

WATERS FOR FARMERS.

Full information on matters pertaining to the farm.

Grasses for Hay and Pasture - A Wheat Experiment - Horse-Feeding Experiments - The Law of Growth.

Grasses for Hay and Pasture Timothy hay has come to be a kind of staple among American farmers. It is good hay when cut at the proper time and well cured. But the experience of some of our ablest agriculturists is adverse to the universal use of clover, to the exclusion of timothy that are in all respects equal in some points, better than timothy. It is the testimony of one of our own dairy authorities that a cow in the feed of his cows from hay and orchard grass, clover and mixed grasses to timothy hay and quality, caused the tri-weekly yield of butter to fall off from five to seventeen pounds, and the use of grain food that could be given would restore the loss. One of the most serious objections to the exclusive growing of timothy is that where the ox-eyed daisy has a foothold it is that it is not to be cut until that pernicious weed has matured its seeds. There are other grasses, full as valuable as timothy, to say the least, that are cut down before their seed are matured, and thus, in time, it may be exterminated. The early cutting of timothy grasses has the additional advantage that it permits a larger earlier growth of aftermath. Two considerations ought to be given, there were no others, to the power of the timothy and lead to the adoption of a rational system of seeding to hay and pasture.

The leading dairy and cattle raisers of this country long ago adopted a mixture which regards timothy as the highest value. He uses less than five—and some as many as ten—varieties of clover, with a due proportion of timothy. The full list of varieties follows: Orchard grass, one-half timothy, meadow fescue, sheep fescue, Rhode Island vernal, hard fescue, sweet-scented vernal, meadow fescue, English and Italian rye grass redtop. This mixture is considerably more expensive than timothy clover in first cost, but as it will, in proper preparation of the land, give in good condition for mowing yield heavy crops for twenty years, it is really less costly than timothy and clover mixture.

This large variety of grasses makes a permanent pasture as well as meadow. The objection to timothy for pasturing is that it forms a bulbous growth at the base of the stem, from which the next year's growth will issue. This may be seriously injured by being trampled upon by cattle, or the eating off of the leaves which are needed to protect it during the winter. Orchard grass, on the other hand, and the others associated with it are not injured by trampling—under course, the ground is soft from manure rains—and quickly recover after close cropping. It is a subject well worth careful consideration of our farmers. If they be what we have called it, a subject, it is time it was topped from the ground.

A Wheat Experiment. A farmer writes the Ohio Farmer as follows: We had eight acres of oats after corn, and eight acres of timothy stubble on a very poor clover field plowed for the spring seeding. The ground was very dry and plowed, though the surface seemed loose mellow. A firm seedbed with a fine mel-surface is considered the proper condition for wheat seeding, we reason that if we worked this land up with a disc harrow and spring tooth harrow, we should have just the condition. This could be done more quickly and easily than with a low and harrow; accordingly, the ground was worked with disc and cul-tivator until the whole was as fine as a ash heap, to the depth of three inches. The wheat was sowed broadcast with a seeding attachment on a cultivator, about the tenth of September. The field was pretty well covered with stable manure either in the spring or at seeding time; all weeds of the field are well tilled drained, and a regular system of drainage has been carried out.

The field being dry, seed germinated slowly and somewhat imperfectly. Still the field looked fairly well in winter set in. On the first of March the poor clover sod looked good for more than an average crop. The parts of the oat stubble did look well. But the freezing and thawing weather of March, and the excessive wet later on played sad havoc on the entire field except on the tiled sections. At harvest time the yield of the field seemed good for 25 bushels per acre, but much of it did not return the seed.

The wheat is not threshed yet, but yields over 5 or 6 bushels per acre. I shall be disappointed. There is a fine growth of timothy and we get some seed. The object of this experiment was to partially lessen the labor of putting in the wheat crop and yet get nearly as good results. In view of the unfavorable season, I am not prepared to admit that the failure of the crop was in any part due to the man-ner of putting in.

Horse-Feeding Experiments. Few persons realize the vast amount of valuable literature that is being issued annually from the numerous experiment stations scattered over our country. We do not mean valuable in a literary sense, but from a purely utilitarian point of view. The various issues are not, of course, of equal value, but, taken as a whole, they are adding much to the sum of practical knowledge in all departments of agriculture.

One of the recent station bulletins, issued by the Utah station, has a special interest from the fact that it treats of a subject with regard to which little has hitherto been published as the record of station work, namely, the relative advantage of feeding horses with hay and grain mixed, or the two separately, and of feeding the hay whole or cut.

The trial was conducted by the director of the station, and two lots of horses were fed for nearly three months, one lot with hay and grain mixed, the other with hay and grain separate. At the end of this period the feed of the two lots were exchanged and the trial continued for three months longer. Contrary to the general impression, it was found that not only was there no disadvantage in feeding the hay and grain separately, but an actual gain, for the horses maintained their weight better than when the two were mixed. This result is ascribed to the fact that the timothy hay when cut fine made the horses' mouths sore with its sharp ends, and thus induced too rapid eating of the grain.

The second experiment reported in the bulletin was with cut and uncut hay. It was made with two lots of horses, as before, and, the trial resulted decisively in favor of the cut hay. The hay fed was clover, which, unlike cut timothy, does not present sharp points to irritate the mouth. In the four months and a half during which the trial was continued, the lot in feed reserved as before to insure more accurate results, there was a gain of 115 pounds in favor of the cut hay.

It is desirable that more extended experiments in this line should be made. The ideas have been very generally adopted that the feeding of hay and grain mixed is the most advantageous, and if it is not so the experiment stations would be doing a very important service to owners of horses by demonstrating the error. The Utah station has made a good beginning; let others follow it up.

The Law of Growth.

The American Agriculturist says: The only way to make money in feeding pigs is to comply with the law of animal physiology. In feeding a 150-pound pig up to a weight of 300 pounds, the average live weight is 225 pounds, while the average live weight of a 150-pig is only 75 pounds. Now the maintenance ration is in proportion to the live weight, so that the food used—that so far as making pork is concerned—is three times as great in the larger as in the smaller. Suppose there has been put up a small pig, and one weighing 150 pounds for pork making, keeping them in warm quarters and well supplied with everything required for comfort and growth, and feeding them on ideal pig food—wheat middlings—it will require four pounds of middlings to each 100 pounds of live weight for maintenance, and three pounds more will make a pound of meat. Now to make an average pound of grain on each will require feed as follows: With the smaller pig, three pounds are required for maintenance and three more for gain. So six make a pound of meat. For the larger pig, nine pounds will be required for maintenance and three for gain, making 12 pounds of middlings for each pound of pork, or two to one in favor of small pigs. It is a sad, though common mistake, to feed large pigs. As a rule, it is better never to keep any beyond 200 pounds.

General Farm Notes.

An exchange remarks that the dairyman who finds his pastures growing short, and who has a field of sweet corn that is nearly done picking that he can cut up and give his cows, stalks, rubbin ears and all, is apt to think he is in luck for once, and to determine that another year he will have fodder corn on hand if he needs to use it at any time from July to October. The trouble with many farmers is that their memory doesn't last over till next planting time, and they are not reminded of their resolve till too late to make good the omission.

The wise thing is not only to resolve, but to "make a note on it," so as not to depend on treacherous memory.

And this leads us to say that a pocket memorandum, with a pencil attached, is a good thing for a farmer to carry about with him always, so that he can note down at the instant anything that occurs to him which will need attention sooner or later. Many little matters and some great ones are thought of and then forgotten for the lack of such a note. What is experience? Well, it is something more than living a greater or less number of years. Some folk seem to think that is all. But an experienced farmer is not simply a middle-aged or old soil tiller, but one who has gained his calling, tested new methods, studied fresh knowledge by careful experiment. A man may grow gray in working the land and yet have had no experience worth a row of pins. Experience means something added to previous knowledge by personal effort.

When gathered amber is sorted the pale pieces go to the pipe makers of Turkey, Arabia, Egypt and Levant; the light bone-colored and veined pieces to the ornament makers of Italy; the full yellow to inner Africa and the South sea islands for the ornamentation of the dusky bellies and the finer grades to France, England and the United States. The water amber is nearly all "clear"; the mine amber is generally the "clouded." An average price at the mine is \$4 per pound, but fine varieties and pieces run up to fancy pieces. The total production in 1890 amounted to 4,441,050 pounds, and this bids fair to be largely increased.—Tobacco.

Mrs. William Murden, 197 Third St., Albany, N. Y., gives the menu of praise, as follows: "I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and find it has no equal. No family should be without it."

Under a Cloud. The prospects of the Chinese tea trade continue to grow more gloomy, says the Figaro. At a general meeting of teaemen recently held in one of the Foochow districts it was stated that during the last five years the hundred and eighty houses engaged in the business lost over \$2,000,000. More than half of these decided not to go on risking their capital and are therefore retiring. It is believed that the foreign merchants will be benefited by the reduced competition.

Setting One's Teeth on Edge. The expression, "setting one's teeth on edge," is a peculiar method of explaining the peculiar sensation produced by the harsh grating of one substance against another. These discordant sounds act upon the sensitive dental nerves and induce the same feelings as when a particularly acid substance touches the teeth. It is in great measure dependent upon people's nerves as to whether their teeth are set on edge or not. Some are scarcely affected by noises, however sharp and shrill, others who have indifferent health, are the most constant victims.

I. N. Hamman, one of the boys who attended Elliott's Business College, Burlington, Ia., is now bookkeeper for the National Bank, Burlington, Kan.

They Talk It Gently. They were watching the people going to church Sunday morning from the hotel window. "There's a nice looking man, a comfortable looking sort of a man, one of those men you always have a feeling or desire to trade places with," remarked the visitor, pointing out the man in question. "Yes," replied the resident, "he is one of our best known men, and he has for years been taking life very quietly, indeed." "A capitalist?" inquired the visitor. "Oh, no; a doctor," and there was a lull in the conversation.—Detroit Free Press.

REV. H. P. CARSON, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Song of the Heart. Lady (in music store)—Have you got "Sweet Belle Mahone?" Clerk—No'm; but I've got sweet Sarah Slimkins, and we are going to be married tomorrow.—Detroit Free Press.

Coughing Leads to Consumption. Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist today and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 50c and \$1.00.

India has one missionary to 275,000 people, Persia one to 300,000.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve." Warranted to cure, or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

Parrots cost but 10 cents each to the dealers in Central America.

Who suffers with his liver, constipation, biliousness, poor blood, or dizziness—take Beecham's Pills. Of druggists, 25 cents.

New York has 8,162 dwellings which contain over ten families each.

Excursion Rates South. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad will sell excursion tickets Sept. 17 and Oct. 25, 1892, at the low rate of one fare for the round trip, to numerous points to the South, South and Northwest.

For full particulars, maps, time tables, or any other information, apply to C. W. Humphrey, Northern Passenger Agent, 170 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn., to City Ticket Office, 204 Clark Street, Chicago to the Agent C. & E. I. Railroad, or to Charles L. Stone, General Passenger Agent, room 415, First National Bank Building, Chicago.

Photograph plates are now coated by machinery.

Dr. Judd's Electric Belts are sold on six months trial. Judd Electric Co., Omaha.

Advertisement for SALVATION OIL, ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM, and ASTHMA relief. Includes text: "KILLS ALL PAIN 25c A BOTTLE", "THE CURE FOR CATARRH GOLD IN HEAD", "TRY THE CURE HAY-FEVER", "FAT FOLKS REDUCED".

The Wrong Side of Fifty. Reader, have you passed the meridian of life? Are your joints getting stiff, your muscles and sinews losing their elasticity? Are you troubled with lumbago? Are you, in short, in daily or occasional receipt of any of those admonitions which nature gives to remind people that they are growing old? If so, try a bottle of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a most genial and agreeable mitigator of the infirmities of age, a rapid promoter of convalescence, and an effectual means of counteracting bodily decay. Good digestion, sound sleep, a hearty appetite, freedom from rheumatic twinges are among the benefits that spring from the regular and persistent use of this superb tonic and corrective, which has received the unqualified sanction of the medical fraternity. Give it the fair trial that it deserves, and you will be grateful for this advice.

A Thrifty Soldier. Private soldiers in the United States army don't get big pay, and few of them, therefore, can put away much money. A soldier stationed at Salt Lake City, however, managed to save a small sum, with which he bought a piece of land, on which he erected a number of cheap frame houses. He rented these houses to his comrades, and now he is worth \$25,000.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Cost and Cure. For 10 Years. I was a sufferer from neuralgia for ten years; tried all kinds of remedies without relief, and had given up all hope. I tried a bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL, and it effected such wonderful relief that I recommend it to all. CHAS. LAW, JR. One Bottle.

The hypophosphites of lime and soda combined with cod-liver oil in Scott's Emulsion improve the appetite, promote digestion, and increase the weight. They are thought by some to be food; but this is not proved. They are tonics; this is admitted by all. Cod-liver oil is mainly a food, but also a tonic. In Scott's Emulsion the cod-liver oil and hypophosphites are so combined as to get the full advantage of both. Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING; free.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 138 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Advertisement for Pearline soap. Text: "Simply—Soak, boil and rinse. Then it's easy enough—and safe enough too. Millions of women are washing in this way. Are you? Soak your clothes in Pearline and water (over night is best); boil them in Pearline and water twenty minutes; rinse them—and they will be clean. Yes, you can wash them without the boiling, but ask your doctor to explain the difference between clothes that are boiled, and clothes that are not boiled—he knows. When you think what you save by doing away with the rubbing, the saving of health, the saving of clothes, the saving of hard work, time and money—then isn't it time to think about washing with Pearline?" Includes image of a woman washing clothes.

Send it Back. Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back.

Advertisement for W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN. Text: "THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY." Includes image of a shoe and text: "A genuine sewed shoe, that will not rip, fine calf, seamless, smooth finish, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equal custom made shoes costing from \$4 to \$5." Lists prices for various styles: \$4 easy and durable shoes, \$5 Hand-sewed, \$2.50 \$2 and \$1.75 School Shoes, \$2 Hand-sewed, \$2.50 \$2 and \$1.75 Ladies' shoes.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARIUM. CHRONIC, PRIVATE and NERVOUS DISEASES. MALE OR FEMALE. PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE and STRICTURE of the RECTUM Permanently Cured without the use of KNIFE, LIGATURE or CAUSTIC. Also ECZEMA and ULCERATION of the RECTUM Successfully Treated. No detention from business if patients are capable of work previous to treatment. Good board and rooms for patients. QUESTION BLANKS and BOOK on DISEASES Mailed Free on Application. INTERNATIONAL SANITARIUM, Sixteenth and Howard Sts., DR. W. C. MAXWELL, President. OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

HOW DO YOU DO. when you buy shoes or clothing? Don't you go to the place (if you can find it) where they tell you that you may wear the articles out, and then, if you're not satisfied, they'll refund the money? Why not do the same when you buy medicine? Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is sold on that plan. It's the only blood-purifier so certain and effective that it can be guaranteed to benefit or cure, in every case, or you have your money back. It's not like the ordinary spring medicines or arsenic pills. All the year round, it cleanses, builds up, and invigorates the system. If you're bilious, run-down, or dyspeptic, or have any blood-taint, nothing can equal it as a remedy.

DROPSY. TREATED FREE. Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured thousands of cases. Cure cases pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first onset symptoms disappear; in ten days at least 75% third of all symptoms removed. Send for free book testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days' treatment free by mail. If you write and send the stamp of your order, I will return this advertisement to you.

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EARLY RISERS. Do You Wake Little, Early Morn'g, the Famous Little Pills for Constipation, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, No Nausea, No Pain, Very Small.

LADIES! The Only Brown's French Dressing and Shoes.

Advertisement for LEWIS' 98% LYE. Text: "The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best performed hard soap in 30 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleaning waste pipes, distilling stills, cisterns, washing kettles, pans, tubs, etc." Includes image of a woman.

Advertisement for RUPTURE PERMANENTLY CURED OR NO PAY. National Bank of Commerce, OMAHA, NEBRASKA. Investigate our Method. Written Guarantee to absolutely cure all kinds of RUPTURE of both sexes, without the use of knife or syringe, no matter of how long standing. EXAMINATION FREE. Send for Circular.

Advertisement for W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN. Text: "THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY." Includes image of a shoe and text: "A genuine sewed shoe, that will not rip, fine calf, seamless, smooth finish, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equal custom made shoes costing from \$4 to \$5." Lists prices for various styles: \$4 easy and durable shoes, \$5 Hand-sewed, \$2.50 \$2 and \$1.75 School Shoes, \$2 Hand-sewed, \$2.50 \$2 and \$1.75 Ladies' shoes.

Advertisement for PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Text: "Consumption and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use PISO'S CURE for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. Let it be taken. It is the best cough cure. Sold everywhere. 25c." Includes image of a bottle.

ELECTRIC OIL HEATER. NO PIPE! NO ASHES! NO SOOT! NO SMOKE! NO SMELL! Heats 2,000 to 2,500 cubic feet in cold weather at a cost of ONE CENT PER HOUR. Ask your dealer for them or address the manufacturer, RECTOR & WILHELMY CO., OMAHA.

The Laxative Gum Drop. When you are tormented by indigestion the best thing that can be done is to take a mild cathartic. If you take an ordinary dose of pills it may relieve your trouble for a time but the reaction or the second effect of strong cathartics is always reactionary so that at last you are worse off than you were before. If, however, you will get a box of laxative gum drops, and you can obtain a box of the small size for ten cents, you will be enabled to overcome all of these difficulties and you will find that your digestive organs are restored to their natural condition. These gum drops have no taste of medicine. They are in appearance and flavor exactly like the gum drops of the confectioner with this difference that the medicated ones contain a slight cathartic so that they will relieve all indigestion, acting in this respect like an after dinner pill with no sense of nausea or griping. Ask your druggist for them and do not take anything else. SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies—Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa. which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Sugar, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED. Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

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