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\$1,000 for Failure. RUPTURE AND FISTULA CURED. The SIGNS OF SYPHILIS are bloo and skin diseases, painful swellings bone pains, mucous patches in the mouth, hair loose, pimples on the back and wartby growths. We cure these

for life without injurious drugs.

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The Manner of Treating the Crop is Not

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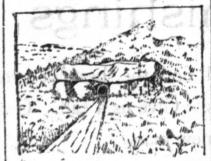
Our manner of treating the celer; crop of late years is very much simplified, says Mt. Peter Henderson. In stead of sowing the seed in a hot-bet or cold frame, as practiced in Europe it is sown in the open ground, as soon as it will be work and kent carefully. as it is fit to work, and kept carefully clear of weeds until the time of plant clear of weeds that the time of planting, in June and July. In our warmer climate, 'f raised in hot-beds, as in England, a majority of the plantiwould run to seed. The tops are shorn off once or twice before planting, so as to insure, "stocky" plantiwhich suffer less on being transplanticed.

After the ground has been nicely pre

pared, lines are struck out on the level

surface, three feet apart, and the plants set six inches apari in rows. If the weather is dry at the time of planting, great care should be taken that the roots are properly "firmed." Our custom is to turn back on the row, and press by the side of each plant gently with the foot. This compacts the soil, and par-tially excludes the air from the roots until new rootlets are formed, which will usually be in forty-eight hours after which all danger is over. This practice of pressing the soil closely around the roots is essential in plant ing of all kinds, and millions of plants are annually destroyed by its omission. After the planting of the celery is completed, nothing further is to be done for six or seven weeks, except running through between the rows with the cultivator or hoe, and freeing the plants of weeds, until they get strong enough to crowd them down.
This will bring us to about the middle of August, by which time we have usually that moist and cold atmos phere essential to the growth of celery Then we begin the "earthing up" accessary for the blanching and whitening of that which is wanted for use during the months of September, October and November. The first operation is that of "handling," as we term it; that is, after all the soil has been drawn up against the plant with the hoe, it is further drawn close around each plant by the hand, firm enough to keep the leaves in an upright posi-tion and prevent them from spreading. This being done, more soil is drawn against the row (either by the plow of hoe, as circumstances require), so as to keep the plant in this upright position. The blanching process must, however, be finished by the spade, which is done by digging the soil from between the rows, and banking it up clear to the top on each side of the row of celery. Three feet is ample distance between the dwarf varieties, but when larger sorts are used the width of the rows must be at least four and a half or five feet.

Outlet for Tile Drains. Farmers spend time and money on tile or stone underdraining, and then have the outlet of the drain wholly unprotected. Consequently, in a year or so, the cattle and other stock, and the action of the frost, displaces the drain, and partly or wholly fils up the channel. If the fall is slight, the whole work sometimes becomes worth



less. For a proper outlet, lay a large flat stone, two or more feet square, above the tile, as shown in the engraving. Place a number of small stones on each side to aid in support ing the stone in a proper position. After heavy rains, or at least several times a year, examine the outlet, and remove all accumulations of material

French Butter Making. In the French system the butter is made from very sour cream, is wash ed in the churn, not salted, but sold for present use in Paris and England, and the keeping quality is not much studied. Notwithstanding the extreme sourcess of the cream when churned, the butter has almost the same appearance as that made from sweet cream-this is the result of the washing. The finest French butter is shipped at once to the consumers, and generally consumed befire the end of three days; so its keeping qualities are three days; so its keeping qualities are not material. No salt is used for the home market. It is put up in large balls of twenty-eight pounds to forty pounds, each ball being covered by a plece of fine flaunel ard placed in a willow basket. Second and third class butter is made up in one pound rolls and packed in grape leaves. For the English market, butter is put up in one pound rolls and covered with jaconet and lace paper, and packed in conet and lace paper, and packed in small boxes 14x9x6 inches, twelve rolls small boxes 14x9x6 inches, twelve rolls in each box. M. Lepelletier is the largest exporter of this kind of butter and is said to ship 1,200 boxes per week, his trade amounting to 12,000,000 francs per year. It is sent in refrigerating cars. In Paris all butter is sold by auction at ten markets. Women are mostly the buyers. Three or four hundred lots are sold every hour. four hundred lots are sold every hour. Sworn officials weigh and register the butter, and make up the accounts of sale. The different kinds of butter are named from the places where they are made, and classified according to quality. The best butter is sold at fifty and seventy-five cents per pound.

Laws affecting Milk.

Laws affecting the sale of milk are often unjust, but where a dairyman insists on his rights he will make no mistake. In England the law requires the milk to contain a certain proportion of solids, to protect against watering the milk. A dairyman who was arrested for selling milk below the standard made his defense that as he sold his milk as it came from the cow, and added no water, and also as cows varied the standard of their milk each day, according to the feed and the season, he was guilty of no crime, and had the right to sell his milk on its merits, provided it was pure. He brought proof of the facts and was discharged from custody.

THE TROPICS

The A tual Poverty in Life's | Ver

That the tropics are really poor in natural resources lastead of being rich is the argument of Dr. Semeleder of Cordoba, Mexico. His arguments are especially interesting just now, when so much attention is being attracted to the hot regions of the world as places for exploitation. The doctor in a letter to the Medical Record says:

"All men dream of the marveld riches of the tropics, of the birds with rainbow plumage, the extravagant flowers, of elegant tree ferns, of the ba-nana and palms with waving leaves, and of the cocoa palm, which furnishes man with everything necessary for life. Indeed, we pity him who has never seen a tropical landscape, as we pity him who has never seen the sea. Then we think of the enormous treasures the English, Spanlards and Dutch have harvested from their tropical colonies, and naturally we think that the tropics are the richest regions of the world. All this may be true, yet nevertheless, in another sense, instead of being rich, the tropics are fatally poor. Unable to secure the necessaries of life, the pecple of tropical countries are like the man in whose hand everything turns to gold, yet who perishes of hunger and thirst

"Of all the breadstuffs necessary for a man the tropics furnish only corn and rice, and these only to a limited extent, They have no wheat, rye or potatoes. The banana may be, as Humboldt says, 133 times more productive than wheat and 44 times more so than potatoes, yet it cannot replace either as food. Nor can white men live for any length of time on rice and corn alone, nor on bananas and palm nuts. Native tropical foods can only hold body and soul together, as they furnish but little wigor, energy and power. No machine can do good work with poor fuel.' A man who has neither bread nor meat cannot get life and strength and push from tea, coffee, sugar, vantila and all precious spices. Tropical products are nerely commercial luxuries, and if the inhabitants of cold climes did not buy them the people of the tropics would tack the necessaries and comforts of life and would yet choke with their own riches.

"If we wish to know the effects of the poor diet of the tropics combined with the effects of the heat, we have only to look at the inhabitants of these countries. As a general rule, they are thin, poorly built and unfit for intellectual or physical labor. Occasional exceptions will only confirm the rule. "Even the foods which are produced

are insufficient in amount, so that the least interference with the annual crops results in famines, as is the case in India today. Indeed, India has always been the land of fabulous riches of a few and of famines of the millions. Until recently in the cold countries there were none of fabulous wealth and but few famines.

"Everything in hot countries is harmful to man; the ground, the water and the air, swarming with miasms and vermin, and with torment and danger. Life is as much a torment as a pleasure, for whatever makes life worth living is lacking. They depend for indispensable necessaries upon the temperate zones, to which they furnish only the luxuries."

Inconsistent Woman. While visiting in the East she learned that her fiance had once been engaged to a girl who lives in Providence. Of course she insisted on meeting this girl, jealously recognizing that she was handsome, bright and

unusually attractive. "I have heard," the Detroit girl finally blurted out, "that you and Harry used to think a great deal of each

"Fiddlesticks! He was a little boy and I a little girl. Just poppy love, don't you know. He went out West and had the good sense to fall in love with you, and I'm going to marry at Easter." "But who broke it off?"

"Neither of us. We just drifted apart. Harry's a capital fellow, and he was fortunate in finding you. I want you both at my wedding. Remember me kindly to him and congratulate him." All this was tactful, but the young lady came home annoyed because Harry had been engaged and because he had never told her of it.

"Why," he said, when brought to book, "I never thought it worth mentioning. We were mere children. I long since ceased to think of her as more than a friend."

"But she's a sweet girl." "And she's stylish, vivacious and

"And much more beautiful than I. "Ye-, why, darling, you don't mean it," for she was holding the ring toward him, her eyes flashing and her face as hard as granite. It required an hour of endearing words, praise and caresees to get that ring back where he wanted it.-Detroit Free Press.

The Empress Dowager's name is Tsu-

But who will believe the report, Though cabled with particularity o'er, That they called her Susie for short. -Detroit Journal,

Here the king gave command for the stant decapitation of thirty conspira-"And yet," observed His Majesty sadiy, "there are those who insist that kingcraft involves little or ne head-work!"—Detroit Journal

CAUSE FOR LAME HORSES.

A curious mistake, common among blacksmiths, was pointed out to me recently by a practicing veterinary surgeon to whom I took a horse that had become lame gradually, with con-siderable heat in the feet. He drew attention to the fact that most far-riers, being right-handed, unintention-ally lower the left side of the foot more than the right side. As a result the pastern does not set quite evenly time the concussion of the foot on the street produces soreness in the joint which could not exist if the foot were level. A trifle out of joint, so to speak, he foot at night cannot repair the injury received or the fatigue of the day; it gradually gets feverish and then tender, and the horse is suddenly seen to limp. I have noticed this in hundreds of cases. The lameness dis-appears in a few days if the cause be noved by leveling up the foot careremoved by leveling up the foot carefully. A person will experience the same difficulty in his ankle if he wears for a few days a boot that is run over at the heel. The soreness will not be so pronounced for two reasons; the boot is not worn nor stood upon nights and leather furnishes more of a cushion than iron when brought in contact with the pavement.

Neither man nor horse is perma-nently injured unless the faulty conditions continue. How such an error, almost unnoticeable, should be so fre-quently committed is easily understood when it is seen how much faster stood when it is seen how much faster the knife removes the horn while being drawn than pushed. The shoer lifts the foot and draws the knife to-ward himself on the bottom of whatis then the right side, but which is really the left of the hoof, as his back is toward the horse's head. To pare the left (right) side of the hoof is more difficult or unhandy and it is, as a sequence, left thicker. The forefeet are so constructed that if they must turn over, to turn out is less hurtful than to turn in; hence, the first indication of lameness from this cause is usually noticeable in the right foot, the left side of that foot being the lower, thus inclining it to roll in. The lesson is, hire competent farriers and be sure to keep the horse's feet level from side to side as well as front to rear.-Hollister Sage.

Nitrogen and Crops.

It has been found that a crop of eighteen bushels of wheat removed. one acre about twenty-five pounds of nitrogen and twenty-two pounds of mineral matter in the grain and ten pounds of nitrogen and 178 pounds of mineral matter in the straw or a total of thirty-five pounds of nitro gen and 114 pounds of silica, thirty-two pounds of potash, twenty pounds of phosphoric acid, as well as smaller proportions of lime, soda, magnesia, etc. Healthy plants contain more nitrogen than those that are feeble, while eighty-seven per cent. of the nitrogen was in the gluten. About 85 per cent. of the total material is taken from the soil during the first sixty-five days of growth. Heavy wheat contains nearly a quarter of pound more nitrogen to the bushel than inferior wheat, which is a cos of about four cents more of the plant food taken from the soil. The most expensive fertilizer to the farmer is nitrogen, and this cost he can reduce on his farm by growing clover, cow peas and green crops for turning un-der; for the purpose of renovating his

Vegetables for Autumn. Beans for the table, as snap beans, may yet be planted, and they will come in ahead of the frost; and what come in anead of the frost; and what pods are not wanted for the table make excellent pickles. From New York southward, in favorable situations, corn may yet be planted for table use. Plant the early varieties, in good, rich soil, where early potatoes were grown or in any vaccint spot, and ere grown or in any vacant spot, and in a majority of cases, a crop will be secure. A few rows of beets may yet be planted. If the beets do not get very large—but they may—the tops and small roots make a splendid dish served as spluach. Summer squashes often perfect their growth when the seed is planted early in August, and a delicious vegetable it is late in autumn. Radishes, too, may be sown any time this month and nearly the whole of next, and, if the weather is not too dry and hot, good radishes will be secured. Cucumbers can be had for the table and for pickles if planted early in the month. Spinach does nicely if sown any time during the month.

Make garden in August.

Pure Water to the Pastures Many springs that are not protected by fences in the pastures get foul and choked up in the summer season by reason of the cattle trampling in the mud, standing there to fight files, and gradually contaminating the water until it is unfit to enter into the composition of healthful milk. A simple way to remedy this is to fence in the spring to remedy this is to fence in the spring and after cleaning it out thoroughly and making a deep pool, lay one or two lengths of iron pipe, an inch i diameter, to convey the water into tub. The latter may be the half of a tub. The latter may be the half of a old cider or linseed-oil barrel. The pip will cost only five to eight cents a foot. To prevent the water running too fast, and keep the pipe from clogging up, put a spile or plug, grooved a little to admit the water, into the upper end of the pipe in the spring. The pipe can then be flushed or rinsed any time by pulling out the plug for a few minutes. Before winter, a tigh clark should be put in, to prevent water few minutes. Before winter, a tigh plug should be put in, to prevent water getting in to freeze and burst the pipe.

A Few Practical Hints. Every owner of a home in a farming country or village, should aim annually to make some improvement of his surroundings. Buildings were erected years ago in haste, leaving the grounds with more or less of a rough surface. Being now covered with grass, the owner does not wish to have the surface broken and the sod spoiled; but he may make a smooth lawn the surface broken and the sod spoiled; but he may make a smooth lawn by gradually filling the depressions with fine earth or sand to a depth of an inch in the hollows. The grass quickly penetrates this thin bed; and by repeating the operation several times during the season, he may with little cost and no breaking of the surfaced have made a great improvement. Bad Back.

wear heavy enough clothing and you've caught cold or that there's too much uric acid in your blood that you have that stitch in your back It's a bad sign and it means something wrong with your kidneys. Now, you are not too old to be well if you take Powley's Liquified Ozone. The condensed oxygen builds your system and cleans out the delicate kidney tracts. It has helped so many people that it's too bad you don't get a bottle right away.

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