"Feathered" Ventriloquists.

Ornithologists assert that some birds, especially sparrows, thrushes and robins, have ventriloquial powers. Birds, when surprised in singing, will be silent, and then give forth a faint song that seems to come from a distance, though the singer may be actually not farther than ten feet away.

What is Tetterine?

It is a fragrant, unctuous ointment of great cooling and healing power. It is good for Tetter, Ringworm, Eczema and all roughness of the skin. It stops pain and itching at once and if properly used will positively cure even the worst of chronic cases. 50 cents at a drug store or by mail for 50 cents in stamps. J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

Merit Wins.

The invention of Alabastine marked a new era in wall coatings, and from the standpoint of the building owner was a most important discovery. It has from a small beginning branched out into every country of the civilized world. The name "kalsomine" has become so offensive to property owners that manufacturers of cheap kalsomine preparations are now calling them by some other name, and attempting to sell on the Alabastine company's reputation.

Through extensive advertising and personal use, the merits of the durable Alabastine are so thoroughly known that the people insist on getting these goods and will take no chance of spoiling their walls for a possible saving of at the most but a few cents. Thus it is again demonstrated that merit wins, and that manufacturers of first-class articles will be supported by the people.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. Lorz, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Insanity is said to be showing an alarming increase in Kansas.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00, at all druggists.

A horse car line to the Pyramids has been authorized at Cairo, Egypt.

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

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

A RUNNING SORE

On My Brother's Foot and White Swelling on His Knee

Kept growing worse in spite of medical treatment. I often heard of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded my mother to give it to him. Soon he was able to walk about the room. We continued giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and he is now cured." MISS MARY MASCARIE, Aurora, Indiana. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best—the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Potash

is a necessary and important ingredient of complete fertilizers. Crops of all kinds require a properly balanced manure. **The best**

Fertilizers

contain a **high percentage of Potash.**

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,

93 Nassau St., New York.

S. N. U.—11—'97.

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PERMANENT WALL COATING.

Alabastine does not require to be taken off to renew, does not harbor germs, but destroys them, and any one can brush it on.

Sold by all paint dealers. Write for card with samples. ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

GOLD MINING

has made many wealthy men. Salaried men may invest small amounts. No stock to promote. A legitimate business proposition. Full information and prospectus on application.

American-Canadian Development Co., Rookery Building, - - - Spokane, Wash.

MILLIONS

This is put up in 25c. & 1.00 bottles, and bears trade mark.

Of HOGS & CHICKENS saved from CHOLERA, GULPS and LICE by using THE DURHAM HOG & CHICKEN CHOLERA CURE which cures every case and GUARANTEES to stop the disease. Sold by all druggist and merchants, or sample bottle by mail for 50c. Take no other. USE NO POWDERS. Testimonials free. Manufactured only by

TRADE MARK

The Durham Cholera Cure Co., Durham, N. C.

A great side line for Drummers.

BUTTER —IN— Three Minutes!

The power being applied by the lever or handle makes the dasher revolve about 300 times in one minute, and with so much ease that a child can do the churning. The old fashion churn or jar can be used with our power. The finest quality of granulated butter and more of it for the same quantity of milk, is made easier and in less time than with any other churn. Everybody wanting one now. Secure early the only right to sell in your county. It is an easy seller. Address

LIGHTNING CHURNER CO., Charlotte, N. C.

ROADSIDE DIRT FOR FIELDS.

Wherever there is a low place beside the road accumulating the wash from the road bed the soil will probably be rich enough to pay for plowing up and carting into adjoining fields. This will improve the road as well, as it makes a place into which its surplus moisture will flow. But the dirt should be closely examined to see that it does not contain quack roots, which often find lodgment on roadsides without getting into adjoining fields.

KILLING THE GREEN APHIS.

A writer in a recent issue of a floral journal recommends for the killing of green aphis, the carrying of the infested plant out of doors some nice cool day when the mercury is anywhere from ten to thirty degrees below zero; leave it out of doors twenty-four hours. The writer continues that this will surely kill every single aphis (and we presume the married o nes too) and leave a nice empty pot in which to plnat something else. But it isn't necessary to go to such extremes to rid plants of red spiders, troublesome as they are. A professional gardener is quoted as saying that red spiders on plants are always a sign that the atmosphere is too dry, and that to get rid of them the plants must be showered every day with water. The scales, however, that are found on many hard wood plants should be taken off with the finger nails, after which the plant should be sprayed with a kerosene emulsion, which is made by dissolving two ounces of any good hard soap in half a pint of boiling water, and adding to it a pint of kerosene, a little at a time, and stirring continually. When you have a smooth emulsion add two gallons and a half of warm water and mix well.

KNEE SPRUNG HORSES.

In reply to my friend McLellen I cheerfully give him my views on paper in regard to the subject in question, writes Charles R. Wood, V. S. I wish every blacksmith was as anxious to qualify himself as he is.

There is considerable diversity of opinion as to the causes of this defect, which is not considered a disease. While some assert that it is due to a relaxed and lengthened state of the extensors, others are equally positive in attributing it to contraction of the flexors, and thus destroying the equilibrium of said flexors and extensors.

Neither of these hypotheses seems to be verified by dissections of the forelegs, which invariably disclose permanent shortening of the ligaments at the hinder part of the knee. Various experiments made confirm this theory. The ligaments at the back of the knee, being shorter than they should be, the animal naturally refrains from putting them on the stretch, the consequence being that when standing the extensors are a little relaxed and the knee bent forward. In time this abnormal position becomes permanent.

Though blistering and rest may effect some improvement, hard and fast work will bring on the trouble again. Let the animal be shod with a moderately high heel, or shoes growing thinner from toes to heel. It is now generally conceded that a horse which is knee-sprung cannot be permanently cured of the defect, as the ligaments directly posterior to the knee are permanently shortened.

We have used shoes with low or thin heels. In this we have to a great extent adopted the views of most veterinary writers, but having never received any decided benefit from such, we have tried the effect of using high-heeled shoes with considerable satisfaction, and on this theory explain the fact that the ligaments, above mentioned, being permanently contracted, they cannot be extended.

The animal while in motion does not seem to be troubled by the defect, but the moment he is permitted to stand the knees are slightly bent to ease the ligaments. When high-heeled shoes are worn the tendons are never stretched, even temporarily, and the animal has always (without any effort on his part) a solid foundation to stand upon, thus affording considerable ease when the ligaments are involved. We are free to advise our patrons to adopt this method of shoeing. From my standpoint I do not think a heel ought to be extremely low or high; that must be governed by the length of the pastern joint. A happy medium will answer any purpose.

An animal suffering from navicular disease is invariably knee sprung, and when the trouble about the foot is obviated, the legs generally assume their normal position, especially after neurotomy is performed. There is no doubt in my mind that compelling a horse with this trouble to travel with a low heel increases the difficulty very materially; the less leverage upon the parts the better he will be.—Boston Cultivator.

RUST IN SMALL GRAIN.

Speaking of the rust diseases that attack wheat, oats barley and grasses in North Carolina, Professor McCarthy, of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, says:

The three fungi which attack grasses and cereals do not all have the same alternate host. Pucinnia graminis has for alternate hosts the garberry, mahonia and probably other shrubs. Pucinnia coronata has for its alternate hosts the buck thorns, Rhamus lanceolota, frangula and other species. Pucinnia Rubigo-vera has for its alternate hosts the common and disagreeable weeds Viper's buglass, Echium vulgare and Gromwell Lithospermum arvense.

Knowing that to complete this cycle of growth, these fungi require a host widely different from grasses and grains if we could extirpate all such host plants within a half a mile or so of a grain or grass field we could effectually stop their further development. Yet we cannot hope to exterminate these pests in one or two seasons, even by completely destroying their alternate host plant. Once the "Red rust" or uredo spores of the Coronata and Rubigo-vera species are produced on grain or cereals, these in our warm climate, where growing glumaceous plants are found in a green condition all the year round, may go on reproducing themselves indefinitely, as well as producing at the same time the succeeding black form, the teleuto spores, which are then able to stock the ground or infect any chance alternate host plant which negligence or accident may allow to remain.

As these pores are extremely small and light, and are produced in almost incredible numbers, the few alternate host plants which may survive even the most careful care may supply aecidio spores enough to inflict hundreds of acres of grass or grain.

Common and destructive as the rust fungi are in the United States, in Australia they are still more so and several conventions of scientific men and practical farmers have been held there to devise methods for repressing the pests, but so far without success. Practical experience recommends the following measures:

1. Use dry or well drained land for small grains.
2. Plant only hard stemmed, hairy, early maturing varieties of wheat.
3. Plant those varieties which in your locality resist rust best—the so-called "Rust proof" wheat and oats.
4. Sow thinly to give plenty of sunlight and air to the plants.
5. Plow the land deeply as soon as the crop is harvested to destroy volunteer growth, or burn the stubble and straw on the field. The latter plan is best where grain is grown on a large scale.
6. Carefully search out and destroy all alternate host plants found within one-half mile of a wheat or oat field.
7. Rotate crops so that some crop or other than grasses or cereals will come on the land each two years out of three.
8. The use of fungicidal sprays on growing grain has not so far given satisfactory results. The best fungicides for this class of plants are: Simple solution of iron sulphate. 2. Copper sucrate. Directions: Apply in the finest possible spray as soon as the grain begins to flower—repeat every ten days until grain is in the dough. Then harvest it.

EFFECT OF FEED UPON THE COMPOSITION OF MILK.

Feed has very little, if any, effect upon the quality of milk. By quality we refer to the per cent. or amount of total solid matter in the milk. It is a well-recognized fact that some feeds affect the flavor of milk and possibly to a slight extent its color. Feeds rich in protein have a tendency slightly to increase the percentage of fat in case of some cows; the same can be said of feeds rich in fat. This increase is probably only temporary, however, the milk gradually coming back to its normal composition. Animals very thin in flesh and insufficiently fed, if brought into good condition by proper feed, will probably yield milk of rather better quality. The improvement in quality will not, as a rule, be very marked. The milk-producing function is to a large extent under the control of the nervous system. Any influence that disturbs the quiet or normal condition of the animal, be it rough usage, extremes of temperature, exposure to rain, etc., will have its effect upon the quality of the milk. On the other hand plenty of good feed increases the quantity of milk until the animal reaches her maximum production. What has been said with regard to the influence of feed upon the quality of milk is equally true relative to the amount of butter that can be made from a given quantity of milk. No method of feeding has yet been discovered that so improves the quality of the milk as to make a given quantity of milk produce more butter at one time than another. The quality of milk varies during the different stages of lactation, but this is entirely independent of the influence of feed. The above statements are based on the teachings of carefully conducted experiments. They are contrary to the general belief that the better the animal is fed the better the quality of the milk produced.

The writer is of the opinion that two feedings, morning and late afternoon, are sufficient daily. The animal thus fed is abundantly able to take all that is necessary for her welfare. The cow desires considerable time to ruminate her feed, and there can surely be no advantage in the midday feeding. Feeds that are liable to taint the milk should be fed immediately after milking.

Cows should be watered twice daily, if possible, namely, after the morning and evening feeding. It is a great advantage to have the chill taken from the water in winter.

Average cows' milk has the following composition:

	Per cent
Water	87.00
Fat	4.00
Casein and albumen (curd)	3.20
Milk sugar	5.10
Ash	0.70

The average composition of milk of different breeds is as follows:

	Total solids Per ct.	Fat Per ct.	*Solids not fat Per ct
Holstein	11.8	3.2	8.6
Ayrshire	12.5	3.7	8.8
Shorthorn	12.9	3.8	9.1
Devon	13.4	4.4	9.0
Jersey	14.7	5.0	9.7
Guernsey	14.7	5.0	9.7

*Containing milk, sugar, curd, and ash.

While the above figures can be taken as types, they do not mean that every cow of a distinct breed will give milk of the above composition. In fact, a great many Jerseys produce milk with four per cent. of fat, and families and individual cows of the Holstein breed yield milk as rich as do many Jerseys or Guernseys.—Bulletin No. 39, Massachusetts Experiment Station.

CURIOUS FACTS.

It is claimed that crows have not less than twenty-seven distinct cries, each associated with a different action.

Some Parisian bicyclists of the fair sex have lately taken to wearing masks as a protection against the weather.

Scotland can no longer claim to possess the longest railway bridge in the world. The recently completed bridge over the Danube at Czernavoda obtains the distinction by nearly 3000 feet.

Weak boards for cistern covers are in good repute as thief catchers in Wabash, Ind., since a burglar fleeing with jewelry from F. W. Wood's house fell through one and was hauled out of the water and arrested.

In a recent London lecture Dr. F. A. Walker said that the papyrus plant, so much associated with Egypt, is no longer to be found in the land of the Pharaohs. The plant is now found only in the Anapos, near Syracuse.

One day in the early part of January the weather was so summerlike at Houston, Texas, that duck trousers were worn. A few days later the heaviest snowstorm of the season was reported in the northern portion of the State.

Success has attended an experiment of some land owners at Orlando, Fla., who undertook to raise Kentucky blue grass and timothy. The Orlando plot chosen for the experiment is hammock land with marl underneath, and great hopes are built upon the favorable indications of this first trial.

Spain has 22,996 elementary schools, but only forty-one per cent. of the children received even the rudiments of an education. The teachers receive only $25 to $400 per year, and most of them are unable to collect that. In 1893 there was owing to the Spanish teachers the sum of $1,600,000.

A mosaic portrait of the poet Virgil is said to have been discovered by some French soldiers near Soussa, in Algeria. The portrait is of the first century, and antedates anything in the way of the miniatures which are to be found in some of the ancient manuscripts, although it bears a striking resemblance to such.

A pile of earth and rock below which a man was working, near a cannery at The Dalles, Oregon, became undermined and began to slide. The man straightened up and stood as near as he could to the vertical bank that had been the support of the mass, and the debris, as it slid down, cut his clothing, but did not hurt him.

Why the Plague Excites Terror.

In the Hong Kong epidemic the Chinese servants in European houses enjoyed a marked immunity, and there was never any scarcity of domestic servants. The house of a European was looked upon as a sanitary haven of immunity, but even this does not obtain in Bombay, where there seems no safety except in flight. The danger of such a procedure is but too evident, and we are quite prepared to hear of baneful results in the surrounding districts.

A graphic picture of what an epidemic of plague means is conveyed in the following story, published in the Daily Mail, which must be but one of scores of similar incidents. "A Hindoo clerk went to the 'burning ground' for the purpose of cremating the body of his father, who had died of plague. On his return he found that in the mean time his mother had sickened and died, while shortly afterward his wife was attacked, and in a few hours was dead also. The clerk himself and an uncle of his are now down with the disease."

Incorrect returns are held to be the explanation of the increase of the mortality for diseases other than plague. Any one who has had to deal with natives, especially natives of India, during a plague epidemic well knows how they assail their medical men and sanitary inspectors with prayers and heartfelt beseechings not to pronounce their illness to be plague. By so doing the patient is not only removed from the house, but all the occupants of the house are put to considerable inconvenience, annoyance and expense by having to leave their abode, while, in addition, their goods and chattles have to be disinfected. It is difficult for British practioners and sanitary agents to resist their entreaties, but it must be still more difficult for native doctors to withstand the desires and requests of their friends and relations. One must pardon the native practitioners, therefore, if they occasionally yield to the temptation of substituting "fever" as the title of the ailment instead of plague. It is but human to do so, and even might be regarded as charitable, were it not but too apparent that dire results to human life most certainly ensue.—British Medical Journal.

Baby Weighed Less Than a Pound.

To Mrs. Isadore Kingston, of Clearfield, Penn., a baby has been born which weighed one ounce less than one pound. Mrs. Kingston had prepared clothing for the expected stranger, but when it arrived it was so tiny that its sister's doll clothing had to be used. These were a good fit.

A cradle was made from a doll's coach by taking off the wheels and substituting rockers. The baby, which is a bright-eyed, winsome girl, coughs, cries and sneezes like other babies. Mr. and Mrs. Kingston are of normal size, and their other children are far from being midgets. The parents have received offers from dime museum managers, but all of them have been ignored.—New York Press.

Rattraps for an Earthquake.

In connection with the late earthquake a funny story is told of a well known Conservative member of Parliament. He lives in ancient and rat infested mansion near what seems to have been the centre of the disturbance. When the earthquake disturbed his slumbers, he jumped out of bed, exclaiming that he would stand this sort of thing no longer. With the resolution of a desperate man, he then procured and set two large rattraps and retired to rest, feeling that he was prepared for the worst. Traps have been set before now to catch sunbeams. But this is the first time on record of their being employed against earthquakes.—London Truth.

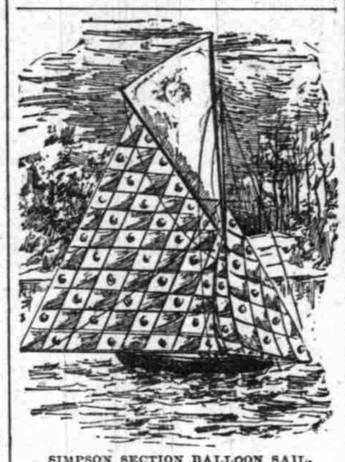
A NOVELTY IN SAILS.

How to Increase a Balloon's Effectiveness Over Fifty Per Cent.

This manipulation of the sail area, in sails of yachts especially, marks a very great improvement in the old system of balloon and straight-cloth sails. This sail of Mr. W. S. Simpson has, at the first view, the appearance of a sail divided into a series of equal squares, like a draught board, every other square containing a hole in the center about one-tenth the size of the square, and the intermediate squares loose pieces of canvas tacked at the corners to the sail containing the holes. Now, the effect of the wind on the surface of this arrangement is this: the wind strikes the sail at any point of the sailing in the ordinary manner, but escapes through the holes, and is met by the loose squares of canvas tacked on the other side, which are at once distended by the wind. The sail is exactly the same construction on both sides, except that the holes in the sail are always covered with a square of canvas on the reverse side, the same side as the square containing the hole on the other.

A yacht, for instance, running before the wind with this sail arrangement, will have every other square bellied out with the breeze, and thus the ordinary flat surface will be increased in area by fifty per cent.

Such an invention as this certainly heralds a new era in yacht or ice boat racing, for a yacht thus rigged becomes one-half more powerful in its speed powers than before, as the improvements in balloon sails have certainly reached a limit, which, if extended,



SIMPSON SECTION BALLOON SAIL.

might end in disaster. The extra power of such sails that must arise from increasing the sail area by one-half is certainly the most important feature of this invention, and would, in the case of a racing yacht entered for a race under the ordinary sail measurements, make it at once a superior boat against any other in the race of the same sail measurements entered under the present sail area rules.

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And it Kills Rheumatism.

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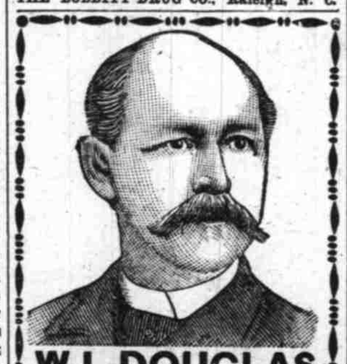

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