n Method of Using Corn Fodder mers Don't Move to Town--Food

FERTILIZERS.

gger for gardens: Ammonium nite ten parts; sodium nitrate, fifammonium phosphate, thirsitassium nitrate, forty-five for lawns: Potassium nitrate paris: sodium nitrate, thirty alcium sulphate, thirty parts superphosphate, thirty parts Potassium chloride

undred parts: potassium eve hundred and seventy parts. bis mixture, two and a half pounds ned for one tree.-New York

ELF BLEACHING CELERY.

gleaching celery will not endure in the ground. It fends to be the ground. It must be proe-epts per acre are obtained e-ty culture, but it is a very excop to raise. It is a prodigder and requires great quanti-ferilizer. Celory raised on or-The hand is tough and stringy discorption, if at all. A corre-ect of the Florida Agriculturist spressful grower applies a ation seed meal to an acre ga grade complete fertilizer, by about 400 pounds of ni-ween the rows. The new of bleaching by planting so the plants touch and crowd r requires still higher feedmek farming is a business The ordinary farmer can of My practice if only after in 1-San Francisco Chronicle.

1000 FOR LAMBS.

ar te lambs will not eat grain many kind give it to them it the ewes. That is, give the and of mixed bran and linmeal in equal parts. It will and through the two the cost you should get the lambs up to mands if nossible, and it may a this way. The writer has lambs to eat grain thus: Some and corn was ground finely to-mal a lamb was caught and und a was quiet, and then a little and was given in the hand. At food had to be put into its After two or three trials in the lamb followed its feeder ration, and the others crowd and to see what was doing. te curious little things, and in others got a taste, and very was necessary to get a lot of leady for them. The trouble then, and the lambs came or It is easy to get them to eat tour ounces each, which is to begin them. Try some rape the fail kind, or some white globe ed, which will come on quick berlean Sheep Breeder.

MEMERS, DON'T MOVE TO TOWN.

a number of years there has been Country to the town. Many evils agricuitural districts because is practice, while it is doubtful if it is permanently benefitted or ngli tappiness is found in town repay those who have long lived cantry for making the change. to town and consume the of a lifetime. They sell their to former hired men who have d themselves honest and indusand who then become farm ownut incur a debt which requires a the for its liquidation. This is so many farms are mortgaged the alamity cry is so difficult to These new proprietors exfarms trying to pay interad fafter a life of toll and selfthey succeed in lifting their zes, they in turn move to town,

story is repeated. nament homes in the country are ^{mntemplated}. lustead, a cheap as a shelter, and it is close to the road that the pasdust. Parmers build near the ay so that they may save every round. There is no room for a or a lawn that will indicate landlords must have money to Country churches lanand finally have to be abandoned here is none to support them. any purpose but to escape the the farmer moves to town. th better it would have been o remain where the experience he would be of greater value int has gone

MEXICAN METHOD OF UTILIZ-ING CORN FODDER.

Much has been written about handling corn fodder, but we have a method here in Arizona, writes S. M. Hall, which is much superior to anything suggested. The corn is cut and shocked in the usual way. When it is cured and ready to husk, we prepare a large number of strings about a yard large number of strings about a yard long, made of baling rope or large rope unraveled. A loop one inch long is tied in the end-of each string. It is best to handle the fodder after a rain, while it is yet somewhat moist, as the blades waste when very dry. Very wet fodder, however, must not be baled or stacked, as it will spoll. Husk the corn

placing the cut ends all one way. Enthe bundle with the string, slip the free end through the loop, pull the bundle up tight and firm and tie se curely. These bundles are easily handled for stacking and feeding and there is very little waste. It is most usual to stack the bundles in a circular stack, decreasing to a cone, leaving the cut ends of the stalks out. Large, square stacks keep equally well if topped out carefully, and are handler to feed from: The bundles are easily removed for feeding and may be hauled or carried with little waste. Corn fodder in bundles sells as readily as when baled, and is more cheaply put up. Cane and various forage plants are handled in the same way.-New England Homestead. --

THE GOOSE.

No fowl can be reared with as much profit and so little care as the goose After they have attained the age of four months but little attention is required other than supplying plenty of fresh water, a good grass range and a scrupulously dry roosting place, which also must be free from lice and other vermin fatal to the young.

If it is impossible to provide free range, the next best substitute is wire netting which need be but about eighteen inches high to confine them until mature, says a writer in the Fancler's Review. Give them fresh water twice each day, also green food such as turnip tops, celery and cabbage, or allow them free range morning and even-

There is no doubt that there is profit in goose culture. When Thanksgiving time arrives you can generally dispose of the young goslings at ten cents per pound, and their average weight will be about ten pounds. Suppose for instance you have twelve "gooselets" at \$1 each, the receipts from the sale would be \$12 and the cost of feed has been but a trifle. It is safe to say that your profit would have been \$10 on the transaction. Of course they cannot always be disposed of at \$1 each, but on the other hand the price is often more than a dollar, hence we take it as a basis on which to figure. We doubt if fancy fowls would pay better, considering of course that we always have a ready market for our geese. By crossing a China gander on Tolouse geese large goslings are obtained, quick to grow, nicely marked, with medium length necks, yellow bills and remarka-

ly easy to domesticate.

My experience has clearly demon strated that the rearing of geese should be done entirely separate from the rearing of fowls, as the old and young of both are naturally inclined to be pugnacious; especially so after the young are about half grown.

We favor hatching by hens, giving four eggs to each, and after one month the attention of biddy is no longer necessary. Late in the season if females are plenty we allow the goose to hatch her young, and we give each a hatch of ten eggs. This number is sufficient for safety. If too large a number is placed under the goose, some are liable

FEEDING OATS TO FARM STOCK

Oats has been long recognized as one of the very best grains for most classes of farm animals. This is especially true of horses and young stock of all kinds, unless it be pigs. The weight of evidence of many careful feeding experiments is against the profitableness of feeding oats to young pigs except as a smell part of their ration. One year with another oats are relatively higher in price than is corn in most parts of the United States. It is not alone comparison of the price per bushel, but of the relative weight of a bushel of oats and one of corn that must be This year, however, with the largest crop of oats ever grown in this country, the price is exceptionally low, lower than for many years. There is no reason why farmers should not feed outs freely at present prices, except in pre or very poor. How, then, to feed is a question about which there, is much times round the work.

difference of opinion. For horses and the two wheele of the machine measured to the college of the college of the machine measured to the college of localities in which the crop was a fail-

valuable food, and if the feeding is carefully done there is much to co mend the plan of feeding sheaf oats.

If large quantities are fed at once much of the straw will be left une Where there are convenient facilities for cutting the sheaf oats, a large per centage of straw can be utilized by so doing. The greater danger of injury by rats and mice if the oats are left unthreshed is about the only reason which can be urged in favor of threshing the crop in many cases. There are horses which do not properly masticate oats, but these are rather exceptional cases. If the grain is mixed with cut straw, hay or stover, it will be better catch. Young animals pretty thoroughly masticate their food, and the writer has not found sufficient gain from grinding to repay the cost of the work. This does not apply to pigs, how-

many cases a mixture of oats and corn will be better than either grain fed alone. The younger the stock the larger may be the proportion of oats. Many insist that oats alone are much better than any mixture of corn as food for colts. The writer has a higher appreciation of the value of corn, reasonably used, as a food for even young animals, than have many feeders, but he uses oats freely in present conditions, At would be a consummation much to be rejoiced over if the present low prices for oats would lead to the much larger use of this grain as food for the human animal. Its use for this purpose has greatly increased within the last quarter of a century, but it may wisely become more general. -

AFRICAN ETIQUETTE.

The Wisest Plan to Follow in Visiting the Big Native Chiefs.

In African travel it is always wise to visit the biggest chief in any part of to visit the biggest chief in any part of the country. One can always learn from other points at a distance who they are and something of their character. In approaching them, always send word of your coming, and get, if pos-sible, information in advance of the feeling of the chief toward whites. Up-on nearing the village, send on ahead on nearing the village, send on ahead to announce your arrival, and wait until your messenger returns with some of the villagers to escort you to their chief. Greet the chief civilly, and ask him to send one of his people to show you a good place for your tent, if you decide to camp in the village, which I have done invariably in this country. though it is not always advisable in every part of Central Africa. When you have rested the chief will come to see you. Then state to him your busi s. talk frankly with him and explain plainly your needs, whether you want guides or to buy food.

I seldom stayed in a place more than one day, and generally the first night I called the chief privately into my tent, had a long talk with him, and gave him a present, consisting generally of a good cloth, four yards of Americani, four of wide blue, four of narrow calico, and about an egg-cup full of beads and sometimes an empty bottle or two.

Invariably I received next day the cooperation of the chief in every way, and
also a big goat or sheep or bullock, and fifty or sixty pounds of flour. Some-times I gave a small additional present before leaving. If the chief took a fancy to any particular thing, and I could spare it. I did so. Sometimes one wanted a sheath knife, and another a hat. Old Kambuidi was determined to have a shirt. He wanted a candle, matches, and needles, which I gave him; and as I had previously given him cloth, I suggested, as a feeble sort of joke that, as he now had cloth and sewing materials and light, he might sit up at night and make a shirt. Im-mediately the old fellow replied: "It is the candle that is interfering with my success. Here take back the can-dle, and give me the shirt." I finally yielded, and gave him a much-patched garment, which satisfied him.

Poison Engendered by Fatigue

As to the nature of the poison engend ered by fatigue, some interesting ex-periments have recently been made. Maggiori and Mosso, as well as Wedensky and others, have found that if the blood of a fatigued animal be injected into another animal that is fresh and unfatigued, all the phenomena of fatigue will be produced. Wedensky has made a chemical analysis of the poison, and has found it to be similar to the vegetable poison "curare," into which the Indians used to dip their arrows; and a most deadly poison it proved to be. If the poison is created more rapidly than can be carried of by the blood, the organism suffers se-

10,000,000 Bicycles Used.

It is estimated that 10,000,000 bicycl are in use in various parts of the world.

If, throughout balf the world, the day is fine—and it is the half which has many bicycles-it is fair to assume that half the 10,000,000 cyclists-will mount their machines and go for a spin of twenty miles; the 5,000,000 cyclists of 100,000,000 miles—more than 4,000 times round the world—in one day!

SUNDAY'S SERMON.

ONE OF REV. DR. TALMAGE'S STERUNG DISCOURSES.

Subject: "Full Granaries."

"And Judah spake unto him saying. The man did solemnly protest unto us, saying. Ye shall not see my face, except your brother be with you."—Genesis xliii., 8.

brother be with you."—Genesis xliff., 8.

Nothing to eat! Plentr of corn in Egypt, but ghastly famine in Cansan. The cattle moaning in the stall. Men, women and children, awfully white with hunger. Not the failing of one crop for one summer, but the failing of all the crops for seven years. A Nation dying for lack of that which is so common on your table, and so little appreciated; the product of harvest field and grist mill and oven: the order of sweat and anxiety and struggle—Bread! Jacob. the father, has the last report from the flour bin,

Says to his Sone: Boys, book up the wagons and start for Egypt, and get us something to eat." The fact was, there was a great corn cat." The fact was, there was a great corn cat. Egypt. The profile of Egypt have been largely traced in all ages, at the present time paying between seventy and eighty per cent. of their products to the Government. No wonder in that time they had a large cornerib, and it was full. To that crib they came from the regions around about—those who were famished—some paying for the corn in ones; when the money was exhausted, than selling their own bodies and their families into slaver.

The morning for starting out on the crusade for bread has arrived. Jacobest his family up very easily. But before the elder sons start they say something that makes him tremtle with emotion from head to foot, and burst into tears. The fact was that these elder sons had once before been in Egypt to get corn and they han been treated somewhat comply, the lord of the corn-crib supplying them with corn. but saying at the close of the interview. 'Now, you need not come back here for any more corn unless you bring sociething better than money—even your younger brother Benjamin.' Ah! Benjamin—that very name was suggestive of all tenderness. The mother had died at the birth of that son—a spirit coming and another spirit going—and, the very-thought of nating with Benjamin must have been a heartfreak. The keeper of this—erri-crib, neverthelerss, says to these elder sons. 'There is no need of your coming up here any more for corn unless vou can bring B-mijamin, your father's darling.' Now Jacob and his family very much needed bread: but what a struggle it would be to give up this son. The Orientals are very demonstrative in their, graf, and in earth the world has a complained and profile and or one has been bereavement in a household, "Pe shall not see my face unless your brother world had not feel man had lost children, and when there has been bereavement in a household, and a child taken, it makes the other corneri

fore these newly arrived travelers, washing off the 1915 of the way. The butchers and poulterers and caterers of the Prime Minister prepare the repast. The Ruests are seated in small groups, two or three at a table, the food on a tray; all the luxuries from imperial gardens and orcharlis and aquariums and aviantes are brought there, and are filling chalice and platter. Now is the time for this Prime Minister, if he has a grudge against Benjamin, to show it. Will be kill him, now that he has him In his hands? O, no. This lord of the corn-orth is sented at his own table, and he looks over the tables of his guests; and he sonds a portion to each of them, but sends a larger portion to Benjamin, or, as the Bible quaintly puts it, "Benjamin", mess was five times as much as any of theirs." Be quick and send word back with the swiftest camel to Canaan to old Jacob, that "Benjamin is faring well; all is well; he is faring sumptuously; the Egyptian lord did not mean murder and death; but he meant deliverance and life when he announced to us on that day, "Os shall not see my face unless your brother be with you." Well, my Irlends, this world; faminestruck of sin, It does not yield a single crop of solid satisfaction. It is dying. It is hunger-bitten. The fact that it does not, can not feed a man's heart was well illustrated in the life of the English comedian. All the world honored him—did everything for him that the world could do. He was applauded in England and applauded in the United States. He roused up Nations into laughter. He bad no equal. And yet, although many people supposed him entirely buppy, and that his world was completely satisfying his soul, he slis down and writes:

"In never la my life put on a new hat that fid do not rain and roin it. I never went out in a shabby oost because it was realining and thought all who had the the would keep!

"I never in my life put on a new hat that it did not rain and rain it. I never went out in a shabby coat because it was raining and thought all who had the choice would keep indoors, that the sun did not come out in its strength and bring out with it all the butterflies of isablon whom I new and who knew me. I never consented to accept a part I hated out of kindness to another, that I did not get hiesed by the public and out by the writer. I could not take a driver for a few minutes with Terry without being overturned and having my elbow broken, though my friend got off unharmed. I could not make a covenant with Arnold, which I though it was to make my fortune, without making his instead, than in an incredibly short space of time—I think thirden months—I earned for him \$25,000, and for myself £1. I am persuaded that I I were to see up as a baker every one in my neighborhood would leave off esting bread."

That was the lament of the world's cone-diam and lover, all unkappy. The world

did everything for Lord Byron that it could do, and yet in his last moment he delt in do, and yet in his less moneant he sake a friend to come and sit down by this side friend to come and sit down by the side friend, as most appropriate to his case, the soulpro, sweented, after months of care and carving, "Haddonna and the Othid." The royal family came in and admired it. Everybody that highest his work as a side and the other compensation for his work as he had expected, he took a mallet and dashed the expected, he took a mallet and the same poor compensation, poor satisfaction, poor solace. Famine, famine in all the eartist of research the first of the same o crib. The Lord built it. It is in another laud. It is a large place. At anget one measured it, and as far as I can calculate it in one phrase-that corn-crib is 1500 miles long and 1500 miles broad, and 1500 high; and it is full. Food for all nations. "Oh!" say the people. "we will start right away and get a supply for our soul." But stop a moment: for from the Keeper of that corn-crib there comes this word, saying. "You shall not see My face except ways broader.

such thing as getting from heaven pardon and comfort and eternal life unless we bring with its our Divise Brother, the Lord Jesus Christ. Coming without Him we shall fall before we reach the corn-crib, and our hodies shall be a portion for the jackale of the wilderness; but coming with the Divise Jesus, all the granaries of heaven will swing open before our soul and abundance shall segiven us. We shall be invited to sit in the palace of the King, and at the table; and while the Lord of heaven is apportioning. from His own table to the other tables He will not force use and then and there it will be found that our Benjamin's mees to larger land in the chers, for so it ought to be. "Worthy is the Lamb that was-skin, to regive blessing and riches and honor and given power."

"Worthy is the Lomb that was slain, to rerelive blessing and riches and honor and
giory and power."

I want to make three points. Every frank
and common sense man will acknowledge
limself to be a sinner. What are you going
to do with your sins?, Havethem pardoned,
you say. How? Through the mercy of God.
What do you mean by the mercy of God.
What do you mean by the mercy of God.
What do you mean by the mercy of God?
Is it the letting down of a bar for the admission of all, without respect to character?
Be not desired? I see a soul coming up to
the cate of mercy and knocking at the comrithof heavely supply; and a voice from
within says: "Are you alone?" The sinner
replies, "All alone." The voice from
within says, "You shall not see my pardonfing fine unless your divine Brother, the
faral Jesus, he with you." Oh, that is the
round the supplies of the see the second the
faral Jesus, he with you." Oh, that is the
round the second the second that the
faral Jesus, the with the second that
Yiere is no mercy from God except through
Jesus Christ. Coming without Him, we are acrepted. Coming without Him, we are refedel. Poer put it right in his great sermon before the bird pricests, when he thundered toptic." Nellows is there salvation in
any other. There is no other name given
under-lenylow among men whereby we fingy
los sayed." Oh, lost sinner! all you have got to
sinner! On, lost sinner! all you have got to

with you. Side by side, coming to the gave, all the store-houses of heaven will swing open before your unxions soul.

Am I rich in ceiling Jesus Benjamin? O, res. Eached livel only long enough to give a name to that child, an liwith a dying kiss she called him Benoni. Afterward Jacob-hanged his name, and he called him Benoni. The meaning of the name she gave was, "Son of my Pain." The meaning of the name she gave was, is not my Pain." The meaning of the name she gave was, is not my Pain." The meaning of the she had she she had she had she had she had she had she had so that a she was not Christ the Son of pain? All the sorrows of Rachel in that, bour othen she gave her child over into the hands of strangers, was as nothing compared with the straighe of God when He gave up His only Son. And was not Christ-appropriately called "Son of the Bight Hand?" Did not Stephen look into heaven and see Him standing at the right hand God? And does not Paul speak of Him as standing at the right hand of God? And her interession for us? O, Benjamin—Jesus! Son of pang! Son of victory! The deepest emotions of our souns ought to be stirred at the sound of that pomenciature, it is your prayers plead His stars. His stars, His stars fine sufferings, His son the sale distant, If you rouse to other with you. Stars, His stars and his death. If you rouse to other with you. Suicide of a Murderer.

Hyde Park, Mass., Sept. 14.—Yester-day the body of Charles Bacigalupo was found on the bank of the Nepon-set river at Holmfield, Hyde Park. Death was caused by a bullet through the head. A revolver was lying near, indicating suicide. Bacigalupo mur-dered Hotel Keeper Ambrosoli of Boston Saturday morning.

The Color Line in Leavenwe

Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 14.—Lieut. Charles Young, Ninth cavalry, and the only colored officer in the United States regular army, was refused ac-commodations at the Leavenworth hotels Saturday, and was compelled to go to Kansas City for them.

To Succeed Admiral Seym

London. Sept. 14.—Vice-admiral Sir John Ommanuey Hopkins has been ap-pointed to the command of the British Mediterranean squadron in room of Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Scymour, who has reached the limit of age which compels him to retire.

Bismarck Enjoying Good Health.

Breslau. Sept. 14.—Recent visitors to Friedrichsruhe say that Prince Bismarck, contrary to current reports, is enjoying the best of health. His neuralgia has entirely disappeared, and his voice has recovered the strength of youth.

Two Barns Burned.

Rockville, Conn., Sept. 14.—Two-large barns with tobacco sheds and their contents, including a number of cows, were burned last night.—They were owned by John Henry of Somers. Loss, \$2,000; insured.

Van Horne Taken to Scranton

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 14.—George Van Horne, wanted in Scranton for the murder of a woman in that city two weeks ago, who was captured on the streets here Saturday night, was taken to Scranton to-day.

Insurgent Leaders Shot,

Madrid, Sept. 14.-An official dispatch from Manila states that the chief leaders of the insurrection in

and a late of the late of the