A Wise Precaution. Mrs X.-Why, Otto, what are you doing there? You are actually burn-ing all the love letters you sent me during the period of our courtship! Mr. X.-I just took up the letters and was reading them through when it occurred to me that anybody who cared to dispute my will after my death would find it quite an easy matter to prove my insanity on the basis of these missives. — Taglich Rundschau.

To Cleanse the System Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual onstination, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers use Syrup of

. A Crucial Test. "You say you can select a set of cho rus girls by mail? Get out!" Oh, it is easy enough. I just ask her opinion on one subject. If she says that it is improper to wear knickerbockers on the bicycle, I know that she is not intended by nature for chorus exhibition."-Indianapolis Journal.

W. H. GRIFFIN, Jackson, Michigan, writes. "Suffered with Catairh for fifteen years. Hall's Catairh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists.75c.

There will not be another transit Venus until 2004.

Coo's Cough Balonm
Is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quiet or than anything else. It is always reliable. Try is Indian oak, one of the hardest of woods will sink in water. "Manson's Magie Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask you truggist for it. Price 15 cents. An elephant's skin, when tanned, is over an inch thick.

Impure Blood

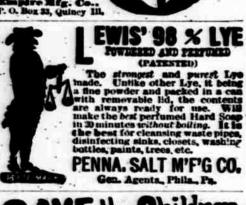
Manifests itself in blves, pimples, boils and other eruptions which disfigure the face and cause pain and annoyance. By purifying the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cures these troubles and clears the skin. Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes that tired, drowsy feeling so general at this season and gives strength and vigot. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills tun Price Zeenta









VE the Children DrWINCHELL'S Teething Syrup. Regulates the bowels: assists dent

rhea and dysentery in the worst forms; cures canker sore throat; is a certain preventive of diphtheria; quiets and soothes all pain; invigorates the stomach and bowels; corrects all acidity; will cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, try this good safe Syrup. Prepa 1 by the EMMERT PROPRIETARY CO., CHICAGO.

MANITOBA, ALBERTA or the SASKAT-

L. A. HAMILTON.



The test nerve regulator known. It cures nervous prostration, restores nervo-vital and sexual powers. Fill Vita—Blue (Mercer's.) Sold by Rich-ardson Drug Co. and E. E. Bruce & o., Omaha, Neb., and all druggists. The best known combination to build Pimk (Mercer's.) Sold by Richard-son Drug Co. and E. E. Bruce & Co.,

EDUCATIONAL.

AGADEMY OF THE SAGRED HEART The course of instruction in this Academy, conduct on the Religious of the Sacred Heart, embraces t by the Religious of the Sacred Heart, embraces the whole range of subjects neces ary to constitute a solid and refined education. Propriety of deportment, personal neatness and the principles of morality are objects of uncersing attention. Extensive grounds afford the pupils every facility for useful bodily exercise; their health is an object of constant collectade, and in sickness they are attended with maternal cara. Fall term opens Tuesday, Sept. 2d. For turther particulars, address.

Academy Bacred Heart, St. Joseph, Ho.



W. N. U., Omaha-39, 1895. answering advertisements kindly mention this paper.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

ROF H. L. RUS-sell of the Wiscon-sin experiment station, writing on the subject of pasturiz-ation, says: Under ording in conditions; milk inevitably suffers a ical. composition that soon renders it unfit for human This fermentation is com-

called souring, although are masked under this name a number of other changes. The souring of milk is due to the action of numerous living organisms that break down the sugar in the milk, forming lactic acid, and the change in the chemical reaction of the milk results in the formation of a hard, firm curd.

If the entrance of these organisms that come from the dust of the air, the dirt and filth that is dislodged from the animal, the impurities that remain in the cracks and joints of the vessels that are used to hold the milk remain sweet for an indefinite period of time. .Scrupulous cleanliness in securing and handling such a perishable article as milk does much to keep it in a normal condition, but even with the best of care, much loss is occasioned by the presence of these growing bacteria that are capable of exerting such a profound influence on this food prod-

end of things to learn, and to advantage, and the chief of these are plenty and a variety of feed, good and abundant water, both at yard and pasture, quiet and comfortable quarters, and regularity of attention. - Practical

Poultry of To-day.

"The magnificent hen seen today weighing eight to ten pounds and producing twelve to fourteen dozen of eggs yearly, is not an accident," said Dr. G. M. Twitchell before the Massachusetts board of agriculture some years ago. "She has been evelved out of the brain and hand of man through centuries of breeding and feeding. Left to its native state the product perpetuate the species," The poultryman of today has learned that the matter of feed is far more important, commercially, than breed True, we have varieties that are better adapted to extensive egg production than others, yet the laying of eggs depends altogether upon the quality of ration the hens of any breed get. Scientific men tell us that an egg is an ounce and a half of concentrated food made up of lime, soda, sulphur, iron, phosphorus, magnesia, oil, and albume The hen is the mill to grind, says of the crop the hopper, and the egg the could be entirely prevented, milk would grist. Every particle of the egg, yolk, albumen, and shell, must come from tion, because the proper material is missing. . Coin contains 86 per cen fat and heat elements, hence is no egg food. We must not guage economy by cheapness. Corn may be the cheapest ration as far as dollars and cents | wants to buy.

DAIRY AND POULTRY. not seem to need extra feed, but some dustry is profitable because it is under done, the fatteners being rarely able to bire her to come home at night, and avoid the expense of keeping a dog to worry her and kill sheep the rest of the time, and when the pastures fall rearing, the skim milk being given to this cow will not shrink like a grass- the fowls and butter being made. The fed cow. Along these lines there is no largest rearing farm mentioned by Mr. Rew is one of 200 acres, on which about 8,000 chickens are reared annually, ten dairy cows, other cattle, and some sheep and pigs being also kept.

> The farmers of the south, despite the low price of wheat, corn and cotton, can make a much better showing, when it comes to statistical figures, than their brethren in other sections, says Implement Age. The value of southern real estate has rapidly increased since 1880, when it was \$7,600,-000,000. Ten years later it was \$11,400,-000,000-a gain of over .50 per cent. During the same period the New England and middle states had increased would be only what is necessary to but 22 per cent. From 1880 to 1890 the south gained 46 per cent in the amount of agricultural products, the rest of the country gaining 9 per cent. The receipts for farm produce were over 34 per cent on the capital invested; the other states in the union received but 12 per cent. These are the gross receipts, and show that the southern farmer receives on the capital invested nearly \$2 where the northern farmer receives \$1. Then, if the cost of living. clothing and the longer working season are considered, it will largely increase the revenue in favor of the southern farmer. The crops that can the assimilated food through the be raised in the south cover a much blood cells. if we give a fatty or wider range than in the north or west. heating ration we check egg produc- and facilities for cheap transportation are unequaled.

With sheep, as with other stock, when everbody wants to sell nobody



The fowls shown in the illustration from Constantinople, where they are more abundant feathers and shorter cause they were imported into Europe what resemble White Polish, but have being large and white.

Not only does the consuming public are concerned, in its market value, but demand that its milk supply should be as free as possible from foreign impurities, so that it will retain its keep- Farmers have the idea that corn will ing qualities for the longest possible time, but the relations of milk to the fact that their hens get nothing else, public health, especially to the weifare but they forget to note that their stock of infants and children, is a question of paramount importance. The recognition of the fact that consumption in its many phases is a common disease of dairy cattle and that the possibility of infection exists through the use of milk of tuberculous animals has done much feed the hens collect that make the

to awaken the public interest in a closer examination of milk supplies. The various pidemics of typhodi and scarlet few is as well as diphtheria that have been traced directly to an infected milk supply show conclusively that the possibility of infection leng transmitted by means of mill is not to be ig-nored. In considering the ways in which it is possible to pender our milk supplies purer and more wholesome, the hygienic side of the question must be considered as well as the economic

In order to accomplish the above pur-poses, wholly or in part, many meth-ods of treatment have been suggested eight of which are in their second or that are based upon the action of different physical and chemical forces. All of these attempt to accomplish their purpose by either inhibiting the growth of or actually destroying the bacterial life that inevitably gains access to milk under ordinary conditions.

applied in different ways. The importance of the above relation is demonstrated in a recent epidemic of typhold feyer in Stamford, Conn. and on this enough bran, crushed bone. Prof. C. A. Lindsley, secretary of state and fine grit to make all amount to board of heath, in a letter to the writer two and one-half quarts. This is al-under date of May 20, 1895, says: "In ways fed warm and early. Water also the town of Stamford, of about 18,000 population, the cases now number over daily. At noon, three or four handfuls 300. All these cases are the customers of oats, millet, small feeds among litof one milk peddler." In several in- ter. In evening, about one quart of stances where persons contracted the corn or oats, alternately. They startdisease, they drank the milk while visit- ed to lay in November and continued ing at the house of the milkman. It had been the habit to wash the cans of sufficient warmth. We then prowith water from & well, and it is

thought that the contamination of the milk occurred in this way. Where do You Milk? In many instances the come are milked in the open yard in the summer. cows reminds one of an animal show, and that milking is often attended with damage is not to be gansaid. Cows, to make the most of heir opportunities, need to be milled in quiet, and a larger part of the hot months some sort of a soiling crop must be fed to obtain the best results, which means prolonging the milk flow, and nowhere as to number and size of eggs or any have a home place in the stable, and to be tied there twice a day and have some provender, grain or forage on her arrival, gives her a matter to look forward to and even long for, and in the afternoon the cows have a home longing and start for the "bars," and getting up the cows with boy, horse and dog is an obsolete custom on such some provender. The objection in the season into summer conditions. The objection in the herbage has not sufficient nutriment in it, but too much water, and turns sour in the stomach of the ewe. Necessarily, this affects the milk, the poisonous of the cranberry. It is true that such matter passing off from the ewe in this is probable that the Black Minorca way without affecting her in any marked way. And thus the lambs sufmer conditions. The objection in the herbage has not sufficient nutriment in it, but too much water, and turns sour in the stomach of the ewe. Necessarily, this affects the milk, the poisonous of the cranberry. It is true that such matter passing off from the ewe in this is probable that the Black Minorca way without affecting her in any marked way. And thus the lambs sufmer conditions. The objection in the herbage has not sufficient nutriment in it, but too much water, and turns sour in the stomach of the ewe. Necessarily, this affects the milk, the poisonous of the cranberry. It is true that such way without affecting her in any marked way. And thus the lambs sufmer conditions. The objection in the herbage has not sufficient nutriment in it, but too much water, and turns sour in the stomach of the ewe. Necessarily, the poisonous of the cranberry. It is true that such way without affecting her in any of the cranberry. It is true that such way without affecting her in any of the cranberry. It is true that such way without affects the milk, the poisonous of the cranberry in the stomach of the eye. Necessarily, and these latter have a tendency to the poisonous of the cranberry in the stomach of the eye in the such way. And thus the lambs such that the beautifu and dog is an obsolete custom on such a farm. In this summer care of the cows their fomfort should be looked after in the lot, seeing that there is plenty of bod water, and stade of some kind. In the west, on the prairies, this is

this is feature to be looked after, Keeper. where the man in the case with his woodlet part of the pasture and springs by the score on the hill sides, is provided for in the bestowal of name's gifts. Where the pasture is boot destitute of the pasture is boot destitute of the pasture is boot destitute. of shade, there should be an open barrack provided, and water pumped, handy by. Of course these things cost not a little, but they pay, and where shade is lightled it will also pay to stable the cows in the middle of the stable the company but combined as a rule, by different the company but combined to stable the company but the combined to stable the company but the combined to stable the company but the combined to stable stable the tows in the middle of the day, if good testimony is to be relied upon. If the cow is to be freed in September of October she arould be kept in good heart by some kind of grain, will a generous percentage of albuminous matter in it, to su tain her and develop the milking fraction. Years ago it was thought the thing to starve the fall milker; now the danger is from the opposite direction, overfeeding. Keen

it undoubtedly is a dear egg food, for it cannot produce what is wanted, make eggs and for proof refer to the

are allowed perfect freedom, that they gather much in their foraging trips Worms, bugs, grass, wheat, oats, and eggs, and the former gets the credit. The cheapest egg food, then, is that which gives the most eggs; such a quantity of food, too, as will be thoroughly digested and assimilated. Alf this science and knowledge the poultryman of today has gleaned and he is keeping on learning.-Ex.

The Stove Made Them Lav. A reader at Pittsburg, Pa., sends us

an interesting letter and states how he secured eggs in winter from thirty hens eight of which are in their second or third year, the others poultry from last May. They are inclosed in two coops, each 9x12 feet, with plenty of light, clean quarters (being cleaned twice a week and daily in summer), and floors covered with cut straw to the depth of three or four inches. Also, One of the most successful methods a free range of two or three acres in of treatment has been in the use of heat fair weather. Our method of feeding is as follows: Morning meal, potatoes or any other kind of vegetables, with bits of meat, pieces of dry bread (scalded), tired-out dogs; (2) the is served warm and renewed at noon cured a small stove and by running the pipe through both coops warmed both. Since then a magic change has come over them. The stove was in service but a week when they began business again and are now keeping it up, having in February produced 330 eggs. At and in fig time the movement of the present (March) they average fifteen eggs a day, sometimes yielding seventeen or eighteen. Do you think they are doing as well as they should, and is labor sufficiently repaid? Would be thankful for an opinion. Another query: A friend of mine is anxious to cross Black Minorca cockerel on Brown Leghorn hens. Would there be a gain.

opposite direction, overfeeding. Keep this summer dry cow in thrift, not fatten her, and she will pay it all back in extra milk. The summer milker may is only is. But this branch of the ia-

on this page are Sultans, so called be- known as "Sultan's Fowls." They some- legs. They are good layers, their eggs

In this country the dog is, in nine cases out of ten, the master of the man, writes the Brussels correspondent of the Baltimore News. In continental Europe the reverse is the case, the dog there being too often the martyr of the man. In Belgium is this especially noticeable, for one of the first things that impresses the stranger in Brussels is the immense number of dogs employed in drawing barrows and small carts about the streets. In that city alone over ten thousand dogs are so engaged, and the total number of draught dogs in the whole country is probably not less. than fifty thousand.

Generations of servitude have made the Belgian dog a race apart. For his size he is said to possess the greatest pulling power of any animal, four times his own weight being considered a load well within his power. Taking his average weight as half a hundred weight, this means that something like 5,000 tons are daily dragged about by canine labor in Belgium. The economic importance of the Bel-

gian dog and his inability to give effective expression to his own grievances, have caused the Royal Society for the Protection of Animals to undertake an agitation for the amelioration of his lot. It is urged that the Stutal practice of raising of the minimum shoulder height for dogs of burden from twenty to twenty-two inches; (3) a penalty against drunkenness when in charge and against the employment of children as drivers, and (4) the compulsory aror their biped friends for an eight-hour law, there can be no doubt that the of canine emancipation will be hailed with gratitude throughout weary dogdom in the domain of King Leopold.

The American Sheep Breeder says:

One of the most prevalent diseases in young lambs is that commonly known as the white scours, a form of diarrhea due to indigestion of the ewes' milk. which is passed through the bowels. with very little change. This is one of those common instances of the wellknown fact that a young animal suffers from the disease of its dam, due to the and winter-changing the season into sum- first time, and the young and immature manner from most other soils, the ice fer while the dams escape. Prevention off, a disaster may follow. is always the safest in a flock, and to. The same objection is urged against if not quickly suppressed, will kill off taken with it.

Spruce Pulp.—The principal part of only with irrigation. the cut of spruce on the Androscoggin River is now consumed by the pulp mills. Bangor lumbermen say the puip mills of the Penobscot devour in process of construction. Hon. Charles A. Milliken, mayor of Augusta, of spruce each year on the Kennebec paper mills on the Connecticut River

Times will never get too hard for the

AND GARDEN.

ELOW WE GIVE

an article from the pen of S. C. Gordon in the Ohio Farmer. It is of great importance, as scienon animal food. If this man be right, the mole is a public enemy. The article is as follows:

read the article of Mr. Cranz, in regard to moles. In a late issue of The hio Farmer and am pretty certain that any farmer who has been growing corn, potatoes or sweet potatoes for a number of years cannot agree with him. From my own experience (and that of other farmers with whom I have conversed on the subject), I have found that where a mole-run is found in a sweet potato ridge, or in a potato hill, the potatoes have departed. Some-times I have found them partly eaten, the surface still fresh. In regard to corn, it is considered to

be of little use to plant where it has

been taken by moles, unless cultivation

can commence immediately, and farmers frequently commence cultivation when they find the moles at work, before the corn is up, cultivating deep. Some sixteen or seventeen years ago I had a field of corn badly injured by notes, in places nearly all gone, and in other places a pretty good stand. I knew it was of no use to put corn in the same places as I could not then commence plowing, and if I waited much longer the replant would do little good, so I got a boy to drop two grains of corn on each of the missing hills, and a couple of men and myself covered it by drawing dirt over the hill with a hoe; the result was a good field of corn. I did not see the moles take the corn, but wherever the run went through the hill the corn was missing and where there was no mole run the corn grew all right.

I once read in an agricultural paper of a man in New York, I believe, buying moles at five cents apiece to put into his ground to loosen the earth and I presume to catch grabs. 1 never heard the result of his experiencehis theory was the same as that of Mr. Cranz. I expect when he undertook to put his theory into practice he looked by farmers; they are an excelchanged his mind.

Some years ago I was hauling in thought a rat had been at work, but the earth had not been worked up among the stalks, so I concluded it had been a rabbit. As I was cutting the tie stalk I saw what I took to be a rat among the blades, although it moved rather too slowly for one. gave it a clip with the hoe, when, lo, and behold, it was a mole. That settled the matter, not only with the mole, but with me, that moles do eat corn. I went to the barn, unloaded my corn and put my team away, thinking about the New York man whose moles never bothered vegetation, and who bought up all he could, and thought that in the spring when the insectivorous mole was circulating in the agricultural papers I would give

But hold on-the fact isn't proven. You don't know that the mole did eat the corn; it's only circumstantial evidence. A rat might eat the corn and the mole just happened in after the mischief was done and it was getting late in the day, and turning much colder, and it was quite a distance from the barn, a deep snow with a heavy crust to tramp through, I was satisfied myself, but that didn't prove it. I sharpened my knife and waded back, cut the mole open and found its stomach filled with finely ground corn. A neighbor told me that he had made a strong decoction of Mayapple root and soaked corn in it and put in their runs in the cornfield and thus killed them. He said the year before a man particular place, that he tried the remedy at his suggestion and the next day or so after putting the corn in the run, he plowed out the dead mole. I have

my experience.

never tried it myself, however.

Last week we had something to say animals are frequently overloaded and about cranberries and the soil on which often cruelly treated, and that in many they could be best grown. The soil cases they are given no opportunity for best adapted to the growing of this resting when the cart or barrow is not fruit is a mixture of sand and muck. actually in motion. Among the reforms One way to obtain this desired soil is demanded are (1) the abolition of the to haul onto the ground designed for whip and severe penalties against cranberries large quantities of muck. kicking After this has decomposed cover it with fine sand from the beach. In a few years the two will become incorporated, making a fine, black, sandy soil On ground pre-eminently fitted for the growing of cranberies the soil rarely Stagnant water is to be avoided, as it rangement of harness and shafts so as usually proves fatal. Running brooks in to permit the animals to lie down when such a meadow are of value, but they the vehicle is at rest. Although there must be under full control. The is no demand as yet by either the dogs ground must be in such shape that it can be drained from one to two feet below the surface. The streams are to adoption of these planks in the platform be used for winter flooding and summer irrigation. Some people advise planting vines upon uplands, but such locations are not advisable. True, the vines will sometimes live and bear. but it is an unusual state of affairs and should not be encouraged; for instance, writers on cranberry growing say that vines upon dry lands are short-lived, blossoms are blasted, and the fruit is dwarfed or badly worm eaten, the ravages of the fruit worm being greatest upon dry soils. According to the opinions of some growers, soil heavily impregnated with

oxide of iron should not be selected. Nearly all of our readers will readily

the lambs in a few hours after they are they neither retain moisture, nor act as Preparing a Swamp. First dig a draining ditch about two

feet deep lengthwise of the swamp and wide enough to take all the storm water for pulp. . About 25,000,000 feet spruce drains will depend much upon the conlogs are converted into pulp on the dition of the soil, but some place them Merrimack River in New Hampshire, at two rods apart. After this comes

for the reason that a layer of one or two inclies of sand on a bod of deep, soft muck would settle down and be lost in the black mass underneath. Where MATTERS OF INTEREST TO the muck is six or eight feet deep the sand may be put on to the depth of five or six inches, but when only a foot or two in depth, two or three inches of sand will be sufficient. Summer, when the swamps are dry, is the proper seas for preparing cranberry swamps. More on this subject will appear

subsequent issue. Reising Turnipe

The turnip is a native growth Asia, growing in a wild and uncultiperate climates, it is extensively cultirated and used for feeding sheep and cattle, and also for the table, and I am thoroughly convinced that if farmers would give it more attention, and grow t more extensively than heretofore, it would prove to be quite a valuable

When the soil and season are favor

able the yield per acre is immense From 300 to 500 bushels have beer grown on a single acre, and at 20 or even 15 cents per bushel, they pay better than corn, wheat or tobacco. The Swedish or rutabagas are conidered the best for stock. To insure a crop for the approaching fall or winter the soil should be partially prepared in March or April. The soi should be fresh and rich as possible, and thoroughly broken and harrowed both ways and left until the season for sowing the seed. From the 1st to the 15th of July is the best time to sow. Then the soil should be broken the second time, and harrowed, and seed sown, provided there is sufficient moisture to bring them up. Last season I sowed on the 15th of July, and for three successive weeks the weather was extremely hot and droughty, and the crop a complete failure. The better way is to wait for moisture, even if it delays the sowing, for the seed are very tender and easily affected by drought. The quicker and more rapid the growth the more brittle and highly flavored the turnip, so much depends on the soil and season.

Drills are sometimes used for sow ing, but I have generally sown broadeast by hand, and if they come too thick, which they often do, I thin out with the hoe. If early turnips are desired for marketing they should be sown in March or April, and in the garden, where they can be cultivated, which insures a quick growth, There is another advantage in rais

ing turnips that is generally overlent exterminator of the weeds and leave the soil in excellent condition for corn from the shock; there was over any other crop. Heavy, tough soils a foot of snow with a hard crust on it; are not adapted to their growth. They I took a hoe to loosen the butts of corn | are but little trouble to keep during the stalks; in the center of the last shock | winter, as they are not striously infound some half dozen cobs, still in jured by a slight frost.—Journal of Agriculture.

> With less scientific jargon than usual in fournals devoted to the medical and veterinary professions, Prof. Aitken, of the Veterinarian, writes a useful article in that periodical on "The Importance of Salt as an Article of Diet." draws attention to the fact that in the blood of animals there is six or seven times as much sodium as potassium and that the blood is remarkable among animal tissues in the constancy of its composition. It is, therefore, necessary for the proper maintenance of good health that a certain definite amount of sodium chloride (common salt) should be assimilated by the animal. An excess of potassium salts, however, is found in certain food substances, and this renders the presence of salt all the more necessary as an article of diet. A too abundant supply of potassium eliminates the salt in the blood to pass as urine. Consequently, the tissues of the body are called upon to yield up to the blood the amount of sodium chloride which it requires to maintain the composition of the blood

at its normal condition. The craving of an animal for salt is most imperative when the diet consists largely of food very rich in potassium salts, such as the cereal grains--wheat, barley, and oats - potatoes, peas, and beans. the other hand, when there is an excess of salt there is a craving for water to wash it out in the exwho had corn on his farm complained | cretions through the kidneys and the about a mole taking the corn in one skin. Animals that are given much salt, and are allowed to quench their thirst freely, not only pass more urine than ordinarily, but also sweat more freely than on more equable diet. Too much salt throws too much work on the kidneys, and serious complications may fellow an injudicious quantity supplied. The pig has few sweat glands by which to excrete an extra amount of salt. Those which it possesses are congregated around the snout. These are not sufficient to eliminate any excess of salt administered, even with the aid of healthy action of the kidneys, and therefore brine poisoning takes place, a disease not unfamiliar to the owners of

The addition of salt to the ordinary food of animals does not increase the digestibility of substances consumed, but it increases their appetite, tends to promote repair of tissue by its searchng diffusion through the body, while it stimulates the rapid "using up" of its waste products. Experiments made by Boussingault showed that salt increases muscular vigor and activity among oxen, and improves their general appearance and condition. Where muscular strength is the object of feeding. a regular supply of salt improves health and vigor; thus it is that herses derive much benefit from partaking of it-especially when corn and beans form an important part of their dietary. Fattening oxen should only have as much salt as will increase their appetite for food, and so improve their condition. It should not be given to them too freely, as the more sluggish they are, and the more inclined to rest, the more rapidly will they accumulate wealth of flesh."

The quantity of salt given to an ox is matter of some importance. The quantity found suitable to give to oxen can this be so well done and each cow other advantage as layers by uniting receive her due proportion, as in the stable. It has been a matter of observation with us, that a cow soon correct to with us, that a cow soon correct to with us, that a cow soon correct to main factor in securing eggs in the stable and better that collects in the little stag-stable and better that collects in the little stag-stable and the season into sum-stable in the stable and better that collects in the little stag-stable and the season into sum-stable in the stable and better that collects in the little stag-stable and the season into sum-stable in the stable and better that collects in the little stag-stable and the season into sum-stable in the stable and the stable and the season into sum-stable in the stable in the stable in the stable and the season into sum-stable in the stable toes, corn, beans and peas, is being fed to stock, the quantity of salt may be considerably increased with good effect.-London Live Stock Journal.

> English Chickens.-In an article concerning chicken fattening in Sussex; England, the Agricultural Gazette has avoid long feeding on a rank growth pure muck, as it will heave out the of following: "Three or four weeks of young grass, especially on a rich or vines during the freezing and thawing only are needed for fattening, the moist soil, and a gradual change from process, if not covered by water or sand. | chickens being fed twice a day on One or two inches of sand over the ground oats mixed with skim-milk, endry feed to green grass, will always be One or two inches of sand over the ground oats mixed with skim-mik, enabled against this disorder, which muck will prevent this. Coarse or riched with melted mutton or beef fat. flakey mucks are also to be avoided, as Australian mutton fat, imported for soap-making and costing 30s to 40s per a capillary sponge to draw up water cwt, is used by at least one extensive in dry seasons. Such soil can be used fattener. The fowls are allowed to feed naturally for half the time during which they are in the fattening-pens and are crammed during the other half. According to a weekly list of London prices for over a year, Healthfield fewls, the equivalent of 50,000,000 feet spruce that comes. The next move is to relogs each year, with also new pulp mills move the turf, which may be somethe markets, sell at 2s to 6s 6d each, actimes more easily done by first burning | cording to season, but only a few weeks off the dry grass. After the turf has in the spring at 6s 6d, as the price for says the mills are using fifty millions been removed, the branch drains may the best fowls. No other fowls, except be dug. The distance apart of these capons, sell as well as these so-called

> Strawberry Pie-Bake a plain crust while more than twice that amount is the plowing and sanding. As to the as for custard. Mash a basket of annually needed to supply the pulp and depth of sand everything will depend strawberries, sweeten to taste, fill the on the conditions. The depth must pie, cover with a meringue made from vary according to the depth of the three egg whites, three tablespoons muck and condition of the bottom, powdered sugar, and one-half teaspoon most sand being required on those lemon; brown in a moderate oven. meadows that have the deepest muck, Serve when cold.

A Twilight Intervi-Asia, growing in a wild and uncultivated state in the woods. But centuries ago it attracted the attention of the farmer, and was appropriated, improved and cultivated, and used for food for both man and beast, and today it bears but slight resemblance to the original stock. In many parts of the woold, and in both cold and temptons and in both cold and temptons are that will soon fleck the cerulean stars that will soon fleck the cerulean and then I fill in the rest of the stars that will soon fleck the cerulean and then I fill in the rest of the stars that will soon fleck the cerulean and then I fill in the rest of the stars that will soon fleck the cerulean and then I fill in the rest of the stars that will soon fleck the cerulean and then I fill in the rest of the stars that will soon fleck the cerulean and then I fill in the rest of the stars that will soon fleck the cerulean and then I fill in the rest of the stars that will soon fleck the cerulean and then I fill in the rest of the stars that will soon fleck the cerulean and then I fill in the rest of the stars that will soon fleck the cerulean and the stars that will soon fleck the cerulean and the stars that will soon fleck the cerulean and the stars that will soon fleck the cerulean and the stars that will soon fleck the cerulean and the stars that will soon fleck the cerulean and the stars twill soon fleck the cerulean and the stars that will soon fleck the cerulean and the stars twill soon f Twas the first twilight interview, stars that will soon fleck the cerulean order, and then I fill in the rest of the dome of heaven with spangles of silver! I would ever thus, with thee at my side, revelon the glares of the arms—azure as sure us."

"What exquisite language." and she, with a sigh. "How can you afford it

on \$6 a week?" The young man was not quite sure" as he was and slid down into the yard, scaled the fence and was seen no nore thereabouts forever. - Texas Sift-

PITS -All Pitastopped free by Dr. Elime's Gree Nerve Restorer. No Pitantler the first day's un cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle! Bend to Dr. Kline,\$31 Arch St., Phili

Waiting for It. A young man stood on Market street
At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning with it would be safe for him to marry on his back against the rail that guarded five hundred dollars and a salary o plate glass window and his arms fifty dollars per month. I told him I could tell better when I saw the girl.

"Waitin' fer car; zen'm goin' ho "All right; that's the best piace for you," and the officer passed on Two hours later he found the same young man wobbling about in the same lace in the same position.

"I thought you were going home he said. "Zat's whattam," replied the inebri-

ate cheerfully. "Been waitin' for zat M'All'ster street car fer nour." and he waved an arm in the direction of the yellow front restaurant across the yellow front restaurant across the can have them in 1896 by sowing Salzer's street, with yellow lights in the winded Cross of the North Winter Wheat, dow, "an'll wait till it comes 'fi have to Monster Rye and Grasses. Sow now! wait all night."-San Francisco Post.

If the Haby is Cutting Teeth. sure and use that old and well-tried remady, Mas Winslow's Scothing Syrup for Children Toothing-

Louis Armand, Prince of Conti, was

an ill made little man, and was always absentminded. When it could be least expected, he would fall over his own walking stick. The folks in the palace were so much accustomed to this in Louis III's time that they used always to say, when they heard anything fall, 'It's nothing; only the Prince of Conti falling down." At a masked ball in all lived up to what we demand from seif-like the Prince of Conti and wore a nump on his back, went and sat beside "Who are you, mask?" asked the prince. The other replied, "I am the Prince of Conti." Without the least ill temper the prince took off his mask Edinborough, one of the new editors of and laughing said: "See how a man may be deceived. I have been fancying for the last 20 years that I was the J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111

Prince of Conti."-Argonaut. The North American Review for August opens with a trenchant paper on "The Menace of Romanism," by W. J. H. Traynor, president of the A. P. A. He contends that the papacy is tothe three lower ones a light yellow. day, as it ever was, a thorough despotism, and declares that the A. P. A. will continue its work to prevent the perversion of the American constitution to papal dogmas.

Fruit Growers and Small Farmers Read what is said about a special num-ter of the Great Northern Bulletin, devoted to the ruit business in the Pacific North-

facts interesting to our growers. It is also calculated to show eastern people that the Pacific Northwest is 'strictly in it' as a producer of staple fruits."—J. B. Holt, Manager Snake River Fruit Association, Wawawni, Wash.
"I am delighted with the Bulletin. I do not think I ever saw anything more comdel that the country out here is the best part of the country for homeseekers is stronger than ever."-H. H. Spalding,

reasurer State Board of Horticulture Almota, Wash. This valuable publication will be sent to any address, together with "Facts About a Great Country," containing large map, for four cents in postage, By F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., Great Northern Railway, St.

Paul, Minn. Blotting paper is made of cotton rags boiled in

Hilliard table, second-hand, for cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. AKIN, 511 S. 12th St., Omaha, Neb. A Know Nothing Jury. The difficulty in empanneling a jury

in the early courts of Wisconsin may be seen from an incident related in "The Bench and Bar of Wisconsin:" Judge Irvin was on the bench and a murder trial was pending. G. T. Long. than men. familiarly known as "Lucy Long." was undersheriff. There was difficulty in getting a jury which knew nothing GREAT BOOK FREE about the facts of the case. The regular pannel bad been exhausted and a special venire had been issued and was finally returned.

case and the other six know nothing at all."-Youth's Companion.

The Knights Templar conclave will

be held in Boston from Aug. 26th to 30th inclusive. Tickets will be on sale via he Nickel Plate road from Aug. 19th o 25th inclusive. Rates always the owest: through trains; drawing-room sleeping-cars; unexcelled dining-cars; side trips to Chautauqua Lake, Niagara Falls, and Saratoga without addiional expense. For additional information call on or address J. Y. Cala-bound in strong marilla paper covers in-han. General Agent, 111 Adams street, stead of cloth. Send now before all are

Figg-I should think you would find time in an interesting conversation with myself in regard to all kinds of flings which I know nothing about. Why, I assure you, I hardly know the difference from being in a barber shop.

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uaranteed to cure or money refunded by ruggists everywhere Book free. Address the terling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

Marryleg On 930 a Month.

beat stopped long enough to observe that he was very drunk.
"What are you doing here?" he inyet who are more ready and willing to accept a little rough weather than the years looking out through the soiled window of life waiting for the rain to rinse it off and let the sunlight through that she might see her approaching lord.—Ladies' Home Journal.

WHEAT, 48 BUSHELS: RYE, 66 BUSH-

Those are good yields, but a lot of farmers have had them this year. You John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. send catalogue and samples of above free, if you send this notice to them.

An Obsolete Custom The old-time custom of the clergyman who performed the marriage ceremony saluting the bride with a kiss has gone entirely out of favor and fashion. - Ladies' Home Journal.

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tirely different effect to the flower. Mothers appreciate the good work of Parker's Ginger Tonic, with its reviving quali —a boon to the pain-stricken sleepless and nerv

in another one, which will give an en-

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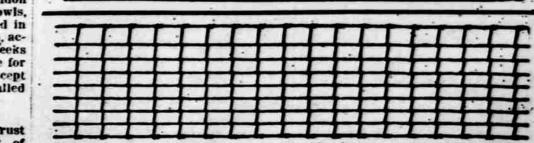
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published the first edition of his work. The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 680,000 copies had "Well, Mr. Long," asked the judge, "have you at last secured a sufficient number of jurymen who know nothing about this case."

"Yes, sir," replied the polite officer.
"Six of them know nothing about this case and the other six know nothing at the content of th plete, interest-uable common cal work ever

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