Gentle breezes swept languidly in from the neighboring ocean and lounged dreamily among the palm leaves.

"Ever have I been a dutiful daughter," she continued, "and ever have I looked with a commendatory eye upon your court innovations, but"— She glanced reproschfully at the igrd man who sat with sullen mein and bowed head on the ground before

"I must use a vigorous protest against your using my new red shirt waist as a hot wave signal." Remembering how useless it is to argue with a woman, Ujiji, the king, gazed seaward, but spoke no word.—

The intellectual young lady looked over her glasses at the average young man and saked suddenly, "How old would you take me to be?"

The average young man fell into a train of thought. "I wonder," said he to himself, "whether she wants to be rated five years younger on the acore of her looks or five years older on account of her brains? Darn these advanced women anyhow?"—Cincinnati To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or illous, or when the blood is impure or uggish, to permanently cure habitual. constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without iritating or weakening them, to dispel

Beginning to Fool at Home. Senior Partner-I think this new clerk is getting used to our ways. Don't Junior Partner-I think so. He was 20 minutes late this morning.—Brook-

blood. The remedy is to be found in purified, enriched and vitalized blood, which will be given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. It will tone the stomach, create an appetite and give renewed strength. Remember

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

CAVE the Children Teething Syrup.

at; is a certain preventive of diphveria; quieta and soothes all pain; invigorates the lomach and bowels; corrects all acidity; will cure priping in the bawels and wind colic. Mothers, try big good safe Syrup. Prepared by the EMMERT ROPRIETART.CO., CHICAGO.



he best nerve regulator known. Brug Co. and E. E. Bruce d weak people. Pill Amsemic-ilk (Mercer's.) Sold by Richard g Co. and E. R. Bruce & Co., Nob., and all druggists.



EDUCATIONAL.

AGADEMY OF THE SAGRED HEAR

DESCRIPTION DESCRIPTION

ROFITABLE DAIRY WOR

DAVIS & RAWKIN MARG & MPG. CO.



W. N. U., Cmahe-64, 16

When answering advertisement aparties this paper.

DAIRY AND POULTRY

NTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

URING the past few years now and again, references have been made to a variety of duck called the Indian Runner, and when S. traveling in Cumberland and North Lancashire I have been surprised to pee the large num-bers of this varimay produce sold in this butter, hence

butter exposed to light. The proportion of casein in the butter has little effect

on the acidity, and indirect sunlight does but little harm. Under ordinary conditions the acidity of butter is chief-

y due to bacteria and not to direct oxi-

ation of butter fat. Nevertheless, but

er should be kept away from direct

sunlight and warm temperatures, though these factors may retard the

acidity of the butter, but because they

also induce putrefactive changes which

In producing a pound of butter there are sixty-six times more room for skill

than in the production of one pound of potatoes. Dairying offers a man the best chance for putting his skill into

money. The object of the butter-mak-

er is to get the fat out of the milk with

as little of the other constituents in the

milk as possible. In every 100 pounds

of butter there should be about 13

pounds of water, 82 pounds of butter fat, 3 pounds of salt and 2 pounds of the

other constituents in the milk. A cow

is not a machine, but a living organism,

and therefore will not give a different

roduct because she takes different

food. The feed does not affect the blood

of a cow, from which milk is largely

formed. Feed will affect the quality of

the milk sometimes by changing the

composition of the fat itself. If the

mantity of fat is not affected the vola-

tile fats from the feed will become part

of the fat in milk, and give its peculiar

flavor to the milk. These volatile fla-

vors can be expelled by heating milk or

cream to 150 degrees. The ease with

which cream may be separated from the

milk sometimes depends upon the kind-

of food a cow takes. Cows for making butter should be handled under such

conditions as will give them perfect re-

pose. Cleanliness should be strictly ob-

served. Impure air of the stable will

affect the milk, and ensilage will not injure the milk when fed to cows. When

cows have been milking a long period

or have been over-heated, or without salt, the milk will become sticky, and

uary 28 good as the quality of June but

ter. If cream is properly tempered, a temperature of from 54 to 58 will be

suitable for churning and 45 minutes

Whence the Quality?

points which you raise are as follows:

2. In a large amount of feeding of milch cows which this station has done

during the last five years, we have ob-

served that changes in food have pro-

rather than in its character. Generally

speaking, an increase of the total

amount of fat produced has been ac-

companied by a corresponding increase in the other solids, as well as in the

volume of milk. A milking cow be-longing to certain breeds that produce

thin milk cannot have Jersey quality

fed into her milk any more than one can

quality must come into an animal of those breeds—if it comes at all—

through a process of selection and per-

sistent good feeding, and will be at-

tained only after several generations,

Bantams.—Bantam chickens were

never kept for utility, because there is

nothing practical about them. They

are pets only, and nothing more; the ladies and children like them because

they are so cunning and self-important.

Take, for instance, the Black Breasted

Red Game Bantam cock or hen and

you have a very saucy and, as its name

implies, a "game" little chicken. On the lawn they are diminutive beauties,

coarse and lose the pigmy dimensions

Incubating Turkeys,-It has been

means; some have reared a few, but

that died while in the brooders, it is a

the natural method. They are, in the

first place, of too wild a nature; then,

again, they are too particular in the choice of food. They would rather

starve to death than to submit to the

young, more interesting to rear than turkeys; it should be fascinating, be-

cause the task is difficult, and the sur-

mounting of the obstacle would be a

great reward for the attention bestowed

Cleanliness and Health.-Cholera

comes among a flock of fowls some-

juice from round steak dropped from a

syringe into the throat is good. Sep-

upon them.—Ex.

perhaps not then.—Maine Expt. Sta.

bring about rancidity.

ety of waterfowl kept. The same is true to a more limited extent in ome parts of Southern Ireland. When in conversation with farmers and farmers' wives, more especially in Comberland, I learnt that they pin their faith strongly to the Indian Runner, declaring this to be the most profitable duck known. This is due to the fact that the production of eggs is their chief object, table qualities being a second-ary consideration. A few particulars with regard to this variety will be of Up to the present time information

with regard to the origin of the Indian Runner has been very scant, and even now we cannot point to any definite particulars respecting them, nor whether they are bred in any foreign country. In a small brochure issued by Mr. J. Donald of Wigton, Cumberland, it is stated that about fifty years ago a drake and three ducks were brought from India to Whiteheaver he was contain but dia to Whitehaven by a sea captain, but as the term India, even today, and to a greater extent fifty years ago, may mean any place east of the Cape of Good Hope, this does not help us as to the definite port of shipment or purchase. I am not without hope that this article may lead some readers in Asia to make inquiries on the subject. Mr. Donald states that the same captain brought over a further consignment a few years later, but that "they were not known to their introducer by any special or distinctive name, having simply ittracted his attention when ashore by their active habits and peculiar penguin carriage."

The first speciments brought over, and, we believe, the second also, were presented to some friends in West Cumberland, in whose hands they remained absolutely for many years. But, with that desire for sharing in a good thing which is characteristic of the Cumwhich is characteristic of the Cum-brians, a large demani rapidly sprung cream. By having some fresh-calved up for stock, and thus they have dis- cows' milk to mix with the milk of cows eminated themselves through that and that have been milking a long time, a the adjoining county. The name given better quality of butter can be made. to them is, first, because they are sup-posed to have come from Indis, and, second, that they have a "running" you will get a quality of butter in Jangait; hence we have reached the comdination "Indian Runners."

A breeder of this variety says that he onsiders Indian Runners the best paying variety of duck to keep, except will be long enough to get butter.—Pro-when reared absolutely and entirely for fessor Robertson, Ontario. the table. For that purpose they are undoubtedly small, 3 to 4 lbs. each when fully grown. Whilst they do not readily fatten, they are very nice eating, and the flesh more resembles the flavor of wild duck, but is much softer own convictions in regard to these and more easily eaten. At ten or twelve points which you raise are as follows:
weeks old the Indian Runner is as ten
1. The percentage of fat in a cow's der as a young chicken. The fiesh is milk is not materially influenced by the parti-colored, the neck and shoulders selection of foods, provided she is fed parti-colored, the neck and shoulders selection of foods, provided she is fed creamy white, and the rest of the body a generous and well-balanced ration. much darker, the dividing line being very clear and distinct.

As already mentioned, it is as a laying duck that the Indian Runner excels. and is said to average 120 to 130 eggs | duced changes in the amount of milk per annum, without any special feeding, but simply when given hard corn morning and night, When worms are easily found they require very little food other than this. The eggs are of fair size, white in shell, of good flavor, and not nearly so strong as is usually the case with duck eggs. Mr. Gillett informs me that he has ten Runner ducks which have laid 746 eggs from January 1st to feed brains into a Digger Indian. That May 30th of the present year, which, sidering the severe frosts which prevailed during the first three months, is remarkable result. The highest sverage was sixty-one eggs from ten ducks in one week. As a rule, if properly grown, these ducks commence laying when about five months old and if they are hatched in May and June will begin to lay before the severe weather arrives, and continue egg production right throughout the winter. Earlyhatched ducks are liable to moult in the autumn, and this means fewer eggs in the colder months. Ducks hatched the first week in March have been known to commence the first week in August, and it is more desirable to bring them out so that they will begin in November. Five ducke can be run with one drake. and the eggs are remarkably fertile. Indian Runners are non-sitters, but, as in most other breeds in which the maternal instinct is suspended, exceptions are found to this rule, but cannot be re-

very showy and attractive. Bantams are never hatched out before July and August; if hatched earlier they grow that are essential to them and which add to their value. When young they are very small, but are quite hardy, lied on for sitting purposes.

In appearance the Runner is lengthy growing very fast when properly cared for. The White Polish and Cochin Banand slightly built, with close, compact | tams are extremely pretty and valuable; plumage. The fore part of body is ele-vated, and the head carried high. This breeds of poultry are found in these type is found to be the best layers.

The following is a description of the characteristics of the Indian Runner: diminutive fowls in perfect counter-Beak: Bright orange in color, with a found a rather difficult experiment to riangular tip of jet black, but as age hatch and rear turkeys by artificial advances the orange color becomes spotted with olive green, and finally when compared with the total number

assumes a dark olive green color, especially in ducks, the drake retaining the very plain fact that nothing will equal orange much longer. Head: Of the drake, above the eye, a very dark brown, with a slight patch below the eye on each side, these markings being neatly rounded off behind. Neck: Pure white down to near the dictates of any other than a natural shoulders, which, with the breast, is of mother. There is nothing, however, heautiful grayish-brown. Under parts black, and wings pure

Tail: Brown, with curled feathers white, and for about two inches above the tail the feathers are a very rich dark brown. Legs: Orange color.

The duck has similar markings to the drake, except that the colored parts are a soher brown, like a very light Rouen and botter In summer the drake, as is the case light in color. The is your hen house? If your lock conhead also becomes of a more dowdy olor, without that brilliant. luster which characterises the winter plumage. He also loses the curled feathers in his tail, which are not replaced until after the autumn moult.—Edward

the butter retains its aroma taste and consistency, but the Sourides segmet be -

own; in London Live Stock Journal. arate all ailing fowls, then whitewash with lime and carbolic acid, making everything white and clean. Butter stored in a warm room or e osed to sunlight may become rancid com noxious bacteria without becom-Big Duck Farm.—One of the largest tuck farms is located near Allentown, ng sour from either bacteria or from light and beat this goes on more slowly than under the usual conditions. Heat diminishes the activity of the acid microbes, and they may be killed by direct sunlight, hence the degree of rancidity of butter cannot be estimated directly from its acidity. Oxidation plays an inferior part in rendering butter acid, the sournees being principally due to the action of bucteria, which are chiefly anaerobic, getting their exygen by chemically decreased an anaerobic, getting their exygen and the sournees being principally due to the action of bucteria, which are chiefly anaerobic, getting their exygen by chemically decreased an anaerobic state of the commission houses many thousands of duckn, chichens, turkeys and geese, hatched and reared entirely by artificial means.—Ex.

| Anan doesn't want a large quantity of this grass to mow, unless he is prepared to cut it all in a day or two. It makes a fine growth the first season after sowing, and, if sown alone, will cut a good crop of hay. I find that stock eat still property to the commission houses many thousands of duckn, chichens, turkeys and geese, hatched and reared entirely by artificial means.—Ex. Pa., where fifty-six incubators are used. direct chemical change, according to The incubator house is 32x75 feet; and poor hay is the result. A man ilefly anaerobic, getting their exygen r chemically decomposing the butter

by chemically decomposing the butter and bence they can live without air or light. Temperatures of freezing and of body heat retard the production of Man on Foot—Well, the fact is,

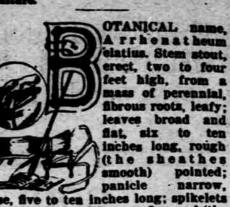
acid. The addition of four per cent of doctor says that I am getting too fat, poissonous flouride of potassium to test and advises me to take short, quick mbes of butter entirely prevents the runs during the day. But I want some settion of acid-forming bacteria, and object to run for. object to run for.

Man on Horseback—Buy a straw hat.

Jandes Shetch.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS. a rancidity of about 18 degrees. No acid is produced in butter by light with the exclusion of sir, nor by pure air with the exclusion of light, but bacteria

may produce scid in this butter, hence the great importance of antiseptics in keeping butter, as has long been known in practice and followed through the use of common salt, which hinders the action of the bacteria. A freezing temperature and partial darknoss have about the same effect in diminishing the production of acid as has salt on butter appared to light. The proportion



loose, five to ten inches long; spikelets on rather short stalks, two-flowered (the lower one staminate only, the upper the upper three-nerved, both thin and transparent, without awns; flowering glume seven-nerved, hairy at the base, tive of the Old World, where it is one of the most valued grasses both for hay and for pasturage. It makes a strong root-growth and lasts well in the pastures. It does well in most localities in the southern and eastern parts of the United States. It is an excellent grass for use in mixtures with such species as tall fescue, smooth brome, orchard grass and meadow fescue. It gives an abundant yield of hay. It is deserving of trial on all but the very driest soils. Its hardiness is shown from the fact that it has often escaped from cultiva-

polesness properties. The hecteris die polesness properties. The hecteris die after they have produced a certain quantity of acids in the better. Hence, the acid number eventually species.

cays Farming World. The term pig-headed has come to be looked upon as stapidity and selfahness. Much as ve might wish to defend him, we have to admit that there appears to be rolled into one carcass a greater amount of "pure cuseedness" than is found in any other domestic animal, the mule excepted. The pig is a cannibal of the most ing the very lowest form of clatius. Stem stout, other domestic animal, the mule exceptfeet high, from a revolting order, often devouring its own young. It is a gormandizer of the first leaves broad and flat, six to ten finches long, rough (the sheathes) reinted:

"pure custedness" than is found in any other domestic animal, the mule excepted. The pig is a cannibal of the most revolting order, often devouring its own young. It is a gormandizer of the first ways had a large family to provide beds for. But the supply of her bedding, linen and other household articles were in excess of the demand.

This large amount of bedding, tablecloths, towels and linen sheets was spun and woven in her father's house, and the girls were given full liberty to just one trait in his character that makes us almost ashamed of having said that he never considers another's comfort-he will never eat raw onlons; they would make his breath offensive. one perfect), about three-eighths of an inch long; empty glumes very unequal, of him) still." If you banish him from the lower one smaller and one-nerved, the farming world you will create a the upper three-nerved, both thin and blank that nothing else can fill. If we thus villify the hog, he may with perfect fairness, turn upon us and say: roughish; the flowering glume of the lower flower has a long, twisted, bent awn proceeding from its back just behave made me the scavenger of your lower flower has a long, twisted, bent awn proceeding from its back just below the middle; that of the upper flower has only a small bristle-like awn with food that all other animals refuse; near its apex. Tall oat grass is a na- | my home is anywhere and anyhow. No care is taken as to the laws of sanita-tion. I am lodged in the vilest hovels, often only partially covering me; unable to get away from filthy surroundings, I unavoidably become defiled, and then you call me a dirty pig. You fancy, because I happen to choose to wallow in the mud during a hot day, that my tastes are low. Well, it is often the only bath you allow me, and since you have robbed me of most of my natural protection against the sting-ing, tickling files, I do this in self-defense. Give me a chance of being clean, tion and still continues to thrive. One feed me with wholesome food, give me air-dried specimen analyzed by the good shelter and a dry bed and I will

crude protein, 7.11; nitrogen-free ex- repay you a hundred fold for your tract, 4° 58. Total nitrogen, 1.14; al- care.' buminoid nitrogen, .95. Beal, in his grasses of North America,

the following: Water, 6.84; ash, 7.90; says that this gras is known in some "The endowments favorable to this grass are its hardiness, its comparative indifference to the character of the soil, its particularly ample root growth, both deep and superficial, its strong, tuited habit, and its early flowering tendency. It yields a considerable quantity of foliage on the culms, which affords a good deal of leafy feed in spring. It produces rapidly after cutting; its taste is bitter, but it is not disliked by cattle. It does not grow abundantly, except upon poor soils, and is, upon the whole, of somewhat questionable value. It is

much grown in France." Among English seedsmen there is a very poor opinion of this grass, and some call it a noxious weed. But on this side of the Atlantic the results of experiences are different.

Prof. D. L. Phares, of Mississippi says: "It has a wonderful capacity for withstanding the severest heats and drouths of summer and colds of winter. It admits of being cut twice a year, yielding twice as much hay as timothy, and is probably the best winter grass that can be obtained. To make good five times, with favorable seasons. Along the more southerly belt it may be sown in November and onward till the middle of December. It is one of even with their delicate nature when the most certain grasses to have a good

Other American authors speak very highly of it. Prof. Beal sums up his investigation as follows: "The writer has raised this grass on rather light, sandy soil at Lansing, Michigan, for twelve years or more, has seen it in some other locali-

ties in the state, and thinks thrive well, while tall oat-gras The is your hen house? If your flock con-better in a hotter, drier climate. He tracts the disease try the following: In has had occasion to kill several plats, and has had no more trouble with it a quart of water spirits of camphor onethan in killing so much timothy. There half teaspoonful, sulpho-carbolate of zinc one-fourth ounce. A diet of mest are some bulbs on the sort raised in Michigan, but they are not hard to kill. Like orchard grass, it ripens very quickly after blooming, and to make good hay there must no delay in cutting. As ms rather early, many let it go too long before cutting; when the stems become woody and of poor quality. Again, bad weather often interferes with the cutting just at the right time,

flowers set seed, as every other one is staminate. The seed is rather large, starts early, and soon makes a vigorous growth. This fits it for alternate dry and for dry countries. In sowing the seed care needs to be used to cut the grass just as soon as Piggy has good ground for his com-

South Dakota experiment station gave that anything was good enough for a ruin of herds. The show hog, if at its hog. This has been the cause of un- best as a show animal, is a thing of ether extract; 2.85; crude fiber, 28.72; told loss. Many a poor cottager might beauty. It has been created, fed and save one-fourth to one-third of his outparts of the country as False oat-grass, lay in producing his annual supply of bacon if only his pig was kept warm its large and symmetrical dimensions.

J. B. Lawes, of England, says of it: wholesome form and with greater regu- it is nothing but a shadow. The farmer larity. If growing is the object give as and swine breeder knows that he should much exercise as it is convenient to have a hog that is strong of bone and obtain, with an occasional if not a reg- muscle and he knows that many of ular, bite of grass, a little salt and wood these show hogs have not this passesashes within reach, failing wood ashes, sion. But against his own judgment he ordinary cinders and ashes. If rapid will often take a boar from one of the fattening is the object, a mixture of meals with boiled potatoes and house hill instead of up. We do not mean to scraps, together with perfect quiet. It is a serious mistake to use only one at our fairs are of the class described. meal; no matter what kind. A mixture | Some of them have not been forced. Let is infinitely better. This treatment applies with equal force to one or 500.

Passing of the Heavy Steer. The production of heavy beeves is no longer the profitable business it once was. Combined weight and quality are days. For the past few years the tendency has been rapidly in favor of early maturity, with decidedly more attention given to quality than to weight. early beef has been everywhere recoghay it must be cut the instant it blooms.

For green soiling it may be cut four or away. The combined efforts of breednized, and the heavy steer is passing er and feeder have produced the per-fectly finished steer in less than three is not yet complete; that "the days of a steer's years" are becoming less and less, and that, perhaps at no very distant date, the "two-year-old" class will be abandoned as was the "three-year- an exceilent grain given occasionally to old" by the American Fat Stock Show the laying stock, but on account of its in 1891. One important reason for the fattening nature it must be used somedecline of the heavy beef is found in the general cry for "cheap meat"—cheap, never profitable, buckwheat is used but good—and as the heavy animal has comparatively little by poultrymen. a larger percentage of offal than the Hens will not eat it unless very hungry. times very silently and suddenly, and he can tell why there are before you are aware of it some of your such conflicting opinions in relation to the state of the draw as is the case with Roughs, assumes a color with Roughs, assumes a color like that of the duck on back, hess is essential to health; unclean moist, and the finer succulent grasses of meat to live weight that decides the er they become accustomed to it, they coming a thing of the past. The less of this class handled this summer the better, for the market demand is con-

spicuously absent.—Live Stock Report. Number of Ears Per Stalk.-Mississippi Station Bulletin: Three years ago a correspondent sent us a stalk bearing seven ears and an accompanying letter offered a supply of the seed at \$12 a bushel. A workman was sent to one of the station fields with orders to bring the first five stalks he could find, each of which had two ears. Both lots were will contain lime enough for the shells dried thoroughly before shelling, and in every case the grain from the stalks in fine form will probably as well supbearing two ears outweighed that from the seven-eared stalk. We have found no variety which produces uniformly one, two, or any other number of ears, but have found the ears to vary from 86 to 537 on 100 stalks counted as they stood in rows. The heat vields have come from those varieties which produce from 175 to 200 ears to 100 stalks. and we have endeavored to find or produce a variety which should have uniformly two ears on each stalk, as the nearer we have been able to approach uch a variety the greater has been the rield per acre.

Where the Second Blow Landed. Judge (gravely)-The prosecuto swears that you hit him twice upon the nose. Have you any denials to make? the top of the panicle is ready. Not a half day should go by or seed will be lost. It is cut high, bound in small bundles, shocked till well cured, when had bin.—Judge. Bath Pres

never get into them. When I was a child my grandmother used to send me to the tansy patch on the hill with a large basket in which to bring home

and the girls were given full liberty to take all they were willing to make up for themselves. That was part of their marriage dower. I can well remember once a year, hung the articles on a clothes-line down in the orchard, beat them, and put them away again to lie amid the tansy leaves until another year. The fourth generation of her posterity are sleeping under those same blankets and blue and white coverlets now, which proves the efficacy of that remedy of the olden time,—Good House-

"Botanists are agreed that the earliest petals were yellow, and that, originally, all flowers were of that color. The order of development of color in flowers appears to be yellow, pink, red, purple, lilac, up to deep blue—probably the highest level—while white may occur in any normally colored flower, just as albinos are found among animals. As lowers become more specialized they become more dependent upon the visits of special insects, purple and blue flowers, for instance, benefiting most from and being most preferred by bees and butterflies. A French authority states that about 4,200 species of plants

are utilized for various purposes in Eu-Of these only about onehave an agreeable perfume, the others being either indorous or having an unpleasant smell. White flowers are the most numerous. One thousand one hundred and twenty-four species out of 4,200 are white, and 187 of these have a scent; 931 (77 perfumed) are yellow; next in order comes red, with 823, of which 84 give forth a perfume; then blue, 594 (34 scented), and violet, 308, only 13 of which have any perfume. The remaining 400 kinds are of various shades of color, and only 38 of them have a pleasant smell."—The Standard.

If He Were Young. Waldo F. Brown, of Ohio, is one or young man on a dairy farm:

If I were a young man and able to work hard, I should run as large a dairy as the farm would furnish rough feed for, and buy most of my grain, and I would try to dispose of the cream, or engage butter at paying prices so as to keep the milk at home to be fed to calves and pigs, and I am satisfied that I could double the profits from my farm and improve it rapidly, for we should have large quantities of the richest manure and could make all the land that we cultivated very rich. But it seems to me that a man of my age (sixty-three) out of debt, and able to live comfortably, with a reasonable degree of economy, owes it to himself not to be obliged to work hard every day and be tied up at home as I should be with a dairy, and so I am satisfied with moderate success on the farm, and to leave the younger men the privilege of pushing out and showing what the farm is capable of even in hard times.

. There are so many specialties in farming now-a-days that there is a place for energetic men on the farm, and a better chance for success than in most other callings. The farmer is not which is about one dollar per cubic in a tone of voice that couldn't escape likely to become a rich man, but on the other hand he is in very little danger of bankruptcy.

Beautiful Swine:-The swine exhibited at our fairs have often been the groomed for a purpose, and the purpose show pens, and thus send his herd down say that all the swine that are exhibited judgment rule in the selection of the

A Crimson Clover Question. Mr. F. W. Sargent, of Amesbury: tells the Farmer and Homes of success with crimson clover where others, have failed. His success also was purely accidental. He sowed a side hill list not necessarily money makers in these fall with crimson clover and berdsgrass. The following rains washed it hadly: and to all appearances this spring the crimson clover was a failure, but later it began to germinate and come up in cept the change. The superiority of good shape at the lower part of the covered by the wash from the hill above, and since then has done very nicely. This experience raises a question in Mr. Sargent's mind, whether or years, and it would seem that the work so late in the fall that it would not not if crimson clover could be sowed sprout, it would start early in the spring and become a valuable crop. .

Feeding Buckwheat.-Buckwheat is your it with a relish. The fattening nature of this grain and wheat must be remembered and common sense exercised in their feeding. There is much to be learned about feeding poultry that is worth knowing, and experience will teach you some, but a hint from others

may save you much trouble if heeded .-Ovster Shells.-The New York experimental station has found that the feeding of oyster shells during the laying season, where they can be cheaply obtained, is recommended. One pound of about seven dozen eggs. Limestone ply the deficiency of lime existing in most foods; but the use of a sharper grit with it may be of some advantage. Long, sharp pieces of dry bone or glass, as some suggest, should be avoided. The size of particles of grit for hens had better be larger than a kernel of wheat and smajler than a kernel of corn. An unlimited supply of pounded glass was accompanied with no bad results when the food and other grit availa-ble to the fowls contained an abundance of lime; but when the food was deficient in lime, and no other grit was attainable, hens ate an injuriously large amount of glass.—Ex.

A good dip when properly used is the best recourse of a shepherd whose flocks are infested with ticks. If sheep are kept in good flesh they are not as hable to become infested with ticks as those allowed to run

Righest of all in Learning Power.-Latest U.S. Gor't-Ray

SENATOR MILL OF THE PRESS.

the influence of the press in chaping the politics of a free government like ours. It is indeed the prominent, the ours. It is indeed the prominent, the in American politics today, largely overshadowing all other instrumen in American politics today, largely overshadowing all other instrumentalities. It has to some extent superseded the political orator, because it speaks constantly while he talks only occasionally.

"It overmatches our public schools because they take long vacations. It because they take long vacations. It

"It towers above congresses and leg-islatures because it is not hampered by official responsibility, and with its freedom guaranteed under our constitution it can freely recommend, criti-cise and condemn with absolute fearlessness and independence, with no veto power to intimidate or revise its

terror of wrong-doors, the defender of liberty and the champion of popular rights. Better than large armies and powerful navies is the strong support of an honest, able and incorruptible press in any struggle which may come with foreign foes or for the preservation of our free institutions.

"If our quarrel be just, if our cause be right, the influence of the press can make it better and stronger and irresistible, and then we can truthfully say as the elder Adams said of the struggle of the colonies: 'We shall not fail. The cause will raise up armies; the cause will create navies."

It is true that municipal affairs are, generally speaking, conducted here more economically and much more but it takes out the corns, and what a consulation it thoroughly than is the case in American cities. Thus in 1875 the streets of Berlin, covering a total area of 6,780,the best known of agricultural writers. 000 square meters, were cleaned at an marks this year. - Cor. Chicago Record.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Building by Machinery. The cost of building is wonderfully reduced by the use of machinery. Walls made of brick, stone, cement, plaster,

stone itself, may be mixed and handled almost entirely by machinery. A der rick, lifter and crane will perform in an incredible short space of time work that it formerly took days and scores of men to complete. It would be adpliances could be so arranged as to be. utilizable in small towns on the same principle as those used in the large cities. As it now is in suburban localities, almost everything is done by hand.-N. Y. Ledger.

Coo's Cough Baleam
Is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quicker toan anything che. It is always reliable. Try is

Common pine or even basswood may be rendered almost indestructible, it is raid, by soaking in a solution composed of one part blue vitriol and twenty of water. A French railway contractor announces a method of treating planks, etc., that greatly enhances their value. ile piles the lumber in a tank and then covers thickly with quicklime. Water is slowly added till the lime is slacked. in about a week the wood becomes im pregnated, and is ready for use. Timber prepared in this way has been used in mines and other exposed construc tions with good results. Dr. Feuchwanger gives an account of the experi-ments made by him for the preserva-tion of wood. He says that wood boiled first in lime water and then coated with silicate of sods, or liquid glass, will last a very long time: The mixture is 15 per cent alkali and 10 per cent pure soda.-Detroit Free Press.

"Ennoon's Magie Corn Salve."

Old Gentleman—You say your father lingered a long while and died a sudden death. What do you mean by that? Tramp.-Well, the vigilance commit tee told him to leave town in an hour, but he lingered for a day.—Philadel-

Do You Desire to Adopt a Child? Address the International Children's Home Society, 224 La Salle st., Chicago, Illinois, Rev. Dr. Frank M. Gregg, General Manager. Such a child as you may desire, of any age, will be sent you on ninety days trial. Enclose stamp.

Billiard table, second-hand, for sale cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. AKIN, 511 S. 12th St., Omaha, Nob. Kansas has 166,627 farms, having creage of 30.:14,456.

A man knows be is old long before h

because they take long vacations. It outrivals the pulpit because it preaches week-days as well as Sundays, observing no holidays and taking no European trips. It diminishes the influence of our courts because it anticipates their decisions—usually accurafely.

**Holitons of men keep asking for stimulants because the nervour system is constantly irritated by nicoting unions. Cheving or smoking. Millions of men keep asking for stimulants because the nervous system is constantly irritated by nicotine poison. Chewing or smoking destroys manhood and nerve power. It's not a habit, but a disease, and you will find a guaranteed cure in No-To-Hac. Sold by Druggists overywhere. Bobb free. Address the Sterling Remedy Ca., New York City or Chicago. A combination of the .. Westinghouse Electric and Baldwin Locomotive actions except the force of an enlightened public opinion, which is always
supreme.

"Presidents and sovernors are not taking time by the forelock, and it is a "Presidents and governors are not beyond the reach of its shafts, and it enters alike the palaces of the rich and the cottages of the poor. It is the locomatives that now go lumbering the cottages of the poor. locomotives that now go lumbering noisily along under a high steam pressure, pulling their long trains easily by the help of an electrical motor attachment. The old proverb that "there is nothing new under the sun," has long aince fallen into disuse. We seem just

It is an interesting thing to know that 4,200 species of plants are gather

entering upon a grand era of new things.—Boston Traveler. Mothere who have used Parker's Ginger Tonfo for years insist that it ben A smore than other medi-dines; every form of distress and weakness; leid to it

They were discussing the circus "Did you ever see a man fired out of a canon," asked the shoe clerk boarder. "No," said the Cheerful Idios "J never did, but I saw a fellow fired out of a ball not long ago."-Cincinnati Tribune.

Electricity in the Bossemer Process. A new invention, one that may turn in this country. He tells in the follow- annual expenditure of 2,000,000 marks out to be one of the greatest of the age, streets having increased by 1895 to over 8, '00,000 square meters, the streets are cleaned for but \$400,000—and cleaned, steel by electricity under the Bessemer let me say, better than in any other large city in the world. This is due to system, to the excellent pavements, constantly renewed and mended, and to machine sweeping, which coats 60 per cent less than the sweeping done by hand. It is the same with the street sprinkling. This is done done by hand. It is the same with the street sprinkling. This is done during the season whenever needed, on hot, dusty days twice, and 1,200,000 cubic meters of water are used up in the thorough system of sprinkling between April 1 and November 15. The city does it at an expense of but 2,364,000 matrix this matrix of the same and in a few minutes reached a white heat. The blaze ascended several feet heat. The blaze ascended several feet HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a figure and is intensity. The steel was poured, but taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for estimonials, free. Manufactured by

PTTS—All Pitsotopped free by Dr. Eljine'n Gre-forve Easterer. No Fits after the first day's in Invelopmenter. Treating and \$2 trist bettle free Bones. Send to Dr. Kline, Sil Architt., I'bila.,

foot, can be built for thirty or forty being overheard that a woman remindcents per cubic foot by the employment of labor-saving machinery and devices.
Cement and mortar, all the materials that's the seventh woman that I've

for stone work, with the brick and sold a pair of shoes to."-Washington

I'can recommend Piso's Cure for Con-sumption to sufferers from asthma. E. D. Townsend, Pt. Howard, Wis, May 4, 194

A Curious Weather Prophet: A means of fereeasting the weather

from a cup of coffee is given by the Leeds Mercury, which asserts that it. has proven more trustworthy than the official guesses. Drop two lumps of sugar carefully into the middle of the cup; if the air bubbles remain in the center of the cup it will be fine; if they ise rapidly and go to the sides, it will rain all day; if they gather in the center and then go in a cluster to one side. ook out for showers.

Vinner's Scorning Braue for Children Tools The man who minds his own business will not soon run out of work. A woman can't be in love and in politics

