

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE VARIOUS USEFUL QUALITIES OF TREES.

Climate, Food and Beauty of Landscape—Selling Honey—Seed Meal—Poultry Picking— and Household Helps.

Various Uses of Trees.

A writer speaking about the importance of trees refers to their local and national effect upon climate, their fruit and nut producing capacity for food, their many qualities which furnish ornamentation and beauty to the people and the landscape surroundings and their utility for fuel and the commercial value of the wood. The selection of the varieties is also of considerable importance. For fuel any of them have some value and for quick growth those of the least value must often be chosen to meet the immediate needs of the great plains while the more useful may be started to meet the subsequent demands. Among the first named may be mentioned the cotton-wood, willow and box-elder, which grow in any climate. A list of the last more important may include the black walnut, American white ash, bass wood, hard and soft maple, etc. If trees of course, should always be among the first to plant.

In reference to shade another writer says: Much has been said and written on this subject; even some of our most eloquent writers have expressed their ideas as to what native tree possesses the highest qualities, as a shade tree on the lawn or front yard. Some have named the silver poplar, the white elm, and even that coarse-leaved tree, the sycamore, as being admirably adapted for shade. The silver poplar is the worst tree to sprout from its roots that I ever knew. Its ramified roots will extend for rods away from the stem and send up a sprout at every node. It is really a nuisance and should never be planted close to dwellings. The white elm is of too large a growth to embellish a beautiful "parterre." The sycamore does not make a thick, dense head; the leaves are coarse and large and drop too soon in the fall, and make too much litter.

If I were to recommend a tree that has the essential qualities of a good shade tree I would invariably name the soft maple. It makes a dense canopy; it has a fine symmetrical contour, and has at all times a stately gracefulness. From early spring to late autumn it retains its density of foliage, and for beautiful and varied brilliant tints and shades of color of the ripening leaves in autumn, no tree can equal it. It is a cleanly tree, don't sprout, and is not usually subject to insect depredators. It is one of our most hardy trees, standing the most frigid weather and the most torrid atmosphere of our climate. It is easily transplanted, and with good treatment is sure to grow. Another quality is its sturdy growth that the storms do not affect. If I were to choose another tree for its qualities and beauty it would be the sweet gum. This is a singularly beautiful tree and like the maple it has its brilliant foliage in the fall. It has a bright cleanly summer verdure that cannot be excelled by any other deciduous tree of the forest. It makes a conical dense head, and is well adapted as a tree for lawns or avenues.—Journal of Agriculture.

Selling Honey.

The question of marketing the honey is too often the most disagreeable feature of the business. Many bee-keepers have studied the side of the question which concerns the making of the honey, but they have neglected to study the markets. To get good prices for honey it is essential that the fashions in honey packing should be studied. The honey needs to be put in small cases, and in attractive form. Inferior honey packed in neat boxes will sell better than the superior grades packed in large, clumsy packages. The consumers are tending more and more toward the small-packed arrangement for honey, and the large, old-fashioned boxes are now nearly obsolete. The honey must be gathered as soon as the season closes, and be shipped at once to the market. The early stock always commands the best prices, for later the glut will begin, and prices will drop immediately.

When the white honey season is over, take the nectar from the hive and place it in a room where the temperature is kept to about 98 degrees. It will ripen in such a place as well as in the hive, and there will be less loss. Honey left in the hive to ripen often gets stained and darkened by the bees, who begin to prepare for winter when fall comes. The sections should be made as clean as possible, and packed in neat crates. If each section is made clean, and stamped with the owner's name, it is sure to command a good price.

Some markets for honey are much higher than others, and it is well to study the different ones before shipping it. The nearer home that one can sell the honey, other things being equal, the better it is. It injures the best honey to ship it far. It gets travel stained and darkened. If there is no good market for it at the stores, attempt to retail it to customer: that can be reached by wagon. It will generally pay better than to send it to some distant city where probably half of it will be ruined. The five cents a pound which commission merchants demand for selling the honey, and the cost of transportation will reduce the profits very considerably, and if good prices are not obtained there will be a loss.

Producers should know the value of their product. Because honey was high or low last season does not make it so the present one. The prices quoted in the papers must be the cri-

terion. Grocers will often name the lowest quotable price as to its value, but the producer should have a mind as well as the grocer. Place a value upon the article, and if a ridiculously low price is offered refuse it, and seek other markets. It is in this way that grocers advance their prices. They must have the article, and if they can not get it at their price they will secure it at an advance.—American Cultivator.

Danger in Seed Meal.

As cotton seed meal is gradually coming into use as a valuable adjunct to the ration for dairy cows, and as the scarcity and consequent high price of corn the present season tempt some farmers to add this meal to the pig ration, it is most advisable to call attention to bulletin 21 of the Texas experiment station.

In this bulletin Director G. D. Curtis reports the results of a long series of experiments in feeding cotton seed to pigs, from which he comes to the conclusion that there is no profit whatever in feeding cotton seed in any form to pigs, whether the seed be boiled, roasted or ground. The ground seed seems to have produced the worst results, causing the death within six to eight weeks of a large proportion of the pigs to which it was fed, and especially of the medium and small-sized ones. The boiled seed was less injurious, but roasted seed was almost fatal to the meal.

These pigs were fed alongside of similar pigs which had corn instead of cotton seed, and the corn-fed pigs remained in perfect health. The symptoms produced by the cotton seed are described as follows: The first sign of sickness, appearing in from 6 to 8 weeks, after cotton seed meal is added to the ration, is a moping dullness of the animal with loss of appetite and tendency to lie apart. Within the course of 12 to 36 hours, often within the shorter time, the animal becomes restless; staggering in his gait; breathing labored and spasmodic; bars skin showing reddish inflammation; sight defective, and both the nervous and the muscular systems feeble and abnormal in action. The fatal cases all show "thumps"—spasmodic breathing; and in many instances the animal will turn in one direction only—following a fence, or building wall, so closely as to strike his nose against projections in a vain endeavor to push outward in that one direction which he tries to take. If no fence or building intercept him he may travel in a circle—large or small according to the mildness or acuteness of the malady in his particular case. When exhausted by his efforts the animal drops down suddenly—sometimes flat upon his belly, sometimes dropping on his haunches with his fore legs well apart to keep from falling over—almost always with the evidence of more or less acute internal pain. At death a quantity of bloody foam exudes from mouth and nostrils.

Poultry Picking.

There is no idle season in poultry raising. Do away with all of the unprofitable fowls. Spanish and leghorns are the best foragers.

The eggs from fifty hens will pay for keeping them. Milk and wheat make a good feed for young chickens.

Money can often be made by feeding cheap wheat to poultry. When you begin to fatten, push the fowls as fast as possible. When the hens stop laying, give them a start by changing feed. Select the pullets that look like your best hens did at their age.

In selecting a number, try to have them as uniform as possible. Never select a rooster for breeding with a drooping or "ewe" neck. Gas tar will effectually destroy all kinds of vermin in the poultry house.

Household Helps.

A scant cup of butter will often make a lighter cake than a full cup. It is stated that cheese will not mold if wrapped in a cloth wet with cider vinegar.

A good way to clean stovepipes is to rub them well with linseed oil while they are warm.

Neatly worked darns and patches have been discovered in the clothes used in swathing some of the Egyptian mummies.

Cork that has been boiled may be pressed more tightly into a bottle than when it is cold.

Milk is better for being kept over night in small tins than if a larger quantity is kept over in one vessel.

A turkey when well cooked should be evenly browned all over. Cranberry sauce or currant jelly is the proper accompaniment.

It is better to keep baked pastry in a cupboard rather than in a refrigerator, as it would be apt to get damp and heavy in the latter place.

If handkerchiefs embroidered in colors are soaked in a pail of water containing a spoonful of turpentine, future washings will not affect them.

To keep jellies from molding cover them over with pulverized sugar to the depth of a quarter of an inch. They will keep for years if this is done.

To keep a high silk hat in fine condition use a pad made of velvet or worsted plush, instead of a brush for brushing it, smoothing it over with a soft silk handkerchief frequently. If any rough spots appear in the nap apply a flatiron, not too hot, and smooth them over, then use the pad and silk handkerchief.

China may be mended so strong that it will never break again in the same place. Make a thick solution of gum arabic and water, and stir in some plaster of paris until the paste is very thick; apply it with a brush to the edges of the broken china and set them carefully together, then string around them with a string for three days.

THE RULING PASSION.

He Drove a Hard Bargain With a Kind-Hearted Undertaker.

Some of the New York people are not as liberal as they might be. A wealthy man died last week—Mr. Lazarus Dives. He was very rich and correspondingly close, according to Texas Siftings. He was an expert at driving a close bargain. Not long since, having been sick for several months, he became convinced that his time had come. He made his will, disposing of his immense fortune. He then sent for the undertaker. He had often noticed how prone the average undertaker is to take an unfair advantage financially of the remains, so he determined not to be swindled even after he was dead.

The solemn looking undertaker entered the chamber of the invalid, and they proceeded to discuss the appropriation bill item by item. They wrangled a good deal over the shroud, as the undertaker wanted to make it unnecessarily large and comfortable. It was cut down several yards until it was a pretty tight fit, but the charge of seven dollars for ice exasperated the prospective corpse more than anything else.

"Seven dollars!" he exclaimed, sitting up in bed; "do you suppose I am going to pay for all that ice? Are you going to put me to the expense of keeping me on ice all summer?" "It will require seven dollars' worth of ice to freeze your body properly," replied the undertaker.

"I don't pay no seven dollars, that's more than I pay for ice during the entire season. I don't need any such quantity of ice for my remains."

"Oh, yes, you do," replied the undertaker; "I never use less than seven dollars' worth in freezing a stiff."

"You have got to knock a dollar on the ice," responded the invalid, feebly sinking back exhausted on his pillow. "I will not need as much as an ordinary corpse."

"Why won't you need as much ice as an ordinary corpse?" asked the undertaker.

"Because," gasped the invalid, "I always have cold feet, and—last winter—my feet—were partially—frozen."

These were his last words. He received a little when the undertaker said he would knock a quarter of a dollar off the ice. He moved his lips as if to compromise on six dollars and a half, but he could not speak. The vital spark had fled.

"He has gone to a place where ice is scarcer than it is in New York," remarked the undertaker, as he put on his hat and withdrew from the chamber of death.

A QUESTION OF SHADE.

She Wept Because She Couldn't Harmonize Eldo and Hubby.

The woman was noticeable by reason of her lugubrious expression, says the Detroit Tribune. The corners of her finely chiseled mouth drooped in a manner suggestive of sobs, and the moisture visible in her big blue eyes confessed a flood of tears behind with difficulty suppressed.

"It's just too bad," she was regarding in indecision an array of costly draperies and mural hangings of variegated shades.

"I don't see how I'm going to furnish that room," she was petulant. An attendant approached her deferentially.

"Cannot I assist you, madam?" he softly inquired.

She shook her head hopelessly. "I don't believe you can."

A deep sigh arose from her heart, fluttered for a moment in her bosom, and escaped.

"May I suggest?" the attendant persisted.

She ventured no reply.

"What is the difficulty?" She stared at the man with a hard, callous look in her eye.

"Difficulty? Only—"

Gathering her wraps about her she rose to leave.

"That I am called upon to match two opposite tints in one room."

"May I ask—"

The attendant had followed her to the door.

"What are the shades?"

Impatiently she paused.

"My husband's whiskers are black, while Eldo's coat is cream, fading into white. Perhaps you can harmonize those. Umph!"

With a haughty sneer she swept from the place.

Society Note.

Johnny Fizzletop accompanied his sister to a party at the residence of Colonel Percy Yergler. In accordance with the prevailing fashion the ladies wore low-necked dresses very much to the astonishment of the aforesaid Johnny. Next morning at the breakfast table Johnny being engaged in reading the morning paper, said:

"Pa, what do they mean by 'unanimous'?"

"Unanimous, my son—well, when everybody wants the same thing, then they are said to be unanimous."

"Well, then, those ladies at the ball last night were unanimous for they all wanted the same thing."

"What was it my son?"

"Clothes,"—Texas Siftings.

It's Not English.

The announcement of a forthcoming wedding contains the request that the old custom of throwing rice and flowers should be dispensed with. Throwing a slipper after the bride is an old Saxon custom, but throwing rice is oriental and in England dates only from the time of the Indian nabobs.

Food of Home.

"I suppose you are glad to get home from the country, Mrs. Bronson?"

"Delighted! There is only one thing that bothers me now, and that is where we shall spend the autumn and winter. We go abroad in the

WING SHOTS.

BY J. B. ROMINE.

If we did not knock the republicans out we have the satisfaction of knowing the other fellows did.

If a first mortgage on a good farm to the amount of one-half its value is good enough security for a banker to loan money on, would not the same be good enough for the United States treasurer to loan on? Bankers will please answer.

It was not so much the tariff reform idea that elected Cleveland as it was the fact that he gave out no uncertain sound on the silver question.

The money power of this country combined with that of Europe, wields the most despotic and arbitrary sway of any combination that ever disgraced any christian civilization.

Oh democrats, how long will you be sold and delivered to your enemy by such traitors as Morton.

Selling produce is only another name for buying money, and if the scarcity of any one thing makes the price higher, why would not the same law apply to money? If you would destroy half the bushels of wheat in the country the other half would sell for more dollars per bushel. Now if you destroy half the dollars of the country the other half will bring more bushels per dollar.

The true basic principles of the money question are, of what shall our money be made, who shall issue and control its volume, and how much shall be kept in circulation per capita.

A national bank note is the banker's promise to pay so many dollars on demand, and yet strange to say this note passes current in any part of the United States and also draws interest.

Money is a creation of law expressed in denominations upon any material selected by the government, regardless of its commercial value. As proof, the commercial value of the penny is one mill, of the nickel four mills, of the silver dollar sixty-six cents. All of these coins are absolute legal tender money and not redeemable in any other kind of money.

"All the world is a stage, and all the people are players." The money kings play stage managers, the subsidized editors and politicians play footman and hired man. The office holders play the aristocracy, and the laboring people play the fool.

Dollars have gone up. It now takes two bushel and a half of wheat to buy one. It also takes seventy-five pounds of live cow to get one. Lucky man who has them to sell.

Still Uncertain.

"I am to be married on the 16th," said Maude.

"To whom?"

"I don't know. Harry wants me to elope with him, but I am engaged to George."

English as She Speaks It.

Miss Snobly—Why did you speak to that vulgar Miss Newcome?"

Miss Van Million—I took her for Miss Uppish. If I had known who she was I shouldn't have known her, you know.

Oregon, Washington and the North-Western Coast.

The constant demand of the traveling public to the far west for a comfortable and at the same time an economical mode of traveling, has led to the establishment of what is known as Pullman Colonist Sleepers.

These cars are built on the same general plan as the regular first-class Pullman Sleepers, the only difference being that they are not upholstered.

They are furnished complete with good comfortable hair mattresses, warm blankets, snow white linen curtains, plenty of towels, combs, brushes, etc., which secure to the occupant of a berth as much privacy as is to be had in first-class sleepers. There are also separate toilet rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and smoking is absolutely prohibited.

For full information send for Pullman Colonist Sleeper Leaflet. J. T. MASTIN, C. T. A. 1044 O. St., E. B. SLOSSON, Gen. Agt. Lincoln, Neb.

Send ten cents in stamps to John Sebastian, Gen'l Ticket and Pass. Agt., C. R. I. & P. R'y., Chicago, for a pack of the "Rock Island" Playing Cards. They are acknowledged the best, and worth five times the cost. Send money order or postal note for 50c., and we will send five packs by express, prepaid.

Homes and Irrigated Farms, Gardens and Orchards in the Celebrated Bear River Valley, on the Main Lines of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific R. R. near Corinne and Ogden, Utah.

Splendid location for business and industries of all kinds in the well known city of Corinne, situated in the middle of the valley on the Central Pacific R.R. The lands of the Bear River valley are now thrown open to settlement by the construction of the mammoth system of irrigation from the Bear lake and river, just completed by the Bear River Canal Co., at a cost of \$3,000,000. The company controls 100,000 acres of these fine lands and owns many lots and business locations in the city of Corinne, and is now prepared to sell on easy terms to settlers and colonists. The climate, soil, and irrigating facilities are pronounced unsurpassed by competent judges who declare the valley to be the Paradise of the Farmer, Fruit Grower and Stock Raiser. Nice social surroundings, good schools and churches at Corinne City, and Home Markets exist for every kind of farm and garden produce in the neighboring cities of Ogden and Salt Lake, and in the great mining camps. Lands will be shown from the level of

Percheron and French Coach HORSES.

MAPLE GROVE FARM.

Champion First Premium and Sweepstakes Herd

For the States of Kansas and Nebraska.

The Nebraska State Fair Herd Premium, for best show, all Draft breeds combined, was again awarded to my horses, making the fifth year in succession that my herd has been the recipient of this much coveted prize.

A Nebraska bred horse, raised on Maple Grove Farm, was this year awarded the First Premium and Sweepstakes at the Kansas State Fair, in competition with twenty-five head of horses from five different states, 150 head of registered, imported and home bred Percheron horses and mares.

A large portion of my present stock on hand, has been raised on my Farm and will be sold at prices below the reach of any importer in America.

I am in a position to give my patrons the benefit of not having paid any fixed sum, or expensive buying and transportation charges in order to own my horses.

I cordially invite a careful inspection of my horses, and will guarantee the buyer that my stock cannot be equaled in America, either in the quality or the prices that I am asking.

Write for catalogue, and don't fail to inspect my stock before buying.

MARK M. COAD, FREMONT, NEB.

CREST CITY FARM

L. BANKS WILSON.

Breeding and Importing Establishment, One Mile from Depo Creston, Iowa.

200 Full-Blooded Percheron, English Shire, English Hackney, Belgian French Coach, Cleveland Bays and Standard Bred Horses.

I have the largest assortment of European Breds of any man in America; I handle none but recorded stock; I do not permit a mouthful of hot feed to be given; my horses are not pampered and are properly exercised, and fed cool food, which I think are the main reasons why my horses have always been successful breeders.

Come and visit my establishment. I am always glad to show my stock.

A FEW GOOD DRAFT MARES FOR SALE

When arriving at Creston visitors will please telephone to the Crest City Farm and I will drive in after them. I am prepared to give long time to responsible parties. Every horse guaranteed a breeder and must be as represented.

W. J. WROUGHTON & CO.

Cambridge, Furnas County, Nebraska.

IMPORTERS OF Shire, Clyde, Percheron, Belgian, German, and Oldenberg Coach, French Coach, Yorkshire Coach, and Cleveland Bay Stallions.

We Handle More Horses Than Any Firm in Nebraska.

We import our own horses thus saving the customer the middle man's profit. Buyers have the advantage of comparing all breeds side by side at our stables.

We Have 40 Good Young Acclimated Horses on Hand.

Another importation of 40 will arrive about October 1. We guarantee all our horses every respect. We make farmers companies a specialty, having a system whereby we can organize companies and insure absolute success.

We Will Send a Man to Any Part of the State.

On application to assist in organizing companies. We give long time thus enabling pur-

chasers to pay for horses from services. Correspondence promptly answered. Mention this paper. Address,

W. J. WROUGHTON & CO., Cambridge, Neb.

50 SPANISH JACKS

FOR SALE.

FULL BLOODED CATALUNA

SPANISH JACKS.

IMPORTED SEPT., 1892,

BY

HOGATE DAVIS & CO.

THESE Jacks are from 1 to 5 years old, black with mealy points, 14 1/2 to 16 hands high. These Jacks were selected by Mr. J. B. Hogate the well known breeder, and imported by him in person. Address or call at their stables.

HOGATE, DAVIS & CO.,

Mention this paper. BELLEVILLE, KANSAS.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

THOROUGH BRED DRAFT HORSES.

WAHOO, NEBRASKA, DECEMBER 7, 1892, AT 1 P. M.

Finest Offer Ever Made in the West.

I will sell to the highest bidder a draft of Imported and American Bred full blooded and recorded PERCHERON and FRENCH DRAFT STALLIONS, MARES, COLTS and FILLIES. No reservation, everything goes.

Two year's time at 8 per cent. 5 per cent off for cash. Send for catalogue.

JAMES SCHULZ, Yutan, Nebraska.

COL. F. M. WOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTIONEERS.

Z. S. BRANSON,

WAVERLY, NEB.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

Makes sales in Nebraska and other states. Best of references. Fourteen years experience. Prices reasonable, correspondents solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

LIDLAW BALE-TIE CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF ADJUSTABLE WIRE BALE-TIES.

Headquarters for this Class of Goods

WRITE FOR PRICES. Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED SALESMEN To represent our well known Nursery Stock, Seed and Seed Potatoes. Fine opening for a few pushing men at good wages. Apply quick, stating age.

L. F. WATSON

Furnas Co. Herd, BIG BERKS.

BEAVER CITY, NEB.

Thoroughbred exclusively. All ages, either sex. Sows bred. Stock guaranteed as represented. Prices right. Mention this paper.

H. S. WILLIAMSON, Prop'r.

L. H. SUTER

Neligh, Neb.

Breeder of fancy Poland China swine and P. R. hogs. Merely of pure bred by Free Trades Best, remainder by Paddy's Chip and Lyles Dandy. Free Trades Best is sired by Free Trade, the great show hog that was sold for \$800, being the highest priced hog in existence. Had a full sister to Free Trade in my herd for 3 years and have many fine sows from her.

L. H. SUTER

You will be a long time dead To Be Happy Buy A DANDY STEEL

With this you will be a long time dead To Be Happy Buy A DANDY STEEL

It is the only one of its kind. Under no circumstances will it be sold for less than \$1.00. It is the only one of its kind. Under no circumstances will it be sold for less than \$1.00. It is the only one of its kind. Under no circumstances will it be sold for less than \$1.00.

It is the only one of its kind. Under no circumstances will it be sold for less than \$1.00. It is the only one of its kind. Under no circumstances will it be sold for less than \$1.00. It is the only one of its kind. Under no circumstances will it be sold for less than \$1.00.