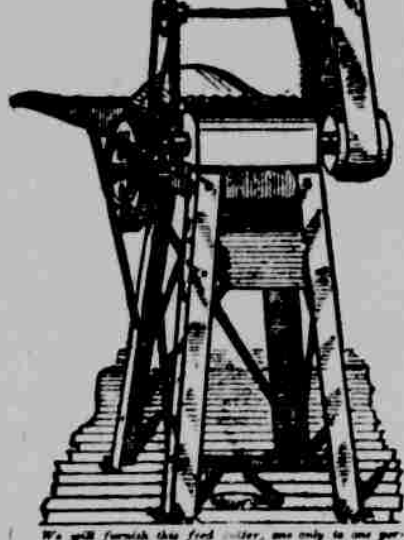


Spring Cleaning

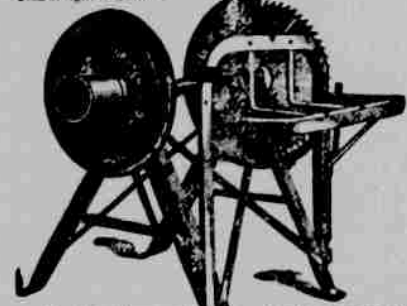
is such a trial that men say "Let the house take care of itself." But the conscientious wife feels bound to risk health and strength in this annual struggle with dust and dirt. The consequence of her feverish anxiety over extra work is depletion of the blood, the source of all life and strength, manifested in that weak, tired, nervous condition too prevalent at this season and very dangerous if allowed to continue. What every man and woman needs in the spring is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It keeps the blood vitalized

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

The Aermotor all Steel Feed Cutter Worth \$40 FOR \$10



We will furnish this feed cutter, one only in one territory, until July 1, 1901. For \$10.00 cash and 10¢ of the Aermotor all Steel Feed Cutter, the best of its kind, we will give you a year's supply of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This offer will be extended in number and an extension will be made in our issue on the 1st of July. Money sent on this offer will be returned in number and an extension will be made in our issue on the 1st of July. Money sent on this offer will be returned in number and an extension will be made in our issue on the 1st of July. Money sent on this offer will be returned in number and an extension will be made in our issue on the 1st of July.



This all steel feed cutter, which is very superior, will cut and chop all kinds of feed, and will save you many dollars. It is the best of its kind, and is the most popular feed cutter ever made. AERMOTOR CO., Chicago.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE IS THE BEST FIT FOR A KING.
CORDOVAN
FRENCH MANUFACTURED

442 1/2 FINE GAITHERS
\$3.95 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
\$2.95 1/2 WORKINGMEN'S
EXTRA FINE
\$2.95 1/2 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES
ADIES
\$3.25 1/2 4 1/2

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes. All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform, and reduced on sale. From \$1 to \$5 saved over other makes.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, sick headache, dizziness, dyspepsia, bad taste in the mouth, heartburn, torpid liver, foul breath, sallow skin, coated tongue, pimples, loss of appetite, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world, especially of women; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book, free at your druggist's, or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal St., New York. Pills, 10¢ and 25¢ a box. Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humors). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squamous feelings at night. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

VITAL ISSUES
In perfection of machinery for farmers' use
Point Two
Simplicity of Construction
Point Two
Working Qualities
Point Two
Thoroughness of Workmanship
These will be found in the new
DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS
Illustrated Pamphlet Mailed Free.
Davis & Rankin Bldg. & Mfg. Co., Chicago.

N. N. U. No. 332-1. York, Neb. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.



GOOD BYE TO ROADS

Song of the Roads.
I looked to the east, I looked to the west;
I saw a man with a "jag" on.
A-whipping four horses, all pulling their best,
And hauling an empty wagon.

CHORUS.
Pull off the road, boys;
Tear the fence down;
The road is too bad to travel.
Pull off your coat, boys,
All mired down;
Get out and pry out and walk into town.

It rained in the north, it rained in the south,
It stalled every man with a load.
They all were whipping and working their mouths,
For the bottom was out of the road.

An old farmer started to cross a bridge
To fight the road tax levy.
The bridge broke down, and I saw him
drown.
His road tax was so heavy.

I saw an old hat move along on the mud;
It made me watch and wonder.
My pet pointer pup, he picked it up
And found the owner under.

Five hundred farmers all go to town,
The time that each one loses
A-miring in mud and swimming a flood
Would fix up the road he uses.

A stranger went out to buy a farm.
He slipped when walking a rail—
A shriek and a roll in a big mud-hole—
And the farmer he lost the sale.

The river is just as pure as the things
That live on the banks and through it.
The road or the street is just as neat
As the people who live along it.

Government Favors Wide Tires.
The Agriculture Department has issued a bulletin compiled by Roy Stone, special agent in charge of road inquiry, containing information concerning the use of wide tires on wagon wheels. Mr. Stone regards it of special importance in the maintenance of public highways that the vehicles used on them shall have tires of greater width than are now in general use. Extracts from State laws respecting the width of tire to be used on vehicle are given, some of which offer a rebate of a portion of the highway tax on wagons with rims or tires not less than three and three and a half inches in width. The results of experiments with wide tires in various States are also given.

For the Benefit of Good Roads.
The New York State meet of American wheelmen will probably be held at Coney Island and will include a race meet, a theater party, a dance and one or more runs. The profits of the meet will be devoted entirely to the improvement of side paths or the erection of guide boards on Long Island, or the publication of a special guidebook for wheelmen of the New York district, as may be determined by the members of the L. A. W. residing in Kings County. It is proposed that the net profits of all league meets in New York State shall be turned over to the good roads fund for the benefit of the wheelmen in the county where the meets are held and not to the club treasurers as heretofore. This scheme originated in New York and will doubtless be imitated elsewhere if successful.

Good Roads, Better Prices.
The longing of many young men and women to escape from the farm is largely traceable to the isolation caused by the mud embargoes. Good roads mean better prices for the farmers located a few miles away from the market town, because the present condition of the highways compels the marketing of the products of such farms at the times when the roads are good and the market prices usually lowest. Good roads would permit the average purchaser of farm products living in towns and cities to buy his stock of such articles at a lower price than at present.

TOWN OR COUNTRY.
Two Views of Life Which May Carry a Lesson to Some.

I have just received a letter from a reader living in the country. To quote a few words: "Here I am six months in the year, isolated from all the world, generally snow bound. I would like to go to a large town or city, where I could not only enjoy better advantages myself, but give my boys the benefit of a good school. But alas! I am poor. Do you know of anything I could do to earn a living? I have a good common school education and am a fair penman. I own a little home here, and we are at least sure of a living, but if we remain I am afraid my boys will never be anything but farmers." A worse fate than that of a farmer might befall a boy. Few men of note came from the city. The plow, the ax and the blacksmith's hammer may not be polished tools, but men who had to commence life with no other have found their way to the pulpit, the Senate and the Presidential chair. Difference in mind is not caused by difference in latitude. A boy who is really bright will come to the front somehow, even if he was born in the backwoods. This world has work waiting to be done, and the man who can do it will be welcomed, no matter what his condition, aspect, or color may be. If he

can preach a sermon that will go straight to a human heart, or if he can frame a good and just law, who cares whether he was born in a log cabin or a palace? I really believe there is something about a town that enfeebles—that as men obtain outward polish, inward strength declines. Certainly few men worthy of mention have been conventional in all things. Statesmen or preachers, inventors or artists, they all seem to be fashioned on a strictly original plan, while the average city man is as much like his neighbor as one pea is like another.

Now to take up another point in the letter: The isolation of the country. Whether the country seems lonely or not, depends, I suppose, on the mind. When I am shut up in town I always feel as though there had been no summer in my year. This fall, the first snow storm came as a disagreeable surprise. I could hardly realize that the autumn days were gone. No pleasant hours had there been for me this year, looking out all over a world bathed in golden light and color. I believe the best place in the world for a mother to bring up children is the country, and the mother who can live there without fret and worry, ought to be thankful. It is something to have no fear for the morrow; to be sure of shelter and food and freedom. I do not know what advantage a city could offer to a woman to toll in an office all day, compared to these. And there is the constant fear of loss of employment and that other twin horror—debt. If my advice is good for anything, take it and stay in the country. You at least will not starve nor grow bitter with many failures and disappointments.—*Womankind.*

Diet for the Sick.
Milk is a diet in universal favor, and should never be forgotten as a food at once highly nutritive and easy of digestion. Some persons who, while well, are unable to take milk, have no such difficulty while sick. There are few patients who cannot take milk either hot, cold, cooked, raw, with Vichy, or with lime water.

In diseases of the kidneys milk is always a valuable article of diet. Sometimes it is better taken skimmed, or after the extraction of the butter it contains, in the form of buttermilk.

In spite of some adverse criticism, beef tea holds its place as a stimulant and nutrient for the sick. Unfortunately it is seldom properly made. The beef should first be finely ground, then placed to simmer where it will not approach the boiling point too closely, until the raw beef has changed to a delicate pink with a brown exterior. This process should occupy about twenty minutes. The beef should not be cooked to a gray color, which color indicates a coagulation of some of the soluble and nutritious albumens.

Good beef, finely ground, is itself almost the essence of nutrition, and in cases of chronic wasting diseases, it is as a rule digestible by the weakened stomach, and is in the highest degree nourishing to the wasted tissues. Ground meat may be gently pressed into cakes which, when carefully broiled, make a most palatable article of diet for the sick. Even in fevers a small quantity of finely ground beef is often tolerated, and is enjoyed more than clear beef tea.

The stimulating value of hot water is to be utilized with the sick wherever possible. Hot water promotes secretion better than cold, and is at all times a stimulant of no mean value. The Chinese are said to have numerous hot water shops in many of their cities, where this beverage is sold to an appreciative public. It would be well if such a beverage were to become popular with us.

Dry bread, at least two days old, is more easily digested, and more nutritious, than almost any other article of food, because it consists largely of starch. Rice and tapioca thoroughly boiled closely follow in ease of digestion and nutritive value.

Sugar, except in very small quantities, makes poor food for the sick on account of its proneness to fermentation. Fruits, with few exceptions, contain large percentages of sugar and of fruit acids, which later, except in specific cases, are distinctly detrimental.

Fruits and thoroughly cooked vegetables are allowed only in convalescence, and then only in limited quantities.

The Value of Light.
A sunbeam is a small thing, yet it has a power to fade the carpet and curtains, to rot the blinds, and for this reason folks carefully exclude the sunshine. What is the result? The family is always ailing, the young girls have a waxen white skin and a weary, pinched expression of countenance. Their appetites fail, they fall into such a bad state of health that the doctor is called in. In olden days he would have shaken his head, perhaps, and friends would have whispered that dreaded word "decline." Nowadays he notes the pale gums and waxen skin and says "anaemia," prescribes iron and milk, fresh air and exercise and often a change. If he knows nothing about the darkened rooms, he will be puzzled as to why no permanent improvement manifests itself, and, possibly, the patient will seek other advice.—*Medical Monthly.*

A Munificent Bequest.
Eighteen years ago Peter B. Brigham, a native of Vermont, gave \$1,000,000 for a free public hospital for Boston, to bear his name, on the condition that the bequest should remain untouched and draw interest twenty-five years. When it becomes available, seven years hence, the trustees will have nearly \$3,000,000 in their hands.

"Eustace has been cured of his habit of boasting." "How was that miracle accomplished?" "He was dilating on the size of his income the other evening in a mixed crowd when one of the persons present spoke up and remarked that he was an income tax collector."—*Chicago Record.*

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AGRICULTURISTS.

Oxford Down Sheep as a Mutton Breed
—How to Properly Construct a Plank Sidewalk—A Brooder for Pigs—Profit in Hiring Farm Help.

A Good Breed.
The history of the sheep industry in this country is one of almost ceaseless fluctuations between a boom and a panic. With almost cyclical regularity one has followed the other. The present depression in the wool market has created increased interest in the heavy mutton breeds of sheep. However cheaply wool may be imported, the mutton supply must be mainly produced at home. True, the prices for mutton have also declined, but the outlook for mutton is more hopeful than



YEARLING OXFORD WETHER "STONE."

for wool in the immediate future. While the holders of fine-wool sheep must sell out on low markets, or hold on at little profit, if not absolute loss, until the return of better times, the holders of middle and long wool sheep may reasonably expect fairly remunerative prices for carcasses, whatever may be the condition of the wool market. Besides, the heavy breeds of sheep are generally held in comparatively small flocks, a few on each farm, and do not constitute the leading industry of their holders, as in many cases do fine-wooled sheep. Holders of mutton sheep seem largely disposed to hold their flocks and keep right along raising lambs and mutton.

An indication of this was visible at the last Chicago fat-stock show, where the entries in the down and long wool sheep classes compared favorably with the exhibits of more prosperous years. The display of Southdowns, Chropshires and Oxfords was particularly good, while long wools and merinos were quite fairly represented. Of the Oxford classes the entries of R. J. Stone, of Illinois, were especially fine, and took all the prizes but one. His yearling wether, "Stone," a portrait of which is shown in the accompanying illustration, was awarded first in his class, and was at the head of the premium pen.—*Orange Judd Farmer.*

Improving Worn-Out Lands.
In 1884 I bought a farm of fifty acres, mostly poor land, and by the use of stable manure I have brought it up so it brings good crops. I have been keeping the average of about six head of cattle and horses, and I have supported them from what I raised on my own land, and sold some hay and corn besides.

Now, my brother farmer, you do the same thing. It isn't any use buying feed when you can raise all the peashay at home you need, for there is no land so poor that peas can't be grown in it. Try to make all the manure you can, clean up your lots, take care of your straw pile, don't set it afire as I see some doing, put straw in your stable (leaves will do), put up your stock of a night, and when your stable gets wet clean it out, and put in a fresh supply, and by next spring you will have more manure than you have any idea of. I always haul my manure on my poorest land. Plant your best land in corn; sow peas in it at last plowing. It will help the land, and besides makes a fine pasture for the hogs and cows. Sow some wheat, followed by clover, and if your land is too poor for clover sow it in peas, and in a few years it will bring clover, and then you are all right.—*Home and Farm.*

Constructing a Plank Sidewalk.
In many villages and farming communities the sidewalks are constructed entirely of planks, says the American Agriculturist. When this is the case it is of the greatest importance that they be properly laid, or decay or a tilting walk will soon follow construction. The sidewalk must be laid up from the ground and it must have a



A PROPERLY LAID SIDEWALK.

broader, firmer foundation than is usually given it, if it is to remain useful for any length of time. The illustration shows a sidewalk, and its foundation, that is now in actual use and is standing very firm and true. Lengthwise strips of 3x4 inch stuff are laid upon flat rocks well bedded in the ground, the broader these rocks and the more firmly established the better. Crosswise over the lengthwise strips are laid strips of 8x4 inch stuff just the width of the walk, upon which the planks are laid lengthwise. A sidewalk should never be laid with crosswise planks. Such a walk is a continual source of annoyance.

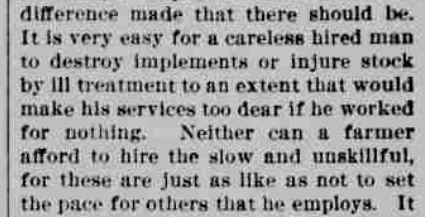
Planting Strawberries.
Get the new strawberry land in condition. New beds should have the plants in position before April 15, if possible, so as to give them the spring in which to get a start and become well

established before the dry season sets in. A week or two is quite an advantage with strawberries. After plowing the land and harrowing it well, apply wood ashes and ground bone, and then harrow it again before putting out the new plants.

Cropping Orchards.
An orchard in bearing ought never to be cropped. All the fertility that the soil contains is worth more to be used in developing fruit than for anything else that can be grown. Renovating crops to be plowed under may, however, be sown even in bearing orchards. If young orchards are making wood instead of fruit when they are large enough to bear, a seeding with clover and plowing in midsummer after a clover growth has been taken off, will often bring them into condition to bear fruit. The clover while growing is a check to growth, and the cutting of the roots in midsummer is a further check. This will cause a great many fruit spurs to form late in summer, and these will produce a large crop of fruit the next year. This is a severe remedy, but if the tree has a good supply of mineral fertilizer it will continue to bear from that time. It may be that a tree treated thus will not be so long lived as is one whose growth has not been checked, but it is not often the very largest trees that are the most profitable.

Profit in Hiring Help.
The rate of farm wages is, we hear, a litter lower than a year ago; but those who are known to be faithful and skillful can get old prices. There is not the difference made that there should be. It is very easy for a careless hired man to destroy implements or injure stock by ill treatment to an extent that would make his services too dear if he worked for nothing. Neither can a farmer afford to hire the slow and unskillful, for these are just as like as not to set the pace for others that he employs. It is impossible for the farmer to always work with his men, and when he is away the work will suffer. It always pays when a really faithful hand can be secured to give him some extra pay and make him the leader, holding him responsible for the amount of work and the way it is done.

A Pig Brooder.
C. J. Gray, of Ashtabula County, Ohio, sends to the Ohio Farmer a sketch and description of a device he uses to save pigs that are littered in cold weather. It is a shoebox set on end; a door cut at top to put in and take out the pigs; a door cut at bottom (D) to put in and take out lantern or lamp (L); and a frame over which is stretched pig-plate sacking (P), on which the pigs



BROODER FOR PIGS.

rest. The top (D) can be made into a lid, to open and shut. The door at side, at top, serves for ventilation. Mr. Gray says: "As soon as the pigs drop I put them in on this sacking. They soon dry and are ready to suck. They are safe from being tramped on or chilled. I have kept the pigs in this brooder three or four days, taking them out only long enough to suck, once in two hours. The greatest loss is usually inside of four days."

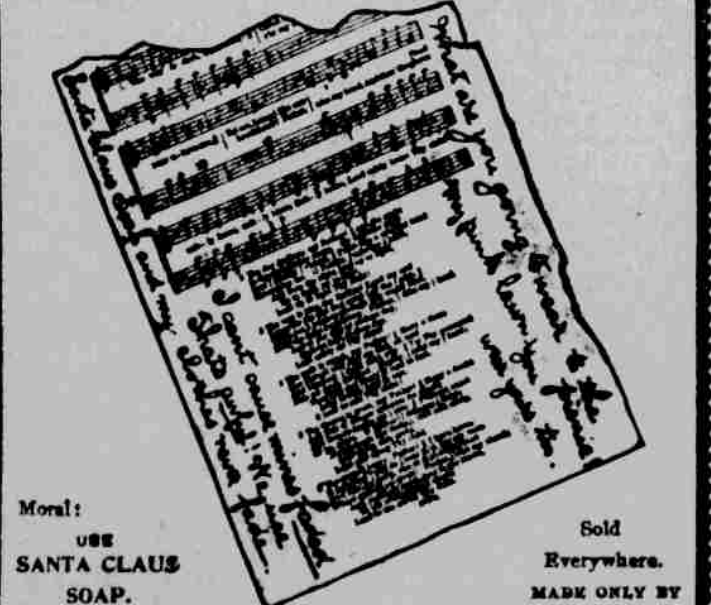
Cows Dairying Back Milk.
One of our dairy exchanges says that when the cow is frightened or injured she holds back the butter fats in her milk. From this it argues properly in favor of giving the cow kind treatment, and relieving as soon as possible any sores on her teats, which are the usual cause of milk being held up. This is all right, but we doubt whether the cow discriminates to hold back the richer parts of her milk that in milking always comes last. When the cow is restless and kicks at the milker, she is apt to be left with more or less milk in her udder. As it is towards the last of the milking, this retained milk will naturally be richer without any volition on the cow's part to make it so.—*American Cultivator.*

Not All the Same.
There never was a stable where all the creatures should be fed exactly alike. Some run to fat, others to milk, one is dainty, another is hearty, or here is a thief bound to steal all she can reach before she cleans her own, some are cutting teeth, others shedding them, this one is excitable, another naturally quiet. To many a cow is a cow, but there is much more we find when we attempt to keep each doing her best at the milk pail.

Rolling Wheat.
The wheat field should be rolled after a heavy frost, so as to press the plants into the soil if they have been thrown up. Where a field is somewhat damp from insufficient drainage, and heavy frosts occur, the plants are liable to be thrown up until their roots are exposed. The roller should be put on the field as soon as the condition of the ground will permit.

Covering Seed.
Seed should be covered. It is true that clover seed, sown on the snow and allowed to remain on the ground, grows and makes a good stand sometimes, but it is safe to claim that the larger portion of the seed never germinates, and is lost. If grass seed is to be sown on lawns the surface should be scratched with a harrow, seeded and rolled.

Picked Up In Church



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Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, is a constructive food that nourishes, enriches the blood, creates solid flesh, stops wasting and gives strength. It is for all

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like Consumption, Scorfula, Anemia, Maresmus; or for Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Loss of Flesh and General Debility. Scott's Emulsion has no equal as Nourishment for Babies and Growing Children. Buy only the genuine put up in salmon-colored wrapper. Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE. Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and \$1.