INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate The Department of the Farm -- A Few Elints as to the Care of Live Stock sand Foulter.



HE GROWING poultry should be pushed to maturity. Unless the pullets are well matured before cold weather, they will not lay before spring. If your are raising turkeys and ducks for the fall

market remember It is the large fowls that bring the most money, and they should be forced in growth as much as possible. The faster they grow the better the meat, and the Parger they grow the more money they will bring. Do not feed corn; the object now in growth, not fat. Bran is an excellent food for growing fowls, but at should be well scalded or it will cause bowel trouble

Do not induce the hen to wean the chicks early. The chicks that remain with the hen until they are well feathered will grow faster and thrive betleaves them early. As a rule, old hens will not wean their chicks until they are pretty well grown, and for this reason old hens make better mothers than do pollets

Be sure to keep the growing pullets free from lice, as that pest in itself is the cause of more deaths among grow-Ing poultry than anything else. If growth has been checked by the presence of lice the young fowls will always be less vigorous than they would have been if they had not been infected with them. Thick, sweet cream is better to grease the heads of young fowls afflicted with lice than melted lard; it will kill the lice and not injure the Fowl, as lard is apt to do.

A very critical time for growing poultry is the time they shed their downy covering and before they are fully reathered. At this time they should be well fed and kept well sheltered at might and during damp weather. are more liable to roup at this time, and exposure to cold and dampness is apt to result in this fatal disease.

Lime water and sweet milk will asaist in feathering. A diet that will greatly assist in feathering is prepared as follows: To a plut of boiling sweet milk add two well-beaten eggs, let boil until the consistency of jelly, add a dash of red pepper. When given to shade to prevent its becoming sour.

Grit of some kind is as essential for young poultry as for adults. It is one of the requirements of nature. Place grit where they can get at it and see ow eagerly they devour it, and you will be convinced that it is a necessary part of their bill of fare. The lack of grit will cause indigestion and bowel trouble. A constant supply of it within reach all the time will cause them to consume more food and thereby make a more rapid growth and reach matur-

It is important for growing fowls to have shade, where they can retreat of the hot sun. The extreme heat of the sun is debilitating to growing fowls and will retard growth. Duck lings are very sensitive to the heat of the sun.-Farm, Stock and Home.

Care of Ducklings.

These little animated, orange feathered-downed, we should say-objects mave very little need of a mother, exexpt to brood them at night, and except they are hatched quite early, when the weather is cool. A good-sized hen can care for a large flock of them-as many as fifteen or twenty, perhaps. When arst hatched, it is better to confine them in a low, movable pen made of boards, say six inches wide, and any length convenient. The pen may be made either square or in the shape of a triangle. In either case it is a wise plan to nail thin boards across the corners, thus affording the ducklings a shelter and refuge from sudden storms and the sun. If the coop be placed where some tree will throw its shadow across it so much the better. This is especially necessary after the latter part of May. Water, in shallow vesin order that one may be perfectly sure that the birds will be all right in the morning, an empty barrel should be piaced on its side within the pen, with nicely-fitted and ventilated cover for a door, and the ducklings closed within this temporary yet quite serviceable structure, otherwise one may be missing in the movning. It is better to keep them within this enclosure antil they are large enough to get out, by which time they will take care of themmelves. The enclosure can be shifted about, so that the ground need not become befouled.

Ducklings are not very particular in the matter of food, as they will relish and thrive upon the coarsest fare, prowided only that it is always given fresh and sweet. The following is a formula for a model food for young ducklings: Ground white oats, sifted, three parts; sharps, four parts; bran, one part; ground oil meal, one part. When aming it, first mix the different ingreddents in a dry state, then take only a sufficient quantity of the mixture for one feeding, and after salting it slightly, scald thoroughly with boiling water, and when cool enough, feed. It should not be wet enough to be sloppy, but only sufficient to soften and swell the broken grains.-Mark Lane Express.

Liming Eggs.-In liming eggs the most tedious and ticklish part of the work is puting the eggs in the pickle. This may be greatly simplified by using a tin basin punched full of inch-holes and large enough to hold six dozen eggs. The edges of the basin should be covered with leather, and it should have a bandle about three feet long. Fill the hasin with eggs, put both under the pickle and turn the eggs out gently; they will all go to the bottom without breaking. This basin will be found equally useful in dipping the eggs out when it is desired to remove them from the pickle.-N. Y. World.

Look out for vermin now, there is mothing that retards the prosperity of a flock of fowls like these pests, and this is the season they multiply.

Oleomargarine vs. Butter.

These are some figures given out by the Produce Exchange, Chicago: In 1894, in the United States, there were manufactured 70,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine, equal to the product of 500,000 cows, of which, in Illinois, there

were made about 60,000,000 pounds, equal to the product of 450,000 cows. During the above period, the agricul-tural producer for the raw material entering into a pound of butter received sixteen (16) cents, while under the same conditions, for the raw material entering into a pound of oleomargarine he received three (3) cents. This difference represents a loss of thirteen (13) cents on every pound of oleo sold and consumed as butter-over \$8,000,000 in the

United States and \$7,500,000 in Illinois. It is a conservative estimate that eighty (80) to ninety-five (95) per cent of the oleo consumed is consumed as and for butter at the price of but-

Every pound of oleo thus consumed takes the place of and destroys the sale

of a pound of butter. It is further true that it is the yellow color or the shade of yellow color artificially given to oleo that enables it to be sold and consumed as butter at the price of butter.

In other words, it is the means whereby the fraud is committed and the pub-

The consumer is thus defrauded and cheated-but everybody is a consumer, therefore in this connection the terms consumer and the public are one and the same thing.

But legislation seeking to protect the public from fraud is not class legislation, and it is further true, that legislation against fraud is not class legisla-

Whenever a pound of oleo is sold at the price of butter, a fraud has been committed-committed not only on the producer who is deprived of an opportunity to earn sixteen (16) cents and in-Its place has an opportunity to earn only three (3) cents, but also on the consumer who pays the sixteen (16) cents and gets only the value of three (3) cents in return.

Therein lies the fraud.

An Ideal Dairy.

Probably the most ideal dairy in exstence is that of the Princess of Wales, in which not only she, but her various daughters, have learned to make the most perfect of butter. The walls are covered with tiles presented to the Prince of Wales, who placed them here as a surprise to the royal dairymaids. They were made in Bombay, and are of a deep peacock blue, the rose, shamrock, and thistle being intertwined, with the motto, "Ich dien."

A white marble counter running around the room holds silver pans of milk from the Alderneys grazing without. Above this on broad bracket shelves of marble is a collection, in every imaginable material, of cows, bullocks, and calves; Italian and Parian marble; alabaster, porcelain, terra cotta, and silver-all gifts. A long milk can, painted by the Princess Louise to match the Indian tiling, stands in one corner, and opposite is the head of the Princess' pet Alderney, with a silver plate recording her virtues. Here the Princess sometimes churns in a silver churn, and in the next room the butter for the family is made and sent up fresh every morning when they are in London. The day's supply is made up into little pats and scrolls all ready for the table, and the Prince requires a special order of pats. Not a grain of salt is allowed in them, and they are made the size of a half dollar and the thickness of three, with either the crown, the coat of arms or the three feathers stamped on each .- Ex.

How to Keep Cheese.

Cheese must not be kept in a warn, and dry place. The best place is a cellar such as would be called dry, which will anyhow have some moisture in it and some is necessary to proper keeping of cheese. Dark-ness is preferable to light, and temperature, but not lower than 55 degrees, is desirable. The cheese will become moldy on the outside; the mold is permitted until the surface is covered, when it is scraped off and the cheese is washed with water at 80 degrees and all the mold is re-It is then wiped dry and moved. greased with sweet oil, or butter, unsalted, to fill the pores in the crust. It is thus left for a few weeks and this is repeated. In this way the cheese slowly changes its character, improving all the time in flavor and texture. It becomes fatty by the change of some of the caseine into a kind of fatty matter, and a peculiar mild aroma is produced quite different from the intolerable smell of the coarse kinds of semi-putrid cheese known as Limburger, or some of the overcured German cheese. The curing described is that practiced with the Brie and the Roqueford cheese, as well as that finest of all kinds, the English Stilton. As a rule we do not give requisite attention to curing our and hence its want of high quality. The curing of cheese is a slow process that requires skillful control, or it becomes decomposition.

The secretary of agriculture has issued a bulletin relating to the extension of the trade in American agriculture and other products in the world's markets, Germany being the country treated of in this bulletin. Consular reports from German commercial centers are appended to show the feasibility of extending the market for American products in their respective fields of observation. During the six years ending December 31, 1893, the foreign commerce of Germany increased 8.7 per cent, as compared with an increase of one-tenth of 1 per cent in that of Great Britain, a decrease of 3.6 per cent in that of France during the same period, and an increase of 3.3 in that of the United States for the six years ending June 30, 1891.

A Lockjaw Remedy.-A writer in Clark's Horse Review gives his ex-perience in curing lockjaw, in which he says: "If a nail is picked up, get it out, of course, as soon as possible, then get a half pail of hot water-as hot as the horse can possibly stand it -pour in plenty of vinegar and also plenty of salt. This is all, only it must be so hot that at first when you put the horse's foot into it he will pull the foot out of the water; put in again and keep on doing so until you can hold the foot in steadily. Hold it in half an hour or longer and repeat it again after two hours. Do this four times the first day. In nine cases out of ten it will save the horse."

NOTES OF THE MODES.

CURRENT GOSSIP OF FASHION CENTERS.

New Partners in Millinery—Hats for Out. Door Sports-Godet Skirt Still Rules-A New Definition of Bosette-The Household



NEW companionship to gain the name "set" has hat and ruche in partnership. A charming affair is a brimless round toque that sets a little at one side of the head. About the edge, against the hair. great soft

open roses are put close together. Back of the roses is a row of ostrich tips that curves gracefully to the top of the low crown. On the very edge of the top of the crown, a little at one side of the front, a pair of stiffened gauze loops are put, and at the back there are four or five pointed ends. A pair of the ostrich tips turn down against the hair at either side of the back. The ruche to go with this is of the ostrich tips, with a tie of gauze ribbons to hold a bunch of longstemmed loose roses, that are so natural that they might as well be put in the ground at once to grow a beautiful crop of milliners' flowers for winter use. When not accompanied by ruches bonnets seem to turn to fancifulness, and oddities abound. One is sketched here, a bonnet that consists of a narrow straw band, trimmed with a large peasant bow of mousseline de sole and two jet wings, with a fancy bird's head and algrette rising from the center.

Godet Skirt Still Rules.

Women generally are greatly pleased with the godet skirt, which has become so widely accepted that some of its stiff plaits are included in the new designs that are offered in the hope that they will eventually supplant it. proof were needed that the godet skirt is highly popular, it would be plentiful from the fact that new skirt designs are but slight alterations of the godet. showing that the designers do not dare to attempt a complete change. One of

the skirt is planned. As a means to

how charmingly a second material, to

be repeated in the bodice, can form the

fans. For the woman who is so situ-

ated that she must strive to make her

own dresses, it is a good rule to avoid

cutting new cloth, if possible, but when

it comes to the combination of two or

three scant gowns into a single fashion-

able one, then take advantage of all

these privileges, slitting and setting

in. In the original of this illustration

the materials were lady's cloth, in dark

tan for the skirt, and a very light tan

for the fan plaits. The latter gives the

Evening Shoes.

shoes, and most effective it is.

at the walst.

A New Definition of Reserve,

If there is reason for complaint now and then on the part of the folks who consider themselves authorities over the change of accepted meaning in certain words, what should the woman say who means to be up in fashion's terms? For it isn't slowly-established custom that does the mischief in the vocabulary of styles, but some freakish whim of uncertain source, which upsets all ideas of what a term should stand for. Take the word rosette, for example. Who does not know what it means? according to this summer's definition, for this is what constitutes a rosette: A collar-high band of satin in ivory white is covered with jetted net, edged top



fully elaborate contrivance, but ordinary bows are still at a premium and are as ornamental as ever. Four of them, of Dresden ribbon, set off the rosettes of jetted crisp net is at the sides, and a pair of tabs of the gauzecovered satin hang from the collar to the bust line. Their edges touch at the collar, and they separate a little as they hang. At the lower edge is set a gathering of the jetted gauze, with jet jewel edge. Such an affair is worn with any black or white gown, and is called a "rosette" by those who ought to know, so don't think of giving it any other name. Even the innocent word "bow" is made to comprehend some wonderFASHION NOTES.

The plaited and rosetted collars of chiffon are still to be seen; in fact, the lavish use of this material bids fair to last all through the summer.

The fulness in gigot sleeves is disposed in gathers or plaits at the shoul-ders, the distended effect being attained equally well by both modes of adjust-

Sleeves for plain dresses are always worn long, sometimes too long. Some end in the form of the mouth of a blunderbuss or of a flute, and are most unbecoming.

In a charming blouse walst the pouch falls from a pointed yoke, and the close back is relieved by a box plait. Box plaits are just now conspicuous attributes of blouses.

The full sleeve should have the lining cut of the same size to insure them to lay in artistic folds. Inexperienced dressmakers do not realize what a difference this will make to the fit and correct droop of the sleeves. The demand for shirt waists exceeds

that of any other season on record, and they are made in a greater variety of materials than ever before, the latest of which is dimity, made up with white linen collars and cuffs. Another whim of fashion which

amounts to a craze is the large collar of lawn, batiste, lace, chiffon and embroidery, which is displayed in such a diversity of styles in the shops and worn over every imaginable sort of gown in the

Some of the overcoats worn are very unbecoming. They are a kind of a sac paletot and are quite straight and almost reaching the knees, thus resemblng a sort of floating camisole. The sleeves are very large, very long and tight at the wrist.

The new plain and figured mohairs are gaining favor very rapidly. They are very silky in appearance, light in weight and do not hold the dust. The new alpacas most approved of fashlon are a widely - meshed material, peculiarly glossy, but almost rough in finish.

White pique is worn for young girls' mourning, and even for a young married woman when the mourning is not deep. The white pique used for mourning should be trimmed with black. Black mousseline de sole frilled very fine should be used to trim the neck, flaps and waist, and produces a very pretty effect.

Evening Head Dress.

are now made in empire style, covered

all over with spangles, looking quite as

picturesque as ever a grandmother fan

could, evening head-dresses follow the

picturesque empire styles. On top of

the head at the end of the part stands

a big bow, with a regular wheel of

wide-spreading ends and loops. From

under this bow falls a jabot of lace

down each side of the head, over the

ears and to the shoulders, and lace

covers the back of the hair, too. The

whole effect is quaint and generally be-

Hat Trimmings

For hat trimmings tulips and other

large petaled flowers are made of lace,

flowers being cut in many cases from

rich lace patterns that are wired and

bent into shape. The effect is charm-

ingly dainty on rich hats, but the lover

of lace shudders at the despoliation of

the lace just as many women shrink

from the whole birds for trimming.

Another new use of lace finds it stif-

fened by loops of wire, gathered into

upstanding bunches and placed on hats

The Montrose Pearls.

By the will of the late Caroline, Duch-

ess of Montrose, the amount realized by

the gem of her casket of jewels-the

wonderful necklace of over three hun-

dred pearls-is to be devoted to the re-

lief of the East End poor. As the neck-

lace realized no less than 11,500 pounds,

I hope the money will be wisely expend-

ed. One could do a great deal of good

with 11,500 pounds, but one could also

do a great deal of harm with such a

For Impromptu Garden Party.

For the impromptu masque or garden

party a Dolly Varden panier dress of

brightly flowered cretonne is easily

made, and completed as to picturesque-

ness by any big straw hat bent into

poke bonnet shape and trimmed in a

whirlwind of feathers and roses. An

old-fashioned fan, mits to the elbow,

and little black slippers strapped with

black over the white lisle thread in-

Women Not Called "Professor."

and women as members of the faculty

it does not confer the well-earned dig-

nity of the professional title upon the

latter, even when they fill positions as

heads of departments in every respect

as responsible and onerous as those held

by the other sex. There were 746 stu-

dents enrolled last year with a teaching

force of only 36, nearly two-thirds of

whom were women, but not professors.

An elegant visiting dress is made of

gray cloth, with a band of passemen-

terie at the edge of the hem. The waist

is of very dark blue perforated cloth,

through which the color of the skirt

material shows. The sleeves are of blue

cloth matching the perforated fabric,

the tops of them being plain and the

long cuffs of the low-cut material. Passementerie collar and epaulets

match the trimming on the skirt.

A Visiting Dress.

While Smith College has both men

steps are desirable accessories.

as in algrette fashion.

coming.

As if following the lead of fans, which

The Sworn Termentors

If the Spanish hamistion never inflicted tertures more dreading than those endured by the victim of inflammatory rheumatism. The chronic form of this obstinate mainty is sufficiently painfull. Arrest it at the start with Hostetter's riomach litters and avoid becoming a life one marrier. The litters will remove mainria and kidney complaints dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness and neuraria, remedy density and hasten convalescence. The Sworn Termentors

A Curious Weather Prophet.

A means of forecasting the weather from a cup of coffee is given by the Leeds Mercury, which asserts that It has proven more trustworthy than the official guesses. Drop two lumps of sugar carefully into the middle of the cup; if the air bubbles remain in the center of the cup it will be fine; if they rise rapidly and go to the sides, it will rain all day; if they gather in the center and then go in a cluster to one side, look out for showers.

Weak and Weary

Because of a depleted condition or the blood. The remedy is to be found in purified, enriched and vitalized blood, which will be given by Hood's Sarsapa; rilla, the great blood purifier. It will tone the stomach, create an appetite and give renewed strength. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the only true blood purifier prominently

in the public eye today. \$1; six for \$5, Hood's Pills then. Price 25 cents,



Regulates the bowels: assists dentition; cures diarhea and dysentery in the worst forms; cures canker sore throat; is a certain preventive of diphtheria; quiets and scothes all pain; invigorates the stomach and bowels; corrects all acidity; will cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, try this good safe Syrup. Prepared by the EMMERT PROPRIETARY CO., CHICAGO.



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son Drug Co. and E. E. Bruce & Co.
Omaha, Neb., and all druggists.



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W. N. U., Omaha-31, 1895,

When answering advertisements kindly mention this paper. PISO'S CURE FOR



SOME LATE SUMMER STYLES. the prettlest of the new skirts is pre- blouse shown here, and a fifth one comsented in this sketch, and it is also one pletes the belt. Silk, figured with large of the most difficult to cut. It is so like the currently accepted shape that in imitation of a princess gown. The it will meet the severest good taste, and that it is seen only in the choicest skirt has a front breadth of accordeon plaited black chiffon, but the sides and gowns will be a further recommendaback, all forming deep godets, are or tion to some. It is slashed in five the figured stuff. A vest of the plaited places; one at either side of the front, chiffon appears on the blouse, and the one at each side, and one in the middle sleeves from the figured stuff terminate of the back. Fan plaits escape at each at the elbows. The gathered stock colslash, the edges of the fan blending lar is of black chiffon. Something discarefully into the slashed material. The tinctly new in the way of neck finish is entire skirt may be of one material and a pair of black gauze rosettes, so one color, or, if preferred, the fan plaits large that they fill the neck line from may be of color or material to make it tip of ear to shoulder. These rosettes harmonize with the bodice for which connected by bands of gathered gauze. which, instead of being drawn closely ward a clever make-over, it is admirable. Think how successfully the older skirt, the one a little narrow, for instance, can be adjusted by these merciful slashes to the required width, and

> Hints to Housekeepers. Vaseline makes the best dressing for russet shoes.

Moderately strong salt and water taken by the teaspoonful at intervals is a cure for catarrhal cold.

white, when milk is better. If meat is tough, or if you have any doubt of its tenderness, put a tablespoonful of vinegar over it when put on

and pound-for-pound preserves, must be saved for luncheon or dinner, and spiced fruits, as a rule, do not belong on the breakfast table; but a glass of cool fruit juice is refreshing in the morning and decoys one through the doubtful pleasure of eating bread and

Out-Door Hats.

stitched many rows around. pairs of low patent leather Queen Anne

holds a bunch of quills.

about the front and back of the neck in the usual choker fashion, are drawn down into points, front and back, disclosing the rise of the neck prettily, and effectually masking all scrawny lines at the sides or tips of collar bones. From the lower edge of the connecting piece in front spreads a ruffle of the gauze. Such an affair may be worn by a scrawny woman with her "V" bodice, rendering it becoming and dressy, too.

Spirits of turpentine is the thing with which to cleanse and brighten patent

A level teaspoonful of boracic acid dissolved in a pint of freshly boiled water and applied cool is the best wash for inflamed sore eyes or granulated lids, and an excellent gargle for inflamed sore throat.

windows or any glassware. Cold tea cleanses paint better than cap and water unless the paint is

to cook; you will find it very tender when done. Sweetmeats, such as jellies, jams,

For hats to be worn in outdoor sports the general rule is to have them of the dress goods or something that is distinetly harmonious with it. For golf, the crown is usually soft and the brim loops of ribbon trim the left side. Hats are made in this same style of very soft milan straw, with the brim a little curled, and just at one side of the front a rosette holds a bunch of stiff cock plumes. Cycling hats have tam o' shanter crowns with a narrow flexible brim that is often cleft just at the Near the front a ribbon holds a bunch of quills set at a jaunty angle. So-called steamer hats, which are also used for any long journey and for the mountains, are a soft felt in alpine shape. A bow of gros grain in front

sum, and create quite a small army of Soft newspaper is excellent to cleanse paupers with it.

jacket bodice and is therein embroidered with dark tan silk braid. huge revers and turned-down collar are untrimmed, save for a cut-steel button

on each rever, and the vest is of white silk with a high collar and lace drapery Among the immense variety of evening shoes, jeweled embroidery plays a prominent part in the scheme of ornamentation-one pair of high-heeled, white kid slippers thickly embroidered in gold thread being covered with amethystine cabochons; another with turquoise flowerets, while a court shoe has butterfly delicately traced in gold on the toe, its wings studded with ruby spangles. The butterfly design is repeated in different colorings on several