabilities of pasture or meadow than any other weed or circumstance. The presence of moss may be due to various causes, but it is generally safe to conclude that where moss abounds there is some condition conducive to the healthy development of the more valuable plants wanting, or not properly represented. Poverty in some form, either of fertility or of good plants, is, of course, a fruitful source of the noxious growth, but often it is traceable to over richness in the priceless humus, and sometimes to solidity of the surface soil, and in some cases even to excessive looseness of the soil. In short, the presence of moss is not regulated so much by the conditions favorable to its development, for it seems capable of thriving under any condition, as by those which tend to promote the healthy growth of the less tenacious grasses and clovers.  
Accordingly, the best means of preventing the development of this worthless growth, or of combating it after it has attained a hold, is to encourage the more useful plants by mechanical and chemical means. What the effectual treatment may consist of can be ascertained only by local experiment. The trials which have been in progress for a couple of seasons at the Wye college, in Kent, show that for the light, chalky soil obtaining there constant rolling and harrowing, with the treading of sheep, are the only means of keeping the moss down. The loosening of the soil by means of a fork was actually harmful, though on heavy land this method of aiding ventilation might be useful. Lime and basic slag, though often beneficial, were unavailing. Superphosphate was productive of some little effect.—London Post.

**Remedy for the Chinch Bug.**  
The Ohio agricultural experiment station has found out a new way to fight the chinch bug, which ravages corn, wheat and meadow. This is by utilizing the chinch bug fungus to kill other bugs. With favorable meteorological conditions the threadlike branches of the chinch bug fungus take possession of the interior of the bug. When the bug dies, branches are pushed out through the body and produce clusters of minute capsules filled with spores. Sometimes these clusters are so thick on the dead bugs as almost to obscure the body, and only the legs are visible, or the bugs may be clustered on a plant, dead and covered with fungus.

As these capsules containing the spores burst, they release the spores and these may still further be diffused by the wind, so that it is easy to see how one diseased bug among a mass of several hundred may affect the whole of them, and if some of the infected ones, before becoming helpless, stray to a distance, the infection is carried from place to place and in this way diffused from field to field. However easily large masses of bugs may be destroyed by this fungus enemy, under favorable conditions, the prospect of its working is not encouraging if either the bugs are scattered badly or the weather is dry.  
This fungus is sent out, cultivated artificially, in a mixture of beef broth and corn meal, which saves much time and expense in securing and transporting the bugs to and from the station. The farmers who receive it are instructed to cut the mass contained in each box into bits the size of an ordinary pin head and drop these bits among the bugs, where these are massed in great numbers, preferably on low or damp ground.

**Short and Useful Pointers.**  
Every neglect in poultry raising has its cost.  
Wash and scald the milk vessels carefully.  
Make it a practice to wash the udders of the cows.  
Feeding too frequently will cause animals to glut.  
A change of pasture is at times beneficial to the stock.  
See that the animals have all that they want to drink.  
It is impossible to make a poorly drained road a good one.  
The healthfulness of farm life is one of its many advantages.  
The milk utensils should be aired each time they are used.  
When you change the food of the stock don't do it suddenly.  
Every farm should contain an unfailing supply of pure water.  
The fowls are better off when they have to scratch for a living.  
Plant the crops so that the farm will lose as little fertility as possible.  
A farmer can use a lot of brains in trying to regulate his barnyard properly.  
If the cows and stables are clean there will be no trouble with tainted milk.  
If there is such a thing as good luck in farming it is the result of good judgment.  
The power of heredity in thoroughbred cows is stronger than in scrub stock.  
The hens that are kept in a damp yard and house are not going to pay a profit.  
Better have a small farm well worked than a large farm poorly worked.  
Ascertain what varieties are most successful in your neighborhood and then plant them.  
Close study and careful thought bring the farmer about as near to success as anything.  
When the soil is in good shape the difference in atmosphere does not have so much effect upon the growing crop.

## THE GREAT DESTROYER.

### SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

**Drink is England's Curse, Says the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon—Writes That He Had to Get Off the Sidewalks to Give the Toppers Room.**

The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, who has just returned from England, contributes the following article to the Topeka (Kan.) Daily Capital, which paper he has been editing for a week as he believed Jesus would have done it:  
"It may interest Kansas people to learn that they are living in paradise, so far as the curse of the liquor business is concerned, when they compare their condition as a territory with Scotland and England. From the day of our landing in Liverpool up to the present we have seen the effects of the curse of drink almost without a day's exception, and in terms of emphatic disgust we are compelled to declare our astonishment that English people will endure the sights and results that go with the drink traffic.  
"Mrs. Sheldon and I have been insulted in the cars by drunken soldiers, one of whom threatened to do us personal injury, and not a soul in the train offered any remonstrance, such is the love of the British for their military heroes; we have had to get off the sidewalk and go in the street to give the drunkards room; we have been jostled on railway platforms by drunken men and women; we have had intoxicating drink offered us at the houses of English people, with the exception of a few families of Nonconformists in Scotland and London; we have seen the evils of the public house on almost every corner, with barmaids behind the bar and little children crowding every inch of room in every public house in every town and city we have visited, and it is the wonder of bewilderment to us that such conditions can be faced with indifference. It seems to me that the worst that can be said about intemperance over here is the light and easy way in which it is all received.  
"The sights that have made my blood boil in the slums and in view of the big saloons have not caused me to shed a single tear, but the shoulders of Englishmen who saw them with me.  
"I want to say to the people of Kansas, you don't know what you have to be thankful for in your prohibitory law. Stand up for it and believe in it, and I believe God will make you see the things that this drunken nation looks upon every day. If England goes to destruction in the next century it will not be because of outside war or dangers from other nations, but because she has drunk herself into destruction. Men and women of Kansas, as you believe in God and home and the souls of your children, never let the whiskey power have dominion over the State we all love!"

**Drinking in Great Britain.**  
Dr. Cunningham Geikie gives the following saddening report of the prevalence of drinking habits in England:  
"Temperance has done much in the last generation to oppose this had passion, but even in America victory is still far ahead. Here in England the woes of intemperance may be judged by its sad commonness, for the consumption of strong drink in the States is not much more than half per head of that with us. Were our outlay in alcohol no higher than yours, it would save us no less than \$285,000,000 a year—and how many woes would that heal!"  
"Our drink bill for 1888 was nearly \$772,500,000, which comes to nearly \$33 for every living creature old enough to crave such drink. In my parish I found many workmen who drank over \$7 a week out of a wage of \$10. Workmen are three-fourths of our population, and it is believed they spend \$500,000,000 yearly on worse than useless drink. An American in my congregation told me he had to close a factory opened by him at Wolverhampton, from his workmen never making a week's work, some coming to work only on Wednesday, and even then they would get boys to smuggle beer into the factory."  
"No wonder we have 126,000 public houses in the United Kingdom, with a capital of \$1,150,000,000!"—Missionary Review of the World.

**Wreckers.**  
(A Recitation for Small Boy or Girl).  
There used to be a class of people who lived on the coast of England, called "Wreckers." In the dark, stormy nights many richly laden ships were dashed to pieces upon the rocks, and these wreckers would seize as much of the goods as they could for their own, and selling them for a large price, they often became quite wealthy.  
Now, it is a terrible thing to wreck ships and destroy human lives, but it is much more terrible to wreck human souls. Are there any soul wreckers? Yes, an infidel is one. I hope we shall not grow up infidels. A rumrunner is another wrecker. By the poison he sells to many a human being with brilliant talents he destroys both body and soul. Can we not coax some of these wreckers to take up a better business? Suppose we try what persuasion can do.

**Liquor Drinking in France.**  
The extent to which the consumption of liquor enters into the problem of the social life of France may be seen from the statement that a member of the French commission for the study of questions affecting the working classes declared a short time ago that he and his colleagues, in the conscientious discharge of their duties, took a number of meals at different restaurants in Paris and other cities frequented by laboring men, and they noted that fully two-thirds of the money paid for meals by the customers of these establishments was paid for liquor. Paris has now at least twice as many public houses as before the war of 1870, and probably the same proportions increase holds with reference to other sections of France.—Christian Advocate.

**Health and Wealth.**  
A gentleman, writing to us, says: "My health has improved a hundredfold, and my purse, though scarcely augmented fifty per cent., from the day I forsook wine and beer."  
Does not this show you that the man who does not drink can have both health and wealth in larger measure than he who is in the habit of using strong drink?"

**An Astonishing Assertion.**  
A prominent Rhode Island lawyer said a short time ago that there could be no wholesale conviction of those rumrunners who are breaking the State liquor laws, because the State institutions are so crowded with criminals, insane and paupers whom the rumrunners have sent there, that there is no room for them to follow.

**The Crusade in Brief.**  
The best way to keep cool is to keep sober.  
Uncle Sam will not have tipplers in his employ if he knows it. A letter carrier in Chelsea, Mass., was discharged recently for intoxication.  
One of the most striking things about some of the papers published in Ireland is the number of cases of drunkenness that are reported in them.  
A drink that is said to be, unfortunately, spreading in popularity through Europe is a mixture of ether and slightly diluted alcohol, concoction highly injurious to the nervous system.

**Ornamental Skyscraper.**  
New York correspondence Pittsburg Post: In an up-town side street a tall building is approaching completion and will be the first to exhibit a peculiarity of construction which has often been urged here as the best means of mitigating the skyscraper's ugliness. This new building towers above its neighbors, and under ordinary circumstances yards of unadorned brick would face the spectator. But the owner and architects have adopted the plan imposed by law in Paris and have decorated the sides of the building. This ornamentation, which is simple and tasteful, conforms in style to the principal facades of the building, although not nearly so elaborate. If all the New York's towering buildings had been treated in the same fashion, objection to the skyscraper would be less pronounced than it is today.

**Aged Scotch Golfer.**  
Mr. Tom Morris, the well-known Scotch golfer, attained his 79th year the other day, and, as usual on his birthday, played a round of the St. Andrews links. The veteran golfer, notwithstanding his advanced age, is hale and hearty, and almost daily enjoys his round of the links.

**Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?**  
Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Powder a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Ingrowing Nails, Itching, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, ALLEN S. OLMPSTED, Lelloy, N. Y.

Thunder can be heard at a distance of fourteen miles.

**The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a Bottle of GNOV'S FEVERSOLUBLE CHILL TONIC.** It is simply iron and quinine in a palatable form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Love is too often measured by a tape line bearing dollar marks.

25c. by mail to E. & S. Frey, P. O. Box 218, Baltimore, Md., will get a bottle of Vermiluge. Your little one may need it.

The mosquito is always ready to present a bill for damages.

Indigestion is a bad companion. Get rid of it by chewing a bar of Adams' Peppin Tutti Frutti after each meal.

The demand for oatmeal throughout England is increasing every year.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children's teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

On every shining turned out the English Mint makes a profit of nearly threepence.

**\$3.00 W.L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.50**  
UNION MADE  
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The modern, easy-fitting, economical shoes for progressive men are the W. L. Douglas \$3 and \$3.50 shoes. Perfect shoes that hold their shape and fit until worn out. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers.  
ESTABLISHED in 1876.

**A \$5 SHOE FOR \$3.50. A \$4 SHOE FOR \$3.**  
The real worth of our \$3 and \$3.50 shoes compared with other makes is \$4 to \$5. We are the largest makers and retailers of men's \$3 and \$3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more \$3 and \$3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the United States.  
Having the largest \$3 and \$3.50 shoe business in the world, and a perfect system of manufacturing, enables us to produce higher grade \$3 and \$3.50 shoes than can be had elsewhere.  
**THE REASON** more W. L. Douglas \$3 and \$3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because **THEY ARE THE BEST.** Your dealer should keep **THEY ARE THE BEST.** Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. Catalogue Free.  
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ready for the summer's trials with clean, clear blood, body, brain free from bile. Force is dangerous and destructive unless used in a gentle persuasive way, and the right plan is to give new strength to the muscular walls of the bowels, and stir up the liver to new life and work with **CASCARETS**, the great spring cleaner, disinfectant and bowel tonic. Get a box to-day and see how quickly you will be

**BROUGHT BACK TO NEW LIFE BY**  
**Cascarets**  
CANDY CATHARTIC  
**BEST FOR THE BOWELS**  
ALL DRUGGISTS  
10c. 25c. 50c.  
To any needy mortal suffering from bowel troubles and too poor to buy **CASCARETS** we will send a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York, mentioning advertisement and paper.

**Characteristic of Ginseng.**  
Ginseng is parsnip-shaped, and when freshly dug is of a white, cream; color. The root is bitter to the taste, but not unpleasant, and is highly valued in China for its supposed medicinal properties in combating fatigue and old age. In that country it can only be gathered by permission of the ruler.

**Password to the Tower.**  
The Lord Mayor is the only person, besides the Queen and the Chief Constable who knows the password to the Tower of London. The password is sent to the Mansion House quarterly, signed by Her Majesty.

It requires no experience to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Simply boiling your goods in the dye is all that is necessary.

The gross postal receipts at fifty of the largest postoffices for the month of July aggregated \$3,338,653, a net increase of \$253,392 over July, 1890.

**To Cure a Cold in One Day.**  
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROV'S signature is on each box. 25c.

It is often necessary to have a backer to get to the front.  
**Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.**

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

It's the hard rubs of the world that make a man bright.

I do not believe PISO'S Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

California's trade with the Philippines now amounts to \$2,000,000 a month.

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It is so plainly written as to be adapted to all classes.  
There is no one who can not find in it many things that will be of practical value to him.  
It gives the cause, symptoms and best manner of treatment of diseases, and contains a large number of the very best prescriptions known to the medical profession, written in plain language that any one can understand.  
The farmer or stock owner will find many valuable recipes for recipes from the best professional cooks and householders of experience and ability, every one of which has been tested; also hints on the care of infants, toilet-recipes, etc.  
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This book will be sent postpaid for **25 CENTS** in Postage Stamps.  
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He thinks he lives, but he's a dead one. No person is really alive whose liver is dead. During the winter most people spend nearly all their time in warm, stuffy houses or offices or workshops. Many don't get as much exercise as they ought, and everybody knows that people gain weight in winter. As a rule it is not sound weight, but means a lot of flabby fat and useless, rotting matter staying in the body when it ought to have been driven out. But the liver was overburdened, deadened—stopped work. There you are, with a dead liver, and spring is the time for resurrection. Wake up the dead! Get all the filth out of your system, and get ready for the summer's trials with clean, clear blood, body, brain free from bile. Force is dangerous and destructive unless used in a gentle persuasive way, and the right plan is to give new strength to the muscular walls of the bowels, and stir up the liver to new life and work with **CASCARETS**, the great spring cleaner, disinfectant and bowel tonic. Get a box to-day and see how quickly you will be

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## KIDNEY TROUBLES OF WOMEN

**Miss Frederick's Letters Show How She Relied on Mrs. Pinkham and Was Cured.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have a yellow, muddy complexion, feel tired and have bearing down pains. Menstrues have not appeared for three months; sometimes am troubled with a white discharge. Also have kidney and bladder trouble.

I have been this way for a long time, and feel so miserable I thought I would write to you and see if you could do me any good."—Miss EDNA FREDERICK, Troy, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1890.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound according to directions, and can say I have not felt so well for years as I do at present. Before taking your medicine a more miserable person you never saw. I could not eat or sleep, and did not care to talk with any one. Now I feel so well I cannot be grateful enough to you for what you have done for me."—Miss EDNA FREDERICK, Troy, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1890.

**Backache Cured**  
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to thank you for the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me. It is the only medicine I have found that helped me. I doctored with one of the best physicians in the city of New York, but received no benefit. I had been ailing for about sixteen years, was so weak and nervous that I could hardly walk; had continued pain in my back and was troubled with leucorrhoea. Menstrues were irregular and painful. Words cannot express the benefit I have derived from the use of your medicine. I heartily recommend it to all suffering women."—Mrs. MARY BARSHINGEB, Windsor, Pa.

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