Who should Engage in Dairying. There is a great deal of reckless and extravagant advice given in regard to the advantages of dairying over other hases of agricultural production, says a writer in Southern Farm Gazette. While good profits are being made by many dairymen it remains a fact that a great deal of the dairying practiced es not pay as well as some other lines of work might. Where a man lives near a good market and possesses the ability to properly manage a dairy we know of no business that offers more pleasant or profitable work; but few men are fitted for dairy work and not many women are likely to fancy the drudgery and attention reguired to operate a dairy successfully. The man who engages in the dairy business and expects to make a living out of it without work is almost certain to be disappointed. With good facilities, careful and constant attention and a special fitness for the business a fair profit may be expected. On the other hand while some are sure to make a success of it under the most adverse conditions others will as certainly fall under the most favorable circumstances. Where dairying can be made most profitable and where it should be most encouraged is on the farms where mixed farming is practiced. A few cows can be made to pay

handsomely on any ordinary farm and besides will afford one of the rarest but greatest luxuries, good milk and butter for family use. Corn Silage Vs. Corn Fodder. Director E. B. Voorhees of the New

Jersey experiment station has made careful, comparative tests of corn silage and field dried corn fodder for milk stepping to this side and to that, eyed and butter production, with following results:

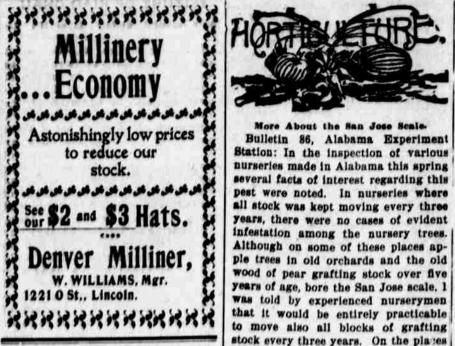
1. That the cost of harvesting, storing and preparing the dry matter contained in corn was greater in the form of sliage than in the form of dried fod-

2. That the changes that occur in the composition of silage were not broken in the fall, or lodge in the such as to decrease its feeding value in a greater degree than those which side of the tree is the guide for the occur in the process of dry curing corn fødder.

8. That for milk and butter production the feeding value of the dry mat- through the fragrant yellowish-white ter of the sliage was greater than that of the dried fodder corn. The yield of would step up to them to see how milk was 12.8 per cent greater, and the they were progressing. When their yield of butter fat 10.4 per cent greater.

milk produced, the value of the corn erop was near \$10 per acre greater when fed in the form of silage rather call of the undercutter as he looked in than in the form of dry fodder. my direction. I made a quick scram-

This test was from a field of fif- ble through the deep snow, nearly teen acres that yielded only 11.25 tons tumbling over a hidden log, and grabof silage to the acre. From this it will bing my camera as I went. I had no



PALL OF A FOREST MONARCH.

tawing Down a Glant Pine Tree in the Minnesota Woods

I had my eye on a grand old pine standing a little way from any of his fellows, a monarch in the forest. It must have been a hundred and forty feet, perhaps more, from the topmost point in its glossy green coronal down to the dead goldenrod in the snow at its base. It was about three feet in diameter at the ground, so tall, so strong, so straight, a noble tree inleed, in very truth a king of the forest. It was the result of the life which dwelt in the tiny black, winged used which was lost to view more than a century and a half before. While was admiring the splendid proportions of the tree three men came toward me. One was a bright-eyed fellow, short of stature and swarthy of skin, looking like one of the Chippewa Indians whose home this forest had been nobody knows how many centu-"les. He looked the tree over sharply. 't critically from various points of view, and then with a small, sharp ix cut a ...een gash in the trunk about I foot above the top of the dead goldmrod in the snow. He was an undersutter, a man whose business it is to sut into the tree on the side on which it should fall, so that it may not be crotch of another tree. The cut on the sawyers. The other men, bearing a big saw, began cutting down the pine, sawing steadily and powerfully trunk. Now and then the undercutter saw had passed the heart of the pine At one cent per pound for the he placed a small bright steel wedge in the path of the saw and drove it in. "Look out there, now!" came the

THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT

bout the San Jose Scale

Bulletin 86, Alabama Experiment

above mentioned this plan will be fol-

lowed, and the orchards removed en-

tire. All of which will practically pre-

clude the possibility of the San Jose

or any other scale gaining a foothold

in these nurseries. Acting on my ad-

vice all the nurserymen visited (and

most of the larger nurseries in the

state were inspected) have undertaken

thorough methods of fumigation. Thus,

while the first move will protect the

nurserymen the fumigating will still

Food Plants Other Than Fruit Trees.

The question is often asked as to

what trees other than the fruit trees,

the San Jose scale will attack. Web-

ster, in Ohio, has found it on Bass-

wood or Linden, Sumac, Elm, Walnut,

Willow, several Poplars, Catalpa,

Chestnut, Osage, Orange and Snowball.

A specimen of Cotoneaster, coming

from a Long Island nursery and sent

to Webster for examination, was found

Varieties of Fruits Possessing Im-

munity.-Inquiries have frequently

come to me as to whether there were

any varieties of the various fruits pos-

seesing immunity from the attacks of

this pest. I have heard of but one,

and that was reported by Webster. He

says: "The Early Richmond Cherry I

believe to be exempt from attack, as I

have found trees whose branches in-

terlocked with those of a pear that had

been killed by the scale, yet the cherry

was uninfested; and in two cases that

came under my observation, where

this variety of cherry had been grafted

upon mahaleb stock, and shoots had

sprung up from below the graft, the

shoots were badly infested with scale,

while none at all could be found on

Long Island Cranberries.

The cranberry growers of the east-

ern end of Long Island are now har-

vesting the crop of 1897, which prom-

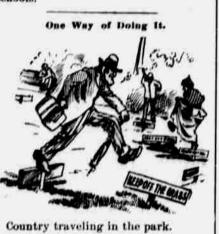
the trees themselves.

to be very badly infested.

further protect purchasers of stock.



Carpenter's Passion for Collecting Them-He Was the Ploneer. It was about the beginning of the present century that the craze for the possession of the works of the old Italian masters set in, and England and France vied in the ardor of the struggle to obtain them, says Household Words. At that time many of the famous Cremonese instruments, and those belonging to other talian schools, had passed into neglect and oblivion, numbers of them being scattered about among Italian villages, in the hands of ignorant people, unconso. sus of their beauty and worth and incapable of adequately appreciating them. It was Louis Tarislo who acted as pioneer in this matter. Born of humble parents, wholly unconnected with the art of music, he adopted the trade of carpenthat it would be entirely practicable ter, and in his leisure time learned to play a violin. He possessed no particular musical talent, but became interested in the construction of his instrument, so that the playing of it became at length quite a secondary matter with him. A passion for the collecting of violins was aroused in him, and giving up his former employment, he traveled far and wide in search of lost Cremonas. Wandering about from village to village throughout Italy in the guise of a peddler, exchanging new fiddles for old, be became possessed of treasures of the greatest value. He then made his way to Paris, and sold them to the best-known dealers in violins of that city. His whole life afterward was spent in this fashion, and he amassed considerable wealth. He came to love his violins, however, for their own sake, apart from the riches they brought him, and was often loath to part with them. He was eccentric and solitary in his habits, and at last died alone in wretched lodgings in Milan, surrounded by numerous and priceless specimens of the instruments he had loved and lived for. Through his enthusiasm and that of others who followed in his wake, England and France, during the present century, have become possessed of some of the finest masterpieces of the old Italian schools.



An Experienced Agent.

ises to be an unusually large one. The Bank street, quick, and get last berries are also very fine, being large month's rent. and sound and have an excellent flavor. Book-keeper-What's up? This section of the island has quite a Agent-As I passed there this mornnumber of marshes, most all of them ing, I heard a baby. There won't be being under constant cultivation and ny spare cash around that house for six weeks at least. I've had 'em myself. Evasive. George-Did you sell your horse for as much as you paid when you bought him? John-Well-er-I sold him for as much as he was worth when I bought him. He-We seem quite destange this evening. Do you notice the comment we are creating? She-Yes, but I think it's the ticket on your coat-tail that does it.



has been reached. We lead the van. Our stocks are the largest, newest and most varied of any in the west. Our qualities are above reproach and our prices cannot be touched. When in the Capital city do not fail to visit this store. In fact, a saunter through the Rudge & Morris House Furnishing Emporium is alone worth a trip to the city.

Plated Spoons

lier Teaspoons.

Teaspoons.

Plated Knives

\$3.00 buys a set of William Rogers' triple plated Knives and Forks.

d Dinner Sets

December 23, 1897

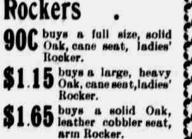
\$1.75 buys a set of triple plated Rogers' Chev-\$4.50 buys a 73-piece deco-rated semi-porcelain dinner set. \$3.50 buys a set of triple plated Rogers' Chev-alier Tablespoons. \$6.50 buys a 100-piece dec-orated semi-porcelain dinner set. .25 buys a set of section-\$7.50 buys a \$10 100-piece semi-porcelain dinner set, decorated. \$2.50 buys a set of section-al triple plated tip-ped Tablespoons. 25.00 buys a 100-piece Haviland & Co. dinner set. Knives . . . buys a good two-blade boys' knife. 25c buysa three-blade pearl 50c handle knife. 75c buys a warranted three blade knife. buys a 3 blade, pearl hdl warranted knife. \$1 Razors ... \$1.50 buys a genuine Star Safety Razor. \$3.50 buys a genuine Star salety razor with 2 blades—leather case. \$1.50 buys a genuine Swed-ish razor, warranted. \$2.00 buys the best razor made. Skates . . . buys a solid steel pair skates, worth 50c buys a pr Klipper Klub Skates, blued top. **60**c buys a pair nickle plated club skates. \$1 \$1.50 buys a pair of hard-ened steel nickle pitd skates. Sleds - - buys the boy a sled with steel shoes. 50° buys a good strong sled, large size.

75 buys a coaster with spring

\$1.50 buys the best iron sled in the market.

UC steel runners





buys an extra heavy

\$2.15 Oak, cobbler seat,

arm Rocker.

en that when one has ten acres a fair growth of corn (112.5 tons), it vicinity, for I had seen trees like this would pay for a hundred dollar allo the first year, to ensile it instead of feeding it dry. Sometimes a little figuring on correct data reveals some bad "sink holes" in one's farming opera-

Lime Water for Scours in Sheep. As we are all having more or less trouble with our sheep and lambs being off condition and generally scouring, in many cases going so far as to cause the loss of half the lamb crop in this county, and as my experience may be of some benefit to some brother sheepman. I thought I would send it to you, writes D. Dement in American Sheep Breeder. After trying all the old remedies used before with success. and still the trouble increasing and lambs dying, I finally thought of trying lime water. Knowing that to be a great agent for purifying the stomach at times when every other tried remedy had failed, I began using lime, air slacked (rock lime just as well or better). Put one quart of lime in trough and pump on say fifty gallons water, then let settle and water sheep off the top; as the strength decreases fill up with new lime. The sheep, scouring, were feverish and drank heartily; therefore the remedy went where needed most. The effect was magical; all began improving at once; the offensive smell disappeared, and only lost one weak lamb after using lime. All are eating fine and appear to be gaining. I don't know what effect lime would have on intestinal worms, if any, but I do know how it worked with the scours. There has been quite a loss of lambs in this county, in some cases 50 per cent dying. Grass too washy, hot days, wet nights, causing colds, worms and general weakening of cheep.

Missouri State Horticultural Society.

The fortleth annual meeting of the nociety will be held in Moberly, Mo., December 7, 8 and 9, 1897, in the court house. Prospects point to our usual good meeting here, and we wish to urge all our carneet fruit growers to arrange for the meeting and be there. toms of the best men of the state will attend, and it will pay you to get their experience. Fremiums will be given on all fruits and flowers, and we urgo on to save good specimens of apples that display. Railroads have promised Cs rates, providing one hunred hold certificates; hence, it is necany that you secure certificates shen you buy your tickets. Hotels till give rates of \$1 and \$1.50 per day. me prominent fruit growers of other intes will be present. A good prone is in preparation, and you can. afford to miss this meeting.

L. A. Goodman, Beerstary.

intention of staying in the immediate fall before, and I knew it was a risky thing to stand hard by. The best di-"ected tree will sometimes veer a litle in its fall, and woe to the one who stands below it. Many an experienced woodman has been killed in just such place; many a one has been caught and pinioned, perhaps to escape with only broken legs or ribs. In a second more the noble pine came crashing lown through the branches of the other trees, falling upon the frozen earth with a noise which drowned all the other noises of the forest-a roar which echoed and re-echoed through the long, dim aisles of the forest like

the booming of some mighty cannonvan-W. S. Harwood in St. Nicholas.

Miss Tennant Had Changed.

The pretty story is told how Henry M. Stanley wooed and won Miss Dorothy Tennant. Miss Tennant was the original of Sir John Millais' famons picture, "Yes or No?" It seems that Stanley had asked the question and the reply was "No." The great explorer went to Africa again, and after several years returned to London to ind himself the most talked-of man of the day. The thought of Miss Tennant was still uppermost in his mind. When se met her at a reception she made sonversation by asking him: "Do you Ind London much changed, Mr. Staney?" "No, I haven't found London shanged, and I'm not changed, either." eturned the explorer, with his usual ntrepidity; "have you?" "Yes, I've "hanged," answered Miss Tennant, oftly. A few days later Millals received a note from his former subject, becluning: "My Dear Sir John-The monentous question has been at last deided. It is a joyful and triumphant Vos!'

A Barrowing Question.

From Pack: Murray Hill-"So your ich uncle Ned has signified a desire to ee you-he's probably about to make its will-what are you going to say to alm ?"

Central Parke-"Oh, I'm all at sea bout it-I'm afraid that if I tell him 'm doing well he will leave his money o more needy relatives; and I Jaan't ell him I'm doing ill, for foar he will cave it to some more worthy relaives.

The Test of Knowledge.

Jones thinks he knows everything. "He does, does hal I guess he never tool a little on who asked him questions.

Mints for Lovers.

When you propose and any says 'No." With compliants, got up and go. But if her hand she ture away And say. "this is subles." stay.

Cascarete stimula to liver, hidneys and boweis; never sickes, weakes or gripe, 100

growing large quantities of berries. Long Island cranberries always find a ready market and at a good figure. The price paid this year will undoubtedly be at least \$3 per bushel. A cranberry marsh needs little or no fertilizer, the most essential point being to see that the marsh is flooded with water at the right time and drawn off with equal precision. In consequence of this there is very little labor and less still of capital needed in conducting a cranberry marsh after the ground is prepared, the plants set out, and the marsh is in growing condition. This, of couse, is expected during the harvesting period, when for the space of six weeks or two months the owner is busy looking after his crop. The largest cranberry grower on the island is Sylvester N. Woodhull of Riverhead. About twelve years ago he prepared twenty-five acres of seemingly valueless low land as a cranberry field and it now yields as great a profit as any equal acreage in Suffolk county. This year Mr. Woodhull will spend about \$2,000 in harvesting his crop, while as a return he will secure upward of \$9,-000.-Long Islander.

Value of Good Fruit.

Ripe apples are especially healthy and children may eat them without danger. Some doctors say that an apple at bedtime produces sleep, says Central States Fruit Grower. Pears are more savory than apples, but not so healthy, unless cooked. Prunes have medical qualities which cannot be denied. They are better cooked however. Apricots are also more healthy cooked than raw. Peaches are very healthy. The most healthy of all fruit, however, are grapes. Consumption has been cured by grapes when every other remedy has failed. Cherries may be caten, as they frequently restore health and strength to the weak. Strawberries, though a cold fruit, have a virtue of healing rheumatism. Gooseberries and currants are beat cooked. Figs are also excellent. They were in great favor with ancient Roman ladies, who always ate them before breakfast. Pineapples are said to be the best cure for dyspepsia yet known. Nuts of all kinds are indigestible. Oranges are also excellent as a cure for dyspepsia. Lemons produce cheerfulness and prolong life.

Local Adaptabilities .- Professor Le it Bailey says; "It is possible that each distinct type of fruit varieties has profarences of hand and location, and R will be the business of coming generatons to determine what these pecularities are." He thinks that in time tocal and special sorts will tend to trive out of local culture general and cosmopolitan varieties.

Do not feed corn during hot weather.

Out of the Pan.

Sea Captain-Yes, I want a boy, but think you look like a runaway. Now ain't ye? Didn't you run away from home? Boy-Ye-ye-y-e-s, but I couldn't help

it. They was goin' to send me to a dentist to have six teeth filled. "They was, was they? Well, I'd run

off, too. I don't believe in fillin' teeth."

"N-o, sir, I don't either." "Of course not. You come on board with me, and if anything's wrong with your teeth, th' carpenter can take 'em out with a monkey-wrench." Boy went home.

Makes a Big Difference.

Jinks-I hear that a hotel waiter was discharged the other day for demanding a tip. Minks-Get out.

"True as preaching. He didn't ask for it either, merely acted as if he wanted one.'

"Don't believe it'

"It's so. He was new to the place, and didn't know that the man he was waiting on was the proprietor."





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