FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

WOUNDS FROM CALKS.

A deep wound over the hoof from a sharp calk should be treated by injecting some compound tincture of myrrh and aloes twice a day. The foot should be bandaged to protect the wound and keep the edges from further injury. The healing should proceed from the bottom of the wound, otherwise, if the top is closed before this, suppuration may occur and a fistula be produced, involving the inner part of the hoof.—[New York Times.

NITRATE OF SODA FOR GRASS LAND.

Many pieces of grass land can not be plowed, and have become sod bound and unproductive. In this condition they do not furnish the material for their own restoration. Some outside help must be given, and if the field has been long cut for hay, mineral manures are probably needed, together with nitrate of soda, as the grass begins to start. There is less chance of waste of nitrate of soda applied at any time on grass than with cultivated crops, as grass will grow wherever it is applied, wherever water runs, even from melting snow.—[Courier-Journal.

STRINGHALT A CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASE.

Any nervous disorder is apt to become hereditary and stringhalt is such a disorder, and is related to other diseases of the nervous system, such as chorea, commonly called St. Vitus' dance. It is due to what is known as a reflex nervous act, by which is meant an act that is not due to consciousness, but some act of the nerves, or of failure to act, by which the muscles cannot be controlled. Thus, in this disease, it is supposed that the nerves which would stop the conscious upward movement of the limb are paralyzed and do not stop the movement when it is gone as far as the animal intended. It may be due to some local injury by which the muscles of the thigh are affected, as the seat of the disease is in the thigh. The only remedy possible is to be sought by good feeding and the use of a nerve tonic, as one grain of strychnine given daily in a bran mash for five or six weeks. The perfect digestion of food is also to be secured.

TOMATOES FOR MILK.

Having more than 1000 bushels of tomatoes left over after the market became glutted, a correspondent of the Rural Canadian tried the experiment of feeding the surplus to cows, which took them greedily and increased the milk-flow. He adds:

"After my experience last season I determined to plant each year my tomatoes in a field into which I can turn the cows in the fall, and have the satisfaction of knowing that no tomatoes, green or ripe, will be lost. After the first frost fall I pulled tomato vines and collected them in piles, with the green tomatoes adhering, where they remained a couple of weeks before we would let the cows into the field. By that time we found that a large percentage of the green tomatoes had ripened and the tomato leaves had cured. The cows could not be kept away from those tomato piles. They rooted them over with noses and horns and cleaned up everything but the bare vines, and at nights as long as the tomatoes lasted they would come into the barn painfully full and their udders distended. I leave it with scientists to say whether the milk-producing element was in the tomato itself, or whether it supplemented some other feed to make a well-balanced milk ration. Of course it would not pay to raise tomatoes as feed for cows, but market gardeners need not allow surplus tomatoes to go to waste while they have cows to feed.

EFFECT OF FERTILIZERS ON CORN.

In a report of experiments made by the Illinois station it is told that in nine trials made during the past two seasons no practical benefit was obtained from the use of commercial fertilizers when applied to corn, and but very little effect of any kind. The conditions of soil, climate and culture were not very different from those under which the bulk of the great crop is raised.

The increased yields from the use of stable manure, taken as a whole, probably repaid the cost of application and left some profit. Clearly the value of stable manure was not equal to the estimates often made, based upon the cost of commercial fertilizers. The testimony derived from experiments so far conducted is that for those States which raise one-half or more of the corn of the United States the use of commercial fertilizers for the production of corn is not generally profitable at the present time, and that to base the value of stable manure for those States on the price of the constituents of commercial fertilizers is misleading.

The conclusions above given as to the use of commercial fertilizers on corn in the principal corn-growing States are no doubt correct. It is, however, to be noted that is not the custom in those States to value stable manure for corn as the station's prices for the fertilizing elements it contains. The manure is in the farmer's yard and stables and even if it had no fertilizing properties it must be removed. That it is an important factor in agriculture is well known, and its value per ton will depend largely on circumstances and localities. Every farmer should determine for himself to which of his crops it can be best applied.—[New York World.

GEESE FOR THE FAMILY.

It pays to keep a small flock of geese if one is situated in a locality suitable for the purpose. A large flock may not be profitable, as feed, care and attention may be required, due to competition, when the number is very large, on the part of individual members, in order to secure food, but a small flock of a dozen or less can be kept at a trifling cost. The annual crop of feathers is quite an item, and as a substitute for the turkey at Thanksgiving and Christmas the goose fills the requirement. Its meat, though somewhat darker than that of the turkey, being of a richer flavor and not so dry. If there is an old field and water within access the flock will pick up all the food required. Young grass of all kinds, plantain, purslain, weeds, worms, tadpoles or anything that it finds will be eaten, while the difficulties of disease are rarely met. Except during the winter but little grain is required, for even then a mess of chopped, scalded, clover hay and cooked turnips will afford a cheap and satisfactory diet.

Geese begin to lay about February and continue until March. As the eggs require about a month for incubation, the goslings are seldom hatched before April. They are easily raised if kept dry until fully feathered, but a drenching rain or a swim on a pond is almost sure death, owing to the young birds becoming chilled, for warmth in the early spring is necessary to their health and rapid growth. If they have plenty of range they will need but little assistance, but as a help they may be given a mess of cooked potatoes thickened with corn meal. If milk is added to the potatoes, it will be an advantage.

A cross of the Toulouse male and Embden female produces the largest carcass for the market or for the table, but the best foragers and most easily kept are the brown or white China, which are smaller than the Toulouse or Embden. The best cross with common stock is the Embden, a large breed with an entire white plumage. Old geese make the best mothers, and their eggs usually hatch well, the youngest geese being reserved for market. Geese can be kept with fewer liabilities of loss than turkeys, and though not bringing as high a price in market are fully as profitable, as they are raised almost at no cost whatever under favorable circumstances.—[Mirror and Farmer.

TIME AND CHICKEN SOUP.

Select your vines and berry baskets.

Do not forget to put in a few raspberry bushes when ordering them.

Mixed harnyard manure is better than your horse manure for most garden crops.

Don't pick up fruit from the ground and mutilate it from the branches and vines. Be careful.

As a general rule old hens lay larger eggs and more hatch out third for chickens than young pullets.

Middlings, wheat bran and corn meal mixed thoroughly together and then scalded, make a good ration for hens at this time.

Taking one hen with another two dozen eggs in a year is a very fair average for a hen. Occasionally some will go over this, but not generally.

There is no advantage in keeping a rooster because he is pretty or tame. At this time only those that are needed for breeding can be made profitable.

As a general rule, hens moved from one place to another will cease laying eggs at least for a few days until they get accustomed to their new quarters.

So far as can be done the temperature of the brooder should be kept at about 90 degrees. Lack of warmth causes the chicks to crowd together, and this often proves fatal.

For winter layers you must depend upon early pullets; to have early pullets you must have early sitters, and early sitters come with winter layers; each is dependent upon the other.

"Scaring the Conscience."

Of all her curious customs London cannot boast of a more singular one than that formerly so strictly adhered to at Holland House, one of the most historic old mansions in the British capital. The last of the Lords Holland shot himself during a fit of despondency; everything pointed to a clear case of self-murder, yet the Holland family could never be dissuaded from the notion that the old man had been murdered by some unknown assassin. Accordingly, every night for years it was the custom for one of the family to go to the rear of the house punctually at 11 o'clock and fire a gun; for the purpose, it is said, of "scaring the conscience" of the murderer. This curious practice is a relic of mediæval days in continental Europe, and the case to point is probably the only instance where it has been noticed since the days of the Crusades.—[St. Louis Republic.

SING SING GRAVES.

How Dead Malefactors Are Laid Out and Buried.

A Treeless Little Cemetery, Which Everybody Avoids.

Upon a grassy knoll on the outskirts of Sing Sing and overlooking the grandly picturesque Hudson is the graveyard of those convicts to whom death has granted a reprieve. It lies a quarter of a mile northeast of the State Prison, and between this resting place and the river runs the line of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

The little treeless, leafless cemetery cannot be seen by the passengers, nor, owing to its obscurity, can it be seen from the decks of the steamboats or luxurious yachts against whose hulls ripple the waters of the magnificent stream on whose banks stand the many splendid mansions of fortune's favored ones.

It is a desolate place in this plot of ground in which lie the bones of those unhappy mortals whose crimes led to the convict stripes and the humiliating ball and chain. The area is not over one acre, and it is neither walled, fenced or hedged in. Stray cattle and vagabond hogs may trample over the little mounds of earth raised above the graves of the dead. There is neither weeping willow nor tree of any kind to mark the sacred spot. The snows of winter and the fierce rays of the summer sun beat upon the unprotected strips of ground which contain all that was mortal of some mother's darling. Not a single stone slab is there visible and not not a grave-stone or coping. At the head of each grave, however, is a wooden board painted a slate color, and upon this board, fashioned by convict hands, are the name, date of death and age of the deceased. The prison records show the crimes for which the dead convicts were bereft of liberty, citizenship and the respect of their fellow men, but the cloak of charity and the instincts of humanity and common decency surround the death and burial of these erring ones.

When grim death has issued a ticket of leave the convict is stripped of his prison garb.

"A dead convict is clad in clean underwear and a white pleated shirt," said Warden Benson recently. "Some chaplain holds a burial service and the body is carried to the grave by other convicts, an officer accompanying them."

Borne to the cemetery by convict-hewers into the grave by convict hands! And to add to that none of the six convicts bearing their late comrade to the grave shall attempt to escape the officer who accompanies the funeral cortege goes armed with rifle and revolver.

A more dreary, desolate spot can hardly be found than this little cemetery, consisting, as it does, of a strip of land midway between the prison of Sing Sing and the waters of the Hudson, on which scenery continually lies on guard. It is a strip rarely visited by human beings. Even the children avoid it. The wooden slabs show that most of the convicts died young, and the majority of them under the age of 30. One or two had reached the age of 40, and some there were who departed this life in the age of 18 and 20. And among these rude slabs, pleasant to relate, there is but one which bears the name of a woman.

But there is a woman visitor to this desolate spot. Four times a year she comes. She is young, not over 30, and always wears a heavy black veil. She never takes a back from the depot and never leaves any flowers on a grave.—[New York Recorder.

Lawsuit About a Postage Stamp.

"When the Post-office stood on the block below," said Pat Hickey, an attache of the Tremont Hotel, "there was a man who kept a news and cigar and tobacco stand in the front. His name was Roach. I don't recall his given name, but no matter. An Englishman went in and bought a postage stamp. Roach also sold stamps. The Englishman threw down three cents, one of the pieces being Canadian. This Roach refused to take. The Englishman said he had no other and he had to this time used the stamp. The two men were ensued. It was the same old fight—English vs. the Irish, and the Irishman had the best of it and insisted on his way. Roach sued the Englishman and a lingering lawsuit was the result in which Roach won, but it cost him quite a sum of money. I think the expense of the suit on both sides amounted to about $100. Roach is not living here now, I believe, and the Englishman left long ago. It only brought the suit to recover the one cent, and that is the highest suit on record, so I am told."—[Chicago Tribune.

Science and Prices.

School Boy.—The teacher said that if there was only one potato left in the world, and that was planted, the total product in ten years would be over 10,000,000,000.

Father (angrily).—Then look you, I am paying thirty cents a peck for 'em this very day?—[New York Weekly.

The brusque and fussy impulse of these days of false impression would rate down *all* as worthless because *one* is unworthy.

As if there were no motes in sunbeams!

Or comets among stars!

Or cataracts in peaceful rivers!

Because one remedy professes to do what it never was adapted to do, are all remedies worthless?

Because one doctor lets his patient die, are all humbugs?

It requires a fine eye and a finer brain to discriminate—to draw the differential line.

"They say" that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription have cured thousands.

"They say" for a weak system there's nothing better than the "Discovery," and that the "Favorite Prescription" is the hope of debilitated, feeble women who need a restorative tonic and bracing nervine.

And here's the proof——

Try one or both. If they don't help you, tell the World's Dispensary Medical Association so, and you get your money back again.

"August Flower"

How does he feel? He feels blue, a deep, dark, unbiding, dyed-in-the-wool, eternal blue, and he makes everybody feel the same way—**August Flower the Remedy.**

How does he feel?—He feels a headache, generally dull and constant, but sometimes excruciating—**August Flower the Remedy.**

How does he feel?—He feels a violent bowe-aching or cramping of the stomach after a meal, raising bitter-tasting matter of what he has eaten or drunk—**August Flower the Remedy.**

How does he feel?—He feels the gradual decay of vital powers; he feels miserable in mind, hopeless, and long-for death and peace—**August Flower the Remedy.**

How does he feel?—He feels so full after eating a meal that he can hardly walk—**August Flower the Remedy.**

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

BEWARE OF THEM.

Cheap Imitations should be avoided. They never cure and are often dangerous.

S. S. S. WILL CURE.

My daughter had a case of chronic Eczema, which for over five years had baffled the skill of the best physicians. As she was daily growing worse, I quit all other treatment and commenced using S. S. S. Before finishing the second bottle the scaly formations had nearly disappeared. I continued using S. S. S. until she was entirely cured. I waited before reporting the case to see if the cure was permanent. Being satisfied that she is freed from the annoying disease for all time to come, I send you this.

V. VAUGHN, Sandy Bottom, Va.

There is only one S. S. S. Take no other.

BOOKS ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES FREE.

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THE KING OF ALL COUGH CURES; DOCTOR ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY. SOLD IN ENGLAND for 1s. 1½d., and in AMERICA for 25 cents a bottle. IT TASTES GOOD.

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In Early Spring

Many people are troubled with dizziness, dullness, unpleasant taste in the morning, and That Tired Feeling, while there may also appear Pimples, Boils, and other manifestations of

Impure Blood

To all such sufferers we earnestly urge a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla. No preparation ever received such unanimous praise for its success as a general Spring Medicine. It cures scrofula, salt rheum and every other evidence of impure blood. It overcomes

That Tired Feeling

and gives the whole system strength.

If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy some substitute in its place. Insist on having

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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This Picture, Panel size, mailed for 4 cents.

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CURE Biliousness, Sick Headache, Malaria.

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ELY'S CREAM BALM Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures

CATARRH

Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

CURE FOR CATARRH SOLD IN HEAD ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c.

A State of Siege

How many people there are who regard the coming of winter as a constant state of siege. It seems as if the elements sat down outside the walls of health and now and again, led by the north wind and his attendant blasts, broke over the ramparts, spreading colds, pneumonia and death. Who knows when the next storm may come and what its effects upon your constitution may be? The fortifications of health must be made strong. SCOTT'S EMULSION of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will aid you to hold out *against Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Anæmic and Wasting Diseases*, until the siege is raised. *It prevents wasting in children.* Palatable as Milk.

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GET WELL Health Helper FREE

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Sold by all Local Druggists. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.

A Declining Custom.

"The pretty art of story telling is falling somewhat into disuse," complained a woman to a reporter the other day. "There are hundreds of well-ordered, rosy babies, who have never known the fascination of well-told fairy tales. Sometimes a good-natured nurse undertakes to explain the real, romantic meaning of the 'Sleeping Beauty' pictures, and such a maid gains a strong hold on the hearts of her young charges. Negro nurses are, for this reason, wonderfully adapted to nursery management, and usually beloved by the children. I believe it is the plain duty of every mother to amuse her little one in this way. Some mothers think it a bad practice, yet it seldom does harm for a mother to sit at the bedside of a tearful, wide-awake little one, and chant the thrilling story of the pig that would not go over the stile, till the fretful child is soothed into sleep."

Finding a Spot for a Well.

A Kansas paper tells of a farmer who wanted to dig a well. The first thing that he did was to plow a lot of land and plant it to oats. Every day he watched the oats, observing the spots that showed the greatest moisture. Finally he selected a spot and sank a well. At twenty-four feet he had a fine stream of water. It is said to be the best well in the country. Other farmers in the same neighborhood have failed to find water at 200 feet.

Deafness Can't be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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The state hospitals make no provision for the care of teeth that are found missing.

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually clearing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

February was the last month of the year until 46 B.C.

A Chance to Make Money.

I feel it my duty to let the world of my success in getting rich quick. The first week I sold enough to pay my expenses, the second week I made $50 clear profit, and the third week I made $100. By adopting the Lightning Electric Co.'s system of selling, you can get rich. No matter where you live you can have a good home and make a fortune all the profits of Mr. Richard Elliott. A Reader.

"Actions" speak louder than words; a testimonial is worth more than a dollar.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Stomach Disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters. This medicine is a tonic, it invigorates the system, enriches the blood and strengthens the muscles. A special boon to invalids and debilitated persons.

A Great Discovery for Grain Fields.

I have used your Scott's Emulsion and find it to be a most valuable preparation. I feel that it has been instrumental in saving the life of my child. Its effect upon my child was so marked that I feel it my duty to make it known. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. Ellis.

Correct But Unexpected.

It was at dinner in Chicago. The invited ministers were deploring the fact that at the catechism is but little studied by the children of the present day. In this the bishop differed from them, saying: "It is not so in such a place." Almost immediately received a prize for a perfect recitation of the catechism, and even the bishop is beginning to doubt, I may tell the minister. What is the chief end of man?" The little fellow addressed had been too little at ease to be in good condition to hear aught but the question directly addressed to him, and was, perhaps, a little astonished at the interruption, but he replied rather tentatively, "I don't know, but I suppose the one with the beard."—