

FARM AND GARDEN

Scientific and Practical Knowledge.

MEADOWS AND PASTURES.

Orange Judd Says Good Strawberries Can Be Raised Cheaper by the Bushel Than Wheat.

Scientific and Practical Knowledge.
The production of food—agriculture—is one of the exact sciences. Its laws are settled, determined, positive and reliable. If all the laws which our investigations have found out are obeyed strictly, agriculture never fails us; it is as sure in its results as that fire will burn. The laws are few and simple. Place a good seed in good soil, prevent any other plant from interfering with it, select time proper to its growth, gather the produce when ripe, and we have obeyed all the laws; we have conducted its progress scientifically, and have reaped a harvest—the result of applied science; that is, we have gained knowledge, have set it to work, have raised an ear of corn and have grown a dinner.

Meadows and Pastures.
Grass lands pay well for good care and management. Growing timothy hay for market pays good dividends in many localities. Timothy is not regarded as the best grass, but as the most salable. Its clear, healthy-looking stems and leaves commend it to buyers, and it is always in demand. A good, well-managed grass farm ought to pay largely in almost any section.

Both meadows and pastures must be well cared for at this season—protected from the stamping of stock while the ground is soft—and receive needed attention in the way of fertilizing, draining and clearing of stones and other obstructions. The yield of many an old pasture might be largely increased, if not doubled, by the application of some fertilizer. Whenever practicable, provision should be made for watering and shading pastured stock, and thus prevent them from suffering during hot weather.

Making Good Butter.

Skill in the management of the cows, the milk and the cream will be rewarded with good butter, no matter what kind of a churn be used, but it is generally conceded in these latter days of advancement that one without a dash is best. The concussion caused by the peculiar motion of the swing and the box churn is supposed to be more conducive to the perfect functions of butter globules, and the buttermilk is more thoroughly washed out than when the old-style paddles are used. Good butter, however, is not dependent upon the kind of churn; its qualities are regulated vastly more by the handling and manipulation than by any implement employed in its production. Proper food for the cows, constant observance of cleanliness, correct ripening of the cream, observance of temperatures, pure air in the dairy room and common-sense methods applied in all the details of butter making will result in uniformity and satisfaction both to the maker and consumer.

An Immense Strawberry Crop.

A prominent fruit-grower of Western New York from a single acre of sixteen acres sent to market in one year 1,300 bushels of strawberries. The entire crop was sold at an average price of 12¢, cents per quart, realizing the snug sum of \$5,200. This may be taken as an instance of the profitable results of thoroughly scientific fruit-growing.
Good strawberries can be raised by the bushel, says Orange Judd, cheaper than wheat. The space necessary to supply a family need not be large. We have averaged one quart to 2.16 square feet, or at the rate of 630 bushels per acre. The Ohio Farmer says that, if strawberries are well set in the fall, they will fruit the next season, as it is the fall growth of roots which supports the plant for the next year's fruiting. J. J. Thomas recommends in planting to make a little mound under the roots and spread them evenly upon it and then carefully cover them. Thus treated, they grow twice as well as when planted as they usually are. A writer says: The secret of success in raising the strawberry is watering it freely daily. Mr. Fuller says: Early scalds should be grown in beds, Triomphe de Gand always in hills and the runners kept trimmed off. Mr. Knox says: Strawberries do not injure grape vines when grown among them.

Timely Care of Live Stock.

Work horses need plenty of strengthening food, regularly in feeding and watering and good grooming. Guard against galls by keeping the harness clean and soft. Many horses work best when they are barefoot. Protect teams from drafts when they are heated. Give brood mares roomy quarters, watchful care and treat them gently and kindly. Cows require extra care at this season. Give those about to come in good roomy quarters, and treat them kindly. Guard against abortion and accidents. To prevent garget and other troubles reduce their food, though plenty of good sound hay may be given safely. Keep all the good heifer calves, and remember that teaching them to feed from the pail saves trouble.
Sheep should be kept in dry yards to protect their feet, and also guarded against storms. Ewes and lambs need good shelter and liberal rations to prevent suffering and keep them thrifty. Spring lambs, well cared for and fed liberally, will soon sell for a profit.
Pigs and poultry both pay for good care and keep. The pig needs exercise, and will do good by destroying many insect enemies if allowed to take it in the orchard. Give breeding sows bran and other cooling food, but no corn or meal. Poultry "shell out" the profits now, if ever; so care well for the birds if you want fresh eggs and chickens galore. Protect them from vermin by using kerosene upon the roofs and walls of the poultry house; and do whatever else that will tend to promote their comfort, health and consequent productiveness.

Walt Whitman likes to talk to editors, reporters and theatrical folk.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM NOT YET SOLVED.

While we congratulate the people of the whole northwest, and especially the citizens of Dakota, on the consummation of their long desire, the opening of the reservation by no means puts an end to the Indian problem as far as the Sioux are concerned. On the contrary, it is scarcely more than the beginning. Only a part of the reserve is acquired by the government; and the same questions will doubtless arise in future, as to that part, which have proved so vexatious in relation to the whole. No settlement can ever be regarded as final which stops short of the absolute allotment of lands in severity and the adding of all that remains to the public domain. Again it seems as if the government were merely abandoning one posture of the "guardian and ward" attitude in order to assume another. The reservation system, with its issue of rations and consequent tendencies toward idleness and vice, has scarcely a friend remaining. Yet we have only the same thing in another form in the practice of accumulating immense cash funds for the benefit of the Indian, to be held in trust by the nation, while interest is paid regularly to the beneficiary. The purchase of these lands by the nation means a permanent investment in trust for the Indian. And it is not according to nature that a quarterly payment to him of so many dollars in cash as interest will be any less demoralizing than the issue of so many blankets and so many pounds of flour, beef and pork.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Badly Used Up by Bees.

Mr. George Murray, a teacher at the Colliery board schools, Dipton, with the assistance of one or two other gentlemen, was preparing to carry some half dozen hives of bees from the Colliery farm to the fells at Waskerley. During the process of packing them in a cart the bottom fell off one of the hives, and as a natural consequence, the bees came buzzing out and stung Mr. Murray and his companions, as well as stinging the horse attached to the cart. The animal bolted away in fright. Hundreds of bees found their way out of the remainder of the hives, and not only stung the occupants of the cart and the horse in a dreadful manner, but the insects also fastened themselves upon a number of school children who were having a ride through the village on a hay cart. Mr. Murray and his companion (Mr. Elliott) were left lying on the ground in an exhausted and almost unconscious state, and the horse was so badly injured by the insects' stings that it fell down upon the road and succumbed the same night. Mr. Murray was also confined to his bed for some time, but on Saturday he was reported to be much better. The rest appear to be very little worse.—Fall Mall Gazette.

The Cotton Worms.

That one drug house in Vicksburg should receive orders for fifteen tons, or 30,000 pounds, of paris green in one day demonstrates the extent of the apprehension felt by cotton planters concerning the cotton worms in the large area of country tributary to or trading with that city. With the cotton worms apparently so formidable in their second generation, the third generation, which forms a vast increase over its progenitors, may do very serious damage. It is extremely unfortunate, if it be true, that the available supply of paris green has been already exhausted. It is likely that far more than the amount already used will be needed. Where these pests are unchecked by poison, in their third generation, they have been known to ravage cotton fields and leave the stalks as bare of foliage in the latter part of August and September as they are in early February before being pulled up and burned, preparatory to the planting of a new crop.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Military Islamism.

There is about modern Mohammedanism, at least of the military type, nothing of the uncertainty and shillyshally with which modern Christianity is sometimes reproached. The prophet understood the natural man of Asiatic and African races perfectly well, and his mode of procedure is still fully justified with them. He did not, like some unwise fanatics, promise universal victory, invulnerability, or anything of the kind. The followers of the Khalifa are quite aware that they may be collectively defeated and individually killed. But that does not interfere either with their certainty of the ultimate success of their cause, with their sense of the duty of offering conversion, tribute or the sword, or with their enjoyment of the comfortable prospects of the martyred believer.—Saturday Review.

Jersey Mosquitoes Astry in Japan.

An extraordinary statement was made the other day by a man from Miyagaki. He stated that in Sendai, since the 11th and 12th ult., the people have been much troubled with a kind of poisonous butterfly. To touch one of them causes the flesh to itch, and if scratched to swell and remain swollen for a very long time. In daylight, he says, they do not make their appearance, but at twilight they swarm into the houses. With the approval of the authorities fires are now burned at the entrances of houses and yards to attract the insects and destroy them.—Mainichi Shinbun.

The American rage for baseball is after all weak compared to the British craze for cricket.

At the last match between the two greatest of the county elevens, Surrey and Nottingham, which took three days to play, nearly 60,000 people went to see it and Surrey's victory. The batting of Lockwood and Abel, who together made 159 in Surrey's second inning, was so important toward winning the match that the collection taken up for their benefit amounted to £42, £5 of which was in penny pieces.

Of the 35,000 tons of wire fencing annually imported into the Argentine Republic it is said that Belgium furnishes half, Great Britain about a quarter and France somewhat less.

THE MYSTERY OF THE SUN.

What is Sought to Be Discovered at the Eclipse in December.

The number of astronomical parties that are preparing to go to convenient points in the track of the total solar eclipse in December, and the completeness of the equipments they propose to take with them for observation, make the prospects for good results unusually hopeful. The comparatively infrequent opportunities for studying this species of solar phenomena, and the brief time that is available under the most favorable circumstances for observation, make each event of great importance to astronomical science, particularly as at no other time can so much evidence be obtained for determining the real character of the sun and its appendages.

Long as the science of astronomy has flourished and great as has been its advance, it is only within a few years that by the aid of the spectroscopic and photographic, the nature of the sun and its surroundings has been established with anything like certainty, and even now the most widely different theories are held as to the character of the sun's activity. It has long been known that around the black disk of the moon in total solar eclipses a halo of light is seen, bright next to the sun, but fading away more or less gradually into the blackness around it. This was supposed by the generality of astronomers as late as 1870 to be due either to the effects produced by our own atmosphere or by the moon's atmosphere. It was not till later that astronomers were convinced that this halo or corona was a part of the sun itself, and that from it must be derived the most important clues for settling the mysteries of the sun's heat and light.

From the observations of eclipses made recently it is now well known that the sun as ordinarily visible to us, bounded by the photosphere, is only a part of the sun. Just outside the photosphere is a comparatively thin layer of gas, mainly hydrogen, called the chromosphere; around this is the corona, thousands of miles thick, and around the corona, especially along the equator, there is a considerable extension of matter about which little is known. The general theory which has been built up from a knowledge of these facts and from the observations of such phenomena as sun spots and prominences is that the chemical elements are being continually tossed about in the enormous atmosphere of the sun and never getting out of it. The outer layers of the atmosphere are recognized as much cooler than the inner. Cool or comparatively cool masses of matter are produced by condensation in the upper regions from the hot ascending vapors of the lower atmosphere. These masses of matter, having gathered weight, come under the influence of gravitation over twenty-five times as great as ours, and fall with almost incredible rapidity toward the center. It is supposed that these terrific rains of cooled matter upon the sun produce what are known as sun spots.

We know how small meteors in our own cold atmosphere are heated to incandescence by friction. Their kinetic energy is transformed into heat. It is not difficult to imagine, therefore, that these masses of matter falling down from a great height above the photosphere of the sun, creates great disturbances near the photosphere, such as sun spots indicate, and that masses falling into the inner and greatly heated atmosphere should be broken up in the heat generated by their own kinetic energy into hot vapors, producing such expansion that the down rush is transformed into an up rush, which would carry the chemical elements back to the cooler air, where they would gradually condense again and repeat the operation of falling into the chromosphere. The effect of such an up rush is supposed to be indicated by the prominence observed. The matter is supposed to be thrown up like the water of a fountain and like it thrown back, only to be tossed up again, but on so great, so terrific a scale that the imagination is unable to form a picture of it.

If this is the correct theory of the sun's existence, it is impossible to conceive of any limit to it. Elements which we can only heat into a glowing mass are there reduced to a vapor, and by expansion thrown 100,000 miles or more away, only to cool and pelt back again toward the center of attraction, there to be thrown off again. But effective as the theory is in explaining solar phenomena, it is by no means generally held, and among those holding it there are great differences of opinion. The evidence is little better than circumstantial, and it is only by the industrious work of astronomers, with improved appliances, that the mystery can approach solution. The study of the sun is to us the most important study in astronomy. It affects us directly. To better understand this center of life and heat is to better understand our own surroundings, and it is from the observations of those sent out to view the occasional total eclipses of the sun that light must come.—Providence Journal.

He Knew No English.

About one month ago a young man named Joe Harpster was struck on the back of the head with a pair of brass knuckles by a footpad, knocking him senseless, and for more than a month he lay unconscious. A few days ago he suddenly recovered his senses, but when he did he was able to converse intelligently only in the German language. He was born of American parents, who spoke German, and that was the language he first learned. He gave that up, however, and learned English, using it at all times, entirely forgetting his German. Now he can remember nothing of English. Scientists are wrestling with the problem.—St. Louis Republic.

A New York physician tried an experiment with Dr. Brown-Sequard's elixir upon a cat with perfect success.

The doctor stupefied the cat with half pound of ether and then applied the elixir hypodermically, and in a moment the cat was dancing around the room, the stupor of the ether having entirely disappeared.

"FOR LIFE IS NOT TO LIVE, BUT TO BE WELL."

WHATWORTH, Wash., March 5, 1891.
Dr. Jordan, Seattle, Wash.—DEAR SIR: My father-in-law was able to go out on the street four days after he commenced taking your medicine; six days after he went ten blocks and surprised some of the people that thought he would not be able to go out of doors again. Four doctors in this town thought he never would be able to go out again. The swelling was nearly all gone in four days. He has slept well the last two or three nights, which is something he has not done before for several months. If he gets cured, I shall do all I can to advertise your medicine. Yours respectfully,
FRANK F. FISHER.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Wash., April 10, 1891.
Dr. Jordan—DEAR SIR: I have been taking your medicine two weeks last Saturday, and there is a grand improvement in me in every way. My stomach is so much better, and I have a better appetite than I have had before for three months. The grippe cough is almost entirely gone; I am much more regular than they were, and I am gaining strength faster every day than I thought it possible for me to. Respectfully,
C. AMSTRONG.

BUCKLEY, Wash., April 25, 1891.
Dr. Jordan—DEAR SIR: I received your medicine, and have taken it ever since. I am feeling ever so much better. The pain through my kidneys has all left, and the dizziness has nearly all gone. Please send me what medicine I need and oblige.
J. W. DAVIS.

Dr. Jordan's office is at the residence of ex-Mayor Yosier, Third and James.

Consultations and prescriptions absolutely free.

Send for free book explaining the Histogenetic system.

CAUTION.—The Histogenetic Medicines are sold in but one agency in each town.

The label around the bottle bears the following inscription: "Dr. J. Eugene Jordan, Histogenetic Medicine." Every other device is a fraud.

The people of every State have their fads. The fad of Massachusetts seems to be to collect old nails.

DESIRE TO BEAR TESTIMONY.

Henry Thorne, Traveling Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., writes from Exeter Hall, Strand, London, February 2, 1888:

"I desire to bear my testimony to the value of ALCOCK'S PAIN PLASTERS. I have used them for pains in the back and side arising from rheumatic and other causes, with most deriving benefit from their application. They are easily applied and very comforting. Those engaged as I am in public work, which involves exposure to sudden changes of temperature, will do well to keep a supply of ALCOCK'S PAIN PLASTERS in their portmanteaus."

Students of Political Economy.—Ethel—What is the object of the single tax?—To drive people into matrimony to escape it, I fancy.

"Penny wise and pound foolish" are those who think it economy to use cheap soap and washcloths instead of the good old "Dobbin's Electric Soap," for sale by all grocers since 1874. Try it once. Be sure, buy genuine.

Don't lose sight of an honorable enemy; he'll make a good friend.

RUPTURE AND PILES CURED.

We positively cure rupture and all rectal diseases without pain or detention from business. No cure, no pay, and no pay until cured. Address for pamphlet Drs. Porterfield & Losey, 888 Market street, San Francisco.

No man ever yet minded his own business who didn't get into trouble.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE BLIND.

Dr. La Grange wishes to make known his New Treatment for the cure of all diseases of the Eye—Cataract, Defective Vision, Inflammation, etc., without operation or pain. The remedy can be applied by the patient, and is simple, safe and sure in its effects, strengthening the muscles and nerves of the eye, removing pain almost instantaneously. It is a marvelous discovery and a blessing to the sufferer.

For further particulars address with stamped envelope R. J. LA GRANGE, M. D., 216 Powell St., fourth floor from Geary, San Francisco, Cal. Office hours—11 till 1.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

TO THE EDITOR: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post-office address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,
181 Pearl street, New York.

TRY GRIMKE for breakfast.

Use Enameline Stove Polish; no dust, no smell.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.

No other baking powder does such work.

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THE JAMES LEFFEL & CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, or Liberty St., NEW YORK CITY.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only complete cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer \$100 for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"There is music in the bells," said the young husband, rearing for the paragonic bottle.

Dr. Wallace Ely has removed his offices to 215 Powell street, San Francisco, Cal., where he continues to give special attention to Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate gland and all diseases arising therefrom. Diabetes and Bright's disease treated according to the latest approved method. Most cases can be treated successfully by correspondence. Consultations daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. W. A. Ely, M. D., 215 Powell street, fourth floor from Geary street, San Francisco, Cal.

Wunder's Oregon Blood Purifier is the best remedy for the drowsy disease, dyspepsia, for it regulates the lymphatic system and bad secretions.

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FOR DYSPEPSIA AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES.

At Druggists and Dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (6 boxes \$1.00) in stamps. Sample sent free on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Shoot the Spy

A cough or cold is a spy which has stealthily come inside the lines of health and is there to discover some vulnerable point in the fortification which is guarding your well-being. That point discovered the spy reports it to the enemy on the outside. The enemy is the changeable winter climate. If the cold gets in, look out for an attack at the weak point. To avoid this, shoot the spy, kill the cold, using SCOTT'S EMULSION of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda as the weapon. It is an expert cold slayer, and fortifies the system against Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Anæmic and Wasting Diseases (especially in Children). Especially helpful for children to prevent their taking cold. Palatable as Milk.

SPECIAL.—Scott's Emulsion is non-secret, and is prescribed by the Medical Profession all over the world, because its ingredients are scientifically combined in such a manner as to greatly increase their remedial value.

CAUTION.—Scott's Emulsion is put up in salmon-colored wrappers. Be sure and get the genuine. Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Manufacturing Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

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J. F. SMITH & CO., Makers of "Bile Beans," 255 & 257 Greenwich St., N. Y. City.

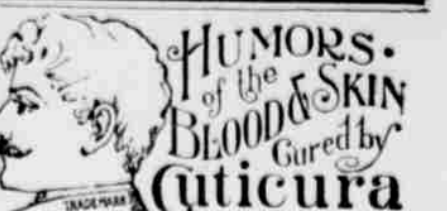
"PUNCH" says

"Ought to be done?"

"Ought stands for nothing."

The house ought to be cleaned with Sapolio. Try a cake in your next house-cleaning and be convinced.

"IGNORANCE of the law excuses no man," and ignorance is no excuse for a dirty house or greasy kitchen. Better clean them in the old way than not at all; but the modern and sensible way is to use SAPOLIO on paint, on floors, on windows, on pots and pans, and even on statuary. To be ignorant of the uses of SAPOLIO is to be behind the age.



HUMORS of the BLOOD & SKIN Cured by Cuticura

HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, SKIN AND SCALP whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, blotchy or copper-colored, with loss of hair, either simple, hereditary, or contagious, are speedily, permanently, economically and infallibly cured by the CUTICURA Remedies, consisting of CUTICURA, the great skin cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin purifier and beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVANT, the new blood and skin purifier and greatest of humor remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only infallible blood and skin purifiers, and all other remedies combined. Sold every where. Price, CUTICURA, 50c. SOAP, 25c. RESOLVANT, 41c. Prepared by Potter, Irving and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Blood and Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Backache, kidney pains, weakness and rheumatism relieved in one minute by the celebrated CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER.

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