

SOUTH CAROLINA CAMPAIGN.

The Candidates Regale Their Constituents

WITH WIT AND WISDOM.

Seething Personalities Indulged in by Some of the Speakers. A Very Good Attendance on the Meetings.

SUMMER MEETING.

Candidate Brantley made an impassioned speech. Congressman Stokes made his first appearance in the campaign. He felt that the people knew he was one of the pioneers in the fight for free silver in South Carolina. Mr. Garrison held that the railroad commission's proper function is that of a board of arbitration. Mr. Sligh congratulated Sumter county on its "grand product, the only man in South Carolina fit to be railroad commissioner." Commissioner Thomas had a hearty reception from his county friends. Gen. Gray showed that railroad rates were not dependent upon civil engineering; but could be figured from existing statistics. Candidate Stansell said it would be his pleasure to look after the people and let the railroads look after themselves. Candidate Berry claimed to know, as a large shipper and traveler, some of the troubles of the people. After speeches by Secretary Tompkins and Col. Bradham, Candidate Cooper threw some spice into the debate by declaring that before the reorganization of the State board of control it had become a stench in the nostrils of the people. After Gen. Watts' speech, wherein he said he stood on his merits and his record, Col. Floyd came to the front. "Gen. Watts," said he, "has thrown down the gauge and I accept it." Major Blythe recounted his military experience. Colonel Schumpert made an able speech, "blowing his own horn," as he put it. Colonel Watson said his highest ambition was to do something for the common schools of South Carolina. Mr. Featherstone indulged in a short talk on prohibition. Candidate Archer recited some of the extravagances which the Reform government had been guilty of. Col. Gwalt Whitman was especially happy in his picturesque presentation of the state of politics and education today. Governor Ellerbe received applause. Called to the office by the people of South Carolina, he did not ask re-election if the infamous charges against him were proven. Col. George Tillman was cheered as he began. Ellerbe's charge that he was trying to pull down Clemson was infamously false and Ellerbe knew it. But why should Clemson spend \$100,000 when the mother college spends only \$20,000. Speeches were also made by Candidates Rice, Brown, Mayfield, McMahan, Bellinger, Derham and Epton.

MANNING MEETING.

This has been the most interesting meeting of the campaign. The reception of the candidates, the editorials of "My Dear Appell," the denunciation thereof by Col. Watson, the details of an apparent deal for the Spartanburg vote told by Mr. Archer and the unusually warm set-to between the railroad commission candidates all contributed to interest the crowd of 200 persons who start to finish. Governor Ellerbe, that he had \$275 invested in newspapers in South Carolina. His money was his own, and he used it as he pleased, but he had no money in the Mannin Times. Col. Watson vigorously sent the strictures on himself. Editor Appell's newspaper. Mr. Featherstone made a spirited prohibition speech, which elicited much applause. The other speakers were candidates Tillman, Schumpert, Whitman, Tompkins, Bradham, Cooper, Mayfield, Rice, McMahan, Brown, Bellinger, Epton and Derham.

MONCK'S CORNER MEETING.

Mr. Archer brought up his opponents in panoramic review, accompanying it with hot shot for some of them and spice for all except the prohibition candidate. Col. Whitman said his speech should consist of poetry and common sense. He denounced Ellerbe's administration as an "Egyptian political mummy." Governor Ellerbe said it was hard to sit and listen to abuse and misrepresentation. He had invited criticism, but did not ask to be vilified. If he had been the political trickster that his opponents charged it was the duty of the people to kick him out, but he appealed not to be convicted on false charges. Uncle George Tillman, replying to Gov. Ellerbe's remarks that he was soured by defeat, said that he had never whined, and that the people had a right to beat him. He promised, if elected, to try to formulate some scheme to drain the low country of the State so as to improve the health of the people in that section. Col. Schumpert said that if Gov. Ellerbe had measured up to the standard, he should be re-elected, but not just to give him a second term. Col. Watson said that Ellerbe was crying persecution, and he would prove his charges against him by specifications. To prove the charge of Congressman Stokes and Candidate Brantley tilted on national questions and their respective records thereon. There was the usual spicy debate between Railroad Commissioner Thomas and the six other candidates, or, rather, four of them, as Candidate Stansell conspicuously hood his own row. Messrs. McMahan and Mayfield had another little tilt. The other speakers were Messrs. Blythe, Watts, Floyd, Rice, Bellinger, Epton, Cooper, Bradham and Tompkins.

Beaver in Europe.

It is possible that the beaver will survive longer in Europe than in America. It is said that a few individuals are still to be found on the Elbe, the Rhine and the Danube, and Prof. Collett, of Christiania estimates, according to the Cosmos, that there are now 100 individuals living in Norway, whereas the number in 1880 was estimated at 60. Prof. Collett recommends that government protection be afforded to prevent their extermination.

Wife and Child Disappear.

J. D. Payne, of Williamston, a baker by profession, reports that his wife and only child, a little boy 5 years old, disappeared very mysteriously from his home in Williamston on the night of the 23d, and since that time he has heard nothing whatever of their whereabouts.

Buried With Military Honors.

Private Gilbert, member of the Darlington Guards, was buried with military honor at Columbia.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

A LARGE WHEAT CROP.

Laurens Farmers are Diversifying Their Crops.

One of the largest and best wheat crops of recent years has just been harvested in Laurens county. It is shown that the farmers of that county are beginning to awake to the fact that diversity in farming will pay better than the planting of so much cotton. The yield has been on an average of about 50 to 40 bushels per acre. Farmers are encouraged to plant wheat on account of the establishment of a patent roller flour mill there last fall where they can have their wheat made into an excellent grade of flour. This mill is in a prosperous condition and does a large business, running both day and night.

Held on Suspicion.

The officers of Darlington have in detention a negro who has been arrested because he is thought to be in hiding. He is, they think, either an escaped convict or has committed some crime and does not wish to be known. He says that he came from Columbia, but has told those with whom he has been staying not to tell his name or anything about him. He is six feet high, weighs about 165 pounds, black in color, high cheek bones and a sharp chin. He says his name is Ambo Granison.

Murdered at a Church Meeting.

During religious services at Emanuel Colored M. E. Church, in Izlar, Maxey Moseley, Frank and Andrew McMillan got into a quarrel over some gossip concerning a woman. Moseley drew his pistol and shot Andrew McMillan through the stomach, from which, after great suffering, he died. Moseley then shot Frank McMillan in the head, and his case is very critical. The bystanders attempted to capture the murderer, but, with pistol in hand, he succeeded in making his escape.

Anderson's New Court House.

Anderson's beautiful new court house was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. The members of the Anderson bar, together with the officers of the court, formed a procession and marched from Hotel Chignola to the court room of the new court house, where an immense crowd had gathered. The impressive exercises began when Dr. H. Sumner invoked divine blessing upon the occasion and upon the noble edifice which is to serve as a monument to justice.

To Aid a Brother Knight.

The Knights of Pythias Lodge of Hampton, of which Mr. M. Cohen is an esteemed member, contemplates taking measures to obtain aid from brother Knights throughout the State because of the recent destruction of his store, on which there was no insurance, the loss being over \$3,000. Since the members of this Order are famous for aiding brothers in distress, it is not likely that the appeal in his behalf will be made in vain.

Carolina Day at Charleston.

"Carolina Day," the anniversary of the battle of Fort Moultrie, and in various ways the great victory of the Americans over Sir Peter Parker's invading fleet was celebrated at Charleston. The banks and public offices were closed, for it was a legal holiday, and many of the larger firms gave their employees holiday for at least part of the day, to spend as they saw fit.

Bonded Warehouse at Laurens.

Among the latest enterprises to be established in Laurens is a bonded warehouse. The board of corporators, Messrs. J. O. C. Fleming, O. B. Simmons, N. B. Dial and W. G. Childs, have secured the large warehouse of R. H. Hudgens which they propose to remodel and enlarge for the use of the company. Produce of all kinds may be stored in it, and especially cotton.

To Build a Large Auditorium.

Dr. R. H. Peters, assisted by friends, is soliciting subscriptions to build a large auditorium near Converse College. He has about \$6,000 subscribed already, and wants twice that amount. His aim is to have one with a seating capacity for 4,000 to 6,000 people.

G. W. Dargan Dead.

Hon. G. W. Dargan, one time a member of Congress from South Carolina, died at his home in Darlington on the 29th.

First in Forty Years.

The court at Chesterfield passed sentence of capital punishment upon a negro, and if executed will be the first case of capital punishment in forty years.

"Hobson Umbrellas."

The latest thing in war novelties in Charleston is the "Hobson umbrella." It is an ordinary umbrella with a steel rod, made of navy blue silk and covered with a case of the same.

A Romantic Wedding in Charleston.

Cupid arranged quite a romantic marriage recently in Charleston. The bride, Miss Alida Holmes, is a popular young lady of that city, and the groom, George R. Tennant, is a well-known young man from one of the upper counties of the State, and was, up to a short time ago, a student at the Citadel. The marriage was a green affair.

A Bale to the Acre.

Mr. Morgan L. Gleaton's cotton crop, in Orangeburg county, is in fine condition, and with good seasons he will probably average a bale per acre over his plantation. He stated that he plants himself and controls about four hundred acres of cotton, and, in addition, he makes corn and other produce.

Excitement Ran High.

Threats of Lynching Freely Expressed.

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

To Suppress Blind Tigers. Marion's Big Tobacco Crop. New Bank at Columbia.

There was much excitement in Brookland, caused by a fire in the stable of Capt. Williams, which was reduced to ashes. Dr. H. T. Kendall's stables caught fire and were soon consumed. It was rumored that a negro boy, driver for Dr. Kendall, had set the buildings on fire. Excitement ran high and in a few minutes the negro was arrested and placed in the guard house. Some one suggested that he be taken out and lynched. No sooner said than a crowd assembled for the purpose of making short work of him. Some four or five cool-headed men, learning what was about to take place, spirited the negro away. He was brought across the river to the Columbia side. The governor was telephoned for assistance, and turned the matter over to Col. Willie Jones, who ordered two street-car loads of troops to go at once to Brookland to suppress the expected lynching.

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Appointments by the Governor.

The Governor has made the following military appointments: Colonel, Willie Jones of Columbia; Lieutenant Colonel, Henry T. Thompson of Darlington; Majors, Havelock Eaves of Bamberg; Julius J. Wagner of Charleston; Regimental Adjutant, L. M. Haselden of Marion; Battalion Adjutants, Norman W. Bull of Orangeburg, and W. M. Culp of Union; Surgeon, Dr. E. J. Wannamaker of Orangeburg; Assistant Surgeons, Dr. Lewis A. Griffith of Lexington, and Dr. J. E. Poore of Lancaster; Chaplain, Rev. P. A. Murray of Beaufort; Hospital Stewards, J. W. Wise of Chester, J. W. Floyd, Jr., of Kershaw, E. M. Osborne of Greenwood; Sergeant Major, W. E. Fowler of Spartanburg; Regimental Quartermaster, W. P. Snelgrove of Anderson; Quartermaster Sergeant, J. W. Tripp of Cherokee.

To Suppress "Blind Tigers."

The city council of Florence has put itself on record as determined to suppress blind tigers, and recently adopted resolutions impressing upon policemen "their duty in apprehending and bringing to justice all offenders." The mayor was requested "to notify the policemen that they will be held to personally and individually account to him at such stated times as he may name as to the manner in which they perform this special duty, and should any policeman show the slightest disposition to evade or shirk his duty in this regard, then and in that event he or they be immediately discharged from the force."

Marion's Big Tobacco Crop.

Several new tobacco prize houses are to be built at Marion. They are made necessary by the large increase expected in the quantity of tobacco to be sold there this season. It is estimated that not less than 2,000,000 pounds will be sold on that market this year. The tobacco will be made very soon and indications point at this time to a very large crop. More tobacco than usual is planted, and a better quality is expected to be made. An experienced tobacco dealer, who has been all over the county, estimates that the crop in the county this year will reach 5,000,000 pounds.

New Bank at Columbia.

The Loan and Exchange Bank, of Columbia, opened for business the first of July. Money has not been spared to fit the building, where the new bank is located, with every modern improvement and contrivance for both protection and convenience. The main room has five bronze wire compartments where the employees of the bank will be situated. Old English oak tables, handsomely carved chairs, a ceiling above of gold leaf and old ivory, each desk with an electric "desk light," such an environment will be an inspiration.

The Deaf and the Blind.

The Institute for the Deaf and the Blind at Cedar Spring has closed a most successful year. The number of pupils enrolled is 113 white and 36 colored; total, 149. This is the largest number which has ever attended. The buildings and grounds are kept in perfect order. The drainage is perfect and the water good and pure. The expenses of this institution are lower than any other in the South. The cost of keeping up the school, including all current expenses, is \$150.77 for each pupil.

South Carolina Won.

South Carolina won the old fight at the Ten-mile Hill cocking main. The big start made by the Georgia birds was not kept up after the first day. When the main opened each State had won seven fights. Six were on to be finished. Mr. Cobb, of Aiken, got three and Mr. Hollired took the other three. It was necessary to fight the odd, and Mr. Cobb's chicken won it.

The South Carolina College.

The board of trustees of South Carolina College at its last meeting, elected to the chair of ancient languages in that institution Prof. Charles W. Barn, of Swannee, Tenn., and as associate professor of English Prof. George A. Wanchope, lately of the University of Iowa.

In all times of political or diplomatic unrest the old injunction, "Don't prophesy unless you know," is a good one to keep in mind. It is eighty years since Napoleon Bonaparte declared that within fifty years all Europe might become either Republican or Cossack. Men now living remember when Thiers said, "Railroads will never be of service for the transportation of goods." History bristles with similar bad shots at the future, and most of the prophecies of the present day are adding to their number.

S. C. CROP BULLETIN.

Moisture Sufficient for the Present Need of Crops.

Columbia, S. C., June 28, 1898.

Showery conditions prevailed over almost the entire State on the 21st, and thunderstorms were numerous and widely distributed on the 23rd and 24th, accompanied in places by violent wind and some hail.

The entire State is now supplied with sufficient moisture for the present need of crops, with exceptions of limited areas, principally in Union and York counties. Forty-nine measurements were reported for the week, of which 20 were of less than an inch, 14 of from 1 to 2 inches, 12 of them 2 to 3 inches and 3 of 3 inches or more. At Pinopolis, Berkeley county, 9.38 inches fell on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th. The average amount for the State was 1.29 inches, while the normal is approximately 1.31 inches. The rains prevented cultivation in Horry and a number of other counties.

There was about an average amount of bright sunshine, with 57 and 58 per cent. of the possible at Bucksville and Society Hill, respectively, and an average for the State of 76 per cent.

It is gratifying to note that the favorable weather and generally sufficient moisture has made marked improvement in all growing crops. A few localities are partial exceptions due to lands having been torn up and "washed" in Aiken, Bamberg, Greenwood, Greenville, Sumter, Williamsburg, Berkeley, Edgefield and Horry counties; while in portions of Berkeley, Aiken and Williamsburg hail beat down corn and cotton as well as fruit. Some damage was caused by wind but it was confined to very limited areas.

Over a large portion of the State fields were too wet for proper cultivation and are becoming grassy, but owing to their previous clean condition, grass and weeds do not as yet threaten injury, and can, under favorable weather conditions, be easily eradicated.

The condition of corn has undergone marked improvement in the past two weeks and is now in fine growing shape. Early March planted corn cannot make a full crop, although it has improved. Bud worms are doing damage in Saluda and Newberry counties; chinch bugs in Chester. Bottom land corn looking well. Much wheat and oats stubble land being planted in corn. Laying by of corn continues.

The weather favored cotton and the plant is now in a healthy, vigorous, growing condition with a good color. The only adverse reports relate to lice in the large and apparently damaging quantities in Union, Greenwood, Abbeville, Chester, Florence and Orangeburg counties; they are fast disappearing in the eastern counties, where during previous weeks they were so numerous. Cotton is now all up in the western counties, but it is thought that the late germination will not amount to much. Cotton is growing and putting on squares satisfactorily, although much of it is small for the season. In the southwestern portion it is putting on bolls freely. Sea Island variety looks splendid, is generally small, and some just coming up. It is not as fully developed as usual for the season.

Wheat threshing continues with yields ranging from 12 to 30 bushels to the bushel of seed sown.

Rice has made slight improvement but is still doing poorly. Reports from all sections of the tobacco belt indicate a remarkably rapid improvement and good prospects for a full crop. Early planted is being topped, while cutting and curing continues on a small scale, although much of the crop is about ready to cut.

Peas are being broadcast on stubble lands and planted in with corn and coming up to good stands.

Sweet potato slips are nearly all transplanted in places. A few localities report sets scarce, but they are generally plentiful. Peaches which have ripened since the rains are larger and of better quality. Apples are poor, as are pears. Figs and grapes will be plentiful. Grapes rotting, due to too much rain, in Darlington. Wild berries are now very plentiful and of excellent quality. Melons continue late, backward, and are generally small. They are ripening and being marketed slowly. Pastures are greatly revived, but garden vegetables are generally scarce.

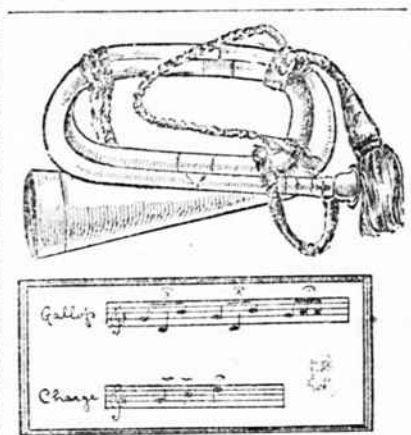
The following is an extract from the National Climate and Crop Bulletin of June 29th:

"Corn has continued to make good growth and the general condition of the crop is promising, although sufficient to insure the six hundred."

Bugle that Sounded the Charge "Into the Jaws of Death."

Here is the bugle that sounded the "gallop" and the "charge" that sent heroes to death at Balaklava.

After the famous battle or sacrifice the regiment wanted to present to the trumpeter a silver duplicate of his

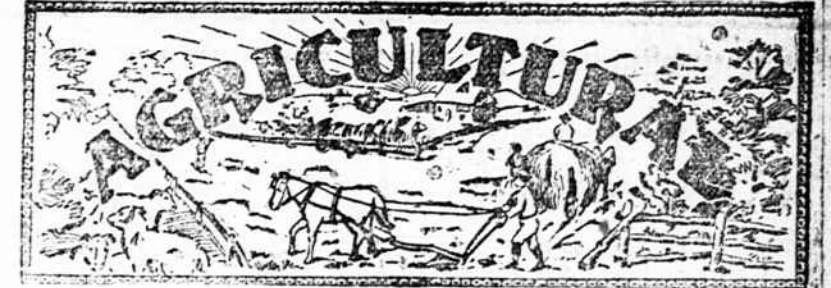


trumpet, but he preferred the old one. On it was inscribed: "Presented by the Colonel of the Seventeenth Lancers to Trumpet Major Joy, on which the Balaklava charge was sounded, Oct. 25, 1854."

Joy died in 1893, and now the famous bugle is to be sold at auction in London.

Sulphur Waters.

A well on Sanibel Island, Florida, which had always been fresh water, changed to sulphur water a few weeks after a windmill had been erected over it to utilize the water for irrigation purposes.—New York Journal.



To Destroy Tomato Mildew.

To get rid of tomato mildew apply the ordinary fungicides and in addition burn all dried leaves and vines when the crop is removed.

Plant Food.

Some minerals, such as phosphoric acid, potash, lime and magnesia, are essential to the nourishment of plants; but plants have also a general appetite for mineral substances, eating freely in addition to the quantity necessary to their proper nutrition.

To Destroy Weeds.

The easiest and best way to destroy all kinds of weeds is when they are just beginning to appear above the ground. If weeds are permitted to grow, however, they make excellent green material for plowing under, but while they may nearly reach maturity before being thus utilized, under no circumstances must they be permitted to produce seed. If no weeds are allowed to scatter seeds it will be but a few years before the farm is entirely clear of them. It will pay the farmer, however, to keep weeds down by stirring the top soil when the weeds are young.

Much in Little.

Why do chickens die in the shell? Hens too fat. Eggs too old. Inbred stock. Underfed stock. Eggs get chilled. Too much moisture. Impure air in room. Improper ventilation. Too low temperature. Small air cells in eggs. Diseased breeding stock. Impure air in incubator. Too large air cells in eggs. Too much dampness in cellar. Egg chamber too dry when hatching.

Why do chickens die after they are hatched? Lice. Sour food. Filthy runs. Inbred stock. Hens too fat. Want of grit. Damp houses. Too much meat. Brooders too hot. Brooders too cold. Lack of green food. Too dry air in brooder. Overcrowding in brooders. Weakness from delayed hatch. Neglect to sort out the sizes. Not enough bone-forming food. Improper ventilation of brooder. Removed from incubator before thoroughly dried.—Farm-Poultry.

Mounting the Waste Barrel.

Select a low, tub-shaped barrel in which to collect the waste from the kitchen and the milkroom. Mount it within an old wheelbarrow frame in the manner shown, when it can be wheeled away to the pignoise or poultryhouse. Meal and bran can be put in and mixed in the tub with the

Farm and Garden Notes.

Provide shade for the sheep while at pasture.

Sheep should not be turned to pasture too early.

Gates between the fields are much better than bars. Try one and prove this statement.

Keep the houses dry and clean and you will prevent half the sickness among your fowls.

A brood sow on a pasture from now till fall will not need much grain to raise a fine litter of pigs.

Eggs a month old will hatch if kept in an even temperature and turned half over every day or two.

A little lard rubbed under the wings and on top of mother hen's head will free the chicks of lice.

Corn is not an egg food; it should not be fed exclusively, only in very cold weather, and then as a night feed.

Clean out the nests and burn the old nest material and kerosene them inside before putting in the clean straw or hay.

A few sheep well cared for will pay a nice profit on their keep, while a large flock neglected will make the owner out of pocket.

One of the most successful poultrymen of America grinds two bushels of oats with one of corn, and with 200 pounds of this mixes 100 pounds of bran for the month's mash.

It does not pay to breed from fowls which have been affected with roup or other diseases which sap the vitality from their systems. The young stock from such matings are almost certain to show some trace of the disease.

If you pen your pigs keep the pens clean and let the pigs have a variety of food with green stuff a large part of it. Cut rye as soon as ready, then oats or clover, which ever you have come on first, then cow peas, or green corn, and thus bring them to fall with but little expense for grain. Finish off with corn and you will have good sweet pork at a moderate cost.

A Banquet in a Morgue.

The doctors of Melbourne, Australia, gave a dinner to the city Coroner recently, and by way of a joke decided to make the morgue the banquet-room. So the slabs on which many lifeless bodies have lain were utilized as tables, and the customary depressing silence of the place of death gave way to the jolly chorus of "He's a jolly good fellow." The higher officials of the city took the levity with such an ill grace that the Coroner is likely to lose his head.—New York World.

The fields are sown into peas, rye and rape, clover and barley and the hogs turned into the rye early in the spring, from thence into the clover field, from the clover to the peas, and from peas to rape, the barley being cut green and fed to the hogs, or the field may be pastured occasionally. The main expense in this system of feeding is in the fences, which must be strong and close. Aside from this the cost will be less than pen feeding.—Atlanta Journal.

An Attractive Hardy Plant.

One of the best ornamental plants for grounds, large or small, is the Yucca filamentosa, which is here illustrated. The genus is commonly known as Spanish bayonet, or Adam's Needle, and the variety named as the ghost plant. It is entirely hardy and sure to succeed in any soil under the most adverse conditions. It attains a height of five feet or more, with stiff broad, sword-like foliage with thread edges, and is surrounded by tall-branched spikes of large, fragrant, drooping, cup-shaped cream white flowers in June and July.

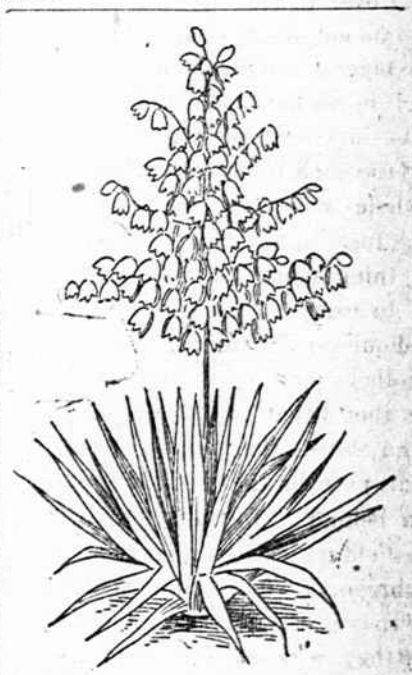
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THE YUCCA OR ADAM'S NEEDLE.

cially effective when planted in front of an evergreen hedge, the dark green foliage of the hedge forming a striking contrast to the tall spikes of white flowers when the Yucca is in bloom. The foliage is nearly or quite evergreen, so is attractive in winter as well as in summer.

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