as of Land Transported from Pla to Place by the Mississippi.

000 tons a year, or six tons as much as was removed in the construction of the Manchester ship canal, and sufficient to make a square mile of new land, allowing for its having to fill up the gulf to a depth of eighty yards.

Some idea of the vastness of this operation may be conceived when the fact is considered that some of this soil has to be transported more than 3,000 miles, and that if the whole of it had to be carried in boats at the lowest rate at which heavy material is carried on the inland waters of America, or, say, for one-tenth of a penny per ton per mile over an average of half the total distance, the cost would be no less a sum than £238,000,000 a year, Iffrough the vast delta thus formed the river winds its way, twisting and turning by innumerable bends until it extends its length to nearly 1,200 miles, or more than double the point to point length of the delta, continually croding the banks in one place and building up land in another, occasionally breaking its way across a narrow neck which lies between the two extremities, and filling high the old channel.—Longman's Magazine.

A Poisonous Fish.

A Poisonous Fish.

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CAUSE AND CURE OF BLOODY MILK.

CAUSE AND CURE OF PLOODY MILK.

This disease is due either to derangement of the action of the liver, or in some cows is the result of abnormal action of the milk glands. Some cows suffer from it in consequence of overfeeding, by which an inflammatory condition of the milk glands, which, on account of the milk glands, which, on account of the udder being overcharged with blood, secrete some of this blood, which mixes with the milk. This blood would otherwise be milk, for milk is a direct product of the blood, and if the udder were in a normal condition the blood would be changed into milk by the healthful action of the glards. Sometimes the liver is so disordered by overfeeding of rich food that the blood is not sufficiently purified and in this case the impurity of the blood escapes through the milk, instead of, as at other times, through the kidneys, when the disease would appear as red water. At times this fault in the secretory function is constitutional, and a heifer may always give bloody milk, and may continue to do so, thus being useless in the dairy. That this kind of milk is wholly abnormal is shown by the fact that calves will not drink it. The treatment should be by laxative and cooling medicine, such as epsom salts, given in half-pound doses daily for a few days, after which the system will probably be relieved of the undue strain on the secretory organs, and the milk be all right.—New York Times.

be all right.—New York Times.

THE FARMHOUSE AS A BOARDING HOUSE, I was reading an article not long since, said Mrs. H. A. Whitman before the Androscoggia (Me.) Pomona Grange, upon "Farmers should provide separate cottages for their hired men," which, I think, deserves more than a passing thought. The writer said: "Do merchants generally board their clerks? Do manufacturers usually impose upon their wives and daughters the necessity of furnishing meals and beds for their begrimed and sweaty laborers from forge and loom, of serving them at table with their food and sharing their company at the fireside! Why should the wives and daughters of farmers be expected to do this? And so long as such a burden is laid upon them, is it strange that farmers' sons rebel against their lot and seek the city, and farmers' daughters set their caps for clerks, mechanics, tailors, speculators—anybody but their schoolmates?

"The introduction of hired men into the household destroys the family relation. The farmhouse becomes a boarding house, in which the husband is steward, the wife cook and the workmen boarders. The employed becomes the served, and the employers servants. No well-bred woman can tolerate such a condition of things unless her ambition is crushed."

There is many a woman in the land who has cooked tons of food for "the hired men," who, while her husband has grown well-to-do and been elected Justice of the Peace and gone to the Legislature, has become thin and furrowed with drudgery, bent to a furrowed men, who, while her husband the disgust of our own people. It is high time that every farmer with a particle of personal sensibility or independence, or with any respect for the rights of his companion, should adopt a better way.

The value of straw.

THE VALUE OF STRAW.

The abundance and cheapness of straw do not justify its waste, for some good, profitable use may be found for all of it, writes J. M. Stahl. If fed in connection with cottonseed or linseed meal, malt sprouts, bran, etc., which are rich in the elements in which it is deficient, it has a fair feeding value. The potential feeding velue of oat straw equals that of sixty-five per cent. and wheat straw fifty-five per cent. and wheat straw actual it must be cut, moistened and mixed with such feeds, rich in protein, as are enumerated above. Cattle fed on straw alone, or nearly so, cannot pay anything for the straw, for it is so deficient in the unusele formers that an animal cannot digest enough straw alone to grow any, or even to hold its own. However, if fed as just stated with such feeds as will make a well-balanced ration, straw has an actual feeding value far too great to justify the waste of any of it.

If it is not possible to feed all the straw to good advantage, it has a value for bedding and for shelters that makes it unjustifiable to waste it. As straw is a very poor conductor of heat, it is well adapted for these purposes. As litter it has the additional good quality of being an excellent absorbent. By using straw liberally for bedding one may reduce the discomfort of animals in poor shelters and avoid the waste of liquid excrement, while giving the animals acomfortable

bed upon which to rest. Warm, comfortable shelters can be made out of straw; and, while they are not so durable and handsome as those made of wood, they are within the financial reach of many that cannot well build expensive shelters. Likely the most profitable use to which straw can be put is to form a comfortable shelter for farm animals that otherwise would be exposed to the severities of the winter. Finally, rotted straw has a fertilizer value that makes it highly profitable to save it carefully.—American Agriculturist.

SCIENCE IN FARMING.

Frank W. Hawley, one of the gentlemen interested in the Niagara Electric Power Company, and a scientific farmer, has a model place near Rochester, N. Y. Writing on the subject of the farmer of the fature, he says:

The new era for the farmer has just begun. In no domain of human activity lies greater scope for genius than in agriculture. No other calling is so conducive to health, longevity, and happiness. Science lays discoveries at the farmer's feet and implores their use. For him the chemist toils in his laboratory. For him the obtanist gleans the fields. For him the inventor has simplified labor and enlightened toil. For him scholars and experts employed by the Government are ever at work at State and National expertise mployed by the Government are ever at work at State and National expertise mployed by the Government are ever at work at State and National expertisem t stations to solve the problems of the soil. The broad-minded agriculturist who avails himself of these researches and discoveries is a man to be envied. We may yet attain the art of making malleable glass, and under such protection acres may be devoted to the growth of vegetables and semi-tropical fruits for our local markets. Rapid transit and improved refrigerator cars will enlarge the territory to be supplied. The broad belts of the temperate zones extending round the world will be explored in search of new varieties of grain, trees, flowers, and shrubs for our use. The laws of an inal breeding and heredity will be better understood and our domestic stock be greatly improved. America will possess the finest cattle in the world, and the States fitted for cattle raising and dairying will vie with one another for the leadership.

The electric age will materially improve the condition of the agriculturist. I look for the day when each farmer will own an electric equipment to furnish power for his creamery, for grinding food, for pumping water, for lighting his house, and for heating his greenhouse and other buildings. Ele

Boiled turnips are excellent for the

work.

Cut out and burn the dead canes from among the raspberries and black-berries.

Save the ears from the largest and earliest maturing corn plants for next year's seed.

The farmers who have held on to their breeding cattle are about to reap their reward.

their breeding cattle are about to reap
their reward.

A good crop of strawberries next
year depends largely on stirring the
soil now and keeping the weeds down.

The balky horse can often be cured
of this trick by any simple device
which may distract his attention for
the moment, thereby causing him to
forget his whim.

Once in the morning is often enough
to water house plants, and let the
water be about the temperature of the
room. Setting pots in dishes of water
is not a good plan, as the roots become saturated and have a tendency to
rot. All water should be applied at
the surface.

Buckwheat can come after another
erop very well without extra fertilizing. It is an excellent crop to sow on
land where cats, barley or corn have
been destroyed by bad weather. Such
land seeded to buckwheat right away
will help the owner out of his difficulty and save him from the entire
loss of his crop.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

HEMMING TABLE LINEN.

A dainty woman will never hem her table linen by machine, but she will hem it by hand with the neatest possible stitches. Napkins and table-cloths now have half-inch hems. The very narrow hems ever for napkins are a thing of the past. Crests and initials consequently have to be placed higher on the napkins, and the napkin when laundered is folded larger. Tablecloths should be marked at each end two feet from the edge of the table, which will bring the design a few inches from the centerpiece. The newest lnen has a plaid center, with either a simple flower border or a plain band. Elaborate centerpieces never look so well as when place I on a plain surface. Round centerpieces continue to be used with the round dolles for luncheons. They are more beautiful than ever, and many are made of real lace, with only the centers of linen, which are embroidered with the crest or initials. Pur white centerpieces are the most popular.—Chicago Times-Herald.

PLANNEL PETITIOATS.

Some busy-flagered women who are fond of the crochet needle make a practice of knitting flannel petiticoats of soft woolen yarn. These are very warm, and are prettily made of a pale color. A scallop fluishes the lower edge, and the drawing string of ribbon can be drawn through cyclet holes at the top formed in the crocheting. The wash ribbons that one finds now in the shops are very pretty, and are very convenient for trimming underwear. Light-weight flannel skirts are suitable finished with a knittel lace made of Saxony yarn in white, or any shade that matches the flannel. This lace can also be knit of silk. The fancy for tatting is again revived, which recalls to mind a lovely silk tatting edging about an inch and a half wide, which recalls to mind a lovely silk tatting edging about an inch and a half wide, which is was some years ago on a silk and wool flannel petticoat. The hem and all of the scans were feather-stitched with heavy twist. The embroidered flannels in the shops are rather clumsy to be made of the full width at the top. To avoid this, the side with the embroidery can be torn off with a margin, having a width of five or six inches, including the embroidery. A regular gored skirt can now be cut from the flannel, to which the piece torn off can be set on as a ruffle. A casing is made at the top, through which is drawn ribbon for tie strings, or a narrow fitted yoke can be used. Feather stitching can be put on all of the teams.

Still another style is a regular gored skirt of flannel lined with silk to prevent its clinging. At the bottom can be a facing of ribbon, and it can be edged with a ruffle of lace, fine torchool being very handsome for that purpose.—New York Examiner.

out all the meat, place in a pan and mash with two tablespoonfuls of butter, the yolks of two eggs, half a glass of cream and a little salt. Fill the skins with the mixture and bake for ten minates.

Cucumbers With Cream—Peel six cucumbers, cut them in four endwise, take out seeds and then ent in pieces, meit a quarter of a pound of butter, when warm add the cucumbers. Cook about ten minutes, add two glassfuls of milk, salt and a little sugar and boil a little while.

Vegetable Salad—Place nice crisp lettuce leaves in salad bowl, cut in slices cucumbers, young onions and radisness and put on the lettuce. Pour over all one cup of vinegar, one teaspoonful of dried mustard, one teaspoonful of dried mustard, one teaspoonful of dried mustard, one teaspoonful of sugar, and salt and pepper.

Grandma's Sugar Cookies—One cup of sugar, three-fourths of a cup of butter, one-quarter of a cup of milk, two eggs well beaten, three teaspoonful of baking powder, a pinch of salt, half a teaspoonful of cinnamon, flour enough to roll. Cut in round cakes, sprinkle with sugar and bake in a quick oven.

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Mollie—"Do you like trolley parties?" Dollie—"I just love 'em. You know I'm engaged to one; he's a motorman."— Yonkers Statesman.

The Early Birds.
It's the early birds that catch the

Every saint in the calendar is said to be provided with a floral emblem.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHEVE WINGES outh that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & COUNTY and State aforeasil, and that said dir will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOL LARIS for each and every case of Catarth that the care of the county of the co

The marigold goes to sleep with the and remains quiescent until sunrise.

Keeps Men Poor.

The clerk might be "bose" if he had the head for it. The brains are there, but they don't the stomet. Indigestion keeps men poor be cause they don't know they have it, but imagine something else, ithings Tobach.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Ashma medicine,—W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch Ills., April 11, 1894.

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

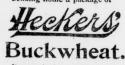
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lightship, Essex, Conn., shark of the season on last week. The monster



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