Went to the Hors for Purmit Opie Read was a train printer in his younger days, though now his name is known in both hemispheres. He found himself one wild, portentions night half- way between an Arkansas cross-roads and nowhere with only one visible shanty in sight. "Can I stay here tonight?" queried the coming master of American wit.

"Nope," was the crusty answer. "Can't I? Can't I even stay .under the barn, under kiver with yer hogs?" The madam eyed him closely by the intessant flashes of lightning and

finally mumbled: "Ast the hawgs theirselves. They hain't no sense. I'd say no, but they may say 'yes;" and while the rain dashed, the thunder throbbed and the lightning split the sky; Opie crawled to the barn.

And no name is more honored than his today. - Newspaper Maker.

A Big Regular Army.

The mightlest host of this sort is the army of invalids whose bowels, livers and stom-achs have been regulated by Hostetter's stoma h Bitters 'A regu ar habit of body is brought about through using the Bitters not by violently againting and griping the intestines, but by reinforcing their enegy and causing a flow of the bile into its pro-per channel. Malaria, is grippe, dyspepsia, and a tendency to inactivity of the kidueys, "tre conquered by the Bitters.

Anticipated Pleasures

The entire Smith family took a fortnight's vacation this summer. It was an unusual thing for them all to go away together, and they talked about it, individually and collectively, for weeks beforehand. They were going to do and they were not going to do all sorts of things during the precious vacation period. Big Sister said she meant to ride the bicycle. Little Sister said that she meant to make mud pies all day long, and Big Brother said that he meant to not so much as look at a Latin grammar. "I tell you what I mean to do," cried Small Brother, all on fire at the prospect of so much doas-you-pleaseness. "'I'm not going to say iny prayers "-New York Evening

The devil never feels ashamed of himself in the company of a stingy man.

A cool head and a warm heart should go

Your Happiness

Depends upon a healthy body and a contented mind.

Your Health Is seriously in danger unless your blood is rich, red and pure.

Hood's

OUR RURAL READERS.

ment of the Farm-A Fer

and Poultry

Mr. Boyer, in Farm Poultry. al Farmers Operate

Care of Live Stock in the province of Andalusia, in Spain.

NTIL every farmer has a silo, it is in order to preach the

other varieties of Spanish fowls, and silo, so we beg they are also said to be hardier. those who have si-The chicks feather rapidly and easily. los to bear with us This helps them to resist the storms if we seem to reand cold, and appears to aid them in peat self-evident coming to maturity. They produce truths. Remember eggs abundantly, and are also consid-

what an awful lot of preaching it takes to save a few sinners, and have patience; or do better, help us spread the truth. 1. The silo stores away corn more

safely and more permanently than any other plan. Silage is practically fireproof, and will keep in the silo indefinitely.

2. Corn can be made into silage at less expense than it can be preserved in any other form.

3. The silo preserves absolutely all but the roots of the corn. 4. Silage can be made in the sun-

shine or in rain. Unlike hay, it is independent of the weather. 5. When corn is ready for the silo, there is but little farm work pressing.

6. Corn is worth more to the dairy other breeds. as silage than in any other form. 7. At least one-third more corn per acre may be fed on silage than on dried

corn. stalks or fodder. 8. Corn is fed more conveniently as silage than in any other form. 9. Silage is of most value when fed

in combination with other food richer in protein. It is not a complete food. 10. Owing to its succulence and bulkiness, silage is the best known substitute for green grass, and is therefore

especially valuable as a winter food .-Jersey Bulletin.

for making poultry night-caps. be retained as breeders. This is the

the stock can be kept up. It is a great gestion which was made by Fokker. mistake to sell the flower of the flock and then be forced to take what is left that freshly drawn milk was a germion. Indeed, we have learned progeny will be the natural result from plication of the lactic organisms. inferior parents. Of course there is a strong temptation at attaining high rank in fancy fowl loss into a fair profit. Enough experivast improvement will be manifest in each succeeding progeny, still the polistrongly deprecated. of the flock, or with equally as good or Farmer. better specimens of other strains, we are tending to progression step by step. only be kept up to the mark of excellence by unremitting selection and attention. But if we use inferior birds for breeders, certainly we make no prowon.-Ohio Poultry Journal.

found in every state in the Union .-

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultiva tion of the fall and Yields The Hosticulture, Viticulture and Fier-

N bulletin 28. the Iowa experi-

ment station, Prof. Pammel says: C/ Poisoning from 2 Constantion Cowbane (Cicuta maculata, L.) is not infrequent in the

ered good table fowls. The comb and elsewhere. It afshape of the body resemble the other fects man, cattle Spanish varieties. The plumage is a and horses. Every now and then, there bluish gray, nearly black on the back, are accounts of poisoning from "wild parsnips" in our papers. The writer has at various times received communications with specimens of "wild parsnips." The subject is of considerable interest and especially so because the plant is widely distributed in Iowa, and a large number of people are not aware of the poisonous nature of the root. Spotted Cowbane is a member of the carrot family, or as it is known botanically, Umbelliferae.

> rate leaflets are lanceolate to oblong | many times. lanceolate 1-5 inches long. Stalk of the umbellets numerous and unequal.

DAIRY AND POULTRY, such an age is rather uncommon. For FARM AND GARDEN, quoted by Dr. Power, states that he had INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR May. They do equally well in all parts OUR RURAL READERS Of the United States, and can now be cultivated parsnips and those which had run wild for about fifty years. The cases reported by Prof. Power the writer and others are instructive as showing that in nearly all cases where it was attributed to parsnips running wild, the roots sent with spec-imens indicated that Cowbane had been eaten. Experimentally no better evidence is needed than these where

persons have eaten the wild parsnip and no ill effects have followed. Pcoeating the root of ple should therefore become familiar with the deadly plant described above and throw aside superstitious belief. In this very common belief we have another evidence that writers who have state of lows and attributed the poisoning to cultivated parsnips running wild have not investigated for themselves, they have assumed that the plant is poisonous.

Advantages of Drainag e.

In sections where water is valuable much of the waste can be prevented by systematic underground drainage. The stagnant pools which cause malaria and typhus can be easily drawn away into channels cut for drain ditches and the surrounding atmosphere made more pure. Farmers and fruit growers should not hesitate to investigate the question

It is a smooth marsh perennial 2.5 of drainage, even in the arid region. feet high with pinnately compound Water may be taken from the sub-surleaves 2-5 times pinnate: the leaves face strata, carried into ponds and have long petioles, the coarsely ser- pumped out for irrigating the same land

Plant roots go downward in quest of moisture. In over-irrigated fields the Flowers white, fruit broadly ovate to roots collect together in a ball as a oval, small, 1½ lines long. Grows in protection against excess of water, and

Cutilentine of the Deuton Flam Before the Columbus (Ohio) Horticultural society Mr. F. Reibel read a paper on the Damson plum, from which we take the following extracts: I have over 600 plum trees, and over 100 Damsons are in bearing and are now loaded with fruit. I planted all these in good, rich clay soil, well drained

Low, wet soil will grow no good plums of any kind, and a sandy soil harbors too many insects. The curculio is fostered by all sorts of light texture. Clay holds more moisture than any other soil, and the plum needs much moisture.

Cultivation is an all-important factor in raising plums. Failure in this respect means failure of crop. I cultivate my plum trees oftener and better than corn. I run the cultivator up to the first of July, and soon after I apply a mulch of coarse manure, or straw that is partly rotten, for the purpose of retaining the moisture in the soil to mafrom portal to portal of that tunnel, be such wire run inside an ocean cable ture this crop, and also to mature the fruit spurs and buds for the following through the huge cavern or out of it. season. In the fall of the year, how-Therefore, such messages have to be sent on wires strung on poles over the top of the mountain, fully nine miles, ever, I apply a light coat of barnyard manure, and in the spring I sow a quart of salt per tree, as far as the branches extend. This promotes the health and growth of the trees, and from the disnel approaches. like that insects have to this substance. it drives away, if not destroys, many

that attack both tree and fruit. King Oscar of Sweden once passed But what about the curculio? I anthrough a little town which was fes swer that this insect is the uncomtively decorated for the occasion Among the rest, a huge transparency, promising foe of the plum. I get rid of affixed to a gloomy looking edifice, atthese insects by jarring them on sheets, and while they play possum on the scription. "Welcome to Your Majesty!" sheet I kill them. In this way not only in gigantic letters. destroy those that fall on the sheet, but "What building is that?" the king I also greatly lessen the propagating inquired. power of those I fail to catch. I usually "That is the county prison, your majesty," replied one of the aldermen. catch about three females to one of the other gender, for the ladies are busy digging into plums, while the gents sit about whittling sticks and smoking. 1 spray my trees only for the shot-hole disease (fungus). I have sprayed for for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. eight years, and bringing the results to practical tests they look very doubtful as to killing the curculio. I have We, the undersigned, have known F. Cheney for the last 15 years, and becaught the insects from sprayed and lieve him perfectly honorable in all unsprayed trees and shut them up in business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made glass jars, and in each case they live about the same length of time. And WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, I have caught them from unsprayed Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internaltrees and shut them up in glass jars; into one jar I put leaves and fruit not ly, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testisprayed, and into the other I put leaves onials sent free. Price. 75c per bottle. and fruit sprayed with a very strong Sold by all druggists. Hall's Family Pills, Sc. solution of Paris green, and I find the results the same; in all these cases the curculio lived from five to six days. One of these insects does about all the A story is told of a dying miser, by whose bedside sat the lawyer receiving damage it can do in that length of instructions for the preparation of his time. I will further say that the curlast will and testament. "I give and culio does hardly any work when the bequeath," repeated the attorney leaves and fruit are wet from dew or



Thus Endoth the Les

Boston Journal of Commerce: North Adams continues to be puzzled over a queer crankism of electricity in its vicinity. Although when the great four and one-half mile Hoosac tunnel was built no ores, magnetic or other-wise, were encountered, there was a general expectation that rich ore pock-ets would be found; yet, for an unez-plained reason, not an electrician has plained reason, not an electrician has try hereafter, I hope, to-" heen discovered who can send a tele- Bessie-"You'd better look out.

graphic message on a wire running mamma. You'll talk yourself to death." -Chicago Tribune.

A REMARKABLE OFFER.

The publishers of THE YOUTH'S COMPANION have just made a remarkable offer to the readers of this paper. New subscribers who will send at once their and that is the way in-going and out-going passenger and freight trains are heralded to the keepers of the two tun-in sine color, retail price (Scents, THE YouTH's COMPANION free every week to January 1, 1895. the Thanhagiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Numbers free, and THE YOUTE'S COMPANION 52 wooks, a fall year, to Jan. 1. 1897. Address THE YOUTS'S COMPANION, 199 Columbus Ave., Boston

Whistler, the artist, once sat at the theater next to a lady who was going tracted his attention. It bore the in- in and out of her seat constantly, not only as soon as each act was finished. but also while the play was going on. The space between the rows of seats was very narrow, and the artist was "That is the county prison, your subject to much annovance as she najesty," replied one of the aldermen. passed him. "Madam," he said at The king laughed and was heard to length in his sweet tones, "I trust I do

observe, "Isn't that carrying hospital-ity a little too far?"-Tit-Bits. seat?"-Argonaut.

· A Child Enjoys

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known, and every family should have a bottle on hand.

> Wisdom.can live on what fools trample under foot.

Parker's Ginger Table is popular for its good work. Suffering, tired, sleepies, nerv-one women and nothing so southing and reviving.

People who blow their own horns make poor music to other folks.

What a sense of relief it is to know that you have no more cons. Hinderco as ren them, and very comforting it is. "Ife at drugs

Growth in grace is not promoted by finding faults in others.

aloud as he commenced to write the "Hannen's Harle Cars Salve." A bad man most bates the things that



Night Caps on Fowls. Some years ago an old lady living in Massachusetts cast about her for means

The breed appears to have originated

It was once classed as a variety of the

common Spanish fowls, but was later

accepted as a separate breed. The

breed produces larger birds than the

to prevent the combs of her fowls from freezing. Her pens were dilapidated and she did not feel able to repair them.

At last the idea struck her of making flannel night-caps for her birds, and this she proceeded to do. Every cold

night after the fowls had gone to roost this good old lady would go out and

carefully put on the night-caps. This

got to be very tiresome before spring

er shades.

came, and the next winter the good dame concluded to repair the house in such a way as to obviate the necessity

Keep the Best Breeders The best birds should not be sold but

way that improvement in quality of Germicide Power of Milk .-- The sug-

for the breeding pens. It does not mat- cide, surprising as it may be at the time ter how tempting the offers may be, or it was made, has been abundantly verihow much money may be offered for fied by more recent work. The experithe best of the flock, the fact of such ments of Freudenreich, as already an offer being made by another breeder pointed out, confirm the position adis proof conclusively that the same fowl vanced by Fokker, and in more recent would be just as valuable to the owner years others have reached the same Often the breeder is hard pressed for recognize that animal secretions in money. He takes a pair, trio, or breed- general have more or less of a germiing pen to the show, and there some cide power, and it is no longer a survisitor or exhibitor with cash to spare prise to us to find this true of milk. is highly impressed with their excel- The germicide property of freshly lence and beauty, and determined to be drawn milk has, however, been more the possessor of such fine specimens, recently investigated by F. Basenau, offers a very high price for them. The who is inclined to question the matter. owner feels the need of money, and finding that for a certain pathogenic thinks to himself that this is an un- germ which he studied, milk has no usual chance to make money which may germicide power. Any practical value not occur again in a lifetime; that these to this germicide power does not as yet much admired birds are the direct pro- appear. It is known that fresh milk is geny of inferior ones; that the same a very poor medium for the growth of skill in mating which has produced certain pathogenic bacteria; for insuch fine birds can be exercised again in stance, the cholera germ is quite rapidthe same direction. This reasoning is |y destroyed in fresh milk. To what illogical, and the one who parts with extent this germicide property destroys the best specimens of his production on the cholera germ, however, we do not such reasoning is taking a back step, as yet know. According to recent work it he cannot feel assured that a superior appears to be due rather to the multi-Feeding Skim-milk .- Far too many to part with the best of the flock when farmers give the dairy department on a big price is offered, or to gain a good the farm no credit for the by-products. customer. Many novices may yield to | They see only the cash received for butthe tempting cffer, and cherish the hope | ter, without taking into consideration that the same breeders or their like the gain from pigs, chickens and calves may produce as good results again. But raised on skim and buttermilk. The we caution one and all to banish such dairy is entitled to credit for these bydelusion and not part with the best products, and the giving of proper breeders for love or money, if you aim credit will often change an apparent breeding. Although cases have occurred ments have been made by private parwhen apparently inferior breeders have ties and at experiment stations to esproduced specimens greatly their su- tablish the fact that they can be fed in perior, and cases will occur when a connection with other feed so as to be worth far more than most farmers give them credit for. The value of skimcy of selling the prime birds of the milk has been placed all the way from stock and keeping the inferior ones for 15 to 40 cents per hundred pounds, which breeders is unwise and cannot be too shows that there is a difference in how it is fed and what it is fed to. There is It is well to bear in mind the fact a right and a wrong way of feeding it. that by continuously mating the flower as in nearly everything else. - Ohio Wasted Food.-From a financial Finely bred animals of every kind can point of view, to the feeder, although I have not had an opportunity of testing it practically, I am quite sure there must be a considerable saving by using ground feed, inasmuch as being in finegress, and may lose ground already ly divided particles, there is a greater amount of nutrition absorbed than would be from a larger amount which

and glossy. The neck hackle is dark slate, often nearly black, the tail bluish gray: the beak and legs are of a dark blue tinge, nearly a slate color. Sometimes the plumage is penciled by dark-The fowls mature early, and the cocks are fighters. The hens do not seem inclined to sit as a general thing,

being considered non-sitters. There are reports of the hens having produced as high as 225 eggs per year.

The flesh is of a fine flavor, tender and juicy. The birds are plump-bodied and do not consume as much food as some

Sarsaparilla Is the One True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the Public Eye.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, bilious

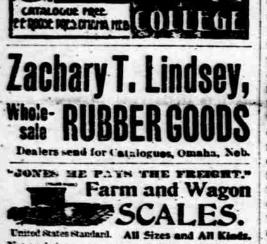
DIRECTIONS for using CREAM BALM .--Apply a particle of the Balm directly into the nos-Canal St trils: After a moment draw strong breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred, and before retiring.

CATARRH **5...V'S CREAM BALM** opens and cleanses Nasal Passages, Aliass Pain and Inflammation, B the Sores, protects the Membrane from Colds, stores the Senses of Tarte and Smell. The Ba quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agree ELT BROTEERS, 56 Warren St., New York

Uric Acid Poison. The Kidneys are supposed to lilter the uric acid out of the blood. When they are sick they forget it. Uric acid is the cause of Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Troubles and other dangerous diseases. The only way to cure these





Preventing Scours in Calves.

I milk my cows for the butter that is in the milk, and I cannot afford to let in the excrement from horses, cattle any toxic properties. the calves have it. I therefore feed and hogs, whole or half grains of corn . Mr. Bennett failed to detect the presskim-milk. The great trouble in feeding this way is scours, but I have These from their rapid passage through learned that this difficulty can be enthe system have been, if at all, only tirely prevented by the use of rennet feebly acted upon by the gastric and extract, to be given with the skim-milk intestinal juices, and hence that much as we get it from the deep-setting cans. nutrition is wasted .- Ex. We make a business of dairying, and

the calves must take their chances with Dairy Products in New York .- Here the skim-milk, and everyone knows the are figures of consumption of dairy prodifficulty in feeding this bare skim- ducts in the city of New York: Butter. milk. If we increase the quantity a lit- \$18,155,658; cheese, \$19,068,391; milk, or have it too cold the call's diges- condensed milk and cream. \$16,249,254.tion is upset and scours follow. I ac- 50. The total amount expended by New cidentally stumbled onto the use of Yorkers on dairy products in a year is, therefore, \$44,473,203.50. That is enough rennet extract in liquid form, which can be bought at \$1.50 per gallon, and money to build 1,111 and a fraction "JONES ME PAYS THE FREIGHT." is of such strength that one teaspoonful miles of railroad at \$40,000 a mile, which Farm and Wagon is enough for ten calves getting four is a fair figure. In other words, New quarts each of milk at a feed, to pre- Yorkers eat enough dairy products in SCALES. quarts each of milk at a feed, to pre-vent any danger from scours. With this a year to build a railroad from there to United States Standard. All Sizes and All Kinds. adjunct skim-milk can be fed with as Chicago. But it should be understood great safety as new milk, and now I that it is eastern New York, and not can put my calves on skine-milk in Manhattan Island that is meant, for the about five days. I feed the milk at a figures include the consumption of Brooklyn and adjacent places .-- Ex. temperature of about 80 degrees at first. but after two months I reduce it to 65 Potatoes or Corn for Stock .- Tests in or 70 degrees. The remnet extract never feeding show that it requires about fails to prevent scours .-- C. L. Gabriel-



As a sanitary measure drainage is the

in Rural World.

station savs:

rosive sublimate.

usual.

nent.

tion in time is immaterial.

marshes and in low grounds. The feed upon themselves. The vitality of stems spring from thick, fleshy under- the plant is sapped, and crop failure re ground roots that taper at the lower suits. What is true of a cultivated end. These usually number from three plant is equally true of the tree and to five, but single specimens are also vine. When the roots are formed in met with. On cutting the roots a sharp clusters near the surface, the trees or pungent odor is given off, intensified by plants cannot withstand the storms of rain or wind, and hence are destroyed. Drainage will cause the roots to pene-

Mistaken for Parsnips.

boiling.

Public opinion, in the west at least, | trate the surface and take a firm hold has answered this question in the upon the sub-surface hard pan or bed affirmative. There is a diversity of rock. opinion concerning the plant which causes the poisoning. The majority of most important part of a farmer's work. people attribute the cause to the par- In the lower valleys of the West many snip running wild, and this belief is surface wells supply water for domesindeed very wide spread. So wide tic purposes. The water is necessarily spread is this belief that it seems quite polluted by excessive surface irrigation, impossible to dispell it from the minds which carries away the alkali and other of some people. I have been particu- foreign substances. The water coming larly fortunate in the cases which are from such sources finds lodgment in the here recorded to identify the specimen shallow wells and is unfit for use. in every case which caused the poison- Drainage will prevent the surplus water ing, and moreover, I have also to offer | from flowing into wells and therefore good evidence that the cultivated par- enable the farmer to have better water snip running wild does not cause pois- for culinary purposes .- Joel Shoemaker

oning.

The wide spread belief of the poison ous nature of the cultivated parsnip running wild is entertained by a large number of people, and also to some extent by the medical fraternity. A few vears ago. Prof. Frederick B. Power, of Passaic, New Jersey, and one of his pupils, Mr. J. T. Bennett, undertook some might be passed through the system in experiments to determine whether the coarser condition. We frequently see cultivated parsnip running wild had

or other particles of food unmasticated. | ence of any poisonous principle in the



mark on about 200 plums. They will mostly vary from 10 to 60 in number to give or bequeath anything. I cannot the tree, but I have caught this season do it." "Well, then," suggested the the tree, but I have caught this season 250 of these insects, by actual count,

from one Damson tree. To cultivate the soil and to jar the curculio on sheets are the only things that lead without mistake to perfect certainty of a plum crop. It took a long time to find out that the eye was in the wrong end of the needle, and so it may take a long time before the last word has been said as to the curculio.

In the last place, I would say of the black-knot that it is a fungus that roots | away on it ever since it had been in the and grows in the bark of the tree. The only remedy that I know for this trouble which seems to be worse on Damson plum trees than on any other variety. is to cut off and burn as soon as the knots make their appearance. It is a decided mistake to leave the knots until fall or spring. The trees from which they are cut as soon as they appear are they are cut as soon as they appear are the freest from knots, and show by far the best results as to this trouble. When the best results as to this trouble. When the best results as to this trouble. When a knot invests a large limb I pare it off and apply coal oil to the wound, and it heals over all right in course of time. Brains have to be put even into black-knots, for we get our best ideas of the things from the things, and not

Domestic Flax Crop.

from what talkers can tell us,

The Minneapolis Market Record says: The movement of the new crop of flax dates from about three weeks ago. when receipts at Minneapolis jumped from little or nothing to as high as 31,000 bushels in a day. These heavy receipts began about a week earlier than in 1894, 1893 or 1892, and about two weeks earlier than in 1891. But taking the first three weeks' movements of all years on record, this year outdoes them all, so far as receipts at this market are concerned. In 1891, the year conceded to have brought forth the heaviest crop yet harvested, the receipts at Minneapolis during the Preventing Potato Scab. first three weeks of the movement of A bulletin of the Indiana experiment that crop were 16,820 bushels, but later the arrivals became heavier, and con-1. Potato scab is caused by the attinued very heavy until the tack of a minute vegetable parasite, as next August. In 1892 the first was first demonstrated at this station. three weeks of the new crop 2. It chiefly attacks the crop saw 30,192 bushels received on this through infected seed material. market, or nearly twice as much as in 3. The seed material may be disin-1891, but receipts fell off much earlier fected by immersion in a bath of corthat season, and for the crop year they were much lighter. In 1893 the re-4. The corrosive sublimate solution ceipts during the first three weeks of should be of the strength of one pro the movement were .24,220 bushels. mille (2 oz. to 15 gal. of water). This year they dropped off soon after 5. The bath should be about an hour January 1, and continued small to the and a half long, although some variaclose of the crop year. Last year, 1894. the receipts during the corresponding 6. Cutting and planting is done as period were 85,010 bushels, but this year during the same time they have 7. The result of the treatment is a been 166,240 bushels, or nearly twice. crop essentially free from surface blemthose of any previous year, and about ishes, and of greater market value. ten times as much as was received dur-8. Sometimes a considerable ining the same period in the memorable crease in yield results from the treatyear of 1891. The yield this year promises to exceed that of any year since .9. The method is easily and cheaply 1891, so that in three states a harvest applied, and worthy of extended trial. fully as great as that of 1891 might reasonably be expected." Pigeons-Out of all the birds that may be called domestic the pigeon holds the first place. The dove that Spinach. This is one of our very hardlest went forth from the ark to search the crops, and seed can be sowed very early state of the earth has developed many in spring, and again in September for species during the ages. No bird can late fa'l and winter crops, and in October for winter and spring crop. The differences between the leading varieties are slight. Long Standing Summer Spinach, especially for spring planting is best. Sow seed with the drill. The indicator will tell you how to set it for sowing this seed. Don't raise more than you are reasonably sure you can If demand and prices are good sell. when the plants have made some, but not their full growth, it may in some cases pay to thin them, leaving the remaining ones three or four inches apart to come to full size, and selling thinnings. We use ordinary ten-quar peach baskets in which to put up the crop for market. Or the plants may be put in bushel crates or barrels, and sold by the peck or other measure, or grown in rows so that they can be cul- by the barrel to retailers. Usually we cut the whole rows down as fast as the crop is needed for sale, pushing a sharp and bright "crescent" hoe under the plants just on top of the ground, thus cutting the plants off and leav ing them ready for gathering, washing and putting up for market. Applications of nitrate of soda often have a wonderful effect on this crop. If we

are crowded for room, we sow a row of

spinach between each two rows of early

cabbages. The spinach has to be taken

off in good season, when all the space

is needed for cabbanes.-Ex.

rupted the sick man, "I will neither august for it. Price 15 cents.

man of law, "suppose we say lend. 'I lend until the last day.'" "Yes, that will do better," assented the unwilling testator. - Argonaut.

Bridging Over the Chasm

Beyond the Limit.

How's This!

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.-M. P. DIETER, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '94.

A Matter of Music.

Detroit Free Press: A Third street man's neighbor had bought a new piano, and the daughter had been banging

"Got a new piano, I hear," said the man over the back fence to his neigh-

"Yes. Got it on the installment plan. "Is that so? Wonder if your daugh-

ter can't let us have the music from it in the same way?"

Hard of Hearing

Washington Post: There's a young man who goes into society-really good society-here, who is quite decidedly hard of hearing. He won't admit it though, and never asks to have anything said to him repeated. This is the latest story they tell on him. He went to call on Miss B. one evening last winter.

the maid who answered the tell. "Yes, sir," she replied, rather softly.

If some people would do more thinking

If the Baby is Cutting Teetn. "INSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP for Children Toething-

time. Sold by all Druggists.



would do him the most good. PITE-All Pitsstopped free by Dr. K line's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after the Brst day's use, Parvelous cures. Treatise and Strial tottle free 5. Microses. Scoul to Dr. Kilne, M Arcitist., Phile, Pa

A wrong desire overcome is a tion resisted.

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

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

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Has discovered in one of our common ture 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 hed-

"Is Miss B. at home?" he asked o "Oh, I'm so sorry," he said, and givng her his card he walked away.

e mure and use that old and well-tried remody, Man

heir tongues would get more rest.

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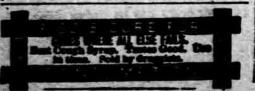


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W. N. U., OMAHA, 44, 1895, When writing to advertisers mention this paper.



The Langshan Fowl.

toes must be cooked. Considering that History tells us that in February, the tops of potatoes cannot be used as 1872, Major Croad, of England, refood, while corn produces a large proceived his first importation of Langshans from China. The following No- portion of fodder, corn is a better farm vember he exhibited them at the crop than potatoes, but in proportion to Crystal Palace, and six years later the yield and value of the grains and tubers fowl was introduced into the United potatoes are the most profitable. It is States by the late Mrs. R. W. Sargent, fodder that gives corn such an advanof Kittery, Maine. tage over other crops.-Ex.

Both in this country and in England. the introduction of the breed brought forth a regular storm of opposition, no doubt on account of the boom it at once created. But to-day the Langshan is that the unprofitable cow should be all the better for the warfare, and fears no rival

As chicks the Langshans are strong dairy purposes which do not yield and vigorous, coming out black, the quantities of butter or cheese pretty head and breast with different shades well up to standard record. Both laof canary, and the legs of a light color. bor and feed may be wasted if the When they assume their first feathers, cows which give less than average they often retain a few white nest

quantity of butter fat or casein are not feathers, which, however, entirely disturned over to the butcher. oppear with their moult in the fall.

As pullets they are early layers, Twenty-five years ago men thought some having been known to lay at the it impossible to overdo the horse busiage of five months, although laying at | ness-the unexpected happened.

Figure 1-Fascicled roots of Cowbase, sightly re-duced. Young stems coming cut sear the top. At (2) cross section of root. At (3) longitudinal sec-(2) cross sect

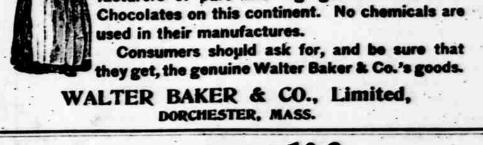
root of the true wild parsnip (Pastinaca four and one-half times as much weight sativa), and when the boiled roots were of potatoes as of cornmeal to secure fed, in considerable amounts to a cat, equal results from bogs, and the potano symptoms of poisoning were manifest. We may add as a further testimony, that Prof. Power reports that his associate, Dr. Cramer, insisted upon eating one-half of the raw roots from Mr. Rynning, of West Salem, Wis., which were supposed to cause cases of the poisoning. Dr. Cramer reports no ill effect whatever. One of

the largest of the fresh raw roots weighing three and one-half ounces Can't Afford Poor Milkers.-Every avoirdupois, was chopped fine, mixed cow of a dairy herd should be examwith some raw meat and fed to a small ined through a Babcock tester. The dog. The animal ate it greedily and milk should be weighed and tested so without disturbance. There were no known and weeded out . of the nerd. action. I have on different occasions Farmers can't afford to keep cows for eaten the wild parsnip, Pastinaca safirst, and that Mr. Sexton, the foreman

be "crossed" more easily than the pigcon. These birds are more carefully classified than any others, and another thing in their favor is that they have really more intelligence than any of the feathered flock. Pigeons are affectionate creatures and are always ready to show their appreciation of any kindness shown to them. The "carrier" class of pigeons has not many varieties. but they have quite a literature of their own. A thoroughbred pigeon can wing it at the rate of about 30 miles an hour. That is the average rate of speed, but in the Franco-German war, during the siege of Paris; that was frequently ex-

ceeded.-Ex. Turnips as a Hoed Crop.-It is cheaper and better every way to have turnips tivated and hoed than to sow them symptoms whatever of any poisonous broadcast. The latter method has generally prevailed owing to the too common idea that growing a crop with littiva, without any ill effect, so that the the labor makes it cheaper. But where above results are corroborated. I will the turnips are drilled and cultivated admit that I had some hesitancy at this extra labor is more than repaid by increased product, thus making the of the agricultural department, did not drilled turnips cost less per bushel than expect to see me alive by evening. I those sown broadcast. There is a furmust confess also that the roots were ther advantage in the fact that the culsomewhat woody and not very palat- tivated turnip may be kept free from weeds, thus saving labor in future

Dr. J. J. Brown, Sheboygan, Wis., as | crops.-Ex.



germ-life

The uoctors tell us, now-a-days, that disease germs are everywhere; in the air, in the water, in our food, clothes, money; that they get into our bodies, live there, thrive and grow, if they find anything to thrive on. Consumption is the destruction of lung-tissue by germs where the lung is too weak to conquer them. The remedy is strength-vital force.

Scott's Emulsion, with hypophosphites, means the adjustment of lung strength to overcome germ-life. It is fighting the germ with the odds in our favor. These tiny little drops of fat-food make their way into the system and re-fresh and re-invigorate it. Whether you succeed with it or not depends on how good a start the germs had, and how carefully you can live. The shortest way to health is the patient one. The gain is often slow.

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