

THE STEAM PLOW.

When and Where Invented, How Constructed, and Where Used.

An apparatus for steam plowing was first patented in the United States Nov. 19, 1833, by E. C. Bellinger, of South Carolina. It was not received with sufficient favor by farmers or planters to encourage the manufacture of the machines. In England, Francis Moor took out a patent as early as 1789 for an engine to plow, harrow, and do other farm work without the aid of horses. Several other attempts at inventing steam plows were made, but all to no practical purpose, until 1810, when a Maj. Pratt patented a steam-plowing apparatus, employing two engines stationed on opposite headlands, and drawing plows by means of endless chains or ropes. An improved form of this machine was patented by Mr. Heathcote, M. P., in 1832, which is said to be the first that was ever worked successfully in the field. Alexander McRea made improvements on Mr. Heathcote's machine in 1846 and 1849; still the practical results were insignificant until in 1854, when John Fowler, also of England, brought forward an improvement on the plans of Bellinger, Pratt and others, since which time various changes and additions have been made, and steam plowing has gone into successful practice on many of the large estates of Great Britain and in the East and West Indies, about 1,500 steam plows being now in use in England alone.

Many attempts to invent a successful traction engine for steam plowing have been made.

The plan called cable traction, invented in part by Pratt, in part by Bellinger, and improved by Fowler, has been operated with greater success than any other. It consists of a single locomotive engine, of from twelve to fourteen-horse power, with a windlass under the boiler, around which passes a single steel-wire cable, which, by means of hinged clips, lays hold of the cable with a grip proportioned to the strain. This continuous cable, twice the width of the plow to be plowed, passes around a sheave, or pulley-block, fastened to a self-acting anchor placed on the opposite side of the field from the engine. This "anchor" consists of a low truck on four wheels, with sharp, disk edges, which cut so deep into the soil that it will not drag when the traction is applied. A box loaded with stones, or some other weight, on the outer side of this truck keeps it from tilting when the power is applied to the plows. A sheave on the truck gives motion to a drum which winds up another cable attached to a post or anchor in the direction in which the furrows are to succeed each other, so that the machine warps itself along the headland on which it is stationed just as fast as the plowing progresses, keeping at all times directly opposite to the locomotive engine, which is moving down the opposite headland in the same direction. The plows are attached to a balance frame, the especial invention of Mr. Fowler, and are in duplicate, pointing to each other, so that when the set at one end of the frame is at work the opposite set is carried along the cable in the air. The plow frame is hauled from one side of the field to the other, between the engine and the movable anchor, by reversing the action of the windlass. It is adapted to turning from two to eight furrows at once, according to the power of the engine and toughness of the soil. The amount of ground plowed by such a machine varies from three to eight acres a day for three-furrow gang, according to depth of furrow from twelve inches to four inches. An eight-furrow gang will do a little more than twice this amount of work per day.

For various reasons steam plowing is not practiced to any noticeable extent in the United States, but it is probable that, as the advantages of this mode of turning up the soil to a depth not practicable by animal draft become better understood, and other changes transpire, it will go into successful operation here as it has done in England.—*Chicago Inter Ocean*.

Where It Was Hot.

"Come from the tropics, I reckon." "The isthmus," replied the seedy man; "you seem to know me. Did I ever meet you there?"

"Never was there. Never saw you before."

"I thought you might have been there durin' the hot spell of '67. The heat was so thick that we couldn't tell who was around at that time. That was the year I got that black eye. Ran agin a door, and the heat shivered up so that the following winter! Any objection to my closing the transom, gentlemen? I think I feel a draught!"

"Must be pretty hot in that climate," remarked another of the party.

"Warmish," assented the seedy man, with a shiver, "I was in the laundry business there for a time, and I ran everybody else out of the trade. None of the rest could get along without scorchin' things, but I just went ahead with pieces of hot ice and made my eternal fortune!"

"Got any of it now?" asked another, moving up to give the seedy man room. "No, sir!" returned the seedy man, with a sigh. "All the money in that country is gold; mine just melted and run away one hot night in March! That was the month we lost all the horses on the isthmus. The fodder all melted, and scalded the stock to death! I walked fourteen miles to find a shady spot, so I could harden up a little, for my pet stallion, and when I got back, the stallion's teeth had melted, and the poor brute had died of hunger! I say, let that man shut the windows, won't you?"

"You must have a chill," suggested the host.

"No, I'm cold," persisted the seedy man. "We almost died for want of water that spring. The sea evaporated forty odd miles from the shore, and all the springs were so dry that we had to sprinkle their beds with oil to keep the dust down. There was more than 1,000,000 died of thirst, and I only kept alive because I had some quicksilver which didn't evaporate."

"Will you be good enough to move that chair from in front of me? I can feel air comin' through the rounds in the back."

MARIE ANTOINETTE'S harp has been found in an old curiosity shop in Berlin.

"How did you get out alive?" asked

the host, after ordering the seedy man's glass replenished for the fourth time.

"That's one of the most curious things you ever heard of," replied the seedy man. "I seen the lightnin' rod on my house expandin', and that put me up to somethin'. I just took down that rod and planted myself on one end and let her expand. In a few hours I was in the piney woods of North Carolina. You must excuse me, gentlemen; this is too cold for me. I'll go home and get my overcoat and come back."

Brooklyn Eagle.

Should the Hair Be Cut.

It may be that cutting and shaving may for the time increase the action of the growth, but it has no permanent effect either upon the hair bulb or the hair sac, and will not in any way add to the life of the hair.

On the contrary, cutting and shaving will cause the hair to grow longer for the time being, but in the end will inevitably shorten its term of life by exhausting the nutritive action of the hair-forming apparatus.

When the hairs are frequently cut they will usually become coarser, often losing the beautiful gloss of the fine and delicate hairs. The pigment will likewise change—brown, for instance, becoming chestnut, and black changing to a dark brown. In addition, the ends of very many will be split and ragged, presenting a brush-like appearance. If the hairs appear stunted in their growth upon portions of the scalp or beard, or gray hairs crop up here and there, the method of clipping off the ends of the short hairs, or plucking out the ragged, withered, and gray hairs, will allow them to grow stronger and thicker. Mothers in rearing their children should not cut their hair at certain periods of the year (during the superstitious periods of full moon), in order to increase its length and luxuriance as they bloom into womanhood and manhood. This habit of cutting the hair of children brings evil instead of good, and is also condemned by the distinguished worker in this department, Prof. Kaposi, of Vienna, who states that it is well known that the hair of women who possess luxuriant locks from the time of girlhood never again attains its original length after having once been cut.

Popular Science Monthly.

The Soda Remedy.

It is now many years ago that the author, while engaged in some investigations as to the qualities and effects of the alkalies in inflammations of the skin, was fortunate enough to discover that a saline lotion or saturated solution of bicarbonated soda in either plain water or camphorated water, if applied speedily, or as soon as possible, to a burn or scalded part, was most effectual in immediately relieving the acute burning pain; and when the burn was only superficial or not very severe, removing all pain in a very short time; having also the very great advantage of cleanliness, and, if applied at once, of preventing the usual consequences of painful blistering of the skin, separation of the epidermis, and, perhaps, more or less suppuration.

For this purpose all that is necessary is to cut a piece of lint, or old soft rag, or even thick blotting paper, of a size sufficient to cover the burned or scalded parts, and to keep constantly well wet with the sodaic lotion so as to prevent its drying. By this means it usually happens that all pain ceases in from a quarter to half an hour, or even in much less time. When the main part of a limb, such as the hand and forearm or the foot and leg, has been burned it is best, when practicable, to plunge the part at once into a jug or pail, or other convenient vessel filled with the soda lotion, and keep it there until the pain subsides; or the limb may be swathed or encircled with a surgeon's cotton bandage previously saturated in the saturated solution, and kept constantly wet with it, the result being usually immediate, provided the solution be saturated and cold. What is now usually sold as bicarbonate of soda is what I have commonly used and recommended, although this is well known to vary much in quality according to where it is manufactured; but it will be found to answer the purpose, although probably Howard's is most to be depended on, the common carbon being too caustic. It is believed that a large proportion of medical practitioners are still unaware of the remarkable qualities of this easily applied remedy, which recommends itself for obvious reasons.

Popular Science Monthly.

A Cautious Politician.

During the political life of Martin Van Buren, he was assailed by such epithets as "The Little Magician," "The Kinderhook Fox." These epithets derived their offensiveness from the fact that Mr. Van Buren was inclined to act upon Tallyrand's maxim, "Language is given us to conceal our thoughts," and was very cautious about committing himself to an opinion. The following anecdote illustrates his peculiarities:

When Secretary of State he once wrote a letter, but before sealing it he handed it to one of his clerks in the department to read. "I want you to read this letter and tell me what you think of it," said the Secretary.

The clerk politely obeyed, and returned the letter, saying that it was as unintelligible to him as if it had been written in Chaldee or Greek.

The Secretary smiled as he received it, saying, "That will do, I think it will answer," and seemed as much pleased as a man who has invented a cryptogram of which he alone had the key.

His non-committalism was a standing joke among his friends. Once a knot of politicians was discussing his claims to the Presidency on board an Albany day-train.

In discussing his private character, one of the gentlemen remarked that he was one of the most non-committal men that ever lived. When the boat landed at Kinderhook, to the surprise of the party Van Buren stepped on board.

In order to test the point of discussion a wager was laid between two of the politicians that Van Buren would not give a categorical answer to the simplest question that could be proposed.

One of the party was deputed to go to the "Fox" and ask a question which had been agreed on.

When the question was asked—"Mr. Van Buren, in order to settle a dispute, can you tell us where the sun rises?"—the latter hemmed and hesitated, and presently said, "The terms east and west are conventional, but—"

"Hold on, that will do," interrupted the other; "I have lost the bet."

One of the Elect.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—The Plain Dealer reports that Hon. Martin A. Foran, Congressman-elect from the Cleveland (Ohio) district has St. Jacobs Oil in his family, and has always found it safe and reliable, and it afforded him great relief to a lame knee.

She Wasn't Irish.

A New England lady was asking her cook about waitress she proposed to hire, and said: "Mary, is she Irish?" "No, ma'am," said Mary, "she's American." "What is her name, Mary?" "Bridgett O'Conner, ma'am." "Why, then, of course she is Irish, Mary." "No, ma'am, she was born in Lynn." "Oh, but that makes no difference, Mary; she is not an American." "Well, in faith, perhaps she ain't, ma'am. They tell me the real one is red."

IRWIN county, Ga., has a curiosity in the shape of a large pine tree with two separate and distinct bodies and with only one top. At a distance of about five feet from each other they grew out of the ground, but the trunks at forty feet high grew together, and from thence up made only one tree and top.

Good qualities are the substantial riches of the mind, but it is good breeding that sets them off to advantage.—*Locke.*

Over 5,000,000,000 feet of long-leaf pine are now standing in North Carolina.

SHOULD you be a sufferer from dyspepsia, indigestion, malaria, or weakness, you can be cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

THE old proverb, "Where there's a will there's a way," has been revised to suit the situation. It now reads, "When there's a will we're away."

BALTIMORE, MD.—Rev. W. H. Chapman says: "I deem Brown's Iron Bitters a most valuable tonic for general ill-health."

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Gently Does It.

No violent measures in cases of constipation Medicines which relax the bowels excessively, weaken them, and by thus rendering them incapable of a continuance of their discharging function, increase rather than remedy their inactivity and derangement. The national specific for constipation is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which invigorates while it relaxes the intestines, expels bile from the blood and stomach, promotes digestion, stimulates appetite, and enriches the circulation. The tones of all organs which take an active part in the processes of nutrition, which, by promoting vigor and regularity in the system, is improved by this medicinal tonic, is the most valuable natural specific against constipation for which in its forms this medicine is the sure remedy. Kidney and bladder ailments, dyspepsia, liver complaint and rheumatism also yield to it.

Some men are club-footed, but it is the policeman who is club-waisted.

ARE you Bilious? Try the remedy that cured Mrs. Clement, of Franklin, N. H.—Hood's Sarsaparilla, made in Lowell, Mass.

CLOSE quarters—the 25-cent pieces hoarded by a miser.

"Samaritan Nervine cured my daughter of fits" said Jno. Murphy, of Albany, O.

VAIN as the peacock is, the weathercock is even more vain.

WOMAN treads the heels of wonder. Samaritan Nervine is guaranteed to cure nervous disorders.

A MAIDEN heiress is the only miss that makes a social hit.

TOCCOA CITY, GA.—Dr. J. P. Newman says: "Brown's Iron Bitters are very popular and their use always results satisfactorily."

"It is a mere matter of form," said the lady as she adjusted her corset.

"Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of \$2 and \$2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot; all appointments first-class.

H. W. Hoyt, Proprietor.

Carbo-lines.

The wind may roar among the trees, Yet great ships sail the stormy seas. The boldheart man may rave and swear, Yet Carboline restores the hair.

ONLY TWO BOTTLES.—Messrs. Johnston, Holloway & Co., wholesale druggists of Philadelphia, Pa., report that some time ago a gentleman handed them a dollar, with a request to send a good catarrh cure to two army officers in Arizona. Recently the same gentleman told them that both of the officers and the wife of a well-known U. S. A. General had been cured of catarrh by the two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm. (Not a liquid or snuff. Price 50 cents.)

PURE Cod-Liver Oil, made from selected livers on the sea-shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the oils in market.

J. P. GAGLE, Route agent on the Ft. Wayne branch of the L. S. & M. S. railway, says: I have sold more White Wine of Tar Syrup than any other Cough Remedy. It is the best I ever saw.

CHAPPED Hands, Face, Fingers, and rough Skin, cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

STICKING, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu-Paiba." \$1.

NOTHING better for Asthma than Piso's Cure for Consumption. 25 cents per bottle.

THAT husband of mine is three times the man he was before he began using Wells' Health Renewer.

"WE always keep Piso's Cure for Consumption in the house."

Don't sit in the house. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs. 15¢.

25¢ buys a pair of Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners. Makes a foot or shoe last twice as long.

WELL'S "ROUGH ON CORNS."—15¢. Ask for it. Complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

HUMORS.

The animal fluids of the body, when poorly nourished, become vitiated and cause eruptions to appear on the skin. They are objectionable from their disfigurement and vary in character from a constant, uneasy sensation to a positive distress and severe pain. Hood's Sarsaparilla corrects the derangement of the functions, enriches the fluids, purifies the blood, and changes the diseased condition to one of health.

PIMPLES.

HALFORD FLINT, of New York, had so many pimples and blotches on his face that he was ashamed. He tried various remedies without effect. Hood's Sarsaparilla purified his blood, and all blemishes disappeared.

Ringworm.

My brother is a victim to a humor which brings ringworms all over his face. He is using Hood's Sarsaparilla, and already he is much better. I hope he will continue his use till he is no longer affected. —L. E. HOWARD, Temple, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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In the inquiry—Which is the

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