

Too Much Knife!

The use of the surgeon's knife is becoming so general, resulting fatally in such a large number of cases, as to occasion general alarm.

Mr. William Walpole, of Walshtown, South Dakota, writes: "About three years ago, there came under my left eye a little blotch about the size of a small pea.



It grew rapidly, and shooting pains ran in every direction. I became alarmed and consulted a good doctor, who pronounced it cancer, and said that it must be cut out. This I would not consent to, having little faith in the indiscriminate use of the knife. Reading of the many cures made by S. S. S., I determined to give that medicine a trial, and after I had taken it a few days, the cancer became irritated and began to discharge. This after awhile ceased, leaving a small scab, which finally dropped off, and only a healthy little scar remained to mark the place where the destroyer had held full sway.

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SSS

The Raising of Sheep in Restoring Worn-out Land.

The following is an extract from a letter received by the "Southern States Farm Magazine" from a subscriber in South Carolina:

"I have 1,000 acres of land in the upper part of this State, which is typical of many thousand more in the same section. The country is semi-mountainous, the roads are villainous, the lands have all been run down and washed into gullies under the system of negro-tenant farming in vogue since the war, and my place is now a mere succession of blank hillsides and old pine fields. It is no longer profitable to run a farm on the place, and I know of no use to which it can be put unless it can be made into a sheep ranche. I am too far removed from it to give it personal attention, and, besides, I know nothing of the sheep-raising business. I should like to have an essay from some authority on the subject who is familiar with such lands as I refer to as to whether sheep-raising could be made profitable at such a place and in what way it should be managed; with what sized flock it is well to begin, the breeds best adapted to this region; whether the place should be fenced and the sheep allowed to roam the place, or whether they should be attended by a shepherd; what the cost of feeding and attention would be in this section, and something as to possible profits; also to what extent the place would have to be set with foreign grasses, and what would be the probable cost of that work."

It is a source of regret to all patriotic citizens that so much valuable land in the South has been destroyed by the pernicious system of agriculture that prevailed in that section before the Civil War and in many places subsequent to it. A great deal of this worn out land, however, if it has a good clay subsoil, may be reclaimed by raising sheep on it and pursuing the following methods:

1. Sow one bushel of cowpeas

per acre in April or May, and apply to the land at the time of sowing the peas about 150 to 200 pounds of some good superphosphate of lime and all the stable manure that may be gathered or purchased. Turn the sheep on a part of the peas about the first of August and cut the remainder when the pods are well formed, to be used as forage for them during the winter.

2. After sowing peas for two years in succession on the same land, put the land down to Bermuda grass. The seed of this grass is hard to obtain and sells for a high price, but a stand of the grass may be secured by cutting the culms of the green into sections of two or three inches in length and dropping a few of the sections at intervals of a foot apart each way. If the soil has any vitality in it whatever the surface of the land will be covered by a green mantle within twelve months. One acre of this grass well set will easily keep two sheep for eight months in the year, and, if very rank, from three to five.

3. The droppings from the sheep will soon enrich the hillsides, for it is a peculiarity of this animal to feed in the valleys and to rest on the slopes of the hills. By all means the gullies should be filled and Bermuda grass sown or planted where they have been. Nothing will check washes so quickly as the rhizomes of Bermuda grass.

The correspondent does not give any intimation as to the degree of cold in winter or how elevated his farm is. If the thermometer goes often below zero the Bermuda grass will not endure the cold. This grass is a child of the sun, and luxuriates in summer sunshine. Should the winter be very severe it would be well to sow a half bushel of clean herd's grass seed with the Bermuda. These grasses resemble each other in their manner growth and of spreading over the land, and also in their fitness for grazing purposes. If the land is mountainous the Merino breed will be more hardy than any other, for their origin was at the foot of the Pyrenees, where they roamed over the rugged heights and found a scanty subsistence among the rocks and crags of that elevated chain of mountains. If, however, the land is gently undulating the Southdown breed is to be preferred. The mutton of this breed is superior to that of any other, and the medium grade of wool always finds a ready market. The early lambs of this breed are always in demand at high prices.

Our correspondent should begin with a small flock, say thirty ewes and buck. As his land is improved, he may increase his flock year by year until it may be possible to carry 500 sheep on his farm of 1,000 acres. He must not make the mistake of believing that he can secure a good stand of grass on every part of his worn-out farm for many years. Every acre, however, reclaimed is a profit. Early lambs weigh-

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ing sixty pounds usually bring in the best markets about \$4 each. There is profit enough usually in wool to pay for keeping the flock.

One man may easily attend to a flock of several hundred sheep. It would be much better to have the farm enclosed and not allow the sheep to stray away to other plantations. The cost of putting the land in grass will not be less than \$5 per acre, but it will be a great error to sow it in grass without proper fertilization, which would add at least \$2 to this sum.

Dogs are the greatest enemy to sheep in the Southern States, and to prevent their depredations the flocks should be driven up at night and corralled. A space of one-fourth of an acre for every 100 sheep, enclosed with barbed wire put three inches apart on the posts, will be sufficient. This enclosure should always be on the poorest spots, so that the droppings of the sheep will enrich them. The fence around the enclosure should be movable, so as to change the spots.

We trust our correspondent will not attempt to improve his place all at once. It required a long time to wear it out, and it will require a long time to improve it, unless he has a heavy purse and is willing to expend a large amount of money for fertilizers. We are writing on the supposition that he wishes to make the raising of sheep pay all expenses for the improvement of the place, but if he desires to improve it more rapidly he should spend not less than \$10 per acre on it, which is probably more than the place is worth at present. A distinguished citizen of Blatimore, a man of great wealth, once bought a large quantity of worn-out land around the city and spent an equal amount for the purpose of reclaiming it. This transaction proved exceedingly profitable, showing that all money expended judiciously for fertilizers and manure by farmers is money well spent.

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

CHIEF CAUSE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty four hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention the ENTERPRISE and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

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