DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm-A Few Mints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

California Butter Law.

A. San Francisco correspondent of the Chicago Record writes to that journal as follows: "We were traveling in Similyou county, that northern part of the state which geographically is a part of California, but commercially is a part of Oregon. It is a wild and sparsely settled region, with only here and there a half-cultivated ranch and an occasional mining camp.

"It was one of the latter we reached about nightfall. We were directed to the principal hotel in the place, a roughly boarded, two-story building, of which the most prominent feature of its internal arrangement was the barroom, which was also the office, and contained in one corner a wooden sink provided with a paper bucket filled with water, two or three tin washbasins and a couple of community towels hung on rollers.

Supper was ready when we arrived and we were directed at once to a long room with a low celling-the diningroom-in which about twenty roughly dressed men, most of them in their shirt sleeves and apparently miners, lumbermen and teamsters, were seated at three or four long tables. The tables were covered with ofl cloth. The tableware was very thick and heavy ironstone china, much cracked and chipped. The knives and forks were steel, with handles discolored and cracked from rough usage and hot dishwater. Near each end of the table was a set of casters, originally, doubtless, quite showy with silver plating, but at this period much the worse for the wear of the plating.

"The dining-room girl who came to wait on us rattled off the bill of fare in exactly the same way that diningroom girls do in ten thousand other hotels all over this broad land. As she received our orders she slid the big butter dish from its place near the middle of the table over toward us, saying: 'Here's your substitute butter,' at the same time taking from one of the casters, where they were kept, tike the bills of fare in cheap restaurants, pieces of cardboard about the size and shape of the ordinary restaurant bill of fare. She laid one of these down on the table beside each of us and started for the kitchen. Wondering slightly at this, we each picked up the cardboard laid before us, and this is what we read:

The butter served here is butterine. Percentage of ingredients is as follows: Creamery butter..... 25 20 : Neutral Butter oil 10 :

"By the time we had finished readang this the girl returned with our supper. When she had arranged the various dishes in front of us we asked herwhat she had given us this chemicalanalysis of our butter product for. Without a word, but with a gesture of Impatience, she turned the cardboards over, and we read:

"This notice is given in conformity with sections 3 and 7 of an act of the legislature of California, approved-March 9, 1895, entitled an "Act to prevent deception in the manufacture and sale of butter and of cheese, to secure its enforcement and to appropriate money therefor."

"Sec. 2. Each person who, by himself or another, lawfully manufactures any substance designed to be used as a substitute for butter or cheese, shall prepare a statement, printed in plain Roman type of a size not smaller than pica, stating in the English language Its name and the name and address of the manufacturer, the name of the place where manufactured or put up, and also the names and actual percentages of the various ingredients used in the manufacture of such imitation butter or imitation cheese.

" Sec. 7. No keeper or proprietor of any bakery, hotel, boarding-house, restaurant, saloon, lunch counter or other place of public entertainment, or any person having charge thereof or employed thereat, or any person furnishing board for other persons than members of his own family, or for any employes where such board is furnished as the compensation or as a part of the compensation of any such employe, shall place before such patron or employe, for use as food, any substance designed to be used as a substitute for butter or cheese, unless the same be accompanied by a copy of the statement described in section 3 of this act and by a verbal notification to said patron that such substance is a substitute for butter or cheese."

The proprietor, having now complied with all the requirements of the law, has only this wish to express: "May good digestion wait on appetite

And health on both." Agricultural Exports.-The highwater mark of the exportation of agricultistal products from the United States was reached in 1892, when they reached the enormous value of \$799,-\$28,232. In 1895 they had fallen to \$55\$ 215,317. This is enough to make a substantial difference with our farm-

every bush, and most of the bushes have been picked .- Ex. A bad temper in the owner will beget bad one in the cow, and when they both get bad the profit is bad.

ers, for \$240,000,000 don't grow on

Tobacco Dust As an Insecticide. Mr. T. Greiner, one of America's leading authorities, says: "For some years I have been using and recommending tobacco dust as an all-round insect destroyer. I use it in the greenhouse for lice (aphis), in the open ground for the cucumber bettle, plant lice, and for worms of all kinds, and sometimes in the hen-house for lice, etc. It is surely one of the swiftest of all insecticides we can apply, almost or fully equal to buhach. If sifted or scattered over currant bushes the current worms will curl up and die, and the bushes will be free from the pest within an hour or less, and fall from them for some time. If blown into the heart of cabbage plants it means the end of the green worm. Applied in the same way to the pests of the caterpillars (and the trees all around us at this time are full of them) especially in the morning or evening, when the worms are all at home, it will clear them out for good in less than an hour. In short, I hardly know what worm or other soft-bodied insect the contact with tobacco dust would not speedily kill. I believe it will even put an end to the potato bug. It is distasteful to many hard shell beetles also, as may be seen by the fact that with heavy applications we can drive away the cucumber beetle (and perhaps the squash bug). The flea beetle, unfortunately, is not so easily conquered, even if it does not like tobacco smell, Surely, tobacco dust must be considered a most excellent insecticide, and as it is not expensive (in some cases, perhaps, the sweepings of cigar factories, etc., will do and can be had for the hauling). I think every soil tiller should keep it on hand. I have usually applied tobacco dust with the bare hands, scattering it rather freely over the bushes and plants, and around cucumbers, melon and squash vines, even an inch deep on the ground. The stuff is worth nearly the full price asked for it (\$3 per barrel, or so) as a fertilizer, and I have not felt the necessity of using it in a particularly economical manner. For cabbage and caterpillar nests, however, hand bellows of some kind are almost necessary, as we want to blow the dust well amongst the leaves and the webs, The ordinary cheap hand bellows, as offered for sale by seedsmen and hardware stores, will do very well for cabbage.

What Forest Trees to Plant, The question arises, what shall we plant? There are so many general kinds of trees and varieties of each that the matter is very much simplified when we know that the number of species adapted to any soil and locality is comparatively few. Prof. Brewer of Yale college, in Walker's Statistical Atlas, says that in the United States we have only 300 indigenous species that in full growth reach thirty feet in height, and in the region including our own state we have but sixty to sixty-five species that reach fifty feet in height. Different species are found on different geological strata, so that in connection with the question "what to plant?" we may profitably consult our geology and original ferest growth. Other species may do well, but we must prove them before trying them extensively. Our original forests have furnished excellent timber of white, burr, red and yellow oak, two or three species of ash, black walnut, chestnut, etc., etc., each of which, if planted well and cared for would, in a comparatively short time, furnish timber for many purposes. Then, we have several species of coniferae, as pines, spruces and larches, each of which has been tried in other countries, and somewhat in this, and have done well. These could be tried on soils not too fertile, and will succeed. Larches especially will grow almost anywhere. One man in Nantucket planted 10,000 in 1877. The locust has been tried and does well; but best of all, perhaps, is the Catalpa speciosa, or hardy catalpa as it is known and distinguished from bignoutoides, which is much less hardy, and of which it is a variety. In lower grounds elms, and even willows, might be planted with

profit.-Prof. C. L. Ingersoll. Quality in Horses. The European countries prefer to improve the quality more vigorously than to increase the number of their horses. England has only 1,529,000, while we have in the United States 16,000,000 horses, a very small per cent of which are suitable for city market and export. Russia has 30,000,000 herses of a still more inferior quality, unfit for any market and too small for farm work. The Russian trotter has had the encouragement of the government. Now the pensants are urging the government to furnish them with draft horses suitable for their farm work, to haul the heavy farm machines. Small horses in large numbers will Impoverish any country and it is well fer America that the ranch horse and the little trotter no longer pay for their feed, while there is such great demand for high-class draft and coach horses at high prices because they are so scarce.-Live Stock Journal.

Irrigating Fruit Trees.-In a recent paper Professor E. W. Hilgard, of California, said that much water makes fruit too aciduous and of poor quality, says an exchange. If there is too little water the fruit will be dry and small. The thing to be avoided is to not irrigate too much. If the ground is soaked all the season, the roots run near to the surface, and a drought would probably kill the tree. Irrigation has much to do with the flavor of fruit. Fruit men should study the nature of the soil, and irrigate accordingly. As soon as fruit is fully formed, irrigation should be decreased, as the tree needs rest as well as everything else.

People will not pay 25 cents for 19cent butter.

IN WOMAN'S CORNER.

INTERESTING READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

lik Petticonts a Delusion and a Snare-Spc sh Flannels Are Being Reintroduced Again - Signs of Returning Bustles-Lutest Tens.



ILK petticoats are a delusion and a snare to any woman who cannot afford a new one every month. Few articles of aparel appear more enticing when they are displayed in the shops, and their

lightness and delicate coloring make one feel that one's wardrobe is incomplete without a specimen of these ruffled and furbelowed garments. But alas for the women of moderate circumstances who buys a silk petticoat, especially if it be of taffeta, with the idea that she will wear it and "get the good of it," as the saying goes. The friction of walking cuts every fold of the ruffles, the slightest dampness shrinks the cord in the border of the flounces, so that the latter are all puckered at the edge, while the foot of the petticoat comes to rags very shortly. For occasional wear under a thin evening dress the silk petticoat will do very well, but as human nature's daily food it is not satisfactory. Mohair, sateen and moreen are far better investments. They are cheaper in the first place, much more durable and keep their freshness longer. White pettlcoats of muslin, cambric or lawn are exceedingly pretty and very fashionable at present. Trimmed with lace and ruffles, they are as dainty as heart could desire and possess the merit of looking as well as new every time they are laundered. The petticoat requires to be very wide and to have a number of full flounces in order to keep its bouffancy, but muslin and lawn are so light that this abundant trimming is no burden, save to the person who does the froning.

The illustration shows one of the fashionable white costumes. The skirt of white pique is entirely plain. The short bolero is of cream lace over cream taffeta and has square fronts opening over a full chemisette of white mousseline de soie. The draped corselet is of lizard green liberty satin. The sleeve is of cream lace over cream taffeta and has a lace frill at the wrist. The collar is of white mousseline de

Signs of Returning Bustles. The latest silk petticoat may be a forerunner of the much despised bustle. It is a billowy creation made with a deep ruffle, through the bottom of which a fine reed is run. At the back the lower half of the skirt hangs in folds. There are six folds, and through each one a reed is run which makes the skirt stand out with a certain aggresat the waist line it is very flat. All the new silk skirts have either the fine reeds to aid them in standing out, or they are lined from the bottom to a few inches above the knee with hair cloth. Women of fashion in buying a silk petticoat these days order a shorter silk skirt to match, as well as a corset. Brocade is the silk most in favor, and both the skirts and corset are exquisitely embroidered with the owner's monogram. Lace flounces trim both skirts, and a tiny frill of the same pattern of lace finishes the corset at the top.

Alpaca Gown. A picture is given of a costume of blue alpaca. The plain skirt is adorned around the foot by two narrow



bands of blue galloon, the tablier being outlined in the same manner. The blouse bodice has a short, rippled basque and opens in front over a plastron of blue alpaca. The very large sailor collar is of white faille and is trimmed with two bands of narrow galloon. The belt is likewise of white faille, the cravat being of white tulle with lace ends. Lace frills finish the wrists.

Cold Dishes Made Tempting. Plain everyday dishes at the home, table may be made more appetizing if the young housekeeper will instruct her maid of all work to pay a little more attention to them or if she will devote a few moments before each mea! to seeing that the dish is prettily garnished. Cold roast lamb is good; but who wants to have it placed before him in a whole leg or shoulder, without a sprig of green on a hot day? A simple and effective way to serve cold lamb is: Select a large loin and have your butcher cut each chop up to the foint; crack the joints, but do not separate them, and remove the meat an inch

daw the two ends of the loin togetherand tie, spreading the small ends so they form a circle, and roast as you would any piece of meat, only remember that, the chops being separate, the meat will cook more quickly. This lamb may be served hot or cold, but if it is cold ornament the end of each chop bone with a fringed and curled paper cap, stick a bouquet of mint or parsley in the top, and upon the platter beside each pair of chops put a spoonful of cold boiled string beans cr peas, and on the green bed a small red ball cut from boiled beets. Serve a French dressing in a separate dish for the vegetables. This is but one of many ways. If the housekeeper shows interest in having the home dishes prettily garnished the maid soon will be and will find she, too, has a brain and can surprise you with some ingenious device.

Spanish Flounces,

Trimmed skirts have reintroduced the Spanish flounce, that most graceful of all trimmings. It is now on a rather scant skirt and easily solves the difficulty of how to secure width at the bottom with little fullness at the top.

The Spanish flounce should begin at the back about four inches from the belt and from thence gradually narrow until it does not extend above the



a plain band of embroidery, but the newest thing is a ruche, very fully plaited. A slight variation from the Spanish flounce leaves the front width entirely plain. The flounce is started at the side seams, gradually increasing in width toward the back, but not to any great extent. Rosettes of ribbon at regular intervals finish the top.

Worn with this skirt is a light-fitting bodice of lace, finished about the decolletage neck with similar rosettes -The Latest in Daily News.

Doom of the Toothpick Shot

The pointed toe shoe is going out of style. Such is the decree of fashion, and when fashion dictates few men or women dispute the decree. Hence the passing of the "toothpick" point is a fact that is just forcing itself on manusive stiffness at the bottom, though facturers and dealers. Some of the leading shoe dealers confirmed the statement that in its place is appearing the more comfortable round toed style of footwear.

The exodus of the "toothpick" marks an epoch in the history of footgear. The ultra fashionable youth will have no trouble in standing squarely upon their own feet, instead of bearing down upon their neighbors' pedal extremities with the useless projection of the old style shoe. There have been many styles of shoes worn by different styles of men, but the pointed toe maintained its supremacy longer than any of them. But, like all else, it has had to give way to the dictates of Dame Fashion, and fall styles show a wider range of round and square toed shoes than has been in stock for many a long day, while there is less variety of pointed toed shoes seen than ever before.

A representative shoe company said: "In the future pointed toes may be worn more or less for evening wear, but they will eventually become out of date for the reason that they are more apt to break around the tips, and the dealers are accused of selling an inferior article. The shoe that is coming in the place of the pointed shoe is one that is known as the 'bulldog,' which has a raised, round, blunt toe. The reason for calling the shoe 'bulldog' is because of the shape of the toe, which is something like a dog's head in form. This will be the fashionable shoe this fall."

The manager of another store said: Pointed shoes are going out of style for the reason that different designs in footwear are merely a fad or fancy. The 'bulldog' shape is a more comfortable shoe and is a more sensible looking article than the old style of pointed shoe."

> 75 - 15 ---Taxes the Skill of Guesta

A doiley tea is the newest in women's entertainments. At one recently given on the wide plazza of a beautiful country home the hostess handed each guest a small square of linen and silks and needles, with the request that each one design and embroider some object in forty-five minutes. The names of the workers were written on this and each one was examined and voted upon for its defects and excellencies. Prizes were given for the most correct drawing, the most original, the best execution, the worst and for other points, so that every guest was possessed of one. The notion was amusing because unexpected and novel. The prizes were needle cases, emeries, thimbles and other trifles in eilver.

Pride deprives the world of half its pleasures. Many a trip would be made on the merry-go-round but for what from the end of each chop bone. Now one's friends would say.

The October Atlantic. The Atlantic Monthly for October is one of the most important issues of the There is the usual fine literary flavor to the contents, and this is sup-

plemented by timely papers on politi-cal, scientific and industrial subjects.

The leading article of the month, by

President Flict of Hayrand (2015) President Eliot, of Harvard, is on "Five American Contributions to Civilization," viz., the practice of arbitration instead of war, the increase of wide rethat people of a great variety of nations are fit for political fredom, and, fifth, the diffusion of well-being among the population in general.

Sarsaparilla

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier

Pro. John Trowbridge sounds a note of warning in the vigorous article entitled "The Imperiled Dignity of Science and law."

Exhaustive book reviews and The Contributors' Club complete the issue.

Trips Undertaken for Health's Sake Will be sendered more beneficial, and the fatigues of travel counteracted, if the voyager will take alon: with him Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and use that protective and enabling tonic, nerve invigorant and appetizer regularly Impurities in air and water are neutralized by it, and it is a matchless tranquilizer and regulator of the stomach, liver and bowels. It counteracts malaria, rheumatism, and a tendency to kidney and bladder troubles.

A Dress Reform Crusade. Mile. Payer, a Swiss lady, who has recently taken the degree of doctor of medicine, has instituted a crusade against the faults in woman's dress, especially inveighing against tight gloves and boots, corsets and long skirts. Her lectures are said to be so effective that more than 100 ladies at the end of one of her discourses pledged themselves to renounce corsets, to only wear gloves on special occasions and to have dresses on special occasions and to have dresses at least ten inches from the ground.

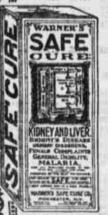
Rev. D. H. Rohrabaugh of Osceola, Iowa, writes Sept. 1, 1896; "Your letter received, I have taken all of the sample box of Dr. Kay's Renovater, and have found it an excellent laxative and renovator, and I believe it has strong nervine powers."

Man-Haters.

A woman who died recently boasted that she had not spoken to a man for over thirty years, and another was equally jubilant over the fact that she had lived twenty-five years in one house without a man crossing threshold. But probably the bitterest manhater of modern times was an Austrian woman, who at the time of her death was engaged in developing a plan for the ultimate extinction of the whole male population.

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monteturement Warner's Safe Cure OR SMALL BOTTLES.



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Fall

Hood's F

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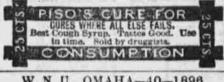
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