A New Weapon.

The government has adopted for the use of the navy a new weapon called the Lee rifle. It is the lightest gun ever used in the army, but is said to be fully as destructive as the Kragg-Jorgensen weapon, with which the army is now provided. The Lee rifle is only 27 inches in length and weighs only eight pounds, but its power is represented as being equal to 60 inches of oak, or three-quarters of an inch of steel, with a velocity of about 2,600 feet per second. It carries a bullet no larger than a pea in circumference and about a half inch in length, and its powers of penetration is said to be greater than that of any other rifle. An estimate of the velocity of a bullet shot from this gun shows that it will travel nearly twice as fast as sound for the distance of a mile, making it possible that the weapon may be used with destructive effect at that distance without giving any warning.

Keep Your Weather Eye Open.

Fraud loves a shining mark. Occasionally spurious imitations spring up of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great American family remedy for chills and fever, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, nervousness, neuralgia, rheumatism and kidney disorder. These imitations are usually fiery local bitters full of high wines. Look out for the firm signature on the genuine label and vignette of St. George and the Dragon.

A National Park.

An effort is to be made to have set apart for a national park, a tract of Rocky Mountain foothill land, reaching from the Prickly Pear Canon to the Canadian line, in the western part of Montana. It is said to have all the attractions of the Yellowstone, and much rare game, which can only be preserved by some action of this kind. The number and vast extent of tracts of land already set apart by this country as parks is not dreamed of by the public, there being no less than fifteen scattered through the far western states, most of them forest reserves of great size. There are three of these forest reserves in Alaska, and in California there are four. Our country has none too much land to begin now to conserve some considerable portions of it for the future and to keep intact all possible of the natural wonders, forests, rivers, wild game and other features that may be of interest and value to coming generations.

The devil sees to it that a scold never gets hoarse.

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Is fully as important and as beneficial as Spring Medicine, for at this season there is great danger to health in the varying temperature, cold storms, malarial germs, prevalence of fevers and other diseases. All these may be avoided if the blood is kept pure, the digestion good, and bodily health vigorous by taking

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DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

THE subject is one in which much capital is invested, and to make the business pay one has to give it the closest study.

1. We have the cow. She must change the feed into milk. The cow may be compared to an engine and the feed to the fuel. Now, if the engine has only enough fuel to overcome friction you get no power, or if you use the fuel to overcome the friction in two machines which could be used in one you lose time and fuel, but if you use this in one machine you realize a profit. The same with a cow. We are told that it takes two-thirds of what a cow eats to sustain the system, one-third to produce the milk. The less a cow has to travel to get her feed the greater amount of milk per pound of feed.

I have thought many times when I have seen cows hurried by men, boys and dogs whether the owner ever considered the cost.

2. The feed and surroundings.

The cow is like a filter. If you over tax it by giving poor feed you soon wear it out; besides producing a poor article of milk, butter and cheese.

I believe the seeds of poisoned cheese are sown in letting the cow drink stagnant water, eat fermented food, or breathe foul air. This much we do know, that the best grades of milk products are made where the feed, water and air are of the purest.

3. The care of milk. It is essential that milk should be well aired and cooled as soon as milked to stop the tainting or decomposing. See that the udder is well cleaned before commencing to milk, and do not wet your hands so they will drip in the pail.

How much milk should a cow give? There are records as high as 18,000 lbs. of milk per cow in one year, but the farmer can get a dairy which will average 6,000 lbs. per cow, and he will not see the difference in cost of keeping between it and one which gives only 4,000 or 3,500 per cow. Old dairymen in the east made cheese for 3 and 4 cents per pound years ago, and the best of them say they would not keep a cow which would not make 600 lbs. of cheese in one season. Now the average at most factories does not exceed 350. At a factory in north-east Ohio, at the yearly meeting, the best and the poorest dairy were compared, with the idea of stimulating the patrons to improve their dairies and care of them. The best dairy of 14 cows had received from the factory during the year an average of $50 per cow, while the poorest one of 10 cows had received only $27 per cow.

The dairy well solves the question as to what to do with our farms. Grain raising exhausts the land by always taking from it and returning nothing to it, while in raising stock for beef, we find ourselves in competition with the west, where it costs but $4 to raise an animal of 1,200 pounds weight.—Geo. Sindair.

Granular Butter.

There seems to be an impression here and there, says a writer in the Practical Farmer, that what is known as granular butter can only be made by the few who possess the "know how," and have purposely constructed machinery. Such is not the case. There is no make of churn that granulates butter better than another, if we discard the dash churn. The only secret in the matter is to stop the churn at the right stage, and add the water, so to harden these little granules of fat and give the fluids free exit from the churn. In hot weather the granulation of butter is all the more important, as there is the greater need of getting the buttermilk out of the mass. Summer butter wants to be churned as cool as possible, and it is here that the owners of separators have the advantage, that they can cream the fresh-drawn milk down to 33 per cent of actual fat, and churn this cream exhaustively at 52 degrees, which is the actual crystalizing stage of butter, and get separation with little or no washing. By the ordinary way of churning, at about 60 degrees, the churn would be stopped as soon as the cream shows signs of breaking, and a half gallon or so of fair brine added to the cream, when the butter will come, and more water is again added before there is any attempt to remove the buttermilk. Then the butter granules float on the surface of the 54 degree cold water, and one has granular butter without an effort. Where the cream from any cause is very sour, it is a good practice to put a quantity of brine into the cream at the start, and have this act as a sort of a solvent of the casein, and will be a great help in preventing specks in the butter. One thing about granular butter is its varying content of water, and no maker can work it down to a uniformity every time; even experts will vary as much as five pounds in 100 pounds of butter. The larger the granules the less water will be held in the butter when it is packed.

Chickens or Ducks.

A New Jersey poultry raiser recently made a test to decide the question of the relative profitableness of ducks and chickens. He gives the following result: At a week old the duckling weighed four ounces, while the chick only reached two ounces. At two weeks old the duckling reached nine ounces, and the chick got up to four ounces. At three weeks, duckling one pound; chick, six and a quarter ounces. At four weeks, duckling one pound and nine ounces; chick, ten ounces. At five weeks, duckling two pounds and two ounces; chick, fourteen ounces. At six weeks old, duckling two pounds and eleven ounces; chick, one pound and two and half ounces. At seven weeks old, duckling three pounds and five ounces; chick, one pound and seven ounces. At eight weeks old, duckling, four pounds; chick, one pound and twelve ounces. At nine weeks old, duckling, four pounds and eight ounces; chick, two pounds. So it can be seen that in the same time the weight of the chick was doubled by that of the duck. The prices for dressed carcasses run very close to each other, so that the increased price per pound makes the profits on the duck greater, although it takes about twice the amount of food to grow them.—Ex.

Merits of Houdans.—Wright, the well known English authority, says: "With respect to the merits of Houdans, we have no hesitation in pronouncing them one of the most valuable breeds ever introduced into this country. We have in this breed the size, form and quality of the Dorking, with earlier maturity. The hen is a most prolific layer of good sized eggs, which will almost invariably be found fertile—a point the Dorking is very deficient in, as all prize breeders know to their cost. The chickens feather very rapidly and early, but are nevertheless exceedingly hardy—perhaps more so than any except Cochins and Brahmas—and are therefore easily reared with little loss. They are emphatically the fowl for a farmer and will yield an ample profit on good feeding, both in eggs and flesh. Almost their only drawback is their refusal to incubate."

Feeding Layers.

We have satisfied ourselves that hens may be fed too much, to be good layers, and that they may be fed in such a manner that they will not want to sit. A hen that is poor never wants to sit, and if she is kept in laying condition she will not get the sitting fever at all, or if at all, not until late in the season. We have tried feeding Brown Leghorns all they would eat, while confined, and it is not a hard matter to get them fat enough to get in the notion of clucking, though they hardly ever sit more than a few days at a time unless they are 4 or 5 years old. We had a pen of Light Brahmas which we prevented from sitting at all until some of them were two years old by feeding them carefully, and we must say they were fine layers all the time. They were not as profitable of course as our Leghorns, because they ate more and did not lay as well, but they were non-sitters while we fed them for the purpose of keeping them from sitting. They got but very little corn, but had all the milk they wanted, and were lightly fed on wheat screenings, oat meal, bran and shorts, and other muscle making food. We have been very much interested in a flock of Plymouth Rocks for the last year, the owner of which has taken great care to feed them properly, and has kept strict account of the feed they consumed, and the eggs they produced. When the year is finished, we shall give a full account of the amount of profit realized from them in a year. This flock has been fed for eggs, but without trying to prevent them from sitting, as the owner wanted to raise chicks, and had done so. We think the showing will be such a one, as will put to shame the man who claims that poultry does not pay. The care has been only such as any farmer or villager could give a flock, and there has been no attempt at fancy or costly experiments. The flock is kept for the money there is in them, and the results will be valuable to all who want to know what can be done with only good care and common sense.—Farm News.

Mules.

The Southern Farm in speaking of the growing of mules and their value for plantation work says that good teams of young mules can be made to do considerable work for from 18 months to two years, just at a time when they will, under ordinary circumstances, bring the best prices. With good care, mules can be broken and worked easier than horses, and farmers who cannot keep several teams profitably at work all the time, and yet find it necessary to keep several, will find it will pay to keep two or three mares, the number to be proportioned to the number of teams considered necessary to keep up with the farm work, and then breed them to a good jack and raise good mules, keeping the mares in a good thrifty condition so that a good growth can be secured. Then they can be used for some time on the farm while they are growing fully sufficient to pay their feed, and at the same time have them gradually increasing in value and selling at an age when they usually bring the highest figures. Of course, care must be taken of them so that a good, thrifty growth can be secured. Some breeders make the claim that raising mules can be done only on a scale sufficiently large to pay the farmers for making extra good fences in order to keep them confined.

The difference in the cost between good mules and poor ones is the difference in the cost of service. It will usually cost more for the service of a real good jack than it will cost for a poor one, and all other things being equal, the difference in them is a small item in comparison with the value of the mules when they are ready to sell. If they are fed so as to be kept growing steadily, in a good, thrifty condition, the cost is the same, or nearly the same, whether the animal is a good or poor one, and to secure the most profit the best must be raised, and if the best is raised it is very essential to have the mares bred to good jacks.

Selling Ashes Too Cheaply.

Mr. A. Stevenson, principal of the Arthur High School, says: "Opportunities for giving the teaching of botany a practical turn come frequently if one is on the look-out for them. Let me illustrate from personal experience. In my district the ash-man is a common sight. We learn that the ashes he gathers are shipped to dealers in the United States, and we see them extensively advertised in American agricultural journals as 'Canada Unbleached Hardwood Ashes.' In seedmen's catalogues they are quoted at $20 a ton, and are recommended as the best of fertilizers for certain crops, as fruits, potatoes and corn. We now learn that these ashes contain plant food which the original trees obtained from the earth. We also learn that the most valuable elements of plant food present in ashes are potash to the extent of about six per cent and phosphorus about two per cent of the whole quantity of ashes. Now, it does not take a very sharp boy to see that if it pays the Americans to give a dollar a hundred for our ashes to fertilize their crops, it certainly is folly for us to sell them at ten cents a hundred, so long as we have anything that needs fertilizing."—Canada Educational Monthly.

Milking Machine at Guelph.—The experiment station at Guelph, Canada, has been making some tests with the Thistle Milking machine. This is manufactured somewhere in Scotland, and was sent to the station for trial. The machine milks ten cows at once, the work being done by suction pipes and air exhaustion. The machine proved a complete success, and the milk yield was as great as that obtained by hand. The world moves, and it now seems likely that even the dairyman will be enabled to take a day off now and then.

Many Eggs.—According to the census, the United States produced 457,000,000 dozens of eggs in 1879 and 817,000,000 dozens in 1889. These figures are probably under the mark. Add to this the value of the poultry raised, and it is not at all improbable that the annual income derived from poultry is nearly if not quite as much as that derived from the wheat crop, or about $300,000,000. This immense sum, according to Secretary Morton, is only sufficient to give the wives of American farmers a little pin money.—Ex.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

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

TEOSINTE is a forage plant that was introduced into this country many years ago. The report of the department of agriculture for the year 1887 has this to say of it: This new forage plant, a native of Central America, bids fair to fill a permanent place for the south. Seed was first introduced into this country by the department many years ago, but not until 1886 is there any record of its having ripened seed in the United States. In that year a small quantity was ripened in Southern Florida and in Southern Mississippi near the Gulf. In the fall of 1887 circulars were sent out to a number of parties to whom seed had been distributed the preceding spring, asking whether any of the plants had ripened seed, also that samples of the growth be sent to the department. Samples bearing ripe seeds were received from several parties in Southern Florida, but from no other locality. On one of the stocks having thirteen fertile joints 812 seeds were counted. In some cases ripe seeds were produced on plants the seed of which was planted the previous spring, but usually it was produced on those the roots of which had lived through the previous winter, teonsinte having been cultivated for a number of years in that section.

TEOSINTE.

Teosinte makes a rapid, succulent and abundant growth, which, in the warmer parts of the country, may be cut two or more times during the season. In Florida the first crop from roots that have lived over winter is sometimes cut for fodder and the second crop is left to ripen seeds. This plant requires good soil, and that which is moist but not necessarily wet. It can not be considered of any value for the dry regions of the west, except where irrigation is practiced. It seems to suffer more from drouth than Indian corn. On good soil, that is not too dry, it will probably prove to be of value much further north than where it obtains its complete development. One sample analyzed was found to contain a lower percentage of crude fiber and a higher percentage of albuminoids than either clover or timothy hay.

After six years it is interesting to again take up the thread of investigation. In the experiment station handbook for the year 1893 we find the following: In its native habitat it attains a growth of from 10 to 15 feet in a few months. It suckers out or tillers to a remarkable degree, often as many as thirty to fifty suckers springing from a single stalk. In this country the climate is not hot enough nor the season long enough to ripen the seed except in a very few places. It is a tall and rapidly growing plant, having a large number of long leaves, greatly resembling blades of corn. It will do well as a forage plant as far north as Kansas and Pennsylvania.

In Michigan it has grown four or five feet high, with leaves long and narrow. It was there planted too close or it might have done much better. It was tried in Vermont but did not give satisfaction. In Kansas it has been tried for several years, and is well liked as a forage plant. It stands drouth very well, much better than corn, and the yield is enormous, the average annual crop for three years at the Kansas station having been a little more than twenty-three tons of green forage per acre. (Note that this does not agree with the opinion expressed in the report of 1887.—Ed. F. R.) It is of especial value as a green fodder when other forage is dried up. Stocks of all kinds seem fond of it. There is no waste either when green or dry, as the stalks are tender and cattle eat leaves and all. In Kansas two crops may be cut in the course of a season, but the best results are obtained by a single cutting in September before there is any frost. It should be planted in rows three feet apart, and thinned until the plants are a foot apart. To plant in this manner one pound of seed will be required for an acre. When so planted it will often sucker out till twenty or more stalks are borne on a single stool.

In Texas it has given good results whenever tried, both as a green and dry fodder. The quantity and quality equal if they do not exceed any other forage plant. It is said to be a perennial in its native country, but experience has shown that it must here be treated as an annual. It grows to a height of nine feet in Texas, and produces three crops a year, but does not mature its seed. In Louisiana it has been grown to a considerable extent, and in some parts has matured seed. Three crops are usually cut, but a single cutting between Sept. 15 and 30 will be found to give a yield of superior quality, and the quantity will be but little less than the total for the three cuttings. In Georgia the yield is about nineteen tons per acre on the average, and the fodder is considered of a superior quality. At the Oregon station it is not a success, but is said to do fairly well in the southern part of the state.

The plant is shown in the illustration on this page.—Farmers Review.

The Beauty of the Trees

The landscape of northwestern Iowa and of Nebraska and of South Dakota has been wonderfully changed, as the early settlers will bear us out, by the planting of trees. It used to be that as far as the eye could see was one monotonous roll of prairie, and now as far as the eye can see, the landscape is dotted by groves, in the midst of which are villages and the homes of farmers. The trees are great contributors to the comfort of man and beast. They shelter from the heat of summer and from the storm of winter—and the old settlers recognize the change as the later comers cannot.

The influence of trees is important. They are beautiful, especially so in such a year as this, and they stimulate love of the beautiful; and so to match the trees we have the well kept lawns, the fringes of flowers, the climbing vines—the beautiful homes. Nature is kind to us all—kind to the poor. What the rich do in conjunction with nature they cannot hide away for their exclusive enjoyment. It is something in which we all have a sort of copartnership. The lightest taxes we know of are those assessed by nature. It makes itself beautiful if left alone, out on the sweeps of prairie, which it sprinkles with wild flowers, and along the tangled banks of the water courses, where trees and vines and wild fruits are grown without the intervention of man's help.

In such a place as Sioux City, where the homes of the people are not crowded, the family having little but the patch of ground with a roof can make the place lovely with a creeping vine, flowers here and there, and a tree or two which will rise as grandly and spread its sheltering arms as far on ground belonging to the humble or the poor as on ground belonging to the proud and the rich.

The smaller towns and the country have compensations that crowded cities cannot know. It is a wonderfully good thing to own your own home, and, owning it, to have pride in it, and to make manifest your love of it by making it beautiful.

There are many ways of rendering public service, which in the main, is closely identified with service of ourselves, but there is no way that is better, so universally within the reach of people of whom we are speaking, as this way of trees, and grass and vines and flowers at home.—Sioux City Journal.

A Fruit House.

In some localities it is rather difficult to secure a good cellar without considerable work. Often draining by digging a trench is necessary; and when this is the case it will often pay to build a fruit house above the ground, rather than to run the risk of water flooding in and damaging the fruit and vegetables. A fruit house, if well built, so as to be frost-proof, is much more convenient than a cellar in many ways, but good care must be taken in doing the work if good results are to be secured.

Two by six inch studding will be the best; that is, not less than this should be used. They can be placed two feet apart, and it is usually best to brace the corners. Eight feet is plenty high, and in most cases six will be sufficient. It should be built close to the ground, so that it can be banked up readily on all sides. On the outside rough boards can be nailed on first, and over that a layer of tarred paper or heavy straw carefully weather-boarded.

When it can be done, it will be best to fill the space between the studding with sawdust, taking care to fill in tightly. Rough boards can be nailed on the inside, and over this tarred paper should again be tacked.

Overhead a tight layer of boards should be put and on them a good layer of sawdust. A chimney, or place for ventilation, should be provided. Care should be taken to make tight; the door and ventilation should be all the openings. Good, close-fitting doors, one to open outside and one inside, will help. Boxes or bins should be built inside and about four inches away from the wall. This will give air space between the wall and the fruit. To make doubly sure, an old stove set in the room in which a little fire may be made in the severest weather, will be found a benefit, as a very little fire will lessen very materially the danger of damage. A house of this kind, in a winter like the last one, will keep fruit and vegetables without freezing, but in winters such as we sometimes have a little fire will be necessary.—Fruit Growers' Journal.

Birds in flocking north and south sometimes reach a height of seven miles, where the decreased resistance of the atmosphere allows them to fly very fast.

Japan has a written history extending over 2,500 years.

Farms in Michigan.

The secretary of state of Michigan has just issued a report on the ownership of farms in that state. It shows a continuation of the same unhealthy conditions brought to light by the general government census—a relative decrease of owners, and an increase of renters. The process is slow, and therefore insidious, but it is no less alarming. The summary of the report follows:

Tables show the number of farms classified according to tenure, and the daily statistics of the state as returned in the state census of June 1, 1894. No farm of less than three acres was returned unless $200 worth of produce was sold off from it during the year.

The total number of farms in the state is 177,952, of which 149,093 are cultivated by owners, 9,127 are rented for fixed money rental, and 19,732 are rented for shares of products.

In 1884 the total number of farms returned in the census was 157,389, of which 138,523 were cultivated by owners, 5,657 were rented for fixed money rental, and 13,209 were rented for shares of products.

Comparing the returns in 1894 with those for 1884, there is an increase of 20,563, or 13.07 per cent, in the total number of farms; of 10,570, or 7.63 per cent in the number cultivated by owners; of 3,470, or 61.34 per cent, in the number rented for fixed money rental, and of 6,523, or 49.38 per cent, in the number rented for shares of products.

Of the total number of farms in the state, 88.01 per cent in 1884, and 83.78 per cent in 1894 were cultivated by owners; 3.60 per cent in 1884, and 5.13 per cent in 1894 were rented for money; and 8.39 per cent in 1884, and 11.09 per cent in 1894 were rented for shares of products.

The number of farms in the state June 1, 1890, as shown by the national census, was 172,344, of which 148,208, or 86.00 per cent were cultivated by owners; 8,212, or 4.76 per cent were rented for money, and 15,924, or 9.24 per cent were rented on shares.

The proportion of farms cultivated by owners was 2.01 per cent less in 1890 than in 1884, and 2.22 per cent less in 1894 than in 1890.

Beginning with 1880, in each one thousand farms in the state the number cultivated by owners at each census was as follows:

1880	900
1884	880
1890	860
1894	838

Considering the state by sections, and comparing with the returns of ten years ago, there is an increase of 3,678 farms in the southern four tiers of counties, of 9,601 in the central counties, of 5,150 in the northern counties of the lower peninsula, and 2,134 in the upper peninsula. The number of farms cultivated by owners has decreased 2,858 in the southern four tiers of counties, while the number rented for money has increased 2,009, and the number rented for shares of products has increased 4,527. In the central counties there is an increase of 7,111, and in the northern counties of 4,385, in the number of farms cultivated by owners. The southern counties, or oldest settled portions of the state, and where about 85 per cent of the farm crops are raised, is the only section in which there is a decrease in the number of farms cultivated by owners. Here, with an increase of 3,678 in the total number of farms, there is a decrease of 2,858 in the number cultivated by owners.

It should be further noted that while every county in the central section, and all counties in the northern section, except four—Crawford, Emmet, Manitou and Osceola—show an increase in the number of farms cultivated by owners, twenty-three of the twenty-eight counties in the southern section show a decrease; in one, Shiawassee, there is neither gain nor loss, and only four, Berrien, Kent, Monroe and Ottawa, show a gain. In three of these four counties fruit and market garden crops are extensively cultivated, and one, Kent, extends into the territory of the central counties.

The state totals of the dairy statistics are as follows: Total milk produced on farms, 212,070,373 gallons; value of all milk and cream sold from farms, $2,907,385; butter made on farms, 48,951,378 pounds; cheese made on farms, 206,660 pounds. These totals are for the year ending June 1, 1894.

The national census of dairy products taken June 1, 1890, and including the products of the year ending Dec. 31, 1889, shows as follows: Milk produced, 224,537,488 gallons; butter made on farms, 50,197,481 pounds; cheese made on farms, 328,682 pounds. The products as shown by the present census are less than the national census totals by 12,467,115 gallons of milk, 1,246,103 pounds of butter, and 122,022 pounds of cheese.

Stock or Grain.

As wheat has become cheaper English farmers raise less wheat and more stock. Wheat has declined from 57 shillings per quarter in 1855 to 47 shillings in 1875 and 29 shillings in 1894, and the production in England has as steadily declined from 14,876,328 quarters in 1855, with only 4,000,000 quarters imported, to 8,000,000 quarters home-grown in 1894, and 21,000,000 quarters imported.

English farmers find stock raising more profitable than wheat, and let the cheap labor of India, Russia and South America produce their wheat, while in all the higher civilized countries improved stock has increased as grain-growing becomes less profitable. American farmers have a bright future in the production of high-class stock of all kinds, and the markets of the world are giving the most profitable returns. Our lands have become too high-priced to raise cheap grain and scrub stock. It takes enterprise and energetic determination to get out of these old ruts, but we must progress and improve to keep up with the changed conditions of this new era.

Raise only such grain and crops as can be profitably fed out to the farm stock and keep only such stock as can be matured on the farm, and be sure that the stock is of the high grade or improved breeds that will give a profit on the raising. Look now, more than ever before, to pure bred sires. The destiny of American stock breeding depends upon the class of stock we breed for our home and foreign markets; to improve will bring prosperity, to decline is to lose the brightest hopes of American agriculture.—Ex.

More than 400 Plant Perfumes.—It is an interesting thing to know that 4,200 species of plants are gathered and used for commercial purposes in Europe. Of these 420 have a perfume that is pleasing and enters largely into the manufacture of scents, soaps and sachets. There are more species of white flowers gathered than of any other color—1,124. Of these 187 have an agreeable scent, an extraordinary large proportion. Next in order come yellow blossoms, with 951, 77 of them being perfumed. Red flowers number 823, of which 84 are scented.—Ex.

The increase in the taxable property of Indiana is $14,904,000.

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Corn and American Frontier Life.

Corn has always been closely associated with the frontier life of this country, perhaps from the fact that no other cereal is available for use in so many ways. From the time that the kernels begin to swell, full of their rich milky juice, it is edible, appetizing and nutritive; when fully ripened it may be preserved for years, transferring if necessary the prosperity of one abundant season to the relief of sufferers from crop failure or other destruction of supplies in some subsequent year. To the New England boy or girl of former generations, whose memory goes back to childhood, how many notable associations are connected with the cornfields and their products! How the backs ached and the hands were blistered during the process of cultivation! How frequently and carefully the husks were slightly opened to determine when the most advanced ears should be ready for boiling—perchance the only vegetable variation of the monotonous dinner which gave little temptation to the palate, however much of enduring strength it might give to the frame. Of the same class were the "roasting ears," often enjoyed in the midst of some lonely vigil; and these by judicious selection, could be made available till the harvest.—Good Housekeeping.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

Good Use for Cheap Oats.

National Stockman: There is a great deal of complaint about the low prices for oats, which are now in some parts of the country as cheap as hay. Good prices for this cereal would mean much this year to many, as it is about the only cash crop to rely on in the absence of a wheat crop. But it may be that in the long run the cheapness of oats will prove something of a blessing in disguise. There will be a great temptation this year to throw in the corn at a lively rate. Corn, while the best fattening grain on earth, is not a well balanced feed, and the cheap oats may be used to great advantage in the way of a better balanced ration. This applies especially to young stock, which, as a rule, get more corn and less oats than is good for it.

That Joyful Feeling

With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness which follows the use of Syrup of Figs is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well informed.

Threatened Return of Earrings.

The fashion of wearing earrings, says the London Court Journal, has been lately written against as a return to a barbaric taste or a want of taste. Anyhow, earrings have crept slowly but surely back into public favor. Some appropriate new place to make use of for the surplus supply of diamonds has, it appears, to be found, although the front of the dress offers a wide field for display. The long pendant earring, it is dreaded, may perhaps once more come back into fashion—such as our grandmothers once deformed their ears with. Netherland ladies still wear these unsightly appendages when they are in full costume, with side plates of gold on each side of the head.

There is pleasure and profit and no small satisfaction in abating troublesome and painful ills by using Parker's Ginger Tonic.

A Glow Worm Cavern.

The greatest wonder of the antipodes is the celebrated glow-worm cavern, discovered in 1891 in the heart of the Tasmanian wilderness. The cavern, or caverns (there seems to be a series of such caverns in the vicinity, each separate and distinct, are situated near the town of Southport, Tasmania, in a limestone bluff, about four miles from Iday bay. The appearance of the main cavern is that of an underground river, the entire floor of the subterranean passage being covered with water about a foot and a half in depth. These wonderful Tasmanian caves are similar to all caverns found in limestone formation, with the exception that their roofs and sides literally shine with the light emitted by the millions of glow-worms which inhabit them.

It is so easy to remove Corns with Hindercorns that we wonder so many will endure them. Get Hindercorns and see how nicely it takes them off.

Self-possession is another name for self-forgetfulness.

That man is a stranger to himself who reads no books.

All love has something of blindness in it, but the love of money especially.

What makes life dreary is want of motive.

Woman's Improvement League.

An interesting and worthy experiment has been tried in Minneapolis, during the past two or three years, by the Woman's Improvement League, of interesting school children in the raising of flowers. Several thousand children every year, in certain school grades, are given flower seeds to plant in their home gardens and lawns, and are encouraged by prizes to enter into competition in flower production. Last week the president of the league visited the fifty city schools and awarded the prizes voted upon by a committee of inspectors and judges. The schools were gaily decorated with blossoms grown by the children. The seeds are contributed each year by prominent seed firms, members of congress and public-spirited citizens. The flower mission has awakened a widespread interest among the children and encouraged in them a love for the beautiful and habits of industry which are likely to endure.

Coe's Cough Balsam is the oldest and best. It will break up a Cold quicker than any other thing. It is always reliable. Try it.

Printing Names on Fruit.

The rosy cheek of an apple is on the sunny side; the colorless apple grows in the leafy shade. Advantage may be taken of this to have a pleasant surprise for children. A piece of stiff paper placed around the apple in the full sun will shade it, and if the "Mary" or "Bobbie" is cut in the paper so that the sun can color the apple through these stenciled spaces the little one can gather the apple for itself with the name printed on the fruit by nature itself.—Meehan's Monthly.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth, be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

Ignorance is less removed from the truth than prejudice.

All that is human must retrograde if it do not advance.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. Hardy, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md.

A Soap for Cleaning Silk.

A soap for this purpose is made by heating one pound of cocoanut oil to 96 degrees F., adding half pound caustic soda and mixing thoroughly. Then heat half pound white Venetian turpentine, add to the soap and again mix thoroughly. The mixture is covered and left four hours, then heated again and one pound of ox gall is added to it and well stirred. Next pulverize some perfectly dry curd soap and add it to the gall soap in sufficient quantity to make it solid—one or two pounds of curd soap will be needed. When cold the mass should be pressed into cakes.

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

How to Destroy Household Pests.

The most satisfactory way to deal with moths, bedbugs or other household pests is to fumigate with sulphur, the ordinary powder will do, but sulphur candles are better, and can be procured from any druggist. Put the articles you wish to fumigate in a small, close room, taking care to remove all silver or growing plants, as it will tarnish the one and kill the other; place your lighted candle in a kettle, and have the room closed for several hours. All animal life will be destroyed.

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

God gave every bird its food, but he does not throw it into the nest

This is the very perfection of a man, to find out his own imperfections.

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

What was real estate worth in Sodom?

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

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

Hosts of people go to work in the wrong way to cure a **SPRAIN,** when **St. Jacobs Oil** would do it in the right way, right off.

STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE.

CABLED FIELD AND HOG FENCE.

Also CABLED POULTRY, GARDEN AND RABBIT FENCE.

We manufacture a complete line of Smooth Wire Fencing and guarantee every article to be as represented. If you consider quality we can