Too Smart for the Doctor.

The daughter of a well known jockey was very ill, having caught a severe cold. A doctor was sent for and was buttonholed by the mother, who requested him to favor her by advising her daughter not to wear low ankled shoes.

The daughter was sent for, and, after her tongue had been given the usual out of door exercise, the man of medicine said;

"Ah, you are suffering from what we medical men call a low shoe cold, and I must prohibit you from wearing such shoes in the future."

The young lady started, and, taking off one of the offending shoes, exclaimed:

"Since you are so clever, doctor, as to look at my tongue and tell me what is amiss with my feet, will you be kind enough to look at my feet and tell me whether my fringe is properly adjusted?"

He gave up prescribing for smart girls.—London Tit-Bits.

Worms in Horses.

The only sure cure for pin worms in horses known is Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure. Never fails to destroy worms in horses, hogs, sheep, dogs or cats; an excellent remedy for sick fowls. Send sixty cents in United States postage stamps and I will send by mail Cut this out, take it to druggist and pay him fifty cents. Three packages for $1.50 express paid. G. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mention name of paper.

There is no use in talking any higher than we live.

Poor Indeed!

The prospect of relief from drastic cathartics for persons troubled with constipation is poor indeed. True they act upon the bowels, but this they do with violence, and their operation tends to weaken the intestines, and is prejudicial to the stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an effectual laxative, but it neither gripes nor enfeebles. Furthermore, it promotes digestion and a regular action of the liver and kidneys. It is an efficient barrier against remedy for malarial complaints and rheumatism, and is of great benefit to the weak, nervous and aged. As a medical stimulant it can not be surpassed. Physicians cordially recommend it, and its professional indorsement is fully borne out by popular experience. Appetite and sleep are both improved by this agreeable invigorant and alterative.

Do Bostonians Chew Gum Like This?

Asthetic persons in Boston, U. S. A., says the London News, are groaning over the habit indulged in by literary ladies of chewing gum while reading their papers to the various societies. On the other hand, lecturers complain that the view from the platform of a whole audience diligently chewing gum, with all the varied facial distortions attendant upon the practice, is as disagreeable as it is distracting to the thoughts. One peculiarly sensitive man, a reciter, declares that he often feels in danger of breaking down through disappointment. Whether he gives them tragedy, comedy or farce, the assembly goes on chewing gum all the same.

How it May Happen.

"Jeminy crickets, she's got the rickets," whispered one beau to another in the company of a very pretty girl. Truly she was very beautiful, but there was a twitching about the nerves of the face which showed suffering. "No," said the other, "it's neuralgia and she's a martyr to it." St. Jacobs Oil was suggested as the world-renowned cure for it. Did she try it? Yes and was cured by it and—married "one of the fellows" afterwards. The use of the great remedy for pain will not bring about a marriage, but in its cure of pain it will bring about conditions of health to make life more enjoyable. No man or woman ought to marry who is a sufferer from chronic pains. We should not wed woe to win only wretchedness.

Deafness Can Not Be Cured

by local applications, as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Love never bestows a burden that is heavy.

1,000 BUS. POTATOES PER ACRE.

Wonderful yields in potatoes, oats, corn, farm and vegetable seeds. Cut this out and send 5c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for their great seed book and sample of Giant Spurry. wnu

Open the door for the penny, and the dollar will come in.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up to Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Notes from Indiana Institute.

Having been engaged the past week in Farmers' institute work for the several counties in the series, I made note of some things that may be of interest to your readers. In the first place I wish to remark that very much depends on the officers of an institute in making it a pleasing as well as an instructive affair. A chairman, or for that matter a secretary, who is "stuck" on himself and considers his position so important as to create a suspicion in the audience that he is the man to be heard and listened to above all others on every topic of interest, destroys the social freedom of speech by an interchange of ideas from among men in the audience of practical experience, if shown a kindly consideration for what they might have to say, briefly, but pointedly—very often containing more in substance than is to be had in any other way.

Under the discussion of "Grass Crops for Profits," one gentleman reported having top dressed a meadow of twenty acres with about six loads per acre of stable manure from his town, a mile, that yielded near three tons of number one hay per acre, and brought the top price in the Chicago market the days put on sale. The top dressing was done as convenience for use of teams allowed, extending from just after the hay harvest of 1893 until February, 1894. The previous crop of hay cut did not yield more than about one ton per acre. The manure cost $1 per load at the livery barn, but each load contained half or nearly as much more than the ordinary load hauled by farmers. It was spread as hauled by the fork from the load. Thought the dry year had left a large portion of the manure undisturbed that will afford much more benefits for the coming crop. A "Bob White" or wooden toothed rake was used in gathering the hay. The discussion was one of general interest and proved the value of stable manure as a top dressing for timothy meadows, as vouched for in this particular instance by the gentleman's neighbors.

An address by Prof. Heuston of Purdue was listened to very attentively at one of the institutes on the chemical analysis of soils and methods used in maintaining fertility, etc. He explained that soils differ much in their chief characteristics or compound parts in the different localities, and a kind of commercial fertilizer that would essentially do in one place could not be expected to produce good results in another, so that those who had to use that class of fertilizer should become conversant with the kind of soil he had and also the best fertilizer suited to such soil. As clover is pretty generally used as fertilizing crop, he demonstrated the effect it had upon most lands, and the probable error existing among farmers of not knowing that to grow and ripen a clover crop was beneficial in one way and not in another, as by analysis two parts were taken from the soil to where one was added, and those two were constituents most valuable to the soil. And my observations with several neighbors who have for twenty years now grown almost exclusively clover, clover seed, corn and wheat, the professor is not far wrong in his deductions, as their crops are growing less remunerative, and the land has not got the life it apparently should have or once had.

My observations lead me to believe, together with the professor's statements, that if the crop was not allowed to ripen it would be different. That is, if plowed under in a green state or pastured down as has been my own practice, with hogs and cattle, preventing the stalks from ripening well as the seed, thereby retaining all that was drawn from the soil and adding that from the air.

Upon inquiry of the average yields of clover seed thrashed per acre during the past season, which has been a dry one, nearly alike the country over, seems to again be an object lesson. In neighborhoods and on lands frequently growing clover for seed the yield was said to be one and a half to four bushels, generally nearer the first amount named, while on lands of a like quality in the state of nature, but not devoted to raising clover for the seed, yielded four to six bushels, and even more.

All varieties of clover have their advocates, more probably for what they grow it for or what the general line of farming pursued.

The small clover is thought to be the best by most farmers as a fertilizer, because of possessing greater tap roots that penetrate the soil further down, and as a second crop for seed returns more immediate returns.

The large clover is better for pasture, especially when sown with other grasses, and also has a good deal in its favor when raised for a seed crop.

The alsike has shown itself to be a good forage plant, both for pasture and for hay, as numbers testify, and several championed the alsike as being the very best of the clovers for hogs. One gentleman near Logansport, said that he met a clover raiser from the south part of the state who claimed to never fail getting the best results from fall sowing, and had sown twenty acres last fall, but several expressed their views of it not being advisable to sow at that time for northern Indiana.

The crimson clover has but recently been introduced and not more than half a dozen reported as giving it a trial, and several doubted of its becoming very valuable to the farmers this far north.

From an address made on the care of poultry by one of many years' experience I deduce the following: That for gaps among chickens that were treated in various ways with no material success, and not until the discovery of the little worm in the vessels containing their drinking water, and afterward was carefully attended to by scouring the drinking vessels thoroughly every morning and providing a fresh supply of pure water. Neither were any pools of stagnant water allowed on the poultry premises. Consequently not a single case of gaps or other disease had appeared among the chickens since.

The subject of feeding wheat to stock, especially hogs, was pretty thoroughly discussed in one of the meetings and some very accurate tests were reported showing the relative gain and profits derived by feeding wheat to hogs. Wheat should be either soaked or ground, preparing each meal about twelve hours in advance of feeding, as two meals a day was thought to be the best where the hogs had a grass range as they should have. The best report given was from ground wheat alone adding about one half the bulk of wheat bran, giving the mess a more harmonizing consistency for feeding.

Inquiry upon the use of shredding or cutting cornfodder by recent methods, and string it in mows or bins elicited the fact, that the fodder must be dry when cut and stored, as it takes but very little moisture to damage it to positive injury. In reply to a question of stacking or ricking fodder or corn and fodder out of doors was that the most trouble was its spoiling too much, probably from the large amount of sap contained in the stock that became heated and produced decay when in large bulks like in the rick.

Among the more progessive farmers who have a desire to keep their farms free from annoying weeds many are fearful of the future consequences in regard to several kinds of foreign weed pests that have been lately introduced in the state, mainly by the railroads from the right of way, and unanimously agree some legislation should be had the coming winter that might be the means of more effectually abating the nuisance from that source.—Miello in Farmers' Revew.

MAKE WAR ON WEEDS.—Weeds consume the food which is necessary to the growing crops. The latter are starved and stunted whenever the former flourish. The best time to destroy weeds is as soon as they appear, but for many reasons the campaign against them is not vigorously pushed at that season. The next best time is before they ripen their seeds and send them broadcast to sow trouble for next year. The common practice of permitting weeds to ripen their seeds so that the plants may be afterward gathered and burned is very objectionable. In collecting the weeds great numbers of the seeds are shelled and scattered all over the fields, while the fire generally burns only the top of the pile leaving the bottom, where the seeds have fallen, untouched. They are thus heaped up, ready for distribution on the first windy day. Yet some farmers wonder how the weeds multiply.

Making Apple Butter.

Cider made from sweet apples will make a better article, but if it can not be obtained, common cider may be used, says American Cider Maker. Take the cider as it runs from the press, before any fermentation has taken place, and boil it down in a tin or copper boiler (never use iron) until it has evaporated fully one half; while it is boiling, all the scum that rises must be carefully removed, and as soon as it is thick enough, add a quantity of good tart apples, pared and cut into quarters, taking out all the core. Fill the boiler half full of the quarters. Keep up a slow but steady fire, says Country Gentleman, and be very careful to stir the apples every few moments, to prevent them from sticking to the bottom and sides of the kettle. When the apples have boiled about fifteen minutes, and have settled down a little, add more, until the boiler is quite full enough; now cook to a pulp, stirring it almost continually. When it is finished, showing no whole piece, but all one mass of pulp, turn it into jars or firkins, and let it cool; cover it and store in a cool place. It can be seasoned with spices while cooking, or afterward; ground cinnamon and cloves are the best suited as a flavoring. One and a half bushels of apples, after they are pared and quartered, are enough for one barrel of cider before it is boiled down.

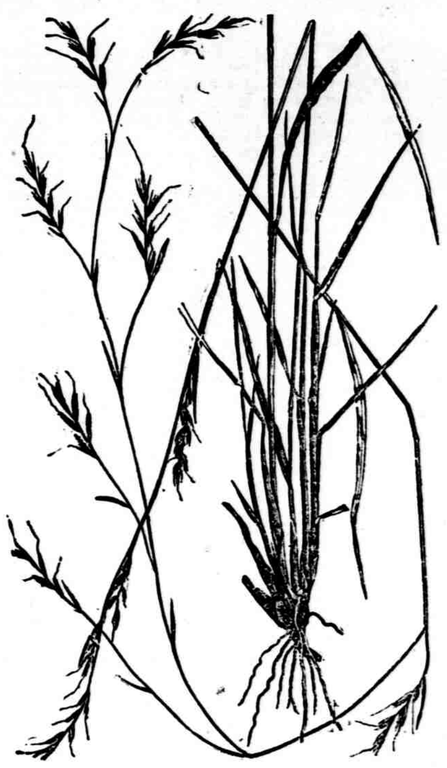
THERE are tricks in the trade of commercial fertilizer manufacture as well as in all others. A Rhode Island bulletin says: It is a significant fact that of the forty commercial fertilizers enumerated in this bulletin, twenty-three were claimed to contain sulphate of potash or actual potash equal to a given amount of sulphate of potash. This is evidently done for one or both of the following reasons. 1. It is well known that tobacco, hops, sugar beets and potatoes are of better quality if grown with sulphate of potash than with the muriate, or in other words that a large quantity of chlorine lowers the quality of these crops. 2. Ten per cent of sulphate of potash is really equal to but about 5 per cent of actual potash and hence by stating it as sulphate the uninformed farmer is led to believe that twice the actual amount of potash is present.

COLOR OF FRUIT.—It is known that ripening fruits absorb greater or lesser quantities of oxygen and give off carbonic acid; that a certain portion of the fiber is converted into sugar and another portion into water, and that the coloring process depends much on the supply of sunshine while the chemical action is taking place. But exactly why the outer membranes of fruits take on a positive color; why one apple is red and another yellow, is a question scientists have never yet agreed upon.

THE shrinkage of value of horses last year is estimated to be over $25,000,000, and the total loss in falling off of prices will no doubt aggregate $60,000,000 since the commencement of the present depression of values.

Little Blue Stem.

The Latin name is Androfogon Scoparius. Stems are in bunches, from coarse strong roots; usually reddish or purplish, but sometimes pale; 1 to 4 feet high, with several to many erect branches extending from the sheaths; leaves many smooth, with rough edges, usually rather short, sharp pointed, becoming rigid; flowers in slender, silky spikes which are solitary at the ends of the branches of the stem, and which often become purplish; spikelets sessile, from one fourth to one half inch in length, empty glumes sharp pointed, the upper with long white hairs along the margins; awn twisted about twice the length of the glume bearing it. The plant is easily recognized by its reddish or purplish appearance and by its habit of growing in bunches. It is called "broom sedge" in the South, and often goes by the name of "bunch grass" on the western plains. It is plentiful throughout the state (South Dakota) and is one of the commonest grasses in the basins of the Bad Lands. Early in the season it no doubt furnishes a considerable amount of feed, but in this dry climate it becomes woody so soon that it is unfit for late grazing or hay, while stock refuse to eat it as long as any other grass can be had. It is hardly worthy of cultivation. Specimens collected near Brookings analyzed as follows: Air dry substance: Water, 5.13; ash, 5.08; ether extract, 2.26; crude fiber, 32.63; crude protein, 4.56; nitrogen-free extract, 50.34. Total nitrogen, .73; albuminoid nitrogen, .71. The above is from the South Dakota bulletin No. 40. This grass also grows extensively in many of the other western states.—Farmers' Review.



THE LITTLE BLUE STEM (ANDROFOGON SCOPARIUS.)

Oleo, as Viewed Logically.

At the Missouri dairy meeting J. R. Ripley said: That pure butter and cheese may be produced at a profit, it will be necessary to enact such laws as will force the retail, as well as the wholesale dealers in imitation compounds, to sell their stuff on its merits. So long as skimmed milk and filled cheese may be branded and sold as "full milk cheese;" so long as oleomargarine, butterine and other fraudulent imitations may be sold as the best "creamery butter;" so long as the dishonest manufacturer is permitted to make and color his nauseous compound in imitation of a genuine gilt edged article, and the unscrupulous dealer defraud his unsuspecting patrons, that long will the dairy interest languish and the products of our pastures and fields be manufactured into dairy products with little prospect of profit and often at an actual loss. If the manufactured imitation of butter is as pure, as clean, as wholesome as genuine creamery product; if there are those who prefer it, believe it a typical food, containing all the elements necessary to sustain life and maintain a vigorous growth of the human body; if it is a nerve and muscle building and health restoring food, then in the name of reason and justice, should it not be so branded and colored that they may know when they are getting it, that they may not be deceived and thereby forced to use the natural product of the cow against their wish and will? If, upon the other hand, the manufactured imitation is a fraud, a nauseous compound, possibly manufactured in some instances from the fat of diseased animals, possibly containing the germs of disease, and chemicals injurious to the stomach, then as a sanitary measure, and in the interest of an industry so immense, so honorable and so valuable to the community where conducted, that is being sapped of its vitality and robbed of its legitimate profits, and in justice to the people who abhor and detest it, who value it only as they would axle grease or machine oil, I ask why it should not be so branded or colored that they may detect or avoid it?

NEVER OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—The farmer never needs to worry about work to do. There is a steady employment for him on the farm the year 'round, both for hands and brains, if he will but see it, and there are endless little resources for making a little more money even during the hardest times. Certainly his lot is by far the better during periods of financial depression. He must suffer the same as all other laboring and business men. There will be less money to buy his goods and a smaller margin of profits. But the soil and weather are not depressed by any money or business depression, they will often combine at such times to produce larger crops than at other seasons. If the margin of profits is smaller, then the increased yield can partly compensate for the loss. Greater activity in cultivation and study of crops in such years can certainly be made to yield better returns if the weather and soil do not conspire to prevent.—Ex.

YOUR butter may be excellent in every other quality but if it lacks that peculiar nutty flavor one of the chief attractions is gone, and the consumer will tell you so.

Increasing Use of Fruit.

New York Press: Yesterday I met a gentleman who is engaged in the business of raising fruit in Honduras. His steamers deliver freight at Mobile, and from this point his dates, bananas, cocoanuts and oranges are distributed all over the country. He told me that the prices on fruit are now better than ever, and that the volume of trade is expanding enormously every year. He thinks much of this is due to a radical change in the national taste. As a people we eat less pastry and more fruit than ever before, and to our great benefit. In spite of the tariff on oranges, these are the most popular. A development of their medical properties in the minds of the public has perceptibly affected their price. Orange eaters are long lived. Oranges are excellent for all internal organs and the best known remedy against an appetite for strong drink. Many men have been cured of the habit of drinking stimulants in the morning by eating plentifully of oranges before breakfast. All of which conduces to the profit of the fruit growers.

Slept in the Bathtub.

A good story is told of a lazy and loquacious farmer whose farm lies along the John Day river. He called at a neighbor's house recently. "Sit down; sit down," said the neighbor. "I don't know as I ought," replied the farmer, but nevertheless he sat down. After some talk about the crops and the value of an adjoining piece of ground the farmer said, slowly: "I don't know as I ought to be sitting here. I came over to see if I could get a ladder; our house is afire."

Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., will contribute to Harper's Young People for January 22d a story entitled "Scapegrace," recounting in his vivid style the anventure of a boy who stops a train which rioters had planned to wreck. In the same number there will be an illustrated article by William M. Davis, professor of physical geography at Harvard, on "What we Know of the Moon." A new serial for girls and boys, by Sophie Swett, will begin in the Young People for January 29th, and will run five weeks. It is to deal with a newspaper venture undertaken by young people, and to be entitled "The Scutney Mail."

Vines Indoors.

A few vines among other plants and to train about the sides of the windows may be used to good advantage. The common English ivy and the moon flower are excellent for the purpose. They can be supported up the sides of the windows and festooned across the top, to form a green covered bower, and when in this shape their value is apparent. It is as well to start with strong ivy plants, as they are somewhat slow to grow at times. Two plants of partly creeping habits are Panicum variegatum, a plant of angular growth, but of exceedingly pretty variegated foliage, and the wandering jew. The latter sends out runners as strawberries do, which hang over the pot, rooting when they touch soil, explains a Country Gentleman correspondent.

One of the most noteworthy contributions to the January issue of The Atlantic is "The Survival of the American Type." Taking as a text the tragedy at the polls in Troy in March, 1894, when Robert Ross lost his life, the author, John H. Denison, treats in a very suggestive and convincing manner the situation that has given rise to the A. P. A. movement. This article attracts attention because of its timeliness, but there are many other features of decided interest.

There are no real strong people in the world but good people.

True merit is like a river, the deeper it is the less noise it makes.

A man acquires more glory by defending than by abusing others.

Spare moments are the gold dust of time.

Decline of the Dance in Hawaii.

Honolulu Advertiser: In looking over the polished floors of the Kamehameha school for girls one almost wishes that its founders had directed that dancing should be taught and practiced upon them by the student girls. It certainly was a narrow and superficial view of the native life which held that these child-like people who did not have story books and couldn't go wild over the old Catechism should have been deprived of one of their chief sources of amusement. Though the native dances were objectionable in many ways, they could have been greatly modified and made respectable. The early teachers not only deprived themselves of amusement from the dictates of conscience, but they failed to provide the natives with any. It was the result of the Puritan inheritance which quickly gives way when the Puritan stock gets out into the world.

The truth we hate the most is the truth that hits us the hardest.

The lazier a man is the greater things he is going to do when tomorrow comes.

Give because you love to give—as the flower pours forth its perfume.

The wide-spread interest that is felt in the career of Napoleon at this time is very clearly shown by the fact that of the November and December numbers of The Century, containing the opening chapters of Prof. Sloane's new Life, more copies were sold than of corresponding issues for several years past. The January number is already out of print, and a large increase is necessary in the regular February edition.

Law wears iron shoes, and don't care where it steps.

The furnace and the gold are good friends.