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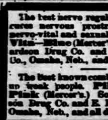

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DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate The Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

THE GROWING poultry should be pushed to maturity. Unless the pullets are well matured before cold weather, they will not lay before spring.

If your are raising turkeys and ducks for the fall market remember it is the large fowls that bring the most money, and they should be forced in growth as much as possible. The faster they grow the better the meat, and the larger they grow the more money they will bring. Do not feed corn; the object now is growth, not fat. Bran is an excellent food for growing fowls, but it should be well scalded or it will cause bowel trouble.

Do not induce the hen to wean the chicks early. The chicks that remain with the hen until they are well feathered will grow faster and thrive better in every way than when the hen leaves them early. As a rule, old hens will not wean their chicks until they are pretty well grown, and for this reason old hens make better mothers than do pullets.

Be sure to keep the growing pullets free from lice, as that pest in itself is the cause of more deaths among growing poultry than anything else. If growth has been checked by the presence of lice the young fowls will always be less vigorous than they would have been if they had not been infected with them. Thick, sweet cream is better to grease the heads of young fowls afflicted with lice than melted lard; it will kill the lice and not injure the fowl, as lard is apt to do.

A very critical time for growing poultry is the time they shed their downy covering and before they are fully feathered. At this time they should be well fed and kept well sheltered at night and during damp weather. They are more liable to roup at this time, and exposure to cold and dampness is apt to result in this fatal disease.

Lime water and sweet milk will assist in feathering. A diet that will greatly assist in feathering is prepared as follows: To a pint of boiling sweet milk add two well-beaten eggs, let boil until the consistency of jelly, add a dash of red pepper. When given to the fowls place in a cool place in the shade to prevent its becoming sour.

Grit of some kind is as essential for young poultry as for adults. It is one of the requirements of nature. Place grit where they can get at it and see how eagerly they devour it, and you will be convinced that it is a necessary part of their bill of fare. The lack of grit will cause indigestion and bowel trouble. A constant supply of it within reach all the time will cause them to consume more food and thereby make a more rapid growth and reach maturity earlier.

It is important for growing fowls to have shade, where they can retreat out of the hot sun. The extreme heat of the sun is debilitating to growing fowls and will retard growth. Ducklings are very sensitive to the heat of the sun.—Farm, Stock and Home.

Care of Ducklings.

These little animated, orange feathered—downed, we should say—objects have very little need of a mother, except to brood them at night, and except they are hatched quite early, when the weather is cool. A good-sized hen can care for a large flock of them—as many as fifteen or twenty, perhaps. When first hatched, it is better to confine them in a low, movable pen made of boards, say six inches wide, and any length convenient. The pen may be made either square or in the shape of a triangle. In either case it is a wise plan to nail thin boards across the corners, thus affording the ducklings a shelter and refuge from sudden storms and the sun. If the coop be placed where some tree will throw its shadow across it so much the better. This is especially necessary after the latter part of May. Water, in shallow vessels should be plentifully supplied, and in order that one may be perfectly sure that the birds will be all right in the morning, an empty barrel should be placed on its side within the pen, with a nicely-fitted and ventilated cover for a door, and the ducklings closed within this temporary yet quite serviceable structure, otherwise one may be missing in the morning. It is better to keep them within this enclosure until they are large enough to get out, by which time they will take care of themselves. The enclosure can be shifted about, so that the ground need not become befouled.

Ducklings are not very particular in the matter of food, as they will relish and thrive upon the coarsest fare, provided only that it is always given fresh and sweet. The following is a formula for a model food for young ducklings: Ground white oats, sifted, three parts; sharps, four parts; bran, one part; ground oil meal, one part. When using it, first mix the different ingredients in a dry state, then take only a sufficient quantity of the mixture for one feeding, and after salting it slightly, scald thoroughly with boiling water, and when cool enough, feed. It should not be wet enough to be sloppy, but only sufficient to soften and swell the broken grains.—Mark Lane Express.

Largest Beehive in the World.—Probably the largest beehive in the world is that at Bee Rock, Cal. The rock is, in fact, itself the hive. It is a granite bowlder rising abruptly from the bed of a little affluent of the Arroyo Alcada, and it is seamed and scored with fissures of divers sizes, whose depths have never been sounded. They are all inhabited by a vast population of bees, and overflow with honey. It is imposible to estimate the quantity stored in the hidden recesses, and it is needless to say that nobody will be bold enough to explore. It is not without considerable peril that honey hunters rifle the bees of that which appears at the edge of and outside the fissures, and that comes to many hundred pounds' weight every year.—Ex.

Liming Eggs.—In liming eggs the most tedious and ticklish part of the work is puting the eggs in the pickle. This may be greatly simplified by using a tin basin punched full of inch-holes, and large enough to hold six dozen eggs. The edges of the basin should be covered with leather, and it should have a handle about three feet long. Fill the basin with eggs, put both under the pickle and turn the eggs out gently; they will all go to the bottom without breaking. This basin will be found equally useful in dipping the eggs out when it is desired to remove them from the pickle.—N. Y. World.

Butter Demand.—The people of the United States eat on the average about four pounds of butter for each bushel of wheat consumed as food. From this it is easy to see that so far as the home market is concerned butter brings the farmer more money than wheat, and yet there are some folks who think the dairy industry, which includes the sale of milk for food, and the manufacture of cheese as well as of butter, is not of very much importance as compared with wheat raising.

Look out for vermin now, there is nothing that retards the prosperity of a flock of fowls like these pests, and this is the season they multiply.

Oleomargarine vs. Butter.

These are some figures given out by the Produce Exchange, Chicago:

In 1894, in the United States, there were manufactured 70,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine, equal to the product of 500,000 cows, of which, in Illinois, there were made about 60,000,000 pounds, equal to the product of 450,000 cows.

During the above period, the agricultural producer for the raw material entering into a pound of butter received sixteen (16) cents, while under the same conditions, for the raw material entering into a pound of oleomargarine he received three (3) cents. This difference represents a loss of thirteen (13) cents on every pound of oleo sold and consumed as butter—over $8,000,000 in the United States and $7,500,000 in Illinois.

It is a conservative estimate that eighty (80) to ninety-five (95) per cent of the oleo consumed is consumed as and for butter at the price of butter.

Every pound of oleo thus consumed takes the place of and destroys the sale of a pound of butter.

It is further true that it is the yellow color or the shade of yellow color artificially given to oleo that enables it to be sold and consumed as butter at the price of butter.

In other words, it is the means whereby the fraud is committed and the public deceived.

The consumer is thus defrauded and cheated—but everybody is a consumer, therefore in this connection the terms consumer and the public are one and the same thing.

But legislation seeking to protect the public from fraud is not class legislation, and it is further true, that legislation against fraud is not class legislation.

Whenever a pound of oleo is sold at the price of butter, a fraud has been committed—committed not only on the producer who is deprived of an opportunity to earn sixteen (16) cents and in its place has an opportunity to earn only three (3) cents, but also on the consumer who pays the sixteen (16) cents and gets only the value of three (3) cents in return.

Therein lies the fraud.

An Ideal Dairy.

Probably the most ideal dairy in existence is that of the Princess of Wales, in which not only she, but her various daughters, have learned to make the most perfect of butter. The walls are covered with tiles presented to the Prince of Wales, who placed them here as a surprise to the royal dairymaids. They were made in Bombay, and are of a deep peacock blue, the rose, shamrock, and thistle being intertwined, with the motto, "Ich dien."

A white marble counter running around the room holds silver pans of milk from the Alderneys grazing without. Above this on broad bracket shelves of marble is a collection, in every imaginable material, of cows, bullocks, and calves; Italian and Parian marble; alabaster, porcelain, terra cotta, and silver—all gifts. A long milk can, painted by the Princess Louise to match the Indian tiling, stands in one corner, and opposite is the head of the Princess' pet Alderney, with a silver plate recording her virtues. Here the Princess sometimes churns in a silver churn, and in the next room the butter for the family is made and sent up fresh every morning when they are in London. The day's supply is made up into little pats and scrolls all ready for the table, and the Prince requires a special order of pats. Not a grain of salt is allowed in them, and they are made the size of a half dollar and the thickness of three, with either the crown, the coat of arms or the three feathers stamped on each.—Ex.

How to Keep Cheese.

Cheese must not be kept in a warm and dry place. The best place is a cellar such as would be called dry, which will anyhow have some moisture in it, and some is necessary to the proper keeping of cheese. Darkness is preferable to light, and a low temperature, but not lower than 55 degrees, is desirable. The cheese will become moldy on the outside; the mold is permitted until the surface is covered, when it is scraped off and the cheese is washed with water at 80 degrees and all the mold is removed. It is then wiped dry and greased with sweet oil, or butter, unsalted, to fill the pores in the crust. It is thus left for a few weeks and this is repeated. In this way the cheese slowly changes its character, improving all the time in flavor and texture. It becomes fatty by the change of some of the caseine into a kind of fatty matter, and a peculiar mild aroma is produced quite different from the intolerable smell of the coarse kinds of semi-putrid cheese known as Limburger, or some of the overcured German cheese. The curing described is that practiced with the Brie and the Roquefort cheese, as well as that finest of all kinds, the English Stilton. As a rule we do not give requisite attention to curing our cheese, and hence its want of high quality. The curing of cheese is a slow process that requires skillful control, or it becomes decomposition.

The secretary of agriculture has issued a bulletin relating to the extension of the trade in American agriculture and other products in the world's markets, Germany being the country treated of in this bulletin. Consular reports from German commercial centers are appended to show the feasibility of extending the market for American products in their respective fields of observation. During the six years ending December 31, 1893, the foreign commerce of Germany increased 8.7 per cent, as compared with an increase of one-tenth of 1 per cent in that of Great Britain, a decrease of 3.6 per cent in that of France during the same period, and an increase of 3.3 in that of the United States for the six years ending June 30, 1891.

June Roses.—Some June roses well repay careful and thorough cultivation. By cutting out the old wood, and all the weak superfluous growth immediately after they are done blooming, the new shoots will grow taller and more vigorous. And if the soil is enriched and cultivated it will return ten-fold the next season in larger and more double flowers with more depth of color. Let any one try this method with the lovely Yellow Harrison, and after two seasons it will hardly be recognized as the same rose.—Mrs. I. Atwater.

Value of Skim Milk for Hogs.—The Farm and Dairy says that with hogs at 4 cents a pound, as a part of a properly balanced ration, skim milk should be worth at least 20 cents per 100, or 2 cents a quart if fed sweet. Better not feed it to fattening hogs at all, as it is too bulky. We would not feed it with oil meal, for the same reason. We would feed it with wheat middlings and corn meal, and to growing hogs exclusively. Fed in this way every gallon of it should be worth 2 cents when hogs are worth 2 cents a pound.

New York Milk Trade.—We copy some figures from the Deckertown Milk Reporter, giving the receipt of milk, cream and condensed milk for the retail and wholesale trade. Gallons plain milk, 1894, 6,761,800; in 1895, 7,074,520. Cream, 1894, 470,460; 1895, 567,880. This is for the months of May, each year, price, 1894, 2 to 2¼ cents per quart; 1895, 2 cents. The average price for milk from January 1st to May 31st, 1894, 13 cents; for 1895, 12.17 per gallon.

Blessed is the farmer who revels in fried chicks this early in the season.

Canned milk figures considerably in product.

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.

LONDON LIVE Stock Journal says: Fashion doubtless has much to do with the color of horses, but it is nevertheless certain that the accident of a fashionable—and prepotent—sire being of a particular shade of jacket may materially influence the future of the breed to which he may happen to belong. At present it appears that the favorite color in the Hackney of the future will be chestnut, as the majority of the leading stallions of the day, from the great Danegelt downward, are of this shade of coat. His Majesty is of this color, and so are Ganymede, Garton Duke of Connaught, Connaught, M. P., and many other eminent sires of the day, and other good horses too numerous to mention. The championship at the Hackney Society's show has, moreover, only fallen to the lot of one horse that was not a chestnut, the animal in question being Mr. Flanders' brown Reality; whilst it will be seen from the report of the "Royal" show last week that a very large share of the prizes fell to animals of this shade of color. From dice against chestnuts is gradually following the fate of many other ancient superstitions, which ordained that the animals possessed of this shade of coat were either intemperate or soft, or both, whilst it never seems to have entered the minds of the detractors of this splendid color that the shade of chesnut varies from almost a brown to the very lightest tinge of gold. Still, it is strange to say, it is quite enough to describe a horse as a chestnut to get him refused by some otherwise very sensible persons. Perhaps the color—independently of its unsightliness in the eyes of some—to dangle before the vision of the ordinary horse buyer who is not horsey is the roan. This shade, be it either red or blue, is popularly believed to be confined to animals of the hardiest constitutions, though why the writer can scarcely be expected to imagine, as the two largest veterinary surgeons' bills he ever had to pay were for horses of this color, and the memory of the same still rankles his mind. Browns, though sombrelooking, are generally popular, but scores of otherwise sensible persons are unaccountably prejudiced against blacks, which some consider unlucky, and others are convinced are vicious. Greys, in which there is a steady tendency to grow lighter in color as their age increases, are seldom favorites either with master or with man, for when they are casting their coats they disfigure the clothing of the former, whilst their liability to be stained in the stable causes extra trouble to their grooms. Still, grey is a good, sportsmanlike color, and the wonder is that it is not more popular with country gentlemen. Bay, of course, is the carriage-horse color par excellence, the esteem with which it is regarded being perhaps more a matter of fashion than of the intrinsic merit possessed by horses of this shade of coat, though he would be a bold man who would depreciate the beauty of a bay.

Gaudy white markings are naturally disliked, and especially so by persons of good taste, in whose eyes white stockings and broad blazes are particularly this it will appear that the old preju- offensive. Moreover, a white leg and a light-colored hoof are usually associated in the minds of the majority of horse-owners with delicacy, whilst the very sight of a skewbald is obnoxious to scores of persons. Yet how greatly the presence of an oddly-marked mover sets off the appearance of many a sporting team, and it is somewhat remarkable to be able to add that some of the most successful show winners of the day—for instance, Mr. Pope's grand old Magpie for eleven successive years a "Royal" winner, and her near relative, Mr. Frisby's Movement, are respectively a piebald and a skewbald. Such colors as dun or cream can scarcely be expected to appeal favorably to the visions of such persons as are gifted with good taste or artistic intellects, yet Her Majesty's creams are popularly regarded by the British public with feelings akin to veneration, in spite of the fact that they are foreign-bred, and not exactly a very sorty lot. Apropos of the aforesaid creams—which, as all the world who is interested in horses probably is well aware, hail from Hanover—it may be said that the Herrenhausen stud, whence they come, likewise possesses a strain of pure white Royal horses, a great peculiarity amongst which lies in the fact that they are as white as milk when foaled, and do not grow lighter in coat, as is the case with the ordinary grey horse, with increased age. The pure white foal which was on view last week at Darlington was quite a lusus naturae, especially as, being dark in eye, there can be nothing of the albino about it; but if scientifically bred from, it will be interesting to learn whether it is or is not possible to found a strain of white horses. Greys are still fairly plentiful, but a breed of whites might be worth encouraging, as, beyond all question, there are plenty of persons who buy horses who would be attracted by the rarity of the color.

Clean the hen house without delay, giving it a thorough renovating, not one house in twenty but needs such treatment.

Sainfoin, Esparcette, Teafu.

This plant belongs to the clover family, and is a native of Europe and Asia. In some parts of the Old World it is very highly prized as a forage plant, especially in regions where chalky or gravelly soils prevail. The botanical name is Onobrychis sativa. Stems upright, more or less straggling, branched, smooth, one to two feet high; root perennial; leaves pinnate; leaflets small, numerous, oblong, somewhat hairy on under surface, entire; flowers pink, in rather loose, long stalked spikes; pods short, flat, reticulately roughened and prickly. toothed on the back; one seeded. One specimen analyzed as follows, air dried: Water, 10.09; ash, 6.58; ether extract, 1.74; crude fibre, 33.38; crude protein, 10.68; extract containing no nitrogen, 37.53. Total nitrogen, 1.71; albuminoid nitrogen, 1.22.

This plant is much noted and cultivated in England and France. It is said to be native to England, but that its culture began first in France, where it was doubtless named. It is especially fitted for limestone soils, especially where the limestone comes to within three or four feet of the surface. The chalk districts in England are the scene of extensive culture of this plant, as the chalk is but one form of lime. It does not do well where there is no lime.

When young and tender sainfoin will not endure the cold, but after the second or third year it becomes more hardy. There are many parts of the United States where limestone soils abound and where this plant would doubtless prove of great value.

Where it is cultivated in England it is allowed to remain four years on the same ground, after which the ground is put into other crops for a period of four years. When the sainfoin is to be put onto a piece of land it is generally sowed with oats, the sainfoin seed being put on at the rate of four bushels per acre. It is frequently pastured for the first two years after being sown, as the first and second years do not generally yield large crops of hay.

On soils well-suited to its cultivation, it will grow for six or eight years, when it will be driven out by weeds and grasses. Plowing the land after sainfoin is difficult, as the roots are large and tough.

Sainfoin should be cut at blossoming time whether it is to be used for soiling or for hay. It is very liable to be damaged by rain, in curing, as the stems are hollow. The aftermath makes good feed for horses, sheep and cattle. The seed ripens in July, but as the lower part of the head matures so much earlier than the upper, and these seeds are larger and more plump, it is best to harvest them when the lower ones are fully ripe, as they will become liable to be shaken out and lost if the heads stand until the upper portion is ready to harvest.

Pond Making.

The following expression of opinion upon the above subject by an oldtimer in Central Kansas, ought to have some weight. A. T. Reemer, of Marion county, writes the Kansas Farmer as follows:

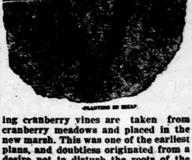
"Seeing so much in your paper about irrigation and state appropriations, and having lived in the central part of Kansas for twenty-four years, I will venture to tell you what I believe would be a great benefit to Kansas farmers as a rule. It is for every farmer who has eighty or 160 acres of land and has a ravine or large draw that can be dammed up to dam it, so as to hold a large body of water, and thereby hold our surplus water that falls in winter and summer. We get heavy snows in winter. They are drifted into the roads and along the hedges, from off the land. They thaw and go into the ravines, then to the small streams, then to the large streams, and out of the country in a very few days. The rains in summer go the same way. By the aid of ponds we could hold the most of that water in the vicinity where it falls. If every farmer that could have such a pond would make it, the state would have a vast amount of water held in our land, and especially in the central and western parts of the state, where we need the influence of water so much. The evaporation from such a large body of water must be of some benefit to us, as I believe it would help us to have more rains and heavy dews and moisture in general. Most of us would rather feel the cool breeze from a large pond than the hot winds from a dry piece of land, and there would be more or less water soak back into the soil, thereby helping our wells and springs; and the farmer so minded could have fish in plenty. These ponds could be built in the dry part of the fall and early winter when there is not so much work to be done on the farm, and without state aid, too. Besides, it would be a benefit to stock in hot weather. But farmers must all go to work, one must not wait for another. We would rather have twenty-five men make ponds and one man miss than to have twenty-five farmers fail to make their ponds and one thrifty man make his pond. In other words, we must all make them if we are to get the greatest benefit from them. With the combined efforts of all we would have a large body of water divided equally all over the country from our snows and heavy rains. This, I think, would be much better for us than to have it all leave the country in so short a time, and a pleasanter climate would result.

"In conclusion, let me say to all farmers, make more ponds; plant more trees for wind-brakes. By so doing have more shade in summer; not so much stock sheltered by barb wire fence in winter; help beautify the country in general. We could have more fuel to use, and not have to sell grain for less than it is worth and buy coal at a very high price."

Setting Out Cranberry Vines.

As in planting or setting out various other kinds of vines and plants, there seems to be no particular time when it is absolutely necessary to have the vines set out. The cranberry vine is very hardy, and will live, even with a good deal of hard usage. When a marsh has been prepared in one summer the owners frequently wait till the next spring before putting out the cranberry vines. From April till June is supposed to be the best time. Fall planting is practiced by some, but it is doubtful if there be much gain in this over waiting for the next spring. When only a part of the ground is to be planted, that part should be planted that is the highest, leaving the wetter portions for the work of spring.

There are various modes for transplanting the vines. One of these is called sod planting. The sods containing cranberry vines are taken from cranberry meadows and placed in the new marsh. This was one of the earliest plans, and doubtless originated from a desire not to disturb the roots of the plants. Very few planters now practice this method.


PLANTING IN HILLS.

Hill planting is also practiced. One great advantage of hill planting over sod planting is that only clean vines are set out, where with the sod, roots from other plants were necessarily propagated. The ground may be marked out by drills, two feet apart each way, and the vines put in where the drills intersect. One objection to this mode is that large bunches of vines have a tendency to dry up and become woody, thus seriously injuring the plantation. This difficulty induced some cultivators to adopt the expedient of planting in funnel-shaped holes, made by rotating a sharp stick or dibble; the vines are placed in these holes, and scattered around, so that when the center is filled with sand, they will be spread out, pointing in all directions. This method is illustrated by the accompanying cut. Dead bunches are thus avoided. Even this plan is less satisfactory than others, on account of the increased labor and consequent expense.

Another method is called drill planting. A furrow is turned by the plow, and the vines are scattered thinly along, only one in a place, being leaned up against the perpendicular and partly covered by the hoe. Still another mode is to scatter the vines over the meadow and cover them with an inch of sand. This gives a quick growth, but requires many vines and also a good deal of sand.

Some people sow what they call cuttings. They run the vines through a hay cutter, cutting them into lengths about one inch long. These they sow broadcast and harrow in.

Until the vines are matted, keep the land well drained, as the plants do not thrive on wet land. When properly drained a good meadow will become matted in three years, though some plantations take longer than that on account of the land being too wet. For two or three years after putting out the vines the land should be kept free from weeds, and the cranberry plants given undisputed possession. During the first year a hoe may be used, but after that the grass must be pulled by hand, to avoid loosening the runners that are rooted in the soil. This should be done in August, before the weeds go to seed.

Though drainage is required to obtain a growth of vines, after the mat is completed there are certain times when considerable moisture is necessary to insure a good crop. Sometimes drouths blast a great many of the blossoms, which is prevented if enough moisture can be supplied to the crop to ensure full development. Again, where the soil can be made moist, the late-formed berries will grow up to full size. But where irrigation is resorted to, care must be taken to lower the water in the ditches by the middle of August, that the vines may be enabled to make a good fall growth. If this be not done the crop of the coming year may be seriously damaged. The fruit-buds are formed in the fall, and are visible at the ends of the new growth on the upright branches. All plantations require flooding every winter.

Small Farms and Egg-Raising

In such departments as egg-raising, all the advantage rests with the small farmer. A correspondent of a provincial paper, who has knocked about the continent with his eyes and ears open, noted while there that the poultry kept by the peasantry rarely get any other food than house scraps and what they can pick up for themselves by the roadside. Every egg represents, therefore, so much clear profit, whereas the big farmer would have to pay for both food and attendance. But the cottager would make very little out of his poultry keeping if he had to take his produce to market, perhaps some miles distant. On the continent that terrible loss of time is saved by the traveling factor, who goes round a big district with his van, calling at every cottage, and taking away what eggs have accumulated since his previous visit. It is true his prices are very low, but the money is paid down on the nail, and goes straight into the family treasury. By this simple method, even a dozen eggs at a time are of help to the housewife in making both ends meet, and she and the children are thus encouraged to look after the hens in a general way.
—London Poultry.

Prof. Lugger, the state entomologist, Minnesota, has in operation in the Red River Valley and in Chisago and Pine counties 400 "hopper-dosers." The "hopper-doser" is a machine about eight feet long and two feet wide. It is made on the plan of a dust pan, is of tin and sets on three runners, on which it is pulled over the stubble by a team of horses. At the rear of the pan there is a trough the entire length of the machine, in which there is an inferior grade of coal oil, while at the back of the machine there is a sheet of canvas. The hoppers jump into the pan to get out of its way. Those that fall into the kerosene and are immersed in the fluid die at once, while the hoppers that are merely touched by the oil may live two or three minutes before they succumb to a sort of paralysis that is more deadly than electrocution. It costs the state $1.50 to make each of these machines. They are given to the farmers in hopper-infested communities in order to encourage them in getting rid of the pest. Prof. Lugger claims that with his 400 "hopper-dosers" he kills off an average of 800 to 1,200 bushels of grasshoppers every day.

A Lockjaw Remedy.—A writer in Clark's Horse Review gives his experience in curing lockjaw, in which he says: "If a nail is picked up, get it out, of course, as soon as possible, then get a half pail of hot water—as hot as the horse can possibly stand it—pour in plenty of vinegar and also plenty of salt. This is all, only it must be so hot that at first when you put the horse's foot into it he will pull the foot out of the water; put in again and keep on doing so until you can hold the foot in steadily. Hold it in half an hour or longer and repeat it again after two hours. Do this four times the first day. In nine cases out of ten it will save the horse."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Mean Mean.

A French paper tells of a man who ought to be set down as the meanest man of the time. His name is Rapineau, and he is the happy father of three children. His chief claim to meanness lies in the fact that he has lately discovered a plan to reduce his weekly expenditure. Every morning, when sitting down at table, he makes the following proposal: "Those who will go without breakfast shall have twopence." "Me—me!" exclaim the youngsters in chorus. Rapineau gives them the money and suppresses the breakfast. In the afternoon when the children were anxiously expecting their first meal, Rapineau calls out, "Those who want their dinner must give twopence;" and they all pay back what they received in the morning for going without their breakfast, and in that way Rapineau saves a meal a day.—Harpers' Round Table.

REV. H. P. CARSON, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Voice of Animals.

The roar of the lion can be heard farther than the sound of any other living creature. Next comes the cry of the hyena and then the hoot of an owl. After these the panther and the jackal. The donkey can be heard fifty times farther than the horse, and the cat ten times farther than the dog. Strange as it may seem, the cry of the hare can be heard farther than that of either the dog or cat.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Tender or Sore Feet, Chilblains, Piles, &c. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

Papa Missed the Blessing.

Little Jack prays every night for every member of the family. His father had been away at one time for a short journey, and that night Jack was praying for him as usual. "Bless papa, and take care of him," he was beginning as usual, when suddenly he raised his head and listened. "Never mind about it now, Lord," ended the little fellow. "I hear him down in the hall."—Albany State.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

M. Louis Pasteur has refused a German decoration.

For Knights Templar.

Low-rate excursion to Boston via Nickel Plate road. Tickets on sale Aug. 19th to 25th inclusive. Lowest rates; through trains, palace sleeping-cars; unexcelled service, including dining-cars and colored porters in charge of day coaches. For particulars address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

The Horse Canning Factory.

The building being erected just below Linnton by the Western Packing company for a horse abattoir is rapidly approaching completion. The foundations for the engines and boilers are all in, and the machinery is on the ground and should be in place in a few days. The building and plant are on an extensive scale, and will probably be ready for operation soon. The first shriek of the whistle will sound the death knell of 5,000 cayuses now roaming the plains of eastern Oregon and eating good grass, which might better be turned into beef and mutton. Mr. Switzler, who raised these horses, as he has many thousands before them, will now retire from the business, and has expressed his determination of buying a bicycle, and, if he likes it, will perhaps start a bicycle factory. He says that the bicycles have driven the horse to the slaughter house; but when something newer has run out the bicycle it cannot be utilized for canning, as the horse now is.—Portland Oregonian.

WINTER WHEAT, 80 BUSHELS PER ACRE!

Did you ever hear of that? Well there are thousands of farmers who think they will reach this yield with Salzer's new hardy Red Cross Wheat. Rye 60 bushels per acre! Crimson Clover at $3.60 per bushel. Lots and lots of grass and clover for fall seeding. Cut this out and send to John A. Salzer Seed co., La Crosse, Wis., for fall catalogue and sample of above wheat free. (W.N.U.)

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Choice of Routes.

To Knights Templar conclave, Boston, via the Nickel Plate road, embracing Chautauqua Lake, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Palisades of the Hudson, Hoosac Tunnel, and ride through the Berkshire Hills by daylight. Tickets on sale Aug. 19th to 25th inclusive. Lowest rates, quick time and service unexcelled, including palace sleeping and dining cars. Address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago, for further information.

Our total product of zinc in 1890 was 63,683 short tons.

Health once impaired is not easily regained, yet Parker's Ginger Tonic has attained these results in many cases. Good for every weakness and distress.

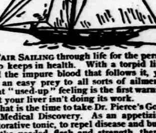
Actions speak and persuade, while mere words without kindly deeds are but vain.

It is more than wonderful how patiently people suffer with corns. Get peace and comfort by removing them with Hindercorns.

Ocean telegraphic cables cost about $1,000 per mile.

The Latest Sensation.

The surprisingly low rates offered by the Nickel Plate road to Boston and return account Knights Templar conclave and a choice of forty routes. Tickets on sale Aug. 19th to 25th inclusive; longest return limit; service strictly first-class. Sleeping car space reserved in advance. For further information address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago.



FAIR SAILING through life for the person who keeps in health. With a torpid liver and the impure blood that follows it, you are an easy prey to all sorts of ailments. That "used-up" feeling is the first warning that your liver isn't doing its work.

That is the time to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, to repel disease and build up the needed flesh and strength, there's nothing to equal it. It rouses every organ into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, braces up the whole system, and restores health and vigor.

DR. WINCHELL'S

TEETHING SYRUP

Is the best medicine for all diseases incident to children. It regulates the bowels; assists dentition; cures diarrhea 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. Do not fatigue yourself and child with sleepless nights when it is within your reach to cure your child and save your own strength.

Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes destroy worms & remove them from the system. Prepared by Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

He Felt Safe.

The 4-year-old son of a well known naval officer was the other day enlightened, on the death of a friend, as to what constituted the real ergo, which was indestructible, as contrasted with the perishable body. It was evident that this lesson sunk deeply into his mind, as appeared soon after, when his mama had occasion to spank the small man for some offense or other. Looking up through his tears he stammered out, "Mama, you can't hurt my skin. And under my skin is me!" The little fellow did not know what a tremendous truth he had stumbled on.

Tobacco's Triumph.

Every day we meet men who have apparently lost all interest in life, but they chew and smoke all the time and wonder why the sunshine is not bright and the sweet bird's song sounds discordant. Tobacco takes away the pleasures of life and leaves irritated nerve centers in return. No-To-Bac is the easy way out. Guaranteed to cure and make you well and strong, by Druggists everywhere.

The Retort.

"Where," inquired the tourist, "if I may ask, does your majesty get your taste for good living?"

"In our neck," retorted the barbaric monarch promptly.

Of the courtiers, those who laughed with conspicuous zeal were at once raised to knightly rank and adorned with the Cross of the Shirt Waist, while those who, to the number of three or four, had to be pounded on the back to save them from choking to death were ennobled.—Detroit Tribune.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a cough medicine.—F. M. ABBOTT, 383 Seneca St. Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

Over $100,000 was spent in improving the upper Mississippi river last year.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

He—I've a good mind to kiss you. She—You'd better mind what you're about.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve." Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

The present czar of Russia, like his father, is a great novel reader.

Special Excursion to Boston.

The Knights Templar conclave will be held in Boston from Aug. 26th to 30th inclusive. Tickets will be on sale via the Nickel Plate road from Aug. 19th to 25th inclusive. Rates always the lowest; through trains; drawing-room sleeping-cars; unexcelled dining-cars; side trips to Chautauqua Lake, Niagara Falls, and Saratoga without additional expense. For additional information call on or address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

It is not enough to know, one must also be able to impart.

Homeseekers.

We desire to direct your attention to the Gulf Coast of Alabama. Our motto: "If you anticipate a change in location or for investment, why not get the best? We have it," and in order to verify our statement we are making extremely low rates to homeseekers and investors that they may make a personal investigation. For particulars and low railroad rates address The Union Land Co., Mobile, Ala., or Major T. S. Clarkson, Northwestern Agent, Omaha, Nebr.

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

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

EDUCATIONAL.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART

The course of instruction in this Academy, conducted by the Religious of the Sacred Heart, embraces the whole range of subjects necessary to constitute a solid and refined education. Propriety of deportment, personal neatness and the principles of morality are objects of unceasing attention. Extensive grounds afford the pupils every facility for useful bodily exercise; their health is an object of constant solicitude, and in sickness they are attended with maternal care. Fall term opens Tuesday, Sept. 3d. For further particulars, address THE SUPERIOR, Academy Sacred Heart, St. Joseph, Mo.

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THE FIFTY-SECOND YEAR WILL OPEN TUESDAY SEPT. 3d. 1895.

Full courses in Classics, Letters, Science, Law, Civil and Mechanical Engineering. Thorough Preparatory and Commercial Courses. St. Edward's Hall for boys under 13 is unique in the completeness of its equipment. Catalogues sent free on application to REV. ANDREW MORRISSEY, C. S. C., Notre Dame, Ind.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

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Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.