THE FARM AND HOME

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

Experience of a Farmer in Corn Cultivation—Dehorn the Calf When Young—A Sample Dairy Cow—Plant Trees About the House.

Cultivating Corn.

I notice in your journal for June 26 a rather dogmatic reassertion of the old statement that shallow cultivation is the best for corn. I do not wish to be dogmatic in any respect, but may I make a plain statement of experience?

Three years ago I had a small "patch" planted to corn, on ground so infested with quackgrass that the entire slice turned by the plow in each furrow was a felted mass of roots, felted almost as compactly as an old hat. It required longer to harrow up enough dirt to mark rows in than it did to plow the piece. The spring was wet with us, and the quack came up quicker and grew faster than the corn. At the first cultivation I had to have the horse led through the rows, as the quack was so much higher than the corn as to hide it from all view of the man behind the horse hoe. After going twice in each row, back and forth—and the same crosswise—it was barely possible to scrape up enough dirt with the hoe to dress the hills. In three days after the task was completed the field needed hoeing again. It got another hoeing, and again it was necessary to go twice in each row and set the cultivator as deep as possible, in order to worry and shake enough dirt out of the quack roots to fill the hoe.

I was taught, of old, that corn roots spread widely and were injured by deep and rough cultivation—must be treated tenderly and with shallow scratching. But in this particular case a condition confronted me, not a theory. If I didn't kill the quack, the quack would kill the corn. And the only way to kill the quack was to keep tearing it up from the bottom, or as near the bottom as I could get. So I kept at what I rather forlornly considered "destructive cultivation," as deep as I could force the narrowest horse-hoe teeth, and as close to the corn hills as I could come with safety.

Seven times I went over that patch in this way, first tearing up the ground between the rows as deeply as I could, north and south, and east and west, with the horse hoe, and then following it with the hand hoe to chop off or cover up what quack the cultivator left, and to straighten up the very numerous hills of corn that were overset or half torn out. It was the deepest and harshest cultivation I ever gave any corn crop I ever tried to raise. It began deep and harsh when the corn was not over two inches high; it continued deep and harsh till the corn was beginning to tassel. And the crop was the largest, in point of shelled corn and stover, that I ever raised from a patch of similar size. Let me add that, while the spring was wet, the summer was one of the hottest and dryest that could be asked for.—A. P. Hitchcock, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Dehorning Calves.

I consider that the question of dehorning is settled in favor of no horns, and believe the proper time to do the job is when the calf is less than a week old. I use caustic potash, which is more effective than lunar caustic. I have tried the latter and failed entirely to remove the horn.

Buy 5 cents' worth of caustic potash and keep tightly corked in a dry place and when a calf is dropped and is a few days old clip the hair close around the little button where the horn is developed, then take a piece of the caustic from the bottle (recork at once or it will dissolve from the moisture of the air), wrap the piece removed with cloth or leather, or use gloves to protect your fingers, hold the calf's head firmly so that he will not cause you to get the caustic in his eyes, and after moistening the caustic rub the buttons with it until the tough skin is eaten away and rubbed off and the blood begins to come. Change from one side to the other frequently and keep the caustic moist by dipping it in water occasionally. Apply over a place not larger than a five-cent piece and be sure the horny button is eaten away and you will never see a horn again there, and the poll will be perfect. This process will take five or six minutes and must be thoroughly done to avoid failure.

I give this detailed statement of my method because I frequently hear those who have tried this say it is a failure. Thoroughness is the key to success.—Wallace's Farmer.

Plant Trees.

The American Agriculturist recently published a picture of a farmer's home in Pennsylvania. The editor called it "A Beautiful Farm Home," but the editor was mistaken. No farm house is "beautiful" which has not trees about it, and the picture showed but one bare tree, and that was out near the barn. Why is it that farmers will let year after year pass without putting out trees to beautify their homes? It is no uncommon sight to see farmers' houses set down in the corner of a field without so much as a bush near them. City and village people are often just as negligent, but there is less excuse for the farmer than for them, for the farmer usually has the young trees near at hand, and could put them out if he would only do it. If the farmers of this country would line their lanes and roadways with native trees, and surround their houses with them, there would be less urgent demand for national forest reservations.—Farm News.

A Sample Dairy Cow.

At the Texas Experiment Farm they have a cow, "Yentje Netherland," which ought to be a Holstein cow, from the name, which has given 707.5 pounds of milk in seven consecutive days, or more than 100 pounds of milk a day. In thirty days she gave 2,959¾ pounds of milk, or nearly 100 pounds a day for thirty consecutive days. When you think of 100 pounds you have an idea of the amount of milk given by that remarkable cow. Another way to think of it is to think of four big bucketfuls, of three gallons each, and a half gallon over. Made into butter the milk of one day made four pounds and one and one-half ounces of butter, containing 80 per cent. of butter fat. Of course, this is an exceptional animal, and it is fed on exceptional food, that is, food which stimulates milk production. The instance is an ideal one rather than a practical one. It may be used as an illustration, but hardly as something to be worked for by the average dairy farmer. The importance of good cows to make good milk, however, is all apparent. Recently the State of Minnesota took the first prize as to butter. Minnesota, hard as it is to say, has made more progress in the dairy business than has Iowa. The farmers there have been longer in the business of special dairy farming. In Iowa it has not been made a special business except in a few counties, prominent among which are those of Northeastern Iowa. The Minnesota farmers have succeeded better, it may be, because they have greater difficulties to overcome, the land and the climate both being more harsh than they are in Iowa.—Iowa State Register.

Co-operative Ice.

A little organized co-operation in any farming community where ice-cutting privileges exist, will secure an abundant supply of ice for all purposes for the entire section or neighborhood. In some localities it is customary to do the threshing in turn, all participating in the use of the threshing machines and power, as only very extensive farmers find it profitable to have an outfit for their own exclusive use.

In a similar manner the benefits of a cold storage may be obtained. The houses may be owned by individuals, or by a few families who may be living near enough together to conveniently use them in common. The tools and outfits for cutting and handling the ice may be owned by a few enterprising young men, who can fill a number of houses yearly by contract; or the appliances may be joint property of all those having cold-storage houses, who may combine to secure them, and also combine their labor in securing the ice crop. This work is done when the ordinary duties of the farm are light, and other interests would not be interfered with.

The practical advantages of this plan readily presents themselves. An outfit of tools necessary to harvest one hundred tons of ice can just as well harvest ten or fifteen times the quantity and to better advantage. But, allowing that the labor in getting out one hundred tons of ice is the same per ton that it is for one thousand tons, the cost of the tools per ton of ice harvested is only one-tenth as much in the latter case. The tools are durable and will last many years.

Regarding the cost of ice when stowed in place in the ice chamber, it would be difficult to quote an amount which would cover all cases. Locality and tact have much to do with determining the cost. Ice twelve or sixteen inches thick, cut in small quantities and placed in the ice chamber, would cost, on an average, for labor about 50 cents per ton. Where cut on a large scale the cost for labor in cutting and stowing would be less than half this amount. Farmers can ill afford to do without this necessary article.—New England Farmer.

Farm Notes.

It is not necessary to feed geese, ducks or turkeys during the warm season if they have the privilege of a range. Insects, grass and seeds are plentiful, and the fowls can secure more food than they can consume.

When spraying the trees and vines keep in view the fact that for fungus diseases the Bordeaux mixture should be used, and for insects that gnaw use paris green or London purple. Kerosene emulsion is applied to destroy insects that suck juices. It is important to use the proper remedy for the purpose, or the labor may be wasted.

The time to market an animal is when it is ready. To keep it in order to add a little more weight may be expensive. More fat can be put on an animal in summer than in the winter season, and in proportion to cost it can be done at less expense. The greatest gain is from young stock, because of rapid growth, but old animals take on fat more readily, and manure from them is more valuable than from growing stock.

Much of the baled hay that comes to market is musty. Most farmers, when they bale hay, think it need not be very dry, as the bales are small. But the amount of hay packed in them is always sufficient to get up a violent ferment unless the hay is properly dried before it is put into the bale. If there were more care used in baling hay the price for it would be much better than it is, as the hay itself would be better worth it.

Sometimes we see trees which dry up the grass under them, while in the same neighborhood will be trees under which the grass will grow greener than where it is not thus shaded. An orchard that has long been plowed deep has most of its feeding roots below those of the grass. On the other hand, under the trees where grass has grown the true feeding roots come near the surface, and when a dry time comes the grass under it lacks moisture and is very soon killed.

Every boy on the farm should be given a young animal to raise for himself, he to attend to it and be induced to take an interest in its progress. He will thus early become fond of animals and of farming, and will be more reconciled to farm life when he is grown. The boy who leaves the farm for the city is the one who has never had any opportunities and looks upon farming as drudgery. Labor becomes a pleasure when there is something to strive for, and the early education of the boy on the farm should be by giving him an interest in something. All children love young stock and pet them.

The only objection to a well-kept hedge is that it takes quite a space of the land which the roots occupy. Cultivation may be done close to the hedge, however, and weeds prevented. Hedges serve as windbreaks, and, if properly trimmed, are better than fences. Osage orange requires labor every year, but it cannot be surpassed for protecting sheep from dogs if it is in good order. Ordinary fences of wire or boards are costly in some localities, and require frequent repairs. Sheep will go through barbed wire fences, unless the wires are very close, but no flock will attempt to get through a good osage orange hedge.

Shakspeare: They do not love that do not show their love.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The short sellers of wheat have but a single argument left to support their views, viz: The admitted fact that the wheat crop of this country will be at least 100,000,000 bushels larger than that of last year. The current news during the week has been extremely bullish and developments have materially strengthened the position of speculative buyers. Probably the most important announcement was Beerbohm's estimate placing the European shortage compared with last year at 224,000,000 bushels. This has been emphasized and confirmed by the active cash demand and enormous sales for export. An additional aid in enhancing values has been furnished by the farmers stacking their wheat at a greater extent than usual. Should the coal miners' strike continue a fortnight longer it will prove a powerful, although unnatural, factor in enhancing values, and in all probability result in a more serious congestion of the market for September delivery than has prevailed for July contracts. The promise of an abundant wheat crop in America, the absence of competition in supplying the requirements of importing countries, and the consequent increased export demand for American wheat, all tend to benefit the American farmer. Wheat will prove a profitable purchase on all reactions and the general tendency is toward a still higher range of values.

The American visible this week shows a decrease of 164,000 bushels, and now totals 17,650,000 bushels against 46,429,000 a year ago. There is much to be said regarding both sides of the corn market, but after all is said it is still a fact that values are extremely low—due to panic and overproduction. The growing crop is not yet assured, and with the enhancing values ruling for wheat compared with producing years, the increasing activity in general trade, corn must participate to a greater or less extent in the general improvements, according as the crop promise to be above or below that of last year. In any event, present values promise to be well maintained, and there is little if any inducement for speculative short selling. Should the growing crop meet with any mishap much higher values will quickly obtain.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 78c; Valley, 81c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, $4.15; graham, $3.65; superfine, $2.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 38@40c; choice gray, 37@39c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, $16@16.50; brewing, $18@19 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, $14 per ton; middlings, $21; shorts, $15.50.

Hay—Timothy, $12@13; clover, $10@11; California wheat, $10@11; do oat, $11; Oregon wild hay, $9@10 per ton.

Eggs—12@12½c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c; fair to good, 30c; dairy, 25@30c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon, 11½c; Young America, 12½c; California, 9@10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $3.00@3.50 per dozen; broilers, $1.50@2.75; geese, $3@4; ducks, $2.50@3 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound.

Potatoes.—Oregon Burbanks, 35@45c per sack; new potatoes, 50c per sack; sweets, $1.90@2.25 per cental.

Onions—California, new, red, $1.25; yellow, $1.50 per cental.

Hops—10@11½c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c.

Wool—Valley, 11@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@9c; mohair, 20c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2¼@2½c; dressed mutton, 4½c; spring lambs, 5½ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, $4; light and feeders, $2.50@3; dressed, $3@4.25 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, $2.75@3; cows $2.25; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound.

Veal—Large, 3@3½c; small, 4½ per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 18c; ranch, 10@12c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 10@11c; California, 9½c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 18@19c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10@11c; spring chickens, $2@3.50; ducks, $2.50@3.75.

Wheat—Feed wheat, $28 per ton.

Oats—Choice, per ton, $23.

Corn—Whole, $22; cracked, per ton, $22; feed meal, $22 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, $22; whole, $21.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5½c; mutton sheep, 6c; pork, 6½c; veal, small, 6.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4½c; salmon, 4@5c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4; ling cod, 4@5; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2½@4c.

San Francisco Markets.

Wool—Choice foothill, 9@12c; San Joaquin, 6 months' 8@10c; do year's staple, 7@9c; mountain, 11@13c; Oregon, 10@13c per pound.

Hops—7@9c per pound.

Hay—Wheat, $12@15; wheat and oat, $11@14; oat, $10@12; river barley, $7@8; best barley, $9@12; alfalfa, $7@8.50 clover, $7.50@9.

Millstuffs — Middlings, $18.50@22; California bran, $14@15 per ton.

Potatoes—New, in boxes, 40@60c.

Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverskin, 85@95c per cental.

Fresh fruit—Apples, 20@30c per small box; do large box, 40@65c Royal apricots, 20@35c common cherries, 15@25c; Royal Anne cherries, 25@40c per box; currants, $1.00@1.50 per chest; peaches, 25@40c; pears, 20@40c; cherry plums, 20@30c per box.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 8c; fair to good, 7½c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 22@23c; do seconds, 20@21c; fancy dairy, 19@20c; good to choice, 16@18c per pound.

Eggs—Store, 11½@14c; ranch, 16@20c; Eastern, 12@14; duck, 14c per dozen.

Citrus fruit—Navel oranges, $1@2; seedlings, 75c@$1.25; Mexican limes, $4.50@5.50; common lemons, $1@2.50 per box.

Electrically welded steel barrels are being made in England. They are used to hold lubricating and lighting oils and acetone, which is an element in the manufacture of cordite.

FIRST BLOOD SHED.

A Riot Almost Precipitated Among the Strikers.

Pittsburg, Aug. 16.—Injunctions by the court have put a stop to marches by the strikers against the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company, for a time at least. But in the execution of the injunction the sheriff and his deputies narrowly escaped precipitating serious trouble. As it was, the first blood of the strike was shed. Henry Stewart, one of the sheriff's deputies, struck Jacob Mott, a drummer of the McDonald band, with the edge of a brass horn, and cut a severe gash above his eye.

The sight of the blood wrought up the 1,000 idle miners to such a pitch that a desperate conflict was imminent. The deputies also were excited and noisy. The strikers were jeering and yelling and urging a further rush. There were enough of the miners to annihilate the deputies. Captain Bellingham, Sheriff Lowrey, Chief Deputy James Richards and Superintendent DeArmitt were the only cool men in the assemblage. To them and to Captain Bellingham belongs the credit of avoiding a riot.

When Bellingham saw there was danger of his men getting beyond his control, he commanded a halt and addressed himself to the task of restraining the more belligerent. So well were his efforts directed that he soon had restored comparative order.

Sheriff Lowrey had a difficult task to perform, but he handled it well, and by his coolness and good nature, did much to neutralize the bitterness and strife invited by his subordinates. The strikers finally retired and marched back to their camp. There were several other brushes with the deputies, but no actual collisions.

After the miners returned to camp, the officers held a conference with their attorney, and he advised them to quit marching until the court had heard the argument over a bill in equity brought by the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company, as it might injure their case if they were brought up for contempt before the court.

President Dolan then issued orders that no more marches should be made to any of the New York & Cleveland Company's mines until further orders, though marches may be made at other places.

There were no signs of trouble tonight. The strikers remained within their camp, and while the deputies were on guard they had little to do. In order to more thoroughly fortify his position, Sheriff Lowrey swore in 20 additional deputies tonight, and dispatched them to Plum creek.

AN ARIZONA STORM.

A Cloudburst Does Great Damage to Property.

Nogales, Ariz., Aug. 16.—Southern Arizona and Nothern Mexico have been visited by a terrific rain storm. All telegraph lines between Nogales and Guaymas are down, and a great part of the Sonora railway is washed out. The track between Nogales Encinas, a distance of 16 miles, is almost entirely gone. A train started to leave Guaymas this morning, but it was detained by the Mexican government. There was a cloud burst which filled the stream which flows through the place and flooded the greater part of Nogales. Three bridges were washed away. Several houses were washed away and a number of Mexican families are homeless. The residence of Arilo Ramriz, the mayor, was destroyed.

Marta Esperanza Sacked by Cubans.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 16.—Marta Esperanza, a town in Santa Clara province, was attacked by insurgents recently, who entered the town at 3 P. M., and left at 4 A. M., sacking all the stores and taking merchandise, clothes, drugs, money, etc. The Spanish force made resistance, but the insurgents defeated them with little trouble. The Spanish loss was heavy. The Cubans lost one killed and several wounded. The forces of General Montano came to the aid of the town, arriving one day late. They took arms and ammunition from the guerillas who remained in the town, although most of them had joined the insurgents. Then they burned about 30 houses belonging to Cubans. Calixto Alvarez attacked and sacked the towns of La Enerucijada, Crucos and Placetas. The Spanish forces made no resistance. These towns are in the pacified province of Santa Clara.

Lady Rescued From Death.

The Dalles, Or., Aug. 16.—Fire totally destroyed the Michelbach building, on Second street, occupied by Mrs. Britton as a lodging-house, at 1 A. M. It was a fierce, hot blaze, and only prompt action on the part of the fire department avoided a general conflagration. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building was insured for $1,000 in the Hamburg-Bremen, and Mrs. Britton's furniture was insured for $600. One of the occupants, Mrs. Gage, narrowly escaped being burned to death. She was overcome and suffocated, and lay prostrate on the floor, but was reached in time by Fireman C. G. Stacey.

The mouth of the octopus is in the center of his body and is provided with a beak closely resembling that of a parrot.

Adulterated Tea Destroyed.

San Francisco, Aug. 16. — Forty chests of adulterated tea, which had been condemned by Inspector Toohey, were burned today in the large furnace in the basement of the appraiser's building. The importer failed to either appeal from the inspector's finding, or export the stuff at his own expense, as required by the law passed by congress, and approved March 2, 1897. This is the first destruction of tea under the provision of the new law.

The Taking of Clipperton Island.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 16. — The steamship Navarro arrived this evening from Clipperton island, off Acapulco, Mexico. From statements made by some of the people on board the Navarro, it is believed the British flag will soon be hoisted over Clipperton island, although it is supposed to belong to Mexico.

Ordered to Sealing Duty.

London, Aug. 16. — The British cruiser Amphion has been ordered from her station in the North Pacific to sealing duty in Behring sea.

Boarding Trains in Motion.

Passengers are to have an opportunity to board and leave trains which are in motion at the Paris expositoin of 1900 by means of a new system devised by a French civil engineer. The idea was suggested by the moving sidewalk at the world's fair. The outer circumference of a circular platform is to travel at the same rate as the passing train. There will be no danger upon entering the platform from a staircase in the center, where the speed is comparatively low. In advancing toward the edge the increase is gradual, and anticipated. The station attendant overlooks the entire platform from a tower in the center, and should there be a heavy crowd he causes the train, by means of switches, to run around the station, allowing ample time to discharge and take on all passengers. It is proposed to work trains and platforms at a speed of 7½ miles an hour.

Corn as Fuel.

A bulletin issued by the experimental station of the university of Nebraska, giving results of tests of the value of corn as fuel, shows that the burning of corn may be a proceeding greatly to the farmer's benefit when the price of corn is low and that of coal high. The tests showed that one pound of screened Wyoming coal, costing $6.65 per ton, evaporated 1.9 times as much water in a steam boiler as could be evaporated by one pound of good grade of yellow dent corn on the ear, not thoroughly dry. The following figures show the value of corn per bushel as fuel when coal of the same variety as that used in the tests is selling at the prices given: Coal, per ton, $4.87, $5.41, $5.95, $6.49, $7.11, $7.57, $8.11;; corn, per bushel, 9c, 10c, 11c, 12c, 13c, 14c, 15c.

AN ABOMINABLE LEGACY.

A tendency to rheumatism is undoubtedly inherited. Unlike many other legacies, it remains in the family. The most effectual means of checking this tendency, or of removing incipient rheumatism, whether pre-existent in the blood or not, is to resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as soon as the premonitory twinges are felt. Nullifying the influences of cold, exposure and fatigue, the Bitters not only fortifies the system against their hurtful consequences, but subjugates malaria, liver and kidney complaint, dyspepsia and nerve disquietude.

The Illinois Central railway is about to experiment with electricity as a motive power, with a view to its adoption on all the suburban lines of Chicago. It is said that both the third-rail and trolley systems will be tried exhaustively before a decision is come to an equipment.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark.

I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look Carefully at the wrapper and see that it is *the kind you have always bought*, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

New York's first public convenience station will be an elaborate underground affair. It will cost $25,000, and will be built under Mail street and the Broadway side of City Hall Park. It will be finished in marble, and when completed will be the finest thing of the kind in the world.

DEAFNESS CANNOT 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 cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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

Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A new steering device for ships controls the rudder by pneumatic pressure, the air being forced into a cylinder on either side of the rudder post by means of the steering wheel in the pilot house.

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Kelner, Cherry Valley, Ill., Nov. 23, '95.

A bereaved widower in St. Joseph, Mo., took unto himself a second wife before his first spouse was buried. The body of No. 1 had been temporarily placed in a receiving vault.

In every mile of railway there are seven feet and four inches that are not covered by the rails—the space left between them for expansion.

THE TURN OF LIFE.

Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop for good, are symptoms of a dangerous nervous trouble. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life.

MRS. DELLA WATSON, 524 West 5th St., Cincinnati, Ohio, says:

"I have been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for some time during the change of life and it has been a saviour of life unto me. I can cheerfully recommend it to all women, and I know it will give permanent relief. I would be glad to relate my experience to any sufferer."

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

$1000.00

Who will get it?

Schilling's Best tea is not only pure but it is-----?-----because it is fresh-roasted.

What is the missing word?

Get *Schilling's Best* tea at your grocer's; take out the *Yellow Ticket* (there is one in every package); send it with your guess to address below before August 31st.

One word allowed for every yellow ticket.

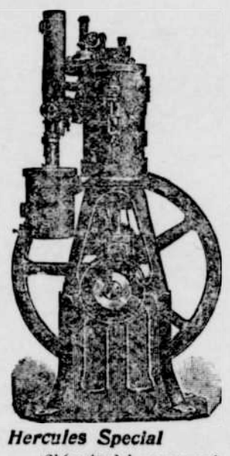
If only one person finds the word, he gets one thousand dollars. If several find it, the money will be divided equally among them.

Every one sending a yellow ticket will get a set of cardboard creeping babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive a charming 1898 calendar, no advertisement on it.

Besides this thousand dollars, we will pay $150 each to the two persons who send in the largest number of yellow tickets in one envelope between June 15 and the end of the contest—August 31st.

Cut this out. You won't see it again for two weeks. B2

Address: SCHILLING'S BEST TEA SAN FRANCISCO.



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A New Fuel.

In the future we may be importing masut instead of exporting coal. Masut is a by-product in the distillation of raw petroleum. It is also manufactured from a cheap, brown coal found in Saxony. There has been, until recently, great trouble in finding a furnace suitable for burning it. It is now blown by steam into a special furnace, on the principle of the Lucigen light, and used without difficulty. It is 40 or 50 per cent cheaper than coal, and is 20 per cent better as a heat raiser. Steam can be got up quicker and kept at a higher pressure and more work be done by the machinery. From a naval point of view these are vitally important facts. No sign of a ship under full steam will be shown in the sky, for masut is a smokeless fuel. Russia and Italy are using it in their navies, and Germany has lately made some valuable experiments. At Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and Danzig are tanks from which it can be pumped into ships. Its specific gravity being so much less than that of coal, a ship's buoyancy is greatly increased when the bunkers are filled with it. Heavier armor or cargoes can be carried. The heating capacity being greater, the ship can travel faster or farther. It is yet to be learned what improvements the Germans have introduced into their furnaces, and what are the disadvantages of masut.

The Water Hyacinth Doomed.

The water hyacinth, which was imported into Florida from Venezuela some years ago and was seriously impending navigation in the St. Johns river, is being killed by a small red spider. This spider is said to be also an importation from Venezuela and is known as a deadly enemy to water growth of this character. At Palatka thousands of acres of water front were covered with this thick acquatic vegetation and the situation was becoming so serious that a state commissioner had been appointed to officially report upon means for its destruction. It is now believed that the red spider will clear the river of the nuisance in one or two years.

Our senses do not fall asleep simultaneously. The eyelids are first affected and shut out slight; next follows the sense of taste, then smelling, hearing and touch, the last-named being the lightest sleeper and most easily aroused.

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