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PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER, I saw him.

He was covered, body and extrauttles, with

a characteristic syphillitte eruption that

seemed to have bailled all treatment. I

saw him the second time in about ton days,

when he was so changed in appearance by

having the scales removed and the oruptions

healed, that I barely knew him, and in a ro-

markably short time he was relloved of all

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N. B. DREWRY, M. D.

appearance of the disease.

Spalding County, Ga.

81 75.

Wimely Suggestions as to the Planting and Raising of Orope, and Miscellantons Remis of Interest About Farm Garden and Dairy.

summer crops still require diligent cultivation, says Dr. W. L. Jones in the Southern Cultivator. Drought and heat are to be fought as best we may; grass and weeds are to be kept down, and the formation in the soil of available plant food to be promoted to the fullest extent. One of the greatest antidotes against drought is an abundance of humus in the soil. A farmer cannot stop now to supply this in a field where there is a growing crop; it must be looked after in his general plans, embracing proper rotations, and resting of land, or during winter, when leaves, pine and other straw may be hauled out and scattered upon it. But agood growth of peaylnes supplies a first quality humus for old land and peas may be planted for such purpose during this and next month. If seed are plenty, they may be broadcast at the rate of one and a half bushels per acre: if seed are a half bushels per acre; if seed are scarce, plant in drills two and a half to three feet spart, either sowing possthinly in furrow or dropping five or six In hills fifteen inches apart. Cultivation will induce so much more vigorous growth that the drilled peas will make about as much vines as the broadcast. Where vines is the object almost any variety will answer, the old fashioned cow or clay pea being one of the best. For this work its mid-support one has to catch work, in mid-summor, one has to catch the sensons: start plough after a rain asseon as practicable, and drop peas in every third or fourth farrow when one intends to drill-breaking land and planting seed will thus go on together. Our experience is that peas must not be planted deep to come up well; and narrow scooters are the best ordinary ploughs for this work. Probably a deep outing harrow, like the disc, with a seeding attachment, might be made to do this work very rapidly on ground not too bard. Let us always keep an eye out for means of accomplishing work rapidly: economy demands it, and the rapid drying of the soil in summer makes it a very great necessity. Time under such circumstances is most valuable; an opportunity lost may never be

But let us go pack to the cultivation of crops. Much of the corn receives its last working this month. Let this be thorough, in the sense of stirring every includes, in the saise of stirring every inch of the surface, but let it be only the surface. Deep ploughing of corn after jointing fairly begin is undoubtedly injurious. Sometimes a merciful rain-fall in part wards off the damage, but only in part; it cannot wholly counter-act the hurt: the heel-scrape is the best single plough for laying by corn; properly sot it leaves the surface approximately level. A wheel cultivator may be gauged to run shallow enough, and will then answer very well. If the crop has been judiciously cultivated up to this time, no hoe work will be retuited; if needed, however, give it. Let the land be left perfectly clean unless it the land be left burieally clean unless it is decided to sow peas in the corn, an old and excellent practice. Peas will interiere less with the corn than grass or weeds, and the latter are sure to cone scoper or later. But if the corn is laid by perfectly clean it will be pretty thoroughly matured before grass and weed can get much foothold. Last year we sowed some beans, or Japan peas, as they used to be called, in bottom corn on they used to be called, in bottom corn on the 16th of July, and they matured before trost and made at excellent crop. As a does not run it does not interfere with fedder-pulling.

Cotton needs rapid surface cultivation Cotton needs rapid surface cultivation take, especially during the first half of the meath. A steady and rapid growth is now desirable to lay the foundation for fruiting next month. Get good weed by the latef August and then let the plant take on fruit frequent cultivation promotes rapid growth; keep the plengus, therefore, constantly moving, let no crust form, let no grass get a foot-told, let heel-scrape ran very shallow. noid, let beel-scrape run very shallow and that keep them sharp so as to cut of Mayrope, briers, &c. Get only those series that are bent in the middle, so as to form a cuff to in on the prioring foot, and allow the wings to run that. A narrow bar of steel simply bent in a curve, with the middle to with boit, is wholly until for the work now in hand; it throws too much dirt, and tenves beds too high for hilly land. I may sun very well for the level, sandy lands toward the coast. Put the scrape on the back of the prough-foot, not in front of it, as long as the cotton will bear it without having its limbs or bolls broken of run two furrows to each rov. Atwenty-inch scrape will clean ou; a middle thoroughly with two fur-rows. Later in the season a wider one may be run once in each middle. If hoe work has been properly done up to this time, have more will be needed, but a tors great deal of work at the shart will eal

On former occasions we have pointed out the beneficial results from frequent surface stirrings of the soil; we briefly recall them again. A thin layer of pulver-ized soil is one of the very best mulches to be had. It is the only one practicable Chausing scale. If prevents the escape Chapter, dries of rapidly itself after Deing surred, but effectually outs off the Escent of moisture from beneath through itself into the air. Deep stirring of the soi, makes it dry off randry. Hence the practice of plonger a bottom lands in the spring to get it in dry enough to plant. Moisture is a below caunot assemblished by through pulverized earth whilst the free circulation of air in su which the free circumition of air in such that courses the water in it to go off into the aimosphere very rapidit, with a thin layer of purverized soff at the surface, the inclaims supply comes up from below all the roots of plants, those near the surface as well as those deeper court. GUVI surface layer of pulserized partin

notonly serves he had never a batter of toolst-ure in times of dronght, but prevents the soil below from becoming excess-ively heated; it keeps out the heat, as a wall filled with sawdust excludes it from an leshouse: the made of sation is the same in both. Excessive hearing of the soil is act only injurious to the roots of plants, but a night temporature evap... raise the moisture in it rapidly. Any excess of temporature above that which parts need is doubly in urlous to them, directly by impairing their vitality, and indirectly to depriving their vitality, and incircure. One need never lear keeping the roll too cool in July, and there is equally little danger of the being too wet.

The last be netwesh result from storeing the surface, which will be mentioned now, is the admission of air into the solt. The presence of air is indispensable to the health of roots and their proper working. Plante landash in we sull because water shuts if air from their because water shuts of air from their roots. A light, hard crust at the surface does the same thing to a copallaracte degree. In addition to pronoting the health and proper working of roots, the presence of air in the soil is essential to built incation, the process by which the unavailable introgen of the soil is changed into that which is available. Also is those changes in the unnerals in the soil by which their valuable contents are brought within the reach of places. From very many points of view, therefore, frequent surface stirrings of the soil are shown to be beneficial, to as nothing of the killing of grass and weeds. We repeat, therefore, keep the pleughs snoving with all diligence. Rapid Palityation.

(From Dizie Figmer.)
At all times, but especially during the active growing season, it behooves the farmer to study and practice economy of labor and time. Now is the time to "make every edge out." Our methods of cultivating corn and cotton are particularly defective in the feat that there of cultivating corn and cotton are par-ticularly defective, in the fact that thay require too much time to "go over" the crop with ploughs. In this respect we compare unfavorably with Northern and Wistern methods. With their wide ex-panding cultivators and harcows, the Obio farmer will effectively cultivate from two to three times as many acres in a day as the average Georgia farmer. This is chiefly, but not en-tirely, due to the greater width of the cultivating implements used by western farmers. In the South we use aweeps and scrapes cutting (and covering to-gether) from eighteen to thirty inches. gether) from eighteen to thirty inches Our cotton rows on uplands, will no average over three feet in width. The usual almost invariable-practice is to put two furrows in each middle at each ploughing of the crop. Every farmer must have observed that the second furrow run in a row or middle does little more original work than to side one side of row of plants. The first farrow of twenty-inch sweep, or sorape, with good, straight wings—a little turned up—will stir, or cover with fresh soil, an average width of not less than twenty-six inches leaving only ten inches of undisturbed soil next to the row of plants on the of side of the middle.

The second, or return furrow, finds only this ter inches of surface unstirred, and needing to be done; yet, the implement is capable, as before, of stirring inventy-six inches. The consequence is the effect and time of the horse and ploughman is largely employed in stirring sixteen inches of surface that has been proved only a few minutes before been moved only a few minutes before. This is obviously a great waste of labor. How is it to be prevented is the question. In those States where cultivators, horse-hoes and such expensive implements are in general use, this is accomplished either by "straddling" the row and cultivating both sides of the same, extending to the centre of the two middles at one going; or by running in the middle and extending the work as near as may be to the rows on either side. In either case only as many trips are made across the field as there are rows of plants, thus requiring every inch of the cutting edges of the implements to do full, original work all the time. This is certainly a great saving—not less, in many cases, than fifty per cent. How can this saving be ap-proximated with the ordinary one-horse sweeps and scrapes? Very easily, by simply siding both sides of every alternate row at one going over. This will effectually side every alternate row in the field, put one furrow in every middle and stir from three-fourths to four-lifth of the entire surface of the field. Of course, it will require only just one-half the time to go over a field and over the the time to go over a field and over the erop, as compared with the usual plan of running twice in each middle. The farmer will then be able to plough his cotten crop twice as often, and do it almost as effectually, with the same labor. In showery weather, such as frequently occurs in June, the advantages of this plan will be obvious. The hosing can be done according to circumstances, either hosing every row or every altereither hoeing every row or every alter-nate row-either those last sided or those previously or yet to be sided. The relative strength of the available ploughing force and the bosing force will quently determine which is the better

The system can be extended even to wide rows, in which the two siding fur-rows would not touch or break into each other at any point; but not with the same degree of saving as in case of narnow rows. We originated the plan, while setively engaged in farming, and followed it for years, modifying according to circumstances, with great satisfaction. Try it, farmors.

Stable and Stock- Pen Manure. (From the Rural Messenger.)

If the manure about the stables and stock pens is accumulating rapidly-and every farmer should try to have it so-do not throw it into large piles to heat and part with its value, as it will be sure to do, nor expose it to the sun and rain, both of which robs it of its strength. If you desire to save it for use the coming spring, build first a large open shed of the necessary size to cover all the manure you think you will be able to save up, and then collect a supply of good woods mould to put along with the stables manure, in order to prevent the fire fang and also to increase the bulk of good home-made fertilizer.

Having deposited a large quantity of mould near your shed, put down first a layer of the stable manure of about equal thickness, and thus by combining the two make the mould counteract the tendency of the other to heat in bulk.

If both the mould and manure are

rather dry when combining them, it is well to wet the mass by pouring several buckets of water over it.

Between each layer of mould and

manure, scatter phaster freely, enough to make the pile quite white all over, and to absorb all volatile elements that might have a tendency to escape. Proceed to alternate the layers as often as you have manure to add to the heap never forgetting the plaster. Plaster is itself a valuable fertilizer, and just the article to mix with ammoniated guanes and nitrogenous manures like stable and stock-pen deposits.

Thus the stable manure is protected.

from the weather while in bulk, and the mould and plaster prevent injury from fire lang and loss by escaps of ammonia. The combined mass is equal to an equal amount of good animal manure, and there are twice as many loads at least as would have been accumulated had only the stable or stock manure been saved Sheds may be constructed at very little expense, and it certainly pays to save the menurem this way.

Eut to our mind, as good a way as any to mange the great bulk of the summer to mange the great bulk of the summer accumulations is to earl it at once to the method and appead it over the untilled ground, or if you prefer, as a top-dressing over the grass and clover lots, passing except the grass and clover lots, passing except the grass and clover lots, passing over the grass and close not leach or wash badly loses very little by exposure of manure in this way, and its good effects are soon manifest. It will not be lost, and applied thus it gets thoroughly distributed through the soll, and the ground is made mellow and fruitful by it. It dispenses with a great deal of labor. Sith it is well to compost some as above for the spoing tracks, do:

histom Receptor trucks, dec.

throm the Rural Messenger. There is a point to be observed in fit-ting a darn for the exception of horses, and that is the size of the stalls. The harrow continuous of the stalls are posi-live cruelly to the horse. Many stalls are built for narrow to enable the horse to extend his limbs when lying down. He is compelled, when in so incomposit position to double his limbs up under him; his legs are thus kept in a cramped position when he ought to be completely street. A marrow stall tends to make a horse mattre and thesay, and frequestly induces him to kick violently against the contracted side of his narrow prison and develope in him the objectionable practice of orib bittog.

Imagine for a memoral our own sole ery, were we confined in a narrow cell in which when standing we could asan which when standing we could assume none but a creatived position, de-barred from the privilege of estending our limbs, and obliged to keep them coubled up. In considering these ques-tions of the constant of our live-stock, which more humanity would certainly furnish a motive sufficient, it is well to

remember that the comfort and well-being of stock means to them health and prolonged life, and consequently pecuniary benefit to ourselves. Still another cause of needless suffering is occasioned to the borne by keeping him tied up by the head.

the head.

In order to enable the horse to sleep comfortably he should be able to the down at full length, limbs extended and his head resting on the floor. This he is unable to do owing to the short halter strap which will not allow him to rest the lower portion of his head on the floor, and the extraordinary discomfort of the poor beast by the position in which he is thereby compelled to seek his natural rest can be better imagined than described. than described.

Sheep as Souvengers.

The American Agriculturist is of the opinion that sheep are better acavengers in a bearing orehard than hogs, notwithstanding they will bark small trees, leven if ringed, hogs will exterminate most grasses in a small lot, but orehard grass will flourish under the trees, and under the bridge trees. grass will flourish under the trees and under the hardest grawing of the sheep. Besides that, sheep will eat up all the windfalls, no matter how small, bitter, astringent or rotten, with a more unquestioning appetite than swine; honce they protect the trees more effectually against insect enemies.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

Should be kept constantly at hand, for use in emergencies of the household. Many a mother, startled in the night by the ominous sounds of Croup, finds the little sufferer, with red and swollen face, gasping for air. In such cares Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is invaluable. Mrs. Emma Gedney, 159 West 128th street, New York, writes: "While in the country, last winter, my little boy, thres years old, was taken ill with Croup; it seemed as if he would die from straugulation. Lyer's Cherry Pectoral was tried in small and frequent doses, and, in less than half an hour, the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the Pactoral saved my darling's life." Mrs. Chas. B. Landon, Guilford, Conn., writes: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

BAVED MY LIFE, and also the life of mylittle son. As he is troubled with Croup, I dare not be without this remedy in the house" Mrs. J. Gregg, Lowell, Mass., writes; "My children have repeatedly taken Ayer's Cherry Pecto:al for Coughs and Croup. It gives immediate roller, followed by oure." Mrs. Mary E. Evans, Stranton, Pa., writes: "I have two little boys, both of whom have been, from infancy, subject to violent attacks of Group About six months ago we began using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it acts like a chaim. In a few minutes after the child takes it he breathes easily and rests well Every mother ought to know what a blass-ing I have found in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral." Mis. Wm. O. Reid, Freehold, N. J., writes: "In our family Ayer's medicines have been blessings for many years. In cases of Colds and Coughs we take

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