stacked. It is thrashing out from thirty to fifty bushels to the acre and will average about forty. The wheat crop has all been barvested, and farmers are now busy plowing their land taneous ir many parts of Europe. preparatory to putting in another crop The stems are erect and un-

less promising. Between Waverly and | with very short stalks, four or six a stretch of country which has usually soft and velvety on the lower side. been described as the garden spot of with many prominent veins at right abundant here, however poorly they near the margin. The flowers are in may have been in other parts of the large clusters (see illustration on this state. Last year and this year have page) called umbels, proceeding from been the only known exceptions to this the top and apper portion of the stem. rule. Somehow this belt has suffered each umbel supported on a thickish severely this year. It has rained copiously on all sides of it and all around it, but the clouds refused to give it a cluster, are supported on slender peddrop of moisture until too late to save the corn crop. For a stretch of country sixty miles long and sixty miles wide the corn crop is a comparative failure. It will only run from a quarter to half a crop, averaging as a whole about one-third an ordinary crop.

Oats have not faired so badly. They are thrashing out from thirty-five to forty bushels an acre. Heavy rains fell over this section at the end of last week They came too late, however, to save the bulk of the corn. Very much of it is wilted beyond redemption and a good deal of it has already been cut for fodder. Wheat in this section is thrashing out fifteen bushels to the acre.

West of Fairmont the scene again changes and an ocean of waving corn. strong and luxuriant, is to be seen as far as the eye can reach in every direction. The crop from Hastings to the western boundary of the state is practically made, and nothing but a killing frost can now blight it. It will average not less than sixty bushels to the acre. and very many large fields will yield Ifty bushels.

Around McCook is where the disasters of last year were most severely felt. The gains of this year have more than made up for the losses then sustained. The whole section of country looks like a veritable garden, and the people feel buoyant beyond expression. Winter wheat is thrashing out about twenty bushels to the acre and the best fields are yielding thirty bushels. Spring wheat is running from twelve to eighteen bushels to the acre. Oats average from fifty to sixty bushels, the best fields thrashing out 100 bushels.

Alfalfa is a new crop here with which the people are delighted. All kinds of live stock eat it with relish. and it is proving to be fattening fodder. The first year it yields one ton to the acre, but after the third year it yields three crops a year, which foot up seven and one-half tons to the acre. It is worth in the market \$5 per ton, but to feed cattle the results have shown it to be worth \$70 per acre. It is the coming crop all along the the flats of the Republican valley.

Grenadines and Gauzes Black grenadines, with bold china flowers, are making excellent summer dresses, and so do the summer gauzes. The coloring is exquisite grass green, brilliant fuchsia, peach, etc. There is a large range of checked grenadines crown of soft silky fibres, which seems Short-horn on the same pasture? Emand crepe. Gauzes and crepons, as well as chiffon, have been embroidered in the open hole work. Velvet gauzes are back again on shot grounds, the patterns floral and bold and gaze soutache with well covering patterns in upstanding cores is used greatly for capes; so are the black silk grenadines.

The angler may forget his lines, but the

The reason is found in the fact that the nerves are weak and the body in a feverish and unhealthy condition. The nerves may be restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which feeds them upon pure bood, and this medicine will also create an appetite, and tone up the system and thus give sweet and refreshing sleep and vigorous health. Hood's Sarsaparilla

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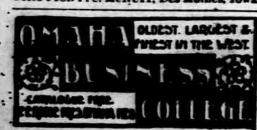
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AGADEMY OF THE SAGRED HEART whole range of subjects neves any to constitute a and refired education. Propriety of deportment, somal nearness and the principles of morality ar jects of uncer-ing attention for distribution for the physic every facility for distribution for their back is an object of constant solicit sin, and in sickness they are attended with meternal carriers. Fall term upons Tuesday, hept. 31: For larther particulars, address . This augustion, address . This augustion, address . This augustion, and a condensy macroel meant, St. Joseph, Ref.



FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

tion of the Soil and Yields Thereof-

peduncle two or four inches in length.

The individual flowers, 20 to 40 in each

to the milkweed family. This will be

branched two or three feet high, and

icels about an inch in length. The flowers are less than half an inch long and of the peculiar structure common

with the speed of his thorough-bred, leaving my hair unclipped as my and the result is an increase of strength | bushes. It will take but 15 minutes to but a reduction of speed. So let a clip enough for one family's use. It INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR breeder try to obtain the size of the makes finer berries, easier picking, and Leicester with the hardihood of the the bushes look so much neater. Some blackface; does he get it? No, he gets | plow their bushes every year, but I do an excellent animal, but utterly un- not after the second. Yesterday I tried suitable for enduring the hardship to dig into a patch five years old, and through which the pure blackfaced though the bushes are four feet apart, must live, and, on the other hand, it to force up a spadeful of dirt would will not produce so much mutton in a | break hundreds of roots. I am sure given time as the pure Leiscester. Our plowing would injure them. I keep of the United States remarks are especially intended for catcommissioner of the. All food is composed of certain agriculture for the well-defined elements or compounds. year 1887, the fol- Milk and flesh-including in the term I use paris green or london purple. I lowing description flesh all that goes to build up the body of this plant oc- of an animal-milk and flesh are, 20 minutes with a good sgrayer. I beroughly, composed of the same elements, and if an animal takes a certain my patches a good dressing of unplant with a peren- portion of its food to make milk, so leached wood ashes every third year nial root, native of much less is available for making flesh. this country, al- It seems to us that we must take our though now spon- choice, one or the other. We cannot have both in the highest perfection. The Jersey breeder wanted butter. He got it, but had to give up flesh. The Leaving Lincoln the outlook is much clothed with opposite oblong leaves, Ayrshire breeder yielded a little, and said: "I want a lot of milk." He got it. Fairmont, a distance of sixty miles, is inches long and with entire margins, but had to give up a little butter fat. The founders of the Short-horn breed said, "We want flesh." They got it, but Nebraska. Crops have always been angles with the midrib, and connecting in the case of those having the greatest tendency to fatten, they had to sacrifice milk production. The true solution of the problem is to breed the animal with special quali-

strength of the Clydesdale or Shire

fications for the purpose for which it is intended. If a cow is wanted for a town dairy, a deep milker with a fair tendency to fatten is the best. If the farmer lives up in the country where dairying is not profitable, then an aniten is the best. Some may say, "That is



the best explained by reference to the all right, but if the heavy milker is not figure given. Usually only one or two turning her food into milk, will she not of these flowers mature fruit, which turn it into flesh. We think not, to is an ovate pod about three inches long such perfection as one bred distinctly and an inch thick, roughish, with weak for producing beef. Nature comes to protuberances, but soft and velvety, our rescue and teaches us here. If the and filled with a multitude of small, Jersey is not giving milk, does it proflat, overlopping seeds, each with a duce as much flesh as the well-bred to waft the seed in the air.

This best known of our milkweeds, north of Tennessee and east of the that is carrying considerable more Mississippi has become exceedingly flesh than its neighbors, that cow is not troublesome in some localities as a weed. Its deep-running perennial root-stocks are very tenacious of life, be charged with being unscientific, they The new mousseline with the satin face and spread rapidly, throwing up numis the best of all materials to show off | erous stems. The plant is most troublesome in meadows and along roadsides. forming patches which check the growth of grass. Its seeds are distributed by means of a tuft of silky hairs. The milky juice is a popular remedy with children for warts. The young shoots are used by some as a substitute for asparagus. The plant has a strong fiber, which some have attempted to utilize.

ties to the attack of a fungus, which usually become revolute at the margin. and the plants, if badly affected, fail "vellows" in peaches The extermination of the plant requires careful cultivation throngout the entire season, after which it will not be fourd difficult to prevent its becoming again established.

Weeds Are Papensive Iowa Weather Bulletin: The direct loss in crops, damage to machiner and stock, and the decrease in value of land due to weeds in this country amounts to tens of millions of dollars a year, according to the estmates of Botanist F. V. Coville, of the agricultural department. This statement is made in a bulletic of the department which says the loss sustained is almost whelly by farmers. The bulletin embodies a number of important directions for weed eradication, and urges that these methods be incorporated in plished with the very best our system of practical farming. Durappliances, ing the last year ordinary farm crops were checked in their growth by exfarm you are treme drouth and with an unusual amount of weeds. The report urges mable feed, all land owners to be on the watch for make nom's. new plants and dearn of their charac-Davis. Neat, ter, if possible, before they get estabcatalogue lished and assert themselves as aggressive a e ds on farms. This is practically the only method of complete extermination unless sentiment is aroused to more vigorous and universal destruction of weeds. Any species, according to the bulletin, can be subdued and controlled within the limits of an ordinary farm. Broken land should not be alowed to lie idle, and the moving or cutting off of the main

All-around Cattle.

stems of weeds is deprecated as multi-

plying the stock.

good all-round animal." We think canes in the hill. I never saw a current. there is an element of error in this, or gooseberry bush thinned enough un-Carry out this idea to an extreme, and you blot out the distinctive character- truit is gathered from those hills that istics of every breed of animals exist- have a single stalk, and if planted three ing. No one animal can do everything feet apart will cut-yield any other best. As in the mechanical so in the method of thinning.

phatically, no. Go through any herd of Avrshires in milk, and if you see one doing her work at the pail. Depend upon it; though the old breeders might were shrewd men; and whilst we gladly welcome any help from any source. we shall be wise to sit at their feet, and, like them, breed our animals with qualifications for distinct purposes, and not aim at the impossible in trying to make them best for everything.-Farming World (Edinburgh).

Rangers Vs. Natire Steers

As supplies of cattle from the north This plant is subject, in some locali- more and more apparent that the medium grade native steer is to have checks its growth and gives it a sickly a hard time of it on the market this vellow appearance. The affected leaves summer and fail. In fact cattle to escape competition from these grassfed westerns have got to be of good to blossom, and send up numerous finish, thick and fat, and weigh close slender shoets, remitding one of the to 1,400 lbs. Early arrivals from the range districts show plainly enough that in the matter of flesh and condition the westerns are far ahead of past seasons, they are now maturing rapidly and by the first of August will be coming forward freely. The dressed beef buyers are paying strong prices for them, and after they show a little more hardness and ripeness no doubt bayers for easiern markets and for the export business will take hold of them. Ail of this goes against the native steer unless he is good enough to sell over and above the westerns, and to do that this year he has to be better than usual. Buyers show a strong preference for the range cattle over native beeves that will not grade up high, and we advise our customers to keep their native steers off the market until they are in shape to stand sharp competition. As we have before stated there is going to be good inquiry for well finished native beeves weighing 1,400 lbs, and upward for eastern and foreign markets and meantime feeders can be well employed in fattening up this class for the late summer and fall market .-- Live Stock

> Currants and Gooseberries Since the advent of the current worm these fine fruits have been much noglected. No others are so highly relished. They come early when there is no substitute for them. For canning they have no superior. They can be raised easily and cheaply, are a sure crop, will come into Learing the second year. and always bring a good price on the

I came past a number of gardens today. In all of these were currant and gooseberry bushes, but not a single hill that would produce even fair berries. The grass and weeds were abundant The cry is now-a-days, "Give us the | and some of the bushes had I think 200 less grown by a specialist. My finest

animal world, there must be a division. I raise from cuttings, rooting them in of labor. We owe all the improvement | beds and planting nothing but well of the present day in all classes of do- rooted plants. I plant four feet apart | of industry?" asked Tillinghast. mestic live stock to special breeding and plow them two years. No suckers | "Because business with him is always in regard to the human family, but few of the race horse try to combine the formed the new growth is well clipped Judge.

and keep them constantly mulched with coarse stable manure. With such treatment I think a patch will last with undiminished yield for 25 years .- W. L. Changes in Clover During Growth. The Minnesota experiment station has investigated the progressive changes of clover during its growth. Five periods were used: Before the head was visible, at early bloom, full bloom, end of flowering and at maturity. The fibre increased up to maturity. The above figures represent percentages. Of the mineral elements potash increased to the period of bloom and decreased thereafter The same was true of magnesia, while lime and the phosphates increased until mal with the greatest tendency to fat- the end of flowering and then decreased. These investigations are in

them heavily mulched, turning the

mulch over if it gets weedy. This can

can save 20 bushels of gooseberries in

gin as soon as the worms come. I give

be quickly done with a fork. For worms

accord with others, showing that after maturity the crop retrogrades. The investigator, Prof. Snyder, finds that a crop of 436 pounds abstrats from the soil 66 pounds of potash, 76.4 pounds of lime, 1 pound of soda (would friends of soda expect it to replace the potash?) and the phosphates 28.4 pounds. Analyses by parts of the crop show that the potash was in a larger amount in the stem than in the leaves, while the lime was greater in the leaves than in

Most Popular Strawberry. The Cornell experiment station has

the stem.

been canvassing the northern and western fruit districts of New York state with the object of finding out the most popular varieties of strawberry in that

the best shipper by twenty-nine grow- keep the whole cold, and part has to ers, while ten recommended the Parker | be in flowing state in order to get the Earle and eight the Warfield, The most barrels exactly full, which is necesproductive varieties were named as fol- sary in order to avoid too much shaklows: The Crescent received 24 votes; ing up on the road, by which the cres Wilson, 15; Warfield, 14; Haverland, 11; would be turned into butter; the float-Parker Earle, 11; Bubach, 7; Sharpless, ing masses of ice at the same time pre-4: Burt. 2. and others 1.

ties by 22 persons and the Gandy by 16. | all about 100,000 pounds of milk a week. 7 for the Parker Earle, 3 for the At- for Ireland also at a cost of over \$200,is the most popular berry in the above prise.

Early Drones After much anxiety and patient study believe I have an infallible method of getting early drones. Every experienced bee keeper knows that the queen. if allowed to form her brood nest acdle comb, about the size of the palm of flavor; that was not agreeable. your hand is sufficient, and on the two Now, some butter has an unpleasant be taken not to uncap any of the drone cause should be sought elsewhere, but comb till the queen is getting very in due time came a later report saying cluster should not be farther from the surface layer had been removed. drone comb than one-half an inch. When the queen fills the uncapped cells with rggs, the bees will begin to uncap the honey to make room for the queen. If she is a good queen she will fill every empty ceil, drone cells not excepted. There is no heed of feeding if the above plans are strictly followed. - C. B.

Carrots vs. Potatoes for Milch Cows -W. H. Carpenter, proprietor of the Yakima City Cheese factory, said in the Washington Farmer, the other day: "There are many who make potatoes the principal root feed, having an idea, I suppose, that because it increases somewhat the flow of milk; the profit increases accordingly. But the tester reveals that

Bankston, in Southland Queen.

extensive in Ontario, Monroe, Orleans and Niagara. A clay loam is recommended as the best soil, made friable by thorough cultivation and fertilization. Potash and phosphoric acid are the proper feeders, with a conservative use of nitrogen. The trees should not eggs, on account of the age of the eggs be plowed more than fourteen to fifteen feet apart, and clean culture is recommended. The best treatment for dis-

Keeping Plowers.-It is said that cut flowers will keep very fresh if a smal pinch of nitrate of potash, or common saltpetre, is put in the water in which they stand. The ends of the stems should be cut off a little every day to keep open the absorbing pores.

"Why was the bee selected as a mode

each year. I would as soon think of DAIRY AND POULTRY

OUR RURAL READERS.

artment of the Farm -A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock



ANADA'S REPREsentative in Denmark reports the that country, which gives promise of proving profitable. A similar system might prove valuable in this country, where the product could be

markets. The starting point in the industry was when a Danish merchant, about a year ago, began experimenting in this direction by taking it in barrels, by rail and steamer, to dry matter increased up to the end of London. On its arrival the milk proved the middle of Sweden. The milk was so much in demand and proved so profitable an article of commerce that the exporter immediately took out a patent Sweden and Denmark to London. He then sold the patent to a stock company with large capital, which on Feb. I last, bought one of the largest Swedish creameries, converted it into a factory, and having put in a special freezing apparatus, began on May 1 the export of frozen milk in large quan-

When the milk is received from the farmers, it is pasteurized, that is, heated to 167 degrees Fahr, and then immediately cooled off to about 50 degrees Fahr, and now the freezing is commenced. Half of the milk is filled into cans and placed in the freezing apparatus, where it will be thoroughly frozen in the course of three hours. The frozen milk is then filled into barrels of pine, the only kind of wood that can be used. The barrels, however, are only half filled with this frozen milk, the balance being filled with the unfrozen milk.

This way of packing has proved to be the only practical one, as part of The Wilson was pronounced to be the milk has to be frozen in order to vent the unfrozen milk in setting the The Michel was found the earliest of cream. Milk which is treated in this the early varieties by 39 persons, the way has proved to keep quite fresh for Crescent by 18, the Wilson by 12 and 26 days. Every barrel holds 1,000 the Bubach by 6. The Parker Earle pounds of milk, and twice a week there was found the earliest of the late varie- will be shipped 50 barrels, making in

Some 20 growers pronounced in fa- The milk is shipped to Newcastle, vor of the Wilson as the best all around and from there by rail to large manustrawberry, 16 were in favor of the facturing cities, where it is sold in the Crescent, 10 in favor of the Bubach, 10 streets or in retail stores. It is refor the Haverland, 10 for the Warfield, ported that the patent has been bought lantic and 2 for the Sharpless. Taking | 000, which proves how much the stock this testimony altogether, the Wilson company expects from this new enter-

Spoliing Butter After It Is Made Dairy writers frequently caution against placing butter where it will absorb the odors or flavors from the decaying vegetables. The worst thing about this is the need of it. Butter will absorb odors, not only from stale cording to nature's way, will make it vegetables, but from sound ones, and globe shaped. She will begin in the they impart to the butter a flavor that center and gradually enlarge it. Now, destroys or overpowers the true butter my method of getting early drones is flavor. A case is in mind just now. plain and simple. A colony, to raise The writer was supplying butter to the drones, should contain about three former owner of this farm, and one pounds of bees and about five combs day planned what was intended for a each. One of these combs should be pleasant surprise, so, before the cover sealed full of honey, and one of the was nailed down, some nice apples middle combs should be about half with a delicious aroma were placed in drone comb. The hive in which these the package, separated from the butter combs are placed must be contracted by a cloth circle and a layer of salt. so the five combs will fit it. The queen | The surprise was on the other side. is started to laying by the operator un- Word came back that the butter was capping some of the honey on the mid- fine in looks, grain and everything but

combs next to the middle one a smaller flavor that never was near a rosy apple, space should be uncapped. Care should and there was a possibility that the prolific. In starting the brood next the that the butter was excellent after the

This suggests another point: Consumers should have a suitable place to keep butter after they get it. If the surface is all the time exposed to the odors of vegetables and kitchen flavors unclassified, the best of butter will soon get off flavor, and the maker will be under suspicion of furnishing butter that will not keep. Agricultural Epitomist.

Chicks Dying in the Shell. In our judgment, three principal things lead to chicks dving in the shell namely eggs not uniformly fresh, eggs that are not well fertilized, and a lack

of sufficient heat. At all times, and under all circumstances, the eggs used should be as fresh as it is possible to have them, pendent. the quantity of butter fat in the milk Very early in the season eggs have to is not proportionately increased; or, in be saved for several days in order to other words, feeding potatoes is a po- get enough to fill an incubator, but lite way of watering the milk. Pota- fortunately during this cooler period toes contain 90 per cent water, and if of the year, they can be kept in safety one is selling milk by the quart potatoes for two or three weeks, and perhaps must be just the feed, but when it is longer, providing they are turned often taken to the creamery and its value is enough to keep the yolk of the egg gauged by the tester, the dairyman from settling against the lower side of Brahma hen is a non-layer, and of no finds that he is making a mistake. I the shell and adhering thereto. As the earthly good but to consume food. If In Our Great Grandfather's Time. have made practical tests of both car- season advances and warm weather Brahmas are properly fed and kept at rots and potatoes, and I have become comes on, eggs can not safely be kept work, they are among the very best. convinced that one ton of carrots is that long. It is theoretically and practive winter layers; but no breed is so easily worth more than three of potatoes. I tically true that the germ in an egg, spoiled for that purpose (unless it be am advising farmers who furnish milk as soon as the egg is laid, begins to the Cochin).-Ex: for my factory to put in enough ground lose its vitality. At a given time this carrots to supply each cow with a vitality becomes so far diminished that, daily ration of from 5 to 10 pounds, ac- although the chick may start to form in cording to the season and circum- the egg when placed in a temperature of 103 degrees, the embryo will die before the chick is fully formed. As the Quince Raising.—The New York ex- egg grows still older the vitality of periment station issues a bulletin rela- the germ will so far diminish that it tive to quince culture, which is quite will not start to form at all, the eggbecoming stale and the process of decay setting in. An incubator, therefore, can be run correctly in every particular and the result be a very poor hatch, with many chicks dead in the shell, simply

It is well known that weakly breeding stock on either the male or female side, or both, or breeding stock that is over fed or too fat, will produce imperfect fertilized eggs, the germs being weak. When eggs from such stock are used, the results will also be chicks dead in the shell at all stages of development. It is the same with the human family. We find in every neighborhood consumptive children born to some parents, while other parents are blessed with strong, robust, vigorous offspring. for a definite purpose. Let the breeder are allowed to grow. When the bush is humming," replied Gildersleeve .- incubator operators take them into consideration or attach much importance

because of weakened germs and state

to them in their efforts to hatch large numbers of chickens artificially and in this way enlarge their profits in raising poultry. In this matter, as in all others, it is the reasoning, thinking person who solves the problem first and chieves success.

The third cause which results in chicks dying in the shell at different stages of development is the one first named in this article, a lack of sufficient heat to carry on, at a normal rate, the process of chick development. By nature's process it requires a given amount of heat, a given length of time starting of a new to build up the chick in the egg. In dairy enterprise in artificial incubation this amount of heat and this period of time should be imitated as closely as possible.

Another matter that should be men tioned in this connection is that of ventilation. Some claim, among them Fanny Field, that the chick in the egg. before it hatches, needs no more air than an unborn kitten does. This transported long distances to the best | theory has been easily refuted by sealing up incubators hermetically tight. and by varnishing eggs that were placed under hens. In no case where the air was shut out from the chick in Danish milk, which is peculiarly deli- the egg. did the chick succeed in comcate and rich in flavor, freezing it by ing into the world alive. The egg itself the use of ice and salt, and sending refutes this "no air" theory, for in the large end of every egg is a good sized air space. It was no doubt placed there flowering, so did the ash. The increase to be as sweet and well tasting as if for the use of the chick after it reaches of protein closed at full bloom, while it had been just drawn from a cow in a period where it begins to breathe. The moment a chick breaks the shell and before it comes out, we find it breathing vigorously. It is known that the shell of an egg is very porous, thus on the shipment of frozen milk from allowing fresh air to pass into the air space quile freely.-Reliable Poultry Journal.

Milk as a Fire Extinguisher.

number of the companies having de-

A queer claim has been sent to a

partments in Chicago. A fire broke out in a creamery in a Wisconsin town near Madison, owned by John L. Elverson. The water supply was soon exhausted and 2,300 gallons of milk stored in the building were used to extinguish the fire. The companies have, therefore, received a claim from Mr. Elverson for \$64 for damage done to building and the loss of 2,300 gallons of milk. A similar case is reported from Ste. Victoire, in Canada. The Rev. Abbe Noyseux and his parishioners extinguished a fire in a barn by using milk stored in the creamery. A fire in Cleveland in February destroyed the dwelling of William Woodford and by the use of 700 gallons of wine stored in a wine cellar he succeeded in saving that building. The value of this wine was \$300, and this has been allowed him by the insurance companies, which recently paid their proportion of the loss. The property was insured for onethird its value, and the companies \$100 for the wine used in putting out the fire. All sorts of liquors have been used for fighting fires in addition to water. Recently a fire was extinguished in an ink factory by throwing the contents of several vats of ink on the burning building. In this case, however, no insurance was carried and the owner got no pay for the value of the stock destroyed .- Ex.

What Is "Cooking Butter?" One of the laws of Massachusetts reg-

ulating the sale of oleomargarine provides a fine for anyone who sells oleomargarine to any person who asks for butter. Recently an agent of the dairy bureau of that state went into a store in Holyoke and called for butter. For the purpose of conveying information to the salesman as to the kind of butter which he wanted, he qualified his request by calling for "cooking butter." The merchant furnished him oleomargarine, and was convicted in the district court. His case was appealed and tried in the superior court of Hampden county. Judge Hopkins instructed the jury, says the New England Farmer, that if they found that "cooking butter" was an article of commerce, separate and distinct from butter, they should acquit the defendant. If how ever, they found that "cooking butter" was merely a kind or variety of butter, and that oleomargarine therefore was sold when butter was called for, they should return a verdict of guilty. The jury after struggling with the case all the afternoon, finally were unable to

In-breeding. There are some poul try keepers who in-breed their flock from year to year, and say it is not injurious. Why should it not be dangerous in fowls when it is in the human race and in stock of all kinds? Why is it that a new breed generally claims that it is unusually hard? Is it not from the fact that new blood has been infused to make it? Are not new breeds the results of experiments in crossing? And is not crossing the uniting of two distinct bloods? All these matters need serious consideration. And when we are told by men who have made the matter a study that in-breeding is a fucius. constitutional danger, is it not time to be on the lookout? If we breed for strictly hardy parents, and if we change blood in the males every year or two, we can get up a strain of fowls that will replace the stock we so often get from the yards of the noted fanciers. We are becoming better acquainted with this fact each season. - The Inde

Light Brahmas. The right Brahma fowls are practical fewls, and the Yankee tarmer or poultry man stands by them, because they are fairly good can excel them. They fatten very eas- has paid, with usury that has yet many ily. They must be kept active, for a fat Happy is the housewife who has a

meal time draws near. Build a good warm poultry house and fix it up with nice nests, roosts and all the necessary conveniences. The farmer has no better source of profit than from his hens and they should have extra care. It is a wanton sacrifice to neglect them. Grateful is the farmer who, when his funds are short has a few eggs or spring chickens to market in order to

good store of eggs to draw upon when

supply groceries for his table. There is scarcely a flock of pouitry in the country that does not need some care in regard to lice. These pests either infest the birds or the premises.

Green Gooseberry Tart .- Put stemmed gooseberries into a porcelain kettle with a little water stew slowly until they break. Take off, sweeten well and set aside to cool. Pour into pastry shells, cover with strips of puff paste. Bake. Brush all over with beaten egg . while het. Set back in the oven three minutes to glaze. Eat cold.

Sioux City woman has sued her husband for divorce, because he chews tobacco and is a baseball crank

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

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Art of Breathing. It is perhaps one of the signs of the mounted, and the victim of hypnotic the tiny pleasantries; but lack of coninfluence taught to withstand the sideration is really, one form of selfishforce of an energy directed against ness, and selfishness is not a desirable

There is a famous physician in Mun-things in life, either good or had, count sh who has written an extensive work! for more with those we love than we upon the subject of breathing. He has, ever know, and we should be watchful esides, formulated a system by which of our actions and of our words. asthmatic patients are made to walk walking. The mountain paths are all color, each indicating the number of matism and neuralgia. minutes in which the patient must walk the given distance, the breathing and walking being in time together. As the cure progresses the ascents are made steeper and steeper.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., Proprs. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer \$100 reward for any case of entarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Irrigation in Texas.

full height. The favorite plan in that unchivalrous men and selfish husbands. state seems to be to build a pond or and girls would not grow into frivodam on some high point on the farm lous, vain, self-asserting, fast women. and pump the water into it-to be dis- Homes would be happier, the world tributed later by means of ditches. would be raised, reformed, ennobled. Most of thes reservoirs are filled from streams or low lakes. With a steam or Many influences combine to red ve health gas engine this water is readily pumped by the damoir limit. The petit of a roperies Parker's Gin. o. Tonic best over an ethese life. to a point that gives the necessary fall over the level land of the farm, This seems to work better than the scheme of pumping through a hose directly upon the land. Rural New Yorker. ommenting on the foregoing, says, This plan of thoroughly watering a few level acres of the farm is one thing you must look forward to if you expect writes: "Last year I toook the wheat to keep up with the procession."

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 94.

The wisest men have never in any age fine feed." been the test men.

In addition to some beautiful and comire and use that old and well-tried remeds, Man distinguished late summer toilettes in Wisslow's Soothing State for Children Teething ith, there will be a specially prepared lifted up. and very practical and detailed paper. Blotting paper is made of cotton rags entitled "Early Autumn Fashions for boiled in soda Men." A striking portrait of Miss Winnie Davis, accompanied by a short The original and only more les with Glycerine. biographical sketch, will interest people who wish to know something of the charming personality of the author of The Veiled Doctor. The same number containing a brilliantly illustrated bait is constantly surrounded by fish that story entitled "The Possessed Princess never bite. of Bekhten," by E. A. Wallis Budge. Harper & Brothers, publishers, New cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. Axiv.

York, August 13, 1895. Can a Woman Change Her Mind? A London paper tells a story to illusmind. A young and well dressed die of old age. woman entered Charing Cross telegraph office the other day and wrote out a dispatch to be sent to Manchester. She read it over, reflected for a moment, and then dropped it on the floor and wrote a second. This she also threw away, but was satisfied with the third, and sent it off. The three telegrams read: First-"Never let me hear from you again!" Second—"No one expects ou to return!" Third-"Come home. iearest—all is forgiven!"

PITS - All Pits stopped free by Dr. Kilne's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the first day's use. Barvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kine, \$1 arch St., Phila., Pa-GREAT MEN ON EATING.

In good eating there is happiness. Anicius. Thou shouldst eat to live, not live to Eating to repletion is bad, but what

we eat should be good of its kind.-Dr

It is not the eating, but the inordinate desire thereof that ought to be blamed. -St. Augustine. Animals feed, man eats; tell me what you eat and how you eat, and I will tell you what you are; the man of intellect alone knows how to eat.-B. Sa-

Eat not for the pleasure thou mayest find therein; eat to increase thy strength; eat to preserve the life which thou hast received from heaven. Con-

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

In the Review of Reviews for August Jacob A. Riis, the author of "How the Other Half Lives," tells the dramatic story of "The Clearing of Mulberry Bend,"-the rise and fall of a typical New York slum. He points out that the old ramshackle, disease-breeding pile of tenements known as the Bend," now eleared away, had its mission in the world; not for New York only, but for the whole country. By its lessons every American city may profit-"must indeed," says Mr. Riis. lest it pay the penalties New York

big bulky pills were in general use. Like the "blunderbuss" of that decade they were big and clumtive. In this century of eplightenment, we have Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pel lets, which cure all liver, stomach and bowel derangements in the most effective way. If people would pay more

rly regulating the action of their bowels, by the use of these little "Pellets" the vould have less frequent occasion to call for their doctor's services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases. The "Pellets" cure sick and bilious headache, constipation, in-digestion, bilious attacks and kindred derangements of liver, stomach and bowels.

attention to prop-

DR. WINCHELL'S

Is the best medicine for all diseases incident to children. It regulates the bowels; assists denti-tion; cures diarrhea and dysentery in the worst forms; cures canker sore throat; is a certain pre-rentive of diphtheria; quicts and solthes all pah invigorates the stomach and lowels; corrects at acidity; will care griping in the howels and wind color. Do rot, fatigue yourself and cidld with Sicepless thehits when the within your reach to cure your class and save your own strength. Dr. Jaque's Gerntan Worm Cakes destroy worms & remove them from the system Prepared by Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, M. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Little Things of Life. Why is it that we so easily forget times, to those alert for indications, that the little things in life are what that the art of breathing has become make it easy or hard? A few pleasant more and more a subject of attention. words, a warm hand-clasp, a cordial Oculists as well as physiologists go letter are simple things, but they are deeply into the study in a way hardly mighty in their influence on the lives to be touched upon here. Physicians of those about us, adding a ray of hope have cured aggravated cases of insom- to many disconsolate hearts, giving nia by long-drawn regular breaths, courage to disappointed, weary ones. fever-stricken patients have been quiet- and helping at the same time to make ed, stubborn forms of indigestion made our own lives sweeter. Few people to disappear. A tendency to consump realize how much the little attentions tion may be overcome, as some author- of every-day life mean to their associity has within the last few years clear- ates in the home, society and the place demonstrated, by exercise in breath- of business. It is generally a lack of ng. Seasickness, too, may be sur- consideration that makes one forget

without losing breath, while sufferers The Most Sensitive Thing on Earth from weaknesses of the heart are cured. Is a human nerte. This in a state of health At Meran, in the Austrian Tyrol, his Let it become overstrained or weakened patients (almost every royal house of and the sensitiveness is increased tenfold Europe is represented) are put through ter's Stomach Bisters is the best tonic in a certain system of breathing and existence, since it invigorates and queets marked off with stakes of different tipe relative efficacy in dy-pepsia, constipation, matarial and kidney complaints, then

quality. Remember that the little

The boy's first idea of a woman is his

mother, and unless she fail to win his love and respect he has a chivalrons devotion to her which will cover his whole life. If mothers would give their children definite religious instruction by word and example and rule them wisely. lovingly, methodically and firmly in habits of obedience, self control, purity and truth; boys would less In Texas the irrigation fever is at develope into uncontrolled, lawless,

> Opportunity is not the kind of thing that stands around waiting to be embraced. Everyone knows how it is to graceful waik! g. Remove them with all decome

> > Sorghum for Forrage

Kansas Farmer correspondent

off a piece of ground just as soon as it would do to stack and listed in cane. I arrowed it three times an it twice, and when the first frost came about half of it was in bloom. It made

Harper's Bazar to be issued on August A little man is always the loser by being

Very lew men can make money and friends at the same time. of the Bazar will have a supplement. Unless a pretty woman has sense be

Billiard table, second-band, for see

As soon as it does no good a man is will

ing to take care of himse'f. rate woman's tendency to change her . While you are waiting and hoping you



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 Killneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all dry gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-

ufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Fig. and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.





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