Rotation of Crops.

The rotation best adapted to any one farm will depend much on the farm, the locality and the markets. The one adopted by Professor Sanborn on the college farm at Columbia, Mo., will probably suit as large a number as any that can be adopted. He begins, say, with a timothy sod. Manures and plows in the fall for corn in the spring. The corn is cut early and taken from the land as soon as cured, the land plowed, and in the spring sowed to oats and seeded with clover. The oats are mowed early for hay, thus giving the clover a chance to come on and make a second crop for hay. The first crop of clover the next season is cut for hay, but if the land needs improving the second crop is plowed under and wheat cared. cut for hay, but if the land needs improving the second crop is plowed under and wheat sowed. If the land is in good heart it can be cut for hay or saved for seed. With the wheat is sowed timothy, which is allowed to remain two years, plowing it up in the fall of the second year to plant to corn again the next spring, thus bringing us back to the beginning of the rotation again. This is a spring, thus bringing us back to the beginning of the rotation again. This is a six years' rotation, and in the six years one gets seven crops, or if he saves the second crop of clover he gets eight. The land is manured every six years. Under such management, instead of the land becoming exhausted, it will become stronger and more fertile.—Chicago Times.

Thick Seeding-Subsoiling-Manure

Thick seeding, subsoiling and manuring for corn formed the subjects for experiments of the Kansas State Farm in 1883 and again in 1884 and 1885. Pro-1883 and again in 1884 and 1885. Professor Shelton, of the State Agriculture College, in a recent report on the last experiments, explains that the subsoiling was performed by the ordinary subsoil plow, working at a depth of four inches in the furrow left by the ordinary plow turning 6½-inch dee, furrow slee. The manured plats received one and a half two-horse loads—equal to thirty loads per aere—of manure, only partially rotted. The thick seeding of this experiment consisted in planting the corn in ment consisted in planting the corn in drills 2½ feet apart (elsewhere the drills were 3½ feet apart) and doubling the orwere 3½ feet apart) and doubling the ordinary amount of seed used in each drill,
so that the corn plants stood five inches
apart in the rows. The ordinary cultivation necessary to keep the ground
properly porous and free from weeds was
given all the plats.

The subsoiling, always costly work,
was of no advantage to the growing
crop in this trial, and this is strictly in
line with the results obtained in the

crop in this trial, and this is strictly in line with the results obtained in the previous experimental work and a considerable general experience had at various times on the the college farm. Subsoiling has been tried on clay lands of almost every degree of fertility; upon lands that had been in cultivation a considerable number of years and with comparatively new lands; but in no case was there any considerable increase in was there any considerable increase in the yield of the subsoiled plats, certainly none at all commensurate with the cost of subsoiling. Results from last season's experiment in manuring did not show any material increase in the yield either of grain or stalks from the application of barnyard manure. This result is in harmony with previous experiments. In Professor Shelton's experience manure made during the winter months and hauled on the field the following spring

Professor Shelton's experience manure made during the winter months and hauled on the field the following spring is rarely of much benefit to crops grown the first year after such application. The second and third years, however, have generally shown very decidedly the beneficial results of a dressing of barnyard manure. The true policy of Kansas farmers, Professor Shelton says, "is to maintain the condition of the farm by judicious cropping, thorough cultivation and pasturing, so that general manuring may be avoided and the annual yield of manure applied to particular crops and easily accessible fields."

The results from plats thickly seeded was a yield of seventy bushels of shelled corn and 2.12 tons of stalks per acre, a gain, as compared with the adjacent plats plowed in the ordinary way, of sixteen bushels of corn and one-half ton of fodder. While the quantity of fodder was improved by thick seeding, the quality of the corn by the same course was injured. The cars of corn obtained from the slaughter houses when it can be obtained. It can be put in a bag and tooked, or it may be mixed with two parts cornmeal and one part shorts, oaked into cakes and crumbled for the chairs of barry in the case and much more bene licial.

Mr. H. B. Gurier, the eminent dairy man, says the Prairie Farmer, is an advocate of winter dairying. He claims that by changing from summer to winter profit on forty cows from \$15 to \$40 per head. His winter ration is early cut cover and timothy, with equal parts by measure of wheat bran and corn meal. One winter his milk suddenly shrank from \$55 to 750 pounds, and on ascertaining the cause the found that late had been substituted for carly cut hay.

If farmers would observe more closely the habits of those insects which previously the habits of those insects which pre

heavested and stored, while the waste in feeding, from its su erior quality, is very light. Such fodder, when freed from the corn, is excellent for nearly all purposes for which ordinary hay is used, but when feed unhusked directly from the feed cutter it is an avenue and feed-cutter, it is an unsurpassed feed for cattle in course of preparat for the shambles.—New York World.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Drainage prevents failures of crops in both wet and dry seasons.

Give aspa agus plenty of room, and it will produce first-class shoots, large and

Fifty sheep well runned and tended will pay better than one hundred left to run wild.

Fresh horse-manure, which some farmers consider superior to the best guano, proves by analysis at Amherst Station to be worth \$3.42 to \$5 per ton.

Fresh hardwood ashes are said to be worth, for the farm, fully as much as six times their weight in horse manure, and other ashes have a corresponding value.

It has been found that apple pomace, ensilaged in large casks and properly weighted was highly relished by the cows, and considered un hanged in feed-

Professor Kedzie says that yellows in peaches may be cured by digging a shallow trench around the tree and tilling it with boiling water. Λ heavy dose of potash will have the same effect.

Professor Goessman is of the opinion that exposure to the air impairs the feeding value of enclose and that therefore the size of the sio should be controlled by the rate of comments.

The New Orleans Times Democrat asserts that the successful inventer of a horse or steam power cane-cutter, to harvest the sugar-cane crops of louisiana, will be able to more into a millionaire's residence before Christmas.

residence before Christmas.

In order to guard ag inst flies the stable should be thoroughly cleaned often. A sprinkling of the floors with a mixture of a teaspoonful of carbolic acid and two gallons of water, will disinfect the stall, while the manure heap may also receive an application with advantage.

A plant is an organized compound of sun energy with earth energy; sun energy means addity while earth energy as well means about, or the neutralizer of acidity, hence horses slobber from eating vegetables grown in the latter or hotter part of the season, says the Germantown Telegraph.

mantown Telegraph.

Few farm crops take up so much potash as the potato. It is an alkaline ju ce that stains the hands when paring potatoes, and it is best removed by oxalic acid. This alone should be a sefficient hint as to the kind of fertilizer most needed by potatoes, and is the reason why this crop soonest fails on sandy soil, where potash is usually deficient.

To compel Brahmas and Cochins to roost high will be cru lty. They have difficulty not only in getting upon a high roost but in getting off. All roosts should be made low and of the same level. There is no low and of the same level. There is no necessity for h wing them high, and as nearly all disease of the feet arise from high roosts they should be abolished.

Orchards that are in g as continually are sometimes in ured. The best method is to plow under the grass, lime the land, give an application of well-rotten manure, and reseed. Som orchards do best when in grass, if the soil is rich, but the peach and plumb are exceptions. The grass should, however, be plowed under occassionally cassionally.

Soiling for a week or two will be found an excellent method of allowing the pas-tures to grow up again, and as a small piece of clover or good grass may be use

by cutting quantities of it daily, and feeding it in the yards, the labor and expense need not be great. Those who will try soiling for a short time may be induced to continue it, as beneficial results always follow by so doing.

milk always follow by so doing.

Milk can be fed to poultry in any condition, either as skimmed milk, butternilk, curds, or when mixed with meal or ground grain of any kind. It is a valuable food for egy production, being rich malbumen, and supplies many substances that may be lacking in other foods. It is cheap on those farms where only the cream is desired, and it will give better esults with poultry than when fed to pigs.

If cows are allowed to dry and rest about six weeks before calving they will

be in better condition when they come into full flow again. It imposes a donoic duty on the cow to yield a large mount of milk daily, and also provide material for the growth of the factus and supply bodily waste. Give her a respite, feed her well, and she will produce a better safe and vield a larger reportion of er calf and yield a larger proportion of

The albumen or white of an egg is The albumen or white of an egg is somewhat similar to blood in composition, and the poultryman will find it very profitable to procure fresh blood from the slaughter houses when it can be obtained. It can be put in a bag and cooked, or it may be mixed with two parts cornmeal and one part shorts, baked into cakes and crumbled for the chicks whenever it is needed. Fed to hens it increases egg production, being cheaper than meat and much more beneficial.

also observe that the bug in question will get under a stone, leaf, or covering, as night approaches, and by putting a shingle beside the hill at night a number of bugs will take shelter under it, and can be distroyed in the morning.

would search his souvenirs in vain for a parallel. He rece ved a vi-it in his laboratory from the members of the Chinese Mission in Paris, and the conversation naturally turned on the subject of ight and color, which M. Chevreul has spent his life in investigating, one of the party astonished him by declaring that he could see perfectly without light, and he actually read some pages of a book in the dark. M. Chevreal doubtless knows that a predecessor of his own, Jerome Cardan, a famous savant of the sixteenth century, was credited with the same power. And the younger Scaliger assures us that when he awoke from his brief slumbers he was able to read in the dark without lighting his lamp. The younger Scaliger was rather given to boasting; and this statement of his has usually been classed with that of his eminent contempora y and philological inent contemporary and philological rival, the learned Euchmann, who claimed to have discovered a key to the language of the angelic choir; but the feat of the living Chinese goes some way to establish the genuineness of this particular pretension of the dead Grecian.—St. James's Gazette.

Henry Bircher of Duck's Prairie, Ill., owns a mule which eat; ducks, chickens, fish, geese, meat and bread, preferring the latter when thickly spread with

WISE WORDS.

The certain way to be cheated is to fancy one's self more cunning than others.

Help somebody worse off than your-self, and you will find you are better off than you fancied.

Every man who observes vigilantly, and resolves steadfastly, grows uncon-sciously into genius.

and resolves steadastry, grows unconsciously into genius.

The men who do things naturally, slowly, deliberately, are the men who oftenest succeed in life.

Love is the most terrible, and also the most generous of the passions; it is the only one that includes it its dreams the happiness of some one else.

Perfection does not exist; to understand it is the triumph of human intelligence; to desire to possess it is the most dangerous kind of madness. A good man is the best friend, and therefore is first to be chosen, longest to be retained, and indeed, never to be parted with, unless he ceases to be that for which he was chosen.

The roses of pleasure seldom last long eusugh to adorn the brow of those who pluck them, and they are only pluck them, and they are only roses which do not retain their sweetness after thay have lost their beauty.

Judge no one by his relations, what-over criticism you may pass in on his companions Relations, like features, are thrust upon us; companions, like clothes, are more or less our own selec-

The mind should be accustomed to make wise reflections, and draw curious conclusions, as it goes along; the habitude of which makes Pliny the younger affirm that he never read a book but he drew some profit from it.

The nost agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, with ut any high pretentions to any oppressive greatness; one who loves life and understands the one who lives life and understands the use of it; obliging, alike at all hours; above all, of a golden temper; and steadfast as an anchor. For such a one we gladly e change the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker thinker.

Meandering.

A city girl writes: "It is a fond dream of mine to become a farmer's wife, dream of mine to become a farmer's wife, and meandear with him down life's flowery pathway." Ah, yes, that is a nice thing to dream about, but when you have lived on the farm and followed this meandering business for a month or so, you will discover a wide chasm between the dream and the reality. You will think of this about the time your husband meanders off and leaves you without wood, and you have to meander up and down the lane pulling splinters off the fence with which to cook dinner. And when you meander around in the the fence with which to cook dinner. And when you meander around in the wet clover in search of the cows, you will have a dim perception that fond dreams do not always pan out a hundred cents on the dollar, and that there are several meanderings in farm life that are not listed in the dreaming category. The meandering business on the farm is not what it is cracked up to be.—

Kansas y Squib.

The small boy who plays circus with the "trick-goat" in his back yard should see that the St. Jacobs Oil bottle is not empty.

Earthquake shocks are still felt occasion ally in Charleston.

"Michael Strogoff."

Mr. G. C. Staley, while playing the leading part in "Michael Strogoff," at Oakland, Cal., became so hourse from a severe cold that he despaired of being able to continue his part. Two bottles of Red Star Cough Cure entirely cured him, Does not nauseate.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has issued the 142nd call for the redemption of bonds. The call is for \$15,000,000 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1882, principal and interest to be paid October 16th.

You will be interested in the attractive advertisement of the POPULAR MONTHLY, of Kansas City, Mo. Read it carefully. No pullication stands higher. Its premiums and offers are reliable. All stand by it.

There are now nearly 60,000,000 silver dol-urs in circulation in the United States.

Can Consumption Be Cured?

We have so often seen fatal results follow the declaration that it can be cured, that we have unconsciously settled down in the belief that this disease must necessarily prove fatal. It is true that occasionally a community has witnessed an isolated case of what may

has witnessed an isolated case of what may appropriately be termed spontaneous recovery, but to what combination of favorable circumstances this result was due none have hitherto been found able to determine.

We have now the gratifying fact to announce that the process by which nature effects this wonderful cuange is no longer a mystery to the medical profession, and that the changes broublet about in the system under favorable circumstances by extrinsic causes may be made as certainly and more expeditiously by the use of the proper remedy. In other words, nature is initiated and assisted.

Reading in Total Darkness.

Though M. Chevreul, the veteran French chemist, has completed his hundredth year, he had an experience a day or two ago of which it is safe to say he would search his souvenirs in vain for a parallel. He rece ved a vi-it in his laboratory from the members of the Chinese Mission in Paris, and the conversation naturally three on the sub ect. Of ight and color, which M. Chevreul has spent his life in investigating, one of the party astonished him by declaring the many physicians are now using the most of the party astonished him by declaring the many physicians are now using the most of the many physicians are now using the most of the party astonished him by declaring the many physicians are now using this most.

am other characteristic symbols of Consumption.

Many physicians are now using this medicine, and all write that it comes fully up to its recommendations and makes Cousumption one of the diseases they can readily cure. The forming stage of a disease is always the most auspicious for treatment. This fact should induce persons to resort to the use of Piso's Cure when the cough is first noticed, whether it has a consumptive diathesis for its of use or not, for this remedy cures all kinds of coughs with unequaled facility and promptness. In coughs from a simple cold, two or three doses of the medicince have been found sufficient to remove the trouble. So in all diseases of the throat and langs, with symptoms simulating those of Consumption, Piso's Cure is the only infallible remedy.

The following letter recommending Piso's Cure for Consumption, is a fair sample of the certificates received daily by the proprietor of this medicine:

tor of this medicine:

ALBION, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1885.

I had a terrible Cough, and two physicians said I would never get well. I then went to a drug store and asked for a good cough medicine. The druggist gave me Piso's Cure, and it has done me more good than anything I ever used. I do not beleive I could live without it.

LEONORA VERMILYEA.

At the Unitarian conference at Saratoga, N. Y., last week \$11,000 was raised to help rebuild the Unitarian church at Charleston, S. C., which was destroyed by the earthquake.

Thirty-seven papers devoted to educaional matters are now published in

For preventing dandruff and falling of the hair, Hall's Hair Renewer is unequaled. Every family should be provided with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Cures Colds and Coughs.

It is sold that Ben Butler's law practice nets him \$125,000 a year.

Gentlemen or ladies who contemp ate canvassing any part or all of their time during the present season, will find it greatly to their interest to make the acquaintance of B. F. Johnson & Co, subscription book publishers of Richmond, Va. They have the most attractive and fast selling books at the lowest prices.

Pleuro-pneumonia is raging among the cattle near Chicago.

If you feel as though water was gathering around the heart (heart-dropsy) or have heart-rheumatism, palpitation of the heart with suffocation, sympathetic heart trouble—Dr. Kilmer's OCEAN-WEED regulates, corrects and cures.

Lightning destroyed the largest saw mill in the country, at Chippewa Falls, Wis. Loss \$250,000.

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A severe frost was reported from Northern New Hampshire and Vermont, September 21.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.



MR. R. H. Brown, Oskland Mills, Md., says: "I was suffering from extreme Debility and a severe cough that made life miserable. I can trainfully and I cheefully recommend it."

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THE POPULAR MONTHLY, now in its Twelfth year, has gone to the Hearths and Firesides of the American People. They demanded a Magazine which should instruct and clevate, and be within the reach of all. We make no boasts but add such features as shall educate and advance. We have secured the exclusive right to publish in THE POPULAR MONTHLY, a serial novel entitled, "I Loved and Have Lived," by JANE MALCOLM ACRESS, which is pronounced by the critics, who reviewed it before acceptance to be the most powerfully constructed, masterly preserved in detail, and so thoroughly appreciative, "that it cannot fail but raise the standard of Modern Society." It will acver appear in book form, destring to give only our subscribers the benefit. A new feature are our Souviner, Double and Holiday Editions.

**BOT Annie Goode, Calhoun, Ark., Diamond Breastyni, Stoc; 12. Miss Cicero, N. Y., Set of Furniture, \$120; 14. Chas. Johnson, Rockford, Ill., Solitaire Diamond Ring, \$100; 17. A. E. Bean, Esq., Kansas City, Mo., Breach-loading Shotgun; 16. S. P. Brown, Esq., Chicago, Ill., Ladies' Gold Watch, \$50; 17. Miss Ida Jones, 1034 Broadway, Kanasa City, Mo., Pair Gold Bracelets, \$50; 18. Mrs. J. B. Hichcock, Write to ANY OFF THESE PARTIES.

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