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"Well, I tell you, that first day is one I'll never forget. I just bubbled with joy. I wanted to hug everybody and tell them my old self had died yesterday and my new self was born today. Why didn't you tell me when I first wrote that I would find it this way?"

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FARM DEPARTMENT.

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR AMERICAN FARMERS.

Scientific Methods of Managing the Modern Farm and Garden—Live Stock, Poultry, Dairy, Apiary and Orchard.

Tuberculin.

Readers of the Farmers' Review are doubtless aware that experiments are being made the world over with tuberculin as an agent for the detection of even dormant tuberculosis. They, too, have learned that hundreds of cattle have been destroyed in the east as a result of the findings of this new method of diagnosis. Tuberculin is injected hypodermically and causes a rise in temperature when, say the experimenters, tuberculosis is present in the animal, no matter whether the disease be virulent or passive. A heated discussion has arisen over this matter, for one side claims that where almost any lesion is present in the cow's body the injection of tuberculin—or other agents for that matter—will cause a rise in temperature. Results have shown, as published in the columns of the FARMERS' REVIEW that the work with tuberculin has given wonderfully correct and even astonishing results in some cases of tuberculosis that could not be diagnosed by percussion and auscultation by qualified veterinarians; but on the contrary it has, if we have read aright, condemned healthy beasts unjustly while there is a suspicion in the minds of some that where a rise in temperature had resulted from the injection of tuberculin simple post mortem lesions were pronounced tuberculous for convenience sake. If it should prove that tuberculin is a safe, never failing detective agent in the diagnosis of tuburculosis it must be considered one of the most important discoveries of recent years in the annals of veterinary history, but on the contrary it is evident that the greatest possible care must be taken to conclusively prove the efficacy of tuberculin before making it the judge authorized to condemn to death dairy cows in wholesale numbers under state laws. We submit that the study of tubercuosis, its etiology, its symptoms, its post mortem lesions, every possible phase and stage of development, is of as great importance as the study of tuberculin and its effects. There is great danger in adopting this most interesting "new discovery" as a means of diagnosing tuberculosis, if it be true that other diseases of the lungs and pluera, of the spleen and liver, on the exhibition of tuberculin, produce a rise of temperature as great as that when tuberculosis is present. The study of tuberculosis is necessary, because should different states authorize the condemning of cattle showing a reaction to tuberculin the agent will be put in the hands of hundreds of practitioners who know little or nothing regarding the post mortem lesions of tuberculosis. We apprehend that a few savants can not settle this matter for the whole community; that a few experiments showing successful diagnosis of tuberculosis through the medium of tuberculin should not be accepted as so conclusive that tuberculin experiments in the hands of non-professional inspectors or even young veterinarians may be safely considered equally trustworthy and final as to the health or disease, life or death of the dairy cow. This evidently is a matter for the government to take up and settle after careful work in each state possessing an experiment station. It is work that the farmer should not pay for; work that the government should undertake in an honest, thorough manner to be reported upon candidly and in an unbiased manner. Then and not till then should any man be made to abide by the results of tuberculin injected into the veins of his cows, mayhap at the behest of some enemy or business rival. There is too, another point of importance, viz. that the government should supply tuberculin at cost, with instructions for use to every qualified veterinarian throughout the country who will engage to test it to the best of his ability and report results. The entire profession should be able to experiment if they so desire, and many a veterinarian would be willing to experiment and pay for subjects for post mortem examination if given a chance to procure a supply of tested tuberculin.—Farmers' Review.

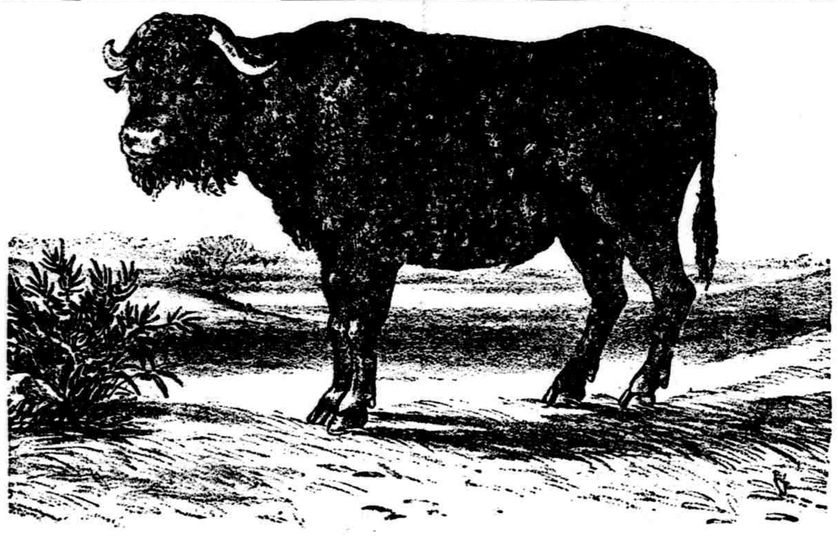
Certified Tests of Dairy Cows.

The Illinois agricultural experiment station announces in bulletin No. 33 just published that it will supervise tests of dairy herds and, in exceptional cases, of individual cows owned or exhibited in Illinois, under the following conditions: The number of tests so supervised, and the times at which they shall be made, will be determined by the practicability of sending an authorized representative for the purpose without serious interference with other work of the station, but it is expected that there can be prompt compliance with all requests. Preference will be given to tests of pure bred herds or cows kept for the rearing of dairy stock, and to tests continuing for seven days. The station through its representative shall receive full information as to breeding, age, time of calving, date when bred, and treament of the cows prior to the test; also have full opportunity to determine the quantity and kinds of food used, and the methods of feeding and treatment during the tests, with privilege of taking samples of food for inspection or analysis, as well as the quantity and quality of the milk and butter product. The results of the tests, duly certified by the station, will be furnished as soon as determined to the owners of the cows, or to the associations under whose auspices the tests are made. The station shall have the right to make publication of the results obtained, but no publication will be made without the consent of owners or associations until the completion of any public competition in which cows have been entered.

The expenses of the representative of the station in going to and returning from the tests, as well as his maintenance during the tests, shall be paid by the owners of the cows or the association authorizing the tests.

Best Records in Egg Production.

We believe that the main-stay of the poultry business is egg production, and that there is more money in it for the egg-producer than for the producer of dressed poultry. The egg is without dispute a more perfect food than the flesh, in the same way that milk is a more perfect food than beef. Eggs are in every way more marketable, as they are used in such innumerable ways, and in all kinds of cooking. This demand will increase from year to year, and there is little danger of the supply exceeding the demand in this generation, at least. The production of eggs needs to be stimulated, and we know of no better way of doing it than recording the experiences of others. Such records have a great value. They set a standard of attainment, as it were, that is sure to be used by others, for one naturally reasons that what one person has done others may do. We want to hear from poultry raisers everywhere as to the best records their hens have ever made, but we want figures and particulars. In replying give the breed, number of hens, season and duration of the laying period reported, kind of food, whether hens were in pens or running free, and any other items that may have had an influence on the egg production. Let us have many replies, for in a multitude of counselors there is wisdom.



AN ITALIAN BUFFALO.—FROM FARMERS' REVIEW.

Chicago Butter Market.

Some of the Chicago butter dealers have announced their intention of breaking away from the Elgin market and establishing quotations of their own. They recently held a meeting at which the following classification of butter was established. We publish it for the information of our readers that ship butter to Chicago.

Extras—Shall consist of the highest grade of butter produced during the season when made.

Flavor—Must be quick, fine, fresh, and clean if of fresh make, and good, sweet, and clean if held.

Body—Must be firm and solid with a perfect grain or texture, free from salviness.

Color—Must be uniform, neither too light nor too high.

Salt—Well dissolved, thoroughly worked in, not too high nor too light salted.

Package—Good and sound as required in classification.

Firsts—Shall be a grade just below extras, lacking somewhat in flavor, which, however, must be good, sweet and clean. All other requirements being the same as in extras, except style of package.

Seconds—Shall consist of a grade just below firsts.

Flavor—Must be fairly good and sweet.

Body—Must be sound and smooth boring.

Color—Fairly good, although it may be somewhat irregular.

Salt—May be irregular, high or light salted.

Package—Same as required in firsts.

Thirds—Shall consist of butter below seconds, defective in flavor, showing strong tops or sides, not smooth boring, mixed or streaked in color, irregular salting and miscellaneous packages.

Grease butter—Shall consist of all grades of poor and rancid stock below thirds.

Packages to be used—Creamery—Tubs, hardwood 55 to 60 pounds. (For extras shall be standard five-hoop, white ash, 56 pound tubs.)

Imitation creamery—Tubs 30 to 60 pounds.

Dairy—Tubs of varying sizes.

Ladles—Tubs of varying sizes.

Packing stock—Any style or size of package.

Roll—Any style or size of package.

Grease—Any style or size of package.

—Farmers' Review.

Poultry Is Safe.

Do not be afraid to invest a little money in the poultry business. A great many farmers do not succeed with poultry, for the reason that they want to conduct it in a man ner different from that in which they would carry on any other business. The idea should be that the business is one in which money is to be invested. Many people try to carry on poultry raising without money. Let a man consider whether it will pay him better to put $100 in the bank at 6 per cent interest, or whether he shall invest it in modern poultry houses, and rat-proof yard, with the other necessary adjuncts of the successful poultry raiser. Even if a man has a flock of common, unpedigreed hens, $100 so invested would pay him a large per cent. True, he could not draw his money at will, but generally he would not want to, for the per cent of interest would be so high that he would be willing to let it remain.

CHERRY, BLACKBERRY AND PEACH PIE.—Make both upper and lower crust and fill with the fruit well sweetened.

Beef from Tubercular Cattle.

We find the following in the Dairy World, London, which that paper has translated from some German contemporary: Owing to the present spreading of the tubercular disease it is of much importance to the farmer to know what the hygiene has to say as to the use of beef from tubercular animals, and what the means are which will in some measure lessen the pecuniary losses he has to sustain. Already, when discovering the real nature of the disease and its contagiousness, steps have been taken to lessen the danger by destroying and burying down the carcasses. At all the veterinary and medical congresses the opinion has always been expressed that the flesh from tubercular animals, whatever may be its condition, was unfit for human use, and Prof. Koch has tried to prove by numerous experiments that such was the case. Lately, however, it has been found that it is necessary to modify these rigid conclusions, and several scientists have expressed the opinion that not all flesh is detrimental to the health, but that it depends entirely on the nature of the changes themselves. Thus the beef in which tubercles show sign of calcination may be considered rather harmless, but if having a cheese-like appearance highly contagious. In this case it is indispensable that the beef sold be carefully controlled. A country where hygeian matters receive most attention is undisputably Germany; this state has now instituted new regulations re the sale of beef which somewhat modify the previous existing ones. According to these a detrimental effect is as a rule only to be anticipated if knots of tubercles are contained in the flesh, or the animal very much fallen off without any such colonies being visible to the naked eye. If the animal is in fair condition and the tubercles have only affected one or several organs in the same cavity, the flesh may be considered fit for human food. It is very rare that the muscles are affected, and if tubercles, therefore, are not present in the very flesh it may not be considered to be of an inferior quality, and the sale, therefore, need not be placed under special control. From a national economical point of view it is to be desired that such beef, which has a higher value than that from animals highly fallen off, may be allowed to be sold without restrictions; in doubtful cases the opinion of a veterinary surgeon must be resorted to. This ordinance has been favorably greeted in Germany, though Prof. Koch still adheres to his previous opinion that the consumption of the infected beef involves a certain danger. In several places, therefore, where the control is very sharp, special stands have been opened where beef less fit for human food is sold, and where the buyer knows his risk and is informed of the precautions he has to take. In Berlin a steam boiling apparatus has been erected in connection with the public slaughter house, where all suspected beef is boiled so long as to kill the contagious matter.

A Missouri Bulletin.

BULLETIN 20, of the Missouri experiment station summarizes the results of some of their experiments as follows:

1. All crops demand soluble plant food in proper amounts. 2. The plant food most deficient in our soils is potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen. 3. All plants readily respond to applications of potash and phosphoric acid, and all but the leguminous plants to that of nitrogen. 4. The leguminous plants are able to gather and appropriate nitrogen in abundance from the atmospheric air. 5. Large crops mean the buying of potash and soluble phosphoric acid fertilizers, and, unless a proper rotation is adopted, that of nitrates or other nitrogenous manures. 6. Potash salts may be applied either in fall or in spring, soluble phosphoric acids and nitrates in spring only. 7. For deep rooting plants the two former should be deeply plowed under, and the soil receive a top dressing in addition. 8. Beneficial results follow the application of lime and that of indirect fertilizers, such as salt 9. A proper rotation, different under different conditions, may be looked upon as the vital measure for making farming a profitable and satisfactory occupation.—Farmers' Review.

Making an Asparagus Bed.

Of all the crops for the market garden, especially if conveniently situated to a large city, asparagus is one of the most satisfactory, because it is easy to cultivate, easy to gather and easy to sell. The land should be heavily manured and worked up to a depth of at least ten inches, says Canadian Horticulturist. Trenches are then opened up to a depth of nine inches with a plow. The plants should be set about three inches apart in these trenches, and enough earth packed about the roots to cover them well, and the harrow will complete the job, throwing in a little additional earth upon them as it is drawn lengthwise over the rows. This work may be done in the fall or spring. At the end of the season the trenches will be partially covered in and during the next year may be cultivated level, leaving the roots eight or nine inches below the surface of the ground. Every spring the whole surface should receive thorough cultivation with the plow and harrow, and be well manured. Mr. Garfield of Michigan, who has had eminent success in growing asparagus, states that he applies stable manure and salt alternate years, the former at the rate of thirty-two tons per acre.

SEPARATE the layers from the others. Do not keep a mixture of old hens, pullets and fat hens in one pen.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GEMS OF KNOWLEDGE FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

Useful Information About Managing the Household—Recipes and Instructions for Use in the Kitchen—The Family Circle.

They That Sow.

Give fools their gold and knaves their power,
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all.

For he who blesses most is blest;
And God and man shall own his worth,
Who toils to leave as his bequest
An added beauty to the earth.

And soon or late to all that sow,
The time of harvest shall be given;
The flower shall bloom, the fruit shall grow,
If not on earth, at last in heaven!

—Whittier.

Uncle Peter's Sermon.

"Wha's yo reco'd, tremblin' sinnah?
Wha's de tithes yo' bringin' in?
Do yo' 'spect t' be a winnah
Fo' yo' Christyun wuk begin?
Hus-sel up! Secuah yo' lodgin',
Wha' de golden lamp'ns glow—
Foh dey won' be any dodgin'
Wen de ho'n begins t' blow.

"Tend ter wu'k an' be a savin';
Yo' no Lijah—heah my song?—
Des a waitin' twell a raven
Cums a totin grub along:
Yo' may hab a peaceful lodgin'
Wha' de streams of mercy flow—
But dey won' be any dodgin'
Wen de ho'n begins t' blow.

"Put away de idle dreamin'—
Lil' Emanyul's bannah high!
Don' yo' see de lamps a gleamin',
On de Luzzum o' de sky?
Ah, yo can't deadbeat your lodgin'
Wha' de hebenly roses blow—
An' dey won't be any dodgin'
Wen old Gabe begins t' blow."

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

How Russian Peasants Live.

Under the same roof which shelters the family, the cattle and other denizens of the barnyard are also housed, a continuous roof of thatch usually extending over both house and yard, says a writer in Demorest's. The relations between the stockyard and house are so intimate that at times, when the weather is particularly severe or a suckling calf may be ailing, it is brought into the house to share the only apartment with the family. The rear part of the house is partially occupied by a large stove, in which a fire burns continuously for eight months of the year. The stove is arranged somewhat like a baker's oven. The fire is lit in the morning, and, after two or three hours, when the wood is reduced to coals, the flue plate, or damper, is shut; the brick walls being very thick, the oven remains warm until the next day, when the fire is lit again.

This stove serves every purpose of the household, even supplying comfortable sleeping quarters on top for the old people, who can not stand the cold so well as the younger folks. The rest of the family pack themselves away at bed time in a gallery which runs across the rear of the apartment, above the stove, the children occupying one end, the seniors the other. In some sections an innovation has been made by inserting board partitions in the balcony, thus giving more privacy to the sleeping quarters of the different members of the family. On Saturday all the members of the family crawl into the oven in turn and have a good wash, using a little home made wooden tub and a bundle of birch twigs. An abundant supply of the latter is gathered in the spring while the leaves of the birch are green and fragrant. The furniture of the house is usually very meager, consisting of home-made benches and tables and a variety of articles which have found their way there from the homes of their wealthy neighbors.

LEVELING OLD BATTLEMENTS.—With very few exceptions the old cities of Belgium and Holland have leveled the walls which have played such grand parts in the national histories, and they are converted into promenades after the manner of Chester and York. The walls of Antwerp and Malines have been replaced by boulevards. The old bastions of Amsterdam still remain, but the citizens of Arnheim and Utrecht and Hoorn and Zwolle and Haarlem and Leyden disport themselves on fine evenings upon the line of fortifications famous in the most stirring pages of what is perhaps the most stirring of European histories.

RUGS.—Those who possess a superfluity of rugs can make a charming effect by hanging them against the wall in the corner of a room, one at the head and two or three on the sides. Another rug is suspended lengthwise to form a top. A narrow divan seat with four or five large cushions is arranged at one end, and the rest of the space is filled with a small eastern octagon table (on which are laid cigars and cigarettes, matches and a silver taper) and a couple of oddly-shaped chairs. A Turkish lamp, with a red glass shade, gives just the amount of light desirable, and a few eastern arms arranged in the background of rugs will add greatly to the effect.

RHUBARB PIE.—Pour boiling water over two teacupfuls of chopped rhubarb, drain off the water after four or five minutes and mix with the rhubarb a teacupful of sugar, the yelk of an egg, a piece of butter and a tablespoonful of flour, moistening the whole with three tablespoonfuls of water. Bake with the lower crust only and make a meringue of the white of the egg with three tablespoonfuls of sugar; spread over the top of the pie and return it to the oven to brown.

DATE PIE—Soak the dates over night and stew until they can be strained; mix with a quart of milk, three eggs and add a little salt and nutmeg. Bake with an undercrust only. One pound of dates will be sufficient for three pies, and the other ingredients are given in proportion for that quantity of dates.

LEMON PIE.—Two tablespoonfuls of flour, two-thirds of a teacup of water, one teacup of sugar, yelks of three egg and one grated lemon. Bake in a hot oven. While in the oven beat the whites of three eggs to a froth and mix in three teaspoonfuls of sugar; turn it over the pie and return to the oven until nicely browned.

STRAWBERRY PIE.—Into a rich deep undercrust that has been baked, put strawberries sufficient to fill and cover with sugar. Make a meringue of the whites of two eggs and a tablespoonful of powdered sugar; cover the pie with it and brown.

Ayrshire Butter Tests.

The Ayrshire Breeders' association believes the success of the breed in the future demands a cow that shall be not only a large milker and an economical producer, but shall have the ability to produce a large per centage of butter fat and total solids. Therefore, to encourage the testing of Ayrshire cows and to influence its selection for breeding for butter qualities, the association offers $50 in premiums, divided as follows: $25 for the first, $15 for the second and $10 for the third. These premiums shall be awarded to herds of ten cows producing the largest average record for two consecutive days, as determined by the scale of points herein mentioned. It is not necessary for this test that cows should be fresh in milk. No premium will be paid to a herd testing less than thirteen per cent total solids. Competent agents will make the tests at the farms of the competitors. Arrangements have been made with experiment stations to perform the work in their several states where the competing herds may be located, and send the result in duplicate to C. M. Winslow and the competitors. The agent will visit the farm of each competitor at a mutually convenient time, as soon as possible after the entries close. He will see the cows milked clean at least twelve hours previous to the beginning of the test, and will weigh and test the milk of each cow at each milking during the two days of the test. The tests shall be made by the "Babcock tester" and the "Quevenne lactometer." All entries must be made before July 1, 1894, to the secretary. Any breeder of Ayrshires may enter a herd of ten cows, which shall at the time of entry, stand on the books of the association as owned by him. He shall in making the entry, fill out a blank furnished by the secretary, giving name and number of each cow, her age and weight, the number of calves she has produced, the date of birth of last calf, and date of last service by bull since last calf was dropped. A statement as accurate as possible is requested of the method of feeding and care for at least two weeks previous to test, and during the test the kind and weight of food consumed by the cows will be ascertained and recorded.

Aged and Worn Out Horses.

Aged and decrepit horses have considerable value in some localities in the east, though, of course, those who utilize them do not pay much for them. About $2 is the usual price, says the New York Sun. At Belvidere, N. J., there is an establishment that converts the played out animals, about three a day, into fertilizing material that is sold to the farmers at from $20 to $35 per ton. After the horse is killed the hide is first removed and sold to the leather manufacturer at more than the animal cost. The carcass is then boiled if it contains any fat. The grease is called "horse oil." The bones of the lower limbs are boiled and the fat extracted from them is called "neats foot oil." When the flesh of the carcass has been thoroughly boiled and the grease skimmed off the surface of the vat, it is thrown into the cellar and allowed to remain there over three months, all the time being subjected to the influence of potash and gypsum, which are mixed with it and rot it. At times there are the remains of 200 horses in the heap. The bones pass through two crushers, the first of which reduces them and the second grinds them to powder. Several chemical ingredients are then mixed with the bone dust. This preparation is what is commonly known as bone fertilizer, and is perhaps the best artificial commodity used in agriculture. Bones of any animal are valuable in this way. Cattle are used, but almost never a cow. Tough beef explains why.

Clover for Swine Growing.

The following is an extract from an address read at a recent swine-breeders' meeting. That "a clover field is worth a cornfield" was never more true in the history of this country than it is to-day, and the successful swine raisers will have to combine the grass and the corn crops to maintain the fertility of the farm and meet the growing demand of recent years for a quality of pork containing only a reasonable amount of fat, instead of so much grease and oil from an all corn diet. And the best method of producing such meat is to grow and feed them out in the field occupied with clover, arranged for grazing. Unless proper care is given the young porkers, with a little extra feeding consistent with that most needed, they may not obtain as great weights at the same age as those confined in "dry lots" and fed on an exclusive slop and grain diet, but they will be the healthier by it, and not have cost nearly so much to grow them. However, two pounds per head for each day during the months of May and June can readily be obtained on clover alone after the first few days of gradually reducing the feed, as the clover attains more growth and sustenance. But all hogs intended for market should be sold by the time the clover commences to ripen, as the average gain will be less day by day without substituting other feed, and much of the profits be lost. If too small for market or to be kept longer in a profitable condition, suitably prepared slop should be given them to bridge over the time when clover has passed the flush stage of its growth, or until "roasting ears" will do to feed, when they can be gradually put upon the next most profitable feeding, and as the corn hardens and the feeding progresses for a period of about ten or twelve weeks on the second crop of clover or a blue grass pasture, a healthier hog with more and better meat for the least expense will have been made than can be obtained by any other method in our country.

MINNESOTA DAIRY STATISTICS.—We have at hand statistics of the dairy production of Minnesota. In that state dairying is still practically confined to the southeastern part, as a sort of overflow from Wisconsin and Iowa. In 1886 there were only 392,536 cows in the state. In 1893 there were 600,000, an increase of over one-third in seven years. The number of creameries has increased from 82 to 210 in the same time, and the butter products from about 36,000,000 to 70,000,000 pounds. In one county, Freeborn, last year the value of the butter made in the creameries alone was $489,000.

CHEAP KID GLOVES.—The cheapest kid gloves in trade are made from the skins of kids and lambs that are born dead. The reason they wear out so quickly and tear so easily is because they have no elasticity. These dead skins are called schmachen kid and the gloves retail at $1 or less. To a judge of gloves the difference between a schmachen and a kid is as plain as the difference between a gingham and a linen shirt. Some of the heavy gloves sold for kid are made of colt skin.

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

Power of Sympathy.

It is acknowledged that most women possess the quality of sympathy to a remarkable extent. Mrs. Browning possessed this gift; it vibrated on the chord of poetic expression in her. Jane Austin and Charlotte Bronte led retired lives, but they had the power perpetually to pass out of their circumscribed individuality to that of others, and the genius to retain and turn to account the fleeting impressions of their passing contact with individuals. The darlings and the ornaments of society are the women who can throw themselves best into the interest of the moment; if to this sensitive nature belongs a native sincerity, confidence is attracted, friendships are made and retained. Mme. Recamire is, perhaps, the best type of this gift of social sympathy allied to a certain reality of nature. She attracted the best and most gifted of her time. When age had marred her beauty, poverty succeeded wealth, and partial blindness rendered her infirm, her salon in the Abbaye aux Bois was still the resort of eminent men and women of the period. She was not a wit, she was always somewhat shy; but she had the wish to win love rather than admiration, and possessed the tact of drawing out the best gifts in others. She had the genius of friendship, her steadfastness could not be shaken. Sympathy gives an angelic grace to virtue.

Far From the Madding Crowd.

This is what many a nervous sufferer wishes himself every day. But there will soon be no necessity to forsake the busy—albeit somewhat noisy—scenes of metropolitan life, if the nervous invalid will begin, and persist in the use of, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will speedily bring relief to a weak and overstrung nervous system. Day by day the body acquires vigor through the influence of this reliable tonic, and in the vitality which it diffuses through the system the nerves conspicuously share. Sleep, appetite, digestion—all these are promoted by this popular invigorant, and if they are, who can doubt that the acquisition of health and nerve quietude will be speedy and complete? Constipation, biliousness, malaria, nausea, sea sickness and cramps in the stomach yield to this remedy.

A College Wag.

In a certain college, under Presbyterian auspices, not a hundred miles from New York, it is a rule that the students shall attend church at least once each Sunday, either in the college chapel or some other church in town which they shall designate, and for non-attendance satisfactory reasons must be given. Of course, on Monday mornings, when these reasons are called for, much ingenuity and some fun are brought out. In one of these interviews, Prof. L—— asked a student, "Mr. C——, where did you attend church yesterday?"

Mr. C—— replied, "The First Church, sir."

The professor, looking a little surprised, said, "Are you not aware, Mr. C——, that there was no service at the First Church yesterday?"

This was a poser, but was coolly met by, "I mean, professor, *the first church I came to.*"

A general laugh followed, and somehow the young gentleman got rescued. —*Harper's Magazine.*

When Traveling.

Whether on pleasure bent or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c. and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

Anti-Tea.

In 1743 there was quite an anti-tea agitation in Scotland, where it was pronounced by the famous Duncan Forbes to be "in many respects an improper diet, expensive, wasteful of time, and calculated to render the population weakly and effeminate." During that time there was a vigorous movement all over Scotland for abolishing the use of tea. Resolutions were passed by Town Councils and the inhabitants of villages condemning it, and advocating beer. Sir William Fullerton's tenants in Ayrshire entered into the following bond: "We, being farmers by profession, think it needless to restrain ourselves formally from indulging in that foreign and consumptive luxury called tea; for, when we consider the slender constitutions of many of higher rank among whom it is used, we conclude that it would be but an improper diet to qualify us for the more robust and manly part of our business; and therefore we shall only give our testimony against it, and leave the enjoyment of it altogether to those who can afford to be weak, indolent, and useless."

Winter Wheat, 100 Bushels Per Acre

Wonderful reports come in on Salzer's new winter wheat and monster winter rye. Over 2,000 farmers planted these grains last fall and now report yields of 50 to 70 bushels wheat, and over 60 bushels rye per acre. The way it looks 100 bushels will be reached. Send to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., 4c postage stamps, for samples of this wheat and rye and fall catalogue. w

Thoughts.

When you bury an old animosity, never mind putting up a tombstone.

Worrying will wear the richest life to shreds.

A sweet temper is to the household what sunshine is to trees and flowers.

Everything we meet with here below is more or less infectious. If we live habitually among good and pleasant people, we inevitably will imbibe something of their disposition.

MICHIGAN LANDS.

Fertile. Cheap. Healthy.

And not too far from good markets. The Michigan Central will run special Homeseekers' Excursions on July 10, Aug. 14, Sept. 18, to points north of Lansing, Saginaw and Bay City at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good twenty days and to stop over. For folder giving particulars and describing lands, address O. W. Ruggles, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Chicago.

Judgment is the fence between impulse and action.

A woman is not so much concerned in what man loves her, as how he loves her.

INVESTIGATE the irrigated lands of Idaho and you will find them the cheapest, the best and the most accessible to markets.

EMIGRATE to Idaho and you will be happy. Its a new country, its for the poor man and the smaller farmer and fruit grower.

IRRIGATE the lands of Idaho and you have a surety of crops and fruit in abundance.

COGITATE? Of course you will, then send for our Idaho advertising matter. Address E. L. Lomax,

G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb.

Does Her Own Work.

Does she? What of it? Is it any disgrace? Is she any less of a true woman, less worthy of respect, than she who sits in silks and satins and is vain of fingers that never labor? We listened to this answer a few days ago, and the tone in which it was uttered betokened a narrow, ignoble mind, better fitted for any place than a country whose institutions rest on honorable labor as one of the chief corner stones. It evinced a false idea of the true basis of society, of true womanhood, of genuine nobility. It showed the detestable spirit of caste, of rank, which a certain class are trying to establish—a caste whose sole foundation is money, and is the weakest kind of rank known to civilization. Mind, manners, morals, all that enters into a good character, are of no account with these social snobs; position in their stilted ranks is bought with gold, and each additional dollar is another round in the ladder by which elevation is gained.

Karl's Clover Root Tea.

The great Blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the Complexion and cures Constipation. 25c., 50c., $1.

ENGLISH GINGER BEER.—Two and a quarter pounds of loaf sugar, one ounce of cream of tartar, one and a half ounces of ginger root, two table-spoonfuls of fresh brewer's yeast, two lemons and about three gallons of water; bruise the ginger, put it into a large earthenware pan with the sugar and cream of tartar; peel the lemons, squeeze out the juice, strain it, and add, with the peel, to the other ingredients; then pour over them three gallons of boiling water. When it has stood until it is only just warm, add the yeast, stir the contents of the pan, cover with a cloth, and let it remain near the fire for twelve

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine.

The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Cold Sores, &c. C. G. Clark Co., N. Haven, Ct.

Early Rising.

The early riser has always an hour or two in hand, which the late lier loses and can never find, search as diligently as he may. Things which begin well, for the most part, go on well; and the punctuality and order, the method and exactness, of a house where the day begins betimes, and the morning does not inaugurate a scramble, make half the pleasantness of domestic life.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

OATMEAL SAMP.—Put a pint of oatmeal to soak in warm water a few hours before cooking it; just water enough to cover it; then pour this mixture into boiling water, a little at a time, with a good pinch of salt, and let it cook slowly, the same as corn-meal hasty pudding, for half an hour or longer. A pudding can be made of it by using eggs, milk, sugar, raisins and cinnamon the same as for other puddings.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

THE first balloon ascension in the United States was made in Philadelphia on Jan. 9, 1793 by Mr. Blanchard. The ascent was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators, among whom was Gen. Washington.

Billiard Table, second-hand. For sale cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. AKIN, 511 S. 12th St., Omaha, Neb.

Hope deferred maketh the heart hustle around in some other locality.

What a true gentleman is, he was in the beginning.