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We call the special attention of Postmasters and subscribers to the following regulations of the newspaper laws:

1. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until payment is made.
2. Any person who takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.
3. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the published continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. This proceeds upon he ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

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THEY COUNT.

Marie—Proposals should never be made by letter, anyhow. Nettie—Did you ever hear of one that was declined simply on that account?

PRACTICAL FARMING.

FALL AND WINTER PLOWING.

The strongest argument against the above practice is that the naked soil loses nitrates from leaching and evaporation; yet much of the land that could be fall and winter plowed is almost devoid of vegetation. And against this claim that nitrates are lost comes the very common belief that after seasons of extreme drouth, followed by a favorable one, large crops are expected and harvested. The belief is that the drouth has much to do with disintegrating the solid particles of the soil and putting the plant food in a soluble condition. If this is true, much of the force of the argument against fall and winter plowing is lost. The phenomenal yields of spring-planted crops this year are strong supporters of the dry weather theory. Last year, before the calendar marked the opening of spring, we had one-half of the land intended for corn plowed. We had once tried plowing deeper than usual in the spring, much to the detriment of the succeeding crop. Last fall when we started the plow we set it to run an inch or more deeper than the land had ever been plowed before, feeling that the winter and spring freezing would destroy its organic nature and render it in proper condition to feed the succeeding crops. This deepening of the soil we did not dare undertake with the spring plowing. One reason we were anxious to try fall and winter plowing was that when not done till spring it often became a very laborious job before being completed. Much of our soil is a stiff clay, and often in the spring we find it in a most undesirable condition to plow, and on this account the plowing sometimes extended well into the planting season, resulting in the wearing out of teams. During the winter the teams are not regularly employed, and can better be kept in thrift by the exercise at the plow on favorable days, the plowing in fall and winter being done without a bruise or a strain.

We have on the farm a few spots of red, stiff clay that can seldom be spring plowed satisfactorily. These we want to give the action of frost after plowing. While plowing last fall and winter we were as careful to have the soil in proper condition as when we did the plowing in the spring. Sometimes farmers who practice fall and winter plowing are not careful as to the condition of the soil, but plow it very wet, the water often settling in the furrow before the next fills it. They argue that the freezing weather will overcome the injury done. We cannot bring ourselves to the point of unnecessarily injuring the soil, but aim always to plow when the soil will crumble as it leaves the moldboard of the plow. Excepting five rounds played last winter, when the soil was too wet, the remainder was plowed in proper order. In working across the field any time before the land was worked for spring planting, we could easily note the strip that was plowed as it wet. This was a hard and compact as compared with the friable condition of the remainder of the field. The black soil of the field became very loose and mellow as it was plowed in the winter. These latter were in the best condition we ever knew at planting time. The greater part of the fields is stiff clay of a light color. This settled very compactly, excepting strips four or five feet wide directly over the tile drains. These strips were as mellow as the black soil. From a previous experience had years ago, we feared that we would have trouble in getting this compact clay soil in order.

We knew that a disc harrow with sufficient horseflesh would do the work, but at that time we did not have this necessary tool. In its stead we used an oblong harrow which did good surface work, but not as deep as we thought most desirable. Underneath this surface seed-bed the soil seemed almost as solid as if it had not been plowed, and we were very doubtful of securing the desired yield of corn. In cultivating the corn, the soil was not stirred any deeper than the narrow left it. During the whole season the soil underneath this surface work remained compact and solid. From the black soil that was plowed and mellow as deep as plowed, we expected the largest yield of corn. But in this for once we were disappointed, as the clay land did best. Now we do not know whether to attribute this to the season entirely, or to the condition of the soil; nor do we know whether the solid condition of the clay soil was for or against the large yield obtained. Had we not fall and winter plowed, we would have had a very hard time getting the plowing done in time in the spring. By fall and winter plowing the horse supply can be materially reduced, as the spring work will be much reduced in volume, and, besides, it enables the farmer to keep his crop work ahead, and to get them planted in season.

SOME DAIRY OBSERVATIONS.

At no time more than during the winter season does an intelligent and good cow, writes a correspondent. Feed as high as you may, care for as well as you may; it is only the animal of good milk breed that can be depended upon to always yield a profitable amount of milk. While it never pays to starve even a scrub cow, it is worse than fool-hardy to conduct a dairy with such animals. In spite of the army of institute lecturers that are going up and down through the land; in spite of the words of wisdom weekly dropped by the agricultural press; you can go into any neighborhood and point here and there and yonder to dairymen who are obstinately conducting their business at a loss. Does this reflect any upon the measures taken to teach them better? Not at all, but it does reflect most adversely upon the good sense and sound judgment of those who are milking cows at a loss. I like to note actual conditions and results, rather than a gilded picture of what I would prefer to see in the dairy world.

That there has been a great change for the better along producing lines within the past ten years, goes without saying, but it is foolish to shut one's eyes to the lack of improvement that still exists. To get at facts, go and study the cows of your neighborhood, and their environments. In my business as a dairy manufacturer I have found it often expedient to do this, with the object in view of modifying bad milk quality. Thus, I have repeatedly noticed under what adverse conditions scores of farmers were vainly attempting to make dairying pay. In nearly every instance they could have made it pay under their local market quotations, by simply changing their stable methods. That they did not do so was their own choice, or what simple because they felt that the old way of milking cows, cleaning stables, and turning the churn crank was the best way. Dairy methods, I might state, are almost inherited, and it will sometimes take ten years to make a dairyman create improvements that he might accomplish in one.

But there is one thing to be thankful for, and that is, what little there is gained is not lost. There is no retrograde movement along dairy lines as a butter-maker once learns that it is better to stop the churn when the granulation point is reached, he will never go back to the era of letting it "gather." If a dairyman once realizes that cut comfodder will go from a quarter to a third farther than if the whole stalks are poked under the cow's nose, his fodder cutter will never become a roost for the fowls in some neglected corner of the barn. It is a clearly defined that it can be easily eliminated from the practical. The trouble is, however, that many dairymen who are in the "old rut," consider the really practical assertions of dairy men more successful and entering dairy brethren as theoretical. In other words they consider the possible as impossible, and so on making one milk pail hold the yield of three cows is a simple sitting, while their theoretical neighbors are treating that result. Mark you that a theory that can be practically demonstrated pays in dairy matters as well as in others.

THOMPSON STREET CLUB

How Bluestone Jackson's Cross Eyes Afflicted the Town in Which He Lived.

When the Thompson Street Colored Bicycle Club had been called to order, President Toole asked for the report of the committee appointed to examine the case of Colonel Jackson. A charter member against whom many complaints had been made by citizens at large. Professor Bluestone Jackson, chairman of the committee reported a singular state of affairs. They had examined the Colonel's wheel and found it all right. They had taken notice of his manner of mounting and pedaling, and no fault could be found. It was only after he had started off for a spin that anything unusual could be discovered. Then it was noticed that his progress was erratic. He would seem about to run down a street car, when he would suddenly swerve and head for a baby carriage on the other side of the street. He would be pointed dead for a lame man on the cross walk, but just as the man opened his mouth to yell, the Colonel would circle to the left and knock down a letter carrier who had a large family to support. He would ring his bell for a moment to get out of the way, and dismount in front of a car and beg its pardon. It took the committee a week to separate the theoretical from the practical. Now this ought not to be the case, for there should be so little that is theoretical, and that so clearly defined, that it can be easily eliminated from the practical. The trouble is, however, that many dairymen who are in the "old rut," consider the really practical assertions of dairy men more successful and entering dairy brethren as theoretical. In other words they consider the possible as impossible, and so on making one milk pail hold the yield of three cows is a simple sitting, while their theoretical neighbors are treating that result. Mark you that a theory that can be practically demonstrated pays in dairy matters as well as in others.

I have heard many dairymen claim that in reading dairy articles, or listening to dairy lecturers, it was often difficult to separate the theoretical from the practical. Now this ought not to be the case, for there should be so little that is theoretical, and that so clearly defined, that it can be easily eliminated from the practical. The trouble is, however, that many dairymen who are in the "old rut," consider the really practical assertions of dairy men more successful and entering dairy brethren as theoretical. In other words they consider the possible as impossible, and so on making one milk pail hold the yield of three cows is a simple sitting, while their theoretical neighbors are treating that result. Mark you that a theory that can be practically demonstrated pays in dairy matters as well as in others.

CANNIBALS ON THE CONGO

A TRAVELLER DESCRIBES THEIR HORRIBLE HABITS.

Killed Their Aged People and Eat Them Human Beings Sold After a Battle for six Shillings a Brace.

Captain Hinde, the African explorer, gives some interesting, though horrible, details about the habits of the cannibals in the country through which he has travelled.

Captain Hinde asserts that nearly all the tribes in the Congo basin are or have been cannibals, and that the practice is on the increase, not merely for superstitious reasons, but also for the provision of food. There is a certain sturdy, fat race in Africa which has never been famous for its prowess, but which is made a regular staple article of diet. Whole cargoes are constantly carried up the river and sold to the natives for food. Inquiries for a fresh supply of slaves will often be accompanied by the complaint that "meat is scarce just now." The Batetella are described as being a fine race, with no old people. The reason for this is, not for a lack of food, but because of the cannibals. The first sign of decrepitude the sufferer is killed and eaten, parents even being devoured by their own children.

The members of this tribe consider human flesh the greatest of delicacies, and are ever on the watch for any excuse to kill and eat their neighbors. The best of individuals is decided by their king. So soon as a victim is appointed to die moils collect outside the king's house and make an excited noise. The king is then told that he does not remain alive, for the people tear him to pieces as quickly as a pack of hounds will make an end to a hare. Each sets himself to cut off his favorite bit-bit, and no one makes it his business to kill the victim by force. The best of districts men will not allow them to be eaten by others. This may be due to a large measure to the extreme difficulty in procuring a corpse from these human voices, however determined the intention of protecting it may be. The people are seen to be devoted to their religion and are not to be frightened by a fetish.

BOILED AND ROASTED.

After a big battle, in which many prisoners have been taken, human beings have been sold for as little as five or six shillings a brace for eating purposes. In nearly every case human flesh is either boiled or smoked. Any cannibal so far forgetting himself as to eat it raw would be looked down upon saily. When there is a superabundance of human meat, for instance, after a sanguinary battle, the greater part of it is skillfully cured by smoking. Indeed, those who have a repugnance to eating human flesh scarcely care to buy smoked meat of any kind in a cannibal district, so difficult is human flesh to distinguish from ordinary meat. Various cannibals have various preferences for various joints, and it is said that, if you follow in the wake of cannibal caravans, you may discover the precise district which their origin by simply noting what portions of the human body they have left uneaten.

CATS AS CLOCKS.

With a little practice you can easily tell the time by looking into a cat's eyes. Often, when the Chinese want to know what o'clock it is, they will run to the nearest cat, open her eyes, and at once tell what time it is. This they do by observing the size of the aperture of the pupil of the eye, which varies at different hours of the day, being affected by the position of the sun and the character of light, even when the day is cloudy.

A DEFEAT.

My dear Mrs. Chat's husband remarked, there seems to be but one end to your conversation, and that is the beginning.

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WHEN EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES

A Discovery, Based on Scientific Principles, that Renders Failure Impossible.

Professor Comelot Thompson asked permission of the President to say a few words in correction of a false impression which seemed to exist regarding the tandem. It has been suggested by women and by publications inimical to the bike that the tandem was productive of romance, and that the girl on the front seat was almost sure to fall in love with the chap on the hind one, and vice versa. He was the only member of the club who owned a tandem and took it different from a report. What he saw in front of him as they rode out, was a girl's back all lumpy up, as if she had tacks in her feet. Now and then he caught sight of her ears or the back of her neck, but never her face. Did any man ever fall in love with a girl from seeing the back of her neck? Could a girl have time to fall in love with a man while she was acting as lookout for vehicles, pedestrians, dogs, loose cobblestones, and open ditches? The idea was absurd.

Even when they dismounted and sat side by side each one had to get breath and wipe the perspiration away from the back of the ears and look for punctured tires, and if they had any disposition to bill and coo a policeman was always at hand to order them to move on and get off the earth. Two people up a tree with a hungry bear below, two people in the rapids of Niagara floating in their down, a brace of human hearts being kicked right and left by the same mule might discover the romance of it and fall in love, but two people on a tandem—never! It was an erroneous, a false, and hence an impression, and he trusted that the club would combat it at every opportunity.

THE COW AND THE BIKE.

Judge Wholesale Hooper, who has made more long distance runs than any other man in the club, said he had a few words to say regarding the country cow. Up to six months ago the cow was the chief obstacle to be met with on the highways. She was no friend of the bike. On the contrary, she never missed an opportunity to show her ill will and make all the trouble she could. One of her favorite pastimes was to walk deliberately across the road when a rider drew near, and she showed many evidences of gratification when the smash came and she heard the rider's spokes rattle and a string of cuss words issue forth. She would lie down in the middle of the road as night fell for no other purpose than to be run over and bear a human being yell out in terror, and if she got up after the shock, she generally managed to carry the wheel off on her horns. Things were different now, however. The cow had come to recognize the fact, that the bike has come to stay and that it had no relation to the horse fly. Her ribs had been thumped until she was cheerfully willing to give half the road, and if she had that tired feeling come and she crossed the roadside ditch upon her she crossed the roadside ditch to lie down in a fence corner. It didn't take the farmer's dog over a year to learn that there was something red hot about the bike, but the cow had been about the bike, and on his last century run, however, and on his last century run, the judge had seen only two cows at close range, and then nothing more than their waving tails as they gave him the earth for his own.

OUT OF THE QUESTION.

Dean Farrar quotes Tennyson as having related to him the remark of a farmer, who, after hearing a fire-and-brimstone sermon from an old-style preacher, consoled his wife by saying: "Never mind, Sally; that must be wrong. No constitution couldn't stand it."

A MASTERPIECE.

Farmer Hoey, I hear your wife took a prize at the country fair for an iced cake.

Farmer Rakes, Sure.

Did they cut it? Cut it? They couldn't break it with an axe if they tried. That same cake has been takin' prizes for the last eight years.

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