

PLANTING.

A Maine paper has suspended publication for two weeks to give its employees a vacation.

Two men and three New Haven (Conn.) boys killed fifty-seven copperhead snakes the other day.

About half of the towns in Rhode Island have asked to be included in the provisions of the good roads law, passed last January, permitting the use of \$30,000 for good roads.

Staid old Leviston, Me., has been shocked and scandalized during the past week or so by a blooming girl smoking a cigar while riding her bicycle about the streets of the town.

On the average, and taking England and Wales, one person in 73 is a Smith, one in 26 a Jones, one in 115 a Williams, one in 148 a Taylor, one in 163 a Davies and one in 174 a Brown.

Fish are disappearing from Canadian waters as fast as American waters in consequence of the fact that fish weighing less than a quarter of a pound are netted out in fine nets and marketed.

English is now included in the list of subjects in the examination for admission to the great military schools in France. Hitherto German has been the only foreign language necessary.

A Lowell business man told his children he would give them \$2 if they would put a lot of wood into the cellar. They subset the job to other children for \$1.50 and watched them work with great satisfaction.

The recent crop is likely to be a little short this year. Tennessee will probably produce an average crop, but in both Virginia and North Carolina the average in peanuts is 10 to 15 per cent less than last year.

In this work-a-day world brains and nervous systems often give way under the pressure of nervousness, a sudden and unforseen collapse of the mental and physical faculties is a daily occurrence, as the columns of the daily news show. Fortify the system with exhausted against such untoward events with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Use it in rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation, etc.

The record of attendance at the public schools of the United States during the last year gives a total of 15,200,268 pupils.

Frederick Tenyson, the elder brother of Alfred, will soon publish a new volume of "Billiard table, second-hand, for sale cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. AKIS, 511 S. 12th St., Omaha, Neb.

Temperance is the moderating of one's desires in obedience to the laws of God.

In France an author's heirs enjoy their rights in his productions for fifty years after his death.

The Spanish government will settle the Mora claim with the United States on September 15.

The champion light weight—a coal dealer.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

New Statement of the Farm—A Few Hints on the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

THE bulletin recently published by Prof. H. L. Russell, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, contains the following interesting chapters:

Ordinary Milk. The heating process, the influence of the bacteria present in the milk, and with this diminution there is a corresponding increase in the keeping properties of the product; either milk ought to remain sweet for a considerable longer period than raw milk. Pasteurized and often the sterilized products, however, under more or later a fermentation induced by the bacteria spores remaining in the milk. These changes differ from those remaining we observe in raw milk. The milk curdles, but the character of the curd is entirely different, and the taste is usually very sour. These conditions are broken up by the presence of bacteria that are able to excrete rennet, and the soft, jelly-like curd seen in boiled or heated milk is due to this ferment. Lactic acid or sour milk bacteria, as a rule, are destroyed by heat. The destruction of these widely-spread organisms leaves the milk needed with a spore-bearing rennet and butyric acid bacteria, which brings the peculiar change which is noted in pasteurized or sterilized milk. The special characteristics of milk treated by heat compares with raw milk as a rule are much less certain. With the sterilized milk there is a marked change in the physical constitution of the milk that cannot be readily detected. The application of heat at a temperature exceeding 150 degrees F. for 15 to 20 minutes produces a coagulation of certain protein elements, and at the same time the milk acquires a peculiar cooked taste. With pasteurized milk this change is not so apparent, in fact, no cooked flavor should be perceptible. The physical constitution of the milk treated in this way is somewhat modified, even with the lower degree of heat used. This is shown in the way rennet acts on pasteurized milk. The coagulation produced by this chemical ferment is entirely different in character, and appears much more slowly than when using raw milk.

For butter-making purposes, or for milk or cream consumed directly, the pasteurized process seems to have no injurious effects on the physical constitution of the material. Butter can be made from pasteurized cream, and aside from the difference in color, which is increased, there is no observable difference in the texture of grain of the product.

Pasteurized cream can also be used indiscriminately for ordinary purposes, for ice-cream, whipped cream, and for general use. Milk treated by the pasteurized process yields as large a per cent of butter fat, when separated or raised by the gravity system, as the raw milk. By either process the milk is freed from any diseased bacteria that may have been derived from the cow, or may have fallen into the milk after the milk has been drawn from the animal.

Pigeons for Profit.

It was in the spring of 1880 that a large farmer was induced by the writer to breed a pair of pigeons for profit. Accordingly six pairs of mated white and blue pigeons were sent from the city to the farm and a place boarded off for their accommodation above a part of the hay mow. The space was about 20x16 feet, with a door for the entrance, and a ledge extending from the upper beams of the barn. In the center of this room a square was partitioned off by railings. In this enclosure were spread sharp, coarse sand and gravel, the railing about the enclosure being necessary to keep the birds from entering the sand. A box in one corner of this enclosure was kept filled with egg-shells, broken mortar and clay in lumps. In another box at the opposite side a piece of rock salt was kept, all this being necessary to keep pigeons in health. The nest boxes were made of low, shallow soap boxes. A box 10x12 inches square and 3 inches deep served the purpose. Some of these boxes were nailed a few feet above the door, some higher up, and quite a number were put on the floor. Any place will suit a common pigeon. All being ready, the six pairs of birds were set at liberty in the coop. The light was admitted by a small window at the extreme end of the barn. In the course of a week after the pigeons were liberated their new quarters were built, but had built nests, a little hay for that purpose having been provided. The following week these had laid two eggs each, and the four other pairs were building their nests. Thus two pairs were on eggs and four other laying and ready to sit. The following week all were at work. Pigeons lay two eggs for each clutch. It takes eighteen days to hatch them, three to five weeks before they lay again. Usually a new setting of eggs may be expected three weeks after the first hatch. It takes the young ones five weeks to begin feeding themselves, but the male pigeon usually looks after them until they are able to attend to their own wants.

The first twelve months the six pairs hatched and were fully eleven pairs of young, or sixty-two pairs in all. These sold for \$25.40, or 40 cents per pair, delivered in the city. It cost just \$7.65 to feed and keep them. The profit is plainly visible. When says pigeons are not worth their keeping. This old farmer was very bitter against pigeons of all kinds until convinced to the contrary. The next season he kept one hundred pairs of breeders, and his success was equal to the first season, but the first crop was so enlarged, he tells me, that his pigeons were kept in a pen in his shoes and clothes and leave something over.

One of the essential points in keeping pigeons is to have the sexes equal. If there is an extra male, he will make an attempt to secure a mate from any other males, and thus break up the matings as well as keep the colony in perpetual turmoil. He must be taken out, or a mate for him must be procured from elsewhere.—E. X.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Fields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Poultry.

SOME YEARS AGO Prof. L. H. Bailey, addressing a farmers' meeting in Michigan, said: "We must foster every advantage which shall increase the farmer's influence. We must make the farm pay in two ways rather than in one. It is not enough that we demand influence. The first necessity in the demand is the desire to demand. We do not want power until we want it. The desire must be individual, sincere. We often clamor because our neighbors clamor. We want a mouse-colored mare because Smith has one. We want more farmers in congress because it is the fashion to want them. The farm is not so isolated from the heat of fashion that it receives none of its impulses. Desire alone will not measure its consequences as if its fulfillment were in our own hands. Many of us would be miserable if all our prayers were answered. Our desire once trimmed and tempered, we must make ourselves worthy of it. As a rule, all men find their true level as do the waters of the sea. The ebb and the flow of influence and position are not haphazard. Our station is for the most part, if not entirely, where it deserves to be. 'The world will give to him who asks, and he folds his hands.' But you must not let it be so. The farmer is coming to the front. It is because he deserves it. It is because he has the power to demand it."

CURSED CROWFOOT.

The illustration on this page shows the leaves, stem, flower and fruit of Cursed Crowfoot (Ranunculus sceleratus). It is a low herbaceous plant of the Buttercup family, with a smooth, thickish, spongy stem, much branched above. The lower leaves are one-half inch in diameter, deeply three-lobed, with lobes coarsely and obtusely toothed; the upper leaves become narrower and less divided, or almost linear as they approach the stem. The flowers are numerous and small, on pedicels half an inch to an inch in length. The light yellow petals are less than one-fourth inch in length. The heads of capsules or fruit are, when mature, about half an inch long, densely crowded with the minute seeds. The plant attains a height of a foot or two.

It is a native of Europe, but has been widely distributed over the world. It is found in the most fertile soil, in meadows, pastures, and on the banks of streams. The name was not given by reason of any extreme troublesomeness as a weed, but on account of the acid and biting character of the juice. This is so irritating that if applied to the skin it will readily produce blisters, unless a circumferential band of oil is first applied, and the water thrown off. It is not wholesome, and is sometimes eaten by the peasants in Germany as a vegetable.—Farmers' Review.

WATER AND PLANTS.

Careful experiments show that immense quantities of water are thrown off by plants. An oak tree with 700,000 leaves has been estimated to throw off 700 tons of water while carrying the leaves. "What must be the amount of a field of clover or corn throws off?" It is estimated, on an average, 300 pounds for each pound of "dry" matter produced, although it varies with different species of vegetation. And where does it come from during our droughts? Even in seasons of normal moisture and rainfall the ground always seems dry in a meadow or at the roots of plants and trees. An eminent botanist advances the theory that plants and trees have possibly the power to transform gaseous elements into liquids. We noticed last season in deeply subsoiled ground that after the first three inches had been passed the soil was so moist that it could be packed in the hand by squeezing. This state continued downward, but after a few feet diminished, and at the depth of six feet continued the same down to the water bearing strata. If the theory above referred to be correct, cultivation and subsoiling relieves the plants of the most popular in the neighborhood. If I asked why, I was told that "Mr. Lee has a beautiful farm and a nice family." When I visited his farm I found that his success was due to the fact that he had a good position and influence in his front yard. I know the man by his premises. He advertised. A farm near an eastern city is popular and prosperous because it is attractive. A half acre of embellished lawn is more profitable to its proprietor than a whole acre of corn.

Our sons leave the farm and we blame the college or the school. We should as often blame the home surroundings. The man never lived who was educated too much for the farm. America ought to become the rural garden of the world, and the coming farmer must recognize this fact or go to the wall. It is one of the signs of the times.

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Wanted a New Gear.

James W. Matthews of Monmouth, Ill., has invented a new gear for the pedals of the bicycle. It is a wheel of cast iron, with a half inch additional friction. One revolution of the pedals drives the bicycle a distance of twenty-one and a half feet. Some of the best riders of the world have tested the invention by using it up grades and against stiff winds, and all declare that the wheel, which is geared to eighty-four inches, will give a rider as much as the ordinary bicycle of seventy. Mr. Matthews' invention consists of an interior gear wheel with seventy-two teeth, attached to the crank axle. This wheel resembles the large sprocket wheel of an ordinary bicycle in shape and differs from it only in having the power distributed from the inside. This wheel is solidly brazed to the crank axle, and consequently cannot become easily disarranged. Three inches back of the interior gear wheel, and fastened to the rear fork by an adjustable cone, is a "pinion" wheel, with twenty-four exterior teeth. This is operated by contact with the gear wheel. Attached to the pinion wheel is a chain drive with eight teeth, over which the chain passes to the sprocket on the driving wheel. The ratio of speed is as seventy-two to twenty-four, or three to one, or when a twenty-eight inch wheel is used for driving purposes, it gives an eighty-four inch wheel. It is larger or a smaller wheel is used the gear is increased or decreased in proportion.

Wanted a New Trial.

A humorous scene was enacted in the superior court room at Jackson, Mich., (re: the case of the State vs. Constatin) on September 15. A negro had been charged with burglarizing a store. Colonel Watkins defended him, and was about to close his case when the prosecution of his innocence when the negro quietly informed the court that he desired to plead guilty. Judge Beck accordingly read the law in the case and sentenced the negro for ten years. Dumbfounded at this long sentence, the negro rolled his eyes round and beckoned Colonel Watkins to come forward. Some of the spectators reached his side, the negro testified to "Say, Mr. Watkins, ain't yer peal for a new trial?"

Best Plants for the Blackberry.

Some varieties do well in most localities and may be used without risk; others, especially new kinds, should be first tried in a limited way, then propagate such as do the best for you.

A strawberry plant should reproduce hundreds in a single year, and raspberries and grapes are nearly as prolific.

New plants from black raspberries are secured by covering the tips of new canes lightly with moist dirt and leaving until spring. They are then ready to set.

Best plants from the blackberry are grown by digging the thirty roots, cutting them in pieces four or five inches in length, and planting in a well-prepared seed bed. They make good plants in one season.

New canes or suckers are also used, and make good plants, if carefully dug and a portion of the cross root attached.

For currants and grapes, select thirty new growth, cut in pieces six or eight inches in length and set six or twelve inches apart in rows, leaving only one or two buds above ground. Press dirt firmly about all cuttings.

Chincherri berries are sometimes grown from cuttings, same as currant and grapes, but are not so easily propagated. The better way is to bend branches to the ground in fall or early spring and cover with moist dirt.

Fine roots will start along the branch in one season, then make into cuttings and set out same as currants and grapes.

Cuttings require deep rich soil and clean cultivation. They may be made after first frosts and set at once, or tied in bundles, buried in cellar away from frost, and set early in spring.

Label each bundle as made and mark each row as set. By growing your own plants, a love for them is created that would not otherwise exist.

Sparta, Wis.

A Frightened Horse.—When a horse becomes frightened, demoralized or otherwise rattled about something he encounters, but does not understand, a good way to quiet him down is simply to talk to him in a good tone of voice. If a horse gets frightened at something he sees in the road, stop him at once and give him a formal introduction to it, telling him in the meantime how very foolish he is to let such a little thing disturb him. Nothing can do more to whip a horse when he is frightened. He doesn't get frightened because he wants to. It is only because he has seen or heard something that he is not familiar with. After he once gets thoroughly acquainted with the object of his uneasiness, it will never frighten him again.

Found in a Bull's Stomach.—The other day a Lockerie butcher killed a fat bullock, and while engaged removing the stomach from the carcass, much to his surprise his knife came upon some hard substance. On closer examination he found that the hard substance was a long steel pin with an acorn head, such as are used by ladies for putting into their hats. The bull was very fat, and did not seem at all surprised by his knife coming upon some hard substance. On closer examination he found that the hard substance was a long steel pin with an acorn head, such as are used by ladies for putting into their hats. The bull was very fat, and did not seem at all surprised by his knife coming upon some hard substance.

Save the Feed.—With a short crop of hay reported from all of the principal hay growing states, he will certainly be a wasteful farmer who does not stack the straw carefully and preserve it in good condition for winter feeding. Choice new timothy hay is now selling for \$12.00 in Chicago, and choice old land hay is bringing almost the same price. At these prices we can well afford to sell hay and buy cheap by-product, if necessary, to feed with the straw and corn fodder. We do not advocate raising hay to sell, but we believe in having the best hay for our own use. It is a good time to consider these matters and prepare to meet present conditions.—E. X.

Wanted No Invidious Comparisons.

One of the new members of congress was, a few years ago, a county judge in the state from which he hails (says the Washington Star); in one occasion in his court, a lawyer was pleading a case and was making a speech which stirred the jury to its profoundest depths. In the course of his peroration, he said: "And gentlemen of the jury, as I stand at this bar today, in behalf of a prisoner whose health is such that at any moment it may be called before a greater judge than the judge of this court." The judge on the bench rapped sharply on the desk, and the lawyer stopped. "The gentleman," said the court with dignity, "will please confine himself to the case before the jury, and not permit himself to indulge in invidious comparisons."

The Modern Beauty.

Thrive on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative to keep it in good order, she will find in Ant-Liquid Laxative, Syrup of Figs.

Free Will Missionary Society.

A great deal of missionary effort has been expended upon California, and especially in San Francisco, but it requires a microscope to discover any real conversions after forty years of effort. It is estimated that an actual good for the wretched people of our slums \$100 will accomplish more than \$10,000 spent in trying to change the Chinese into Christians. Kingdoms into followers of Christ and heretics to the doctrines of Confucius. Taking everything into consideration it is a great waste of money to expend as much of money in these attempts to convert Chinese who won't be converted, and who, if they were converted, would be as good as lost. It is a great waste of money to expend as much of money in these attempts to concentrate some of this effort and money upon the heathen at our very doors. The Free Will Missionary Society of Chicago is trying.

Where the Interest Lies.

I am an old woman and must have my say, and I tell you that when you all come into the hall, intelligently, you will find that the three really interesting things of life are that human beings are born, marry and die; that we grow up in families by the way of our husbands, children; that the real bliss of existence, the stimulating charm, the ever renewed cordial comes from the love of the loved ones. It is the occasion the talk, the wit, the fun, the absurdities, the follies, the heartaches, which make life worth living.

Needle in Her Brain.

In the clinic of Prof. Von Bardeleben in Berlin, the other day a curious surgical operation was performed. A 30-year-old seamstress named Wilhelmina Strube had a darned needle stuck in her brain, three inches long, removed from her brain, where it must have been inserted since babyhood. The poor girl all her life had often suffered from headaches, sometimes aggravated by spasms. How the needle ever got there nobody knows. The patient has already been discharged from the clinic.

One Spoon Enough.

A Boston man traveling through the south was obliged to stop over in a small hotel, at which the accommodations were hardly to be called elaborate. When the colored waiter brought him a glass of beer, he noticed that the waiter was to have roast, stewed tomatoes, corn, peas, potatoes and coffee, the vegetables served in the usual stone china cans. Presently the waiter brought a water: "Dick, pass the spoons." The waiter rolled his eyes in genuine amazement: "Spoons, said? What you want with the spoons? There's your spoon in yo' corn."

Home-Sick Experiences.

On August 24th, 1895, the Union Pacific System will sell tickets from Council Bluffs and Omaha to points south and west in the States of Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Idaho, and to points of interest in the West, as follows: Denver, Salt Lake City, and other points. For full information, as to rates and limits, apply to City Ticket Agent, 1202 Farm St., Omaha, Neb.

Wheeler's Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WOMEN'S FACES

Like flowers, fade and wither with time. The bloom of the face is only known to the healthful woman's cheeks. The most perfect complexion is the result of the proper use of the hair and the labor and worry of rearing a family. The hair and the face are the most delicate parts of the body, and are the most susceptible to the action of the elements. The hair and the face are the most delicate parts of the body, and are the most susceptible to the action of the elements. The hair and the face are the most delicate parts of the body, and are the most susceptible to the action of the elements.

LEWIS' 98 & LYE

THE GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.

Has discovered in one of our common pastures a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula to the most obstinate skin disease. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both tubercular). He has also in his possession over two hundred bottles of it, of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle. It is a medicine of the highest value, and is the only one that is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it cures coughing, phlegm, like needles passing through them, and all the symptoms of a cold or hoarseness. It is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label. It is the only one of its kind. It will cure squamous feelings at first.

No change of diet necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

Metal Wheels for your Wagons

Any one who has ever used metal wheels on their wagons will tell you that they are the best. They are made of the best material, and are the only ones that will last. They are the only ones that will last. They are the only ones that will last.