Daughters of the Revolution.

Any woman above the age of 18 years is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the Revolution who is a lineal descendent from an ancestor who was a military, naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor or marine in actual service under the authority of any of the thirteen colonies or states or of the continental congress, and remained always loyal to such authority, or descendent of one who signed the Declaration of Independence, or one who was a member of the continental congress or of the congress of any of the colonies or states, or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such representative bodies actually assisting in the establishment of American independence by service rendered during the war of the Revolution.

Disastrous Failure.

We can mention no failure more disastrous than that of physical energy. It involves the partial suspension of the digestive and assimilative processes, and entails the retirement from business of the liver and kidneys. Only through the good offices of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters can the restoration of its former vigorous status be hoped for. When this aid has been secured, a resumption of activity in the stomach, liver and bowels may be relied upon. The Bitters conquers malaria and kidney troubles.

A Chief of Police Fined.

The chief of police of West Superior, Wis., was fined $10 last week for slugging a reformer who started to show him his duty. The reformer called on the chief and wanted him to go right away and witness some gambling in progress down the street. The chief replied that he couldn't go just then; the reformer began making insinuations, and the chief threw him out of the city hall. The reformer brought suit, and as the chief didn't deny thrashing him; the fine resulted.

THE MOST SIMPLE AND SAFE REMEDY for a Cough or Throat Trouble is "Brown's Bronchial Troches. "They possess real merit.

A Touching Epitaph.

A Topeka reporter was nosing around a second-hand store the other day when he came across a tombstone which had in some manner drifted into the dealer's hands, and which was for sale at less than half first cost. Upon it was engraved the following touching inscription: "Jimmy thou art gone; but 'tis sweet to know that thou wilt meet us on Jordan's banks with thy sweet hello."

One Redeeming Feature.

"This is a terrible world," said the misanthrope. "A dreadful world."

"Y-a-a-s," replied Cholly, "it does seem so at times. Still, the pwince of Wales lives on it, you know."—Washington Times.

"I would like some powder please." "Face or bug?"—Life.

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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.

CREAMERY butter is more highly valued than that made in a small way, because the conditions of its manufacture are better understood, the machinery more perfect, and the cream used in better condition. In this way a butter is secured of a pleasant color and agreeable flavor

In respect to chemical and physical composition, a good butter should present the following characteristics, viz:

1. The percentage of water should not exceed twelve. In most of the samples examined it was less.

2. The percentage of salt may vary within large limits. In fact, many persons prefer butter perfectly fresh, while others like a large amount of salt. It is doubtful whether the small percentage of salt added ordinarily to butter acts as a preservative. Its only use seems to be one of taste. Judging from the table, 3 per cent appears to be the amount of salt in American butter, the variation being from a minimum of 1.23 per cent to a maximum of 6.15. The percentage of salt, therefore, is not to be much regarded in making our estimate of purity. It would probably have to go above 8 per cent before it could be regarded as an adulteration.

Curd.

3. How much curd can a good butter have? This is a difficult question. If a butter should have no casein in it at all, it would be a strong presumption in proof of adulteration. If it has too much, its keeping properties are impaired. One per cent of curd cannot be regarded as an excessive quantity. The best butter, however, should contain less than this amount. On account of the great difficulty of estimating the percentage of curd, it would not be safe to use common fats as adulterants. The specific gravity of butter fat is about 912, water being taken at 1,000. On the other hand, tallow and lard have a relative weight of only 900 or less. This is a slight difference, and yet it is a valuable one when the question of adulteration is raised. But the difference is so small that only the most careful work in determining the specific gravity with strict attention to temperature and manipulation, gives it any value. Inasmuch as most of the fats which are used as butter surrogates are liquid at 40 degrees C. (104 degrees F.) This temperature of determination has been used in the foregoing analyses.

The numbers given were not obtained by calculation, but by direct comparison with distilled water at the same temperature. While this method is not absolutely correct, owing to slight differences in the rates of expansion of water and oils, it yet gives the comparative differences, and these are of great importance in such analyses. A butter affording a fat whose specific gravity, taken as above, falls below 910, would have its genuineness subjected to doubt.—Harvey W. Wiley.

Poultry a Cheap Luxury.

Just why poultry should be regarded as one of the luxuries to be reserved for special occasions in so many farmers' families it would be rather hard to decide. A pound of poultry can be produced by the farmer as cheaply as a pound of beef, mutton or pork, says the Genesee Farmer, and there is no good reason why poultry should not be found very often on the farmer's table. It is just as profitable to eat the poultry and sell the pork, and a great deal more wholesome, for as a nation, we eat entirely too much pork for the general good. The most of the pork eaten is principally fat, and this does not add to the health or strength of the consumer nearly as much as the consumption of an equal amount of poultry would. With a supply of chickens, ducks, turkeys, and geese, the farmer could have a variety in the way of meat food that makes it possible for the cook to add much to the attraction of the table. Pork is hard to digest, and this makes it so much the more unfit for use when hard work is pushing the farmer, for all the energy uselessly wasted in digesting food is lost in the amount of work one is able to perform. Poultry of all kinds is easily digested and has less tendency to create heat than fat pork, and the farmer who has care for the health of his family will use more poultry than pork.—Texas Farm Journal.

Points on Ducks.

A duck raiser, giving his experience in the Rural New Yorker, says ducks are easily hatched, and if properly managed are easily raised—much more so than chickens or turkeys. Probably the worst thing for ducklings is the first thing they usually receive, and that is unlimited range and water to swim in. The little things are, in a measure, nude, and should be kept in pens with dry soil floors or stone pavement that can be washed down daily. No kind of poultry will succeed on bare boards. All the water they need is best furnished by burying an old pot in the ground and laying a round piece of board on top the water, with room for the ducks to put their heads in and fish out the corn that is put in the water. This amuses them, and does no harm, while if allowed to go to ponds or streams, they are very liable to fall a prey to vermin in some shape, or to get their bodies wet and chilled from remaining too long in the water.

Why Creameries Fail.—Creameries are bound to continue to fail as long as they are planted in sections of the country where the people are not educated in dairying. When the people understand and appreciate the value of good cows, and to learn to discriminate in the care of them then that neighborhood has reached a point where it is ready to do its part toward sustaining a creamery whose business shall be profitable to itself and its patrons alike. —Nebraska Farmer.

Turner Raspberry—This is one of the hardiest of raspberries, a vigorous grower, with large foliage, and is very productive. The fruit is of medium size, bright color, moderately firm, juicy, sweet and high flavored, ripening a few days earlier than Cuthbert. The plants throw up suckers very freely, which must be cut off with the hoe in order to secure good crops of fruit.—Ex.

A good, cool, well ventilated milk house is one of the essentials of successful dairying. Such a house may be made of wood, stone or brick, and if properly constructed the kind of material is not essential.

Artichokes for Hogs.

This tuber has been repeatedly brought to notice as a good feed for hogs. The State University has for several years furnished the tubers to any who wished to try them, and we have had the subject under discussion in our columns several times. Theoretically the subject seems very inviting, but practically the plant has not come into the wide use which has been foretold. We would like to have the experience of our readers who have tried artichokes so that the general standing of the plant for the uses indicated may be determined.

We find in the Lake County Independent a paragraph like several published in previous years, and we give it to induce discussion of the subject. Readers will notice that it speaks glowingly of the plant, but does not show that its availability for hogs has been actually demonstrated. That is what we wish to bring out with the aid of all who know from actual trial. We quote as follows:

Jerusalem artichokes have been used for years as a food for hogs, being superior to potatoes for that purpose; they will even fatten hogs or give them a good start. There is nothing better for breeding or stock hogs, as the artichokes come in after the acorns have gone, and fill the gap until green feed gets good again. It has been generally supposed it requires irrigation to successfully raise them. Mr. William P. Filmer, on his ranch near Middletown, has proved that in Lake county, at least they can be raised on the red soil of the hill lands without irrigation. This is but one, but perhaps the most valuable, of the many experiments he has made.

Mr. Filmer started with one pound of tubers two years ago. He has replanted the increase and this year has quite a large patch, which is doing finely. Last year they averaged six pounds to the hill. They are usually planted in drills three feet apart, and one foot apart in the drill, one tuber to the hill. This would make 14,256 hills to the acre, and at a yield of six pounds per hill would amount to 85,536 pounds, or a little over 42¼ tons.—Pacific Rural Press.

Egg-Eating Hens.

A correspondent writes: "It seems that too much cannot be said or done to prevent this worst of evils a hen can fall heir to. It is very disgusting to any poulterer, or even any person who keeps poultry. When I built my hennery I put in just a few nest boxes for the time being, until I had time to get more, and would not believe it took only two or three days to learn the habit of 'egg-eating.' They would quarrel over the nest and break the eggs, then all would run to have a piece, until at last my two largest pens were full of good-looking egg-thirsty hens, and were, I thought, entirely ruined, for when I did give them more boxes they would pick a hole in the shell quite leisurely and eat the contents. What was to be done was more than I could think of for a while; then I devised a plan which I thought would break some at least of the habit. I made nest boxes as follows: Eight feet long, fourteen inches deep, and eleven inches wide, then divided it into eight nests, with one side of the box six inches high, so that when it was covered they had eight inches left to enter the nest; then I set them one foot from the floor. In there it was dark, the space covered by a lid over the box to remove the eggs. In this secluded spot they would deposit their eggs, and only one hen could occupy each nest, and she hadn't room or light enough to do much damage. This was six weeks ago and today I don't think I have a hen that will eat an egg. If some poulterer who is troubled in like manner will give this a trial I am quite confident he will be amply repaid."—Poultry Chum.

Bringing in the Returns.

The Poultry Keeper says: There is no reason why the farmer should not have something for sale from his poultry yard every week in the year. There are times when the hens will not lay because they are in the moulting stage, which takes away about three months in the year, mostly during July, August and September, or perhaps beginning and ending later. As eggs will then not be so plentiful the chicks should be made fat and sent to the markets. The poultry business permits of something coming in all the time, which provides the capital for operating the business. After one has become established in the poultry business the receipts should exceed the expenses every month in the year, and chicks may be hatched early and late, or as long as the hens will become broody and sit, but they should be sold before the winter sets in, as by that time the hens should have finished the moulting process and be ready for laying again, and will need the room that is occupied by the chicks. By selling chicks during the latter part of the year there will not be the usual intervals between the profits that come in.

Lambs and Grain—Habit is stronger with the lamb than with any animal that we try to feed. The digestive powers are also more delicate. It is a saying among lamb feeders that "two grains of corn will kill a lamb." I am not sure but it is true. Two grains of undigested corn might set up a disturbance in the alimentary canal that would result in the dreaded inflammation of the bowels, and death sure as strychnine. Getting lambs to eat grain is of necessity a slow, gradual process. It is well to put out the troughs in the pasture and merely put salt in them a few times until the lambs all learn to run to them when they are called. Then a little bran scattered along in the troughs for a few times will teach them to eat there. Do not give more than a taste of grain until you are sure that they have nearly all learned to eat it, and to come quickly when called.—Ex.

Transmission of Color—Mr. Wilckens of Vienna has found that two pure-blooded English horses transmitted the color of their coat to the progeny in 586 cases out of one thousand. When the parents are of different colors, the offspring are almost always of the color of the mother. With Arabian horses the facts are more striking still. The white color of the coat of the mare was found to be clearly transmitted in 729 cases out of one thousand. In other cases there was a more or less marked mixture.—Ex.

An Unsolved Problem.—One of the great things to overcome in the state and the farmers' institutes and associations, is to reach the masses, who are the real ones to be benefited, with the better gospel of better methods. The state association, whether agricultural or the dairy, only reaches a few hundred, and of these few, there are few who are in real need, as they are the advance part of farm community any way.—John Gould.

The song of the English male skylark is best when the female is upon the eggs. At such times he soars to great heights and sings rapturously.

Feeding Bees.

At a recent meeting of the Muswellbrook Beekeepers' association Mr. Paul read an interesting paper from which the following extracts are made:

"Bees must be properly managed in the spring or the crop of honey will be disappointing in any season. If the bees have been provided at the end of the previous year's honey crop with plenty of stores to last them through the winter and until spring has fairly commenced, nothing need be done to them except to see that the covering on top of frames is dry and that the hive contains a good queen. If any are queenless give them one at once. Should any doubt exist that the stores are not sufficient give them a frame of sealed honey. I think I would prefer to feed syrup; they would then have time to store it in the frames where they cluster, and could the more easily reach it if cold days should come afterwards. But whatever is fed should be in quantity sufficient to last until the warm weather has set in. A thorough examination of the hives is most important, because it is well known that colonies of the same size consume very different quantities of honey through the winter, and we are very liable to be mistaken in our estimate of the quantity of honey the bees may have.

"Should any fear arise of chilling brood the hive should never be opened unless the weather is favorable. It is not necessary to expose the brood nest to ascertain the quantity of honey a colony may have; simply throw back the quilt, or covering if used, and feel the weight of a few of the frames. The general prosperity of a colony of bees in spring depends upon proper care, favorable weather, and plenty to eat, the latter condition being absolutely indispensable. A great many beekeepers claim that to get the best results it is necessary to resort to daily feeding, whether the bees have plenty of stores or not, but I think the work of the queen depends upon the care and attention the workers give her, and it is certainly conclusive that the bees have natural sagacity enough to feed their mother well when they have plenty in store, whether fresh supplies are coming in or not. Many experts advise not to begin too early if feeding is considered advisable, because we are liable to have our hives full of bees which we may have to feed too long before the honey flow commences. I myself would prefer to have my colonies strong a month too soon than a month too late.

"A warm, dry, clean hive with an average queen and a full supply of stores through the spring means a strong colony by the time the honey flow begins.

"I find a shallow dish filled with syrup placed on top of frames and covered with cheese cloth, a very simple way of feeding. The following question was asked in one of the leading American journals lately: 'With plenty of stores in the hive in spring, should a colony be fed?' Most of the answers are against feeding, while a few recommend uncapping a frame or two of sealed honey to stimulate brood rearing."—Australasian.

Sheep Shearing in New South Wales.

Part of the shearing in New South Wales is done in large sheds, another part in smaller and less pretentious buildings, and a portion in the open air. Some, however, is now conducted in sheds with every modern facility, and is carried through with despatch and business-like methods, approaching somewhat the regular working of a large factory. Its occurrence being only once a year, and then only for a short period, the formality of engaging the hand is gone through before the work commences and is usually effected the day previous to starting, when the roll is called and the men sign on, afterwards obtaining their shears, oil stones and bottles of oil. Preference is shown in regard to choice of shears, each man having his own particular fancy for a pair of shears, suited to his wrist power, the stones being more a matter of speculation. The general practice is to start at the end of the week—the rams or stud sheep being frequently the first shorn—allowing for the slow work, enabling the men to get into the cutting without straining their wrists. This method, it is needless to say, benefits both the owner and the shearer.

Perhaps the most striking sound to catch the ear of the onlooker after the work starts in real earnest is the order "tar," often given in a deep voice as "tar here," while shouts of "wool away," as the ringers cut out their sheep, intermingled with the occasional bleating of the sheep, add to the babel, to say nothing of the constant click of the shears or the whirl of the machinery.

From the stands the boys secure the fleeces, taking care to lift them in the orthodox fashion, and throw them out on the skirters' tables, at the same time skilfully spreading them out. The skirter, working under special instructions, hands them on to the classer, who grades and places the fleeces in the bins, after which the pressers, waiting near the back of the bins, are ready to finish off the work.—Dalgety's Monthly Review.

Push the Pigs.—S. H. Todd, of Ohio, says, March pigs can be made to weigh 275 pounds by November if the sow is kept in condition up to and after farrowing, in order to make her both an excellent feeder and afford plenty of milk for the pigs. He says he fed her liberally with one part of old process meal, six parts of shorts and three quarts of bran mixed with scalding water after the mixture has stood twelve hours. Put in the drinking water a little salt and teaspoonful of saltpeter once a week. Feed the above ration twice a day, mornings and evenings, and at noon give general feed of well soaked corn. Let the trough be low, so the animal will learn the way to the table. Give her also grass, or better clover. Wean the pigs when ten or twelve weeks old. Continue the same treatment for the pigs.—Ex.

Pasturing Winter Wheat.—The subject of pasturing winter wheat has received some attention at the Kansas Experiment Station. The conclusion is arrived at that pasturing is always an injury to the wheat. The extent of the injury will vary with the character and condition of the soil. A comparison of plats pastured with those not pastured amounted to one and one-half bushels per acre. The theory that pasturing wheat fields infested by the Hessian fly is a benefit is thoroughly exploded. The pupa of the fly is entirely out of reach of the cattle, being lodged between the sheaths at the base of the young stems below the surface of the ground. Pasturing such fields can only weaken the plants and leave them at the mercy of the fly.—Ex.

A Composite Potato—The Algona Republican says M. B. Dalton tried an experiment in potato growing this season and made the resulting crop an interesting exhibit at the fair. He cut two potatoes in two in the middle, one a Pinkeye and the other an Early Rose, and placed the halves of the two varieties together on the cut surfaces, using them in that shape for seed. The result was a small and very hard potato which was a failure for eating.

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.

NATURE ministers to the farmer, and the most beautiful of the sciences are hand-maidens. Botany gives him the history of the plants he cultivates. Chemistry has taken an inventory of the soils and analyzed the plants that draw sustenance from them, and shows what is needful to be provided to sustain the growth of the plant. Geology, too, has a natural connection with agriculture, and invests the formation of rock and soil with a new interest. It shows how chemical changes have prepared a heritage for man, and how by the slow evolution of time the barren rocks have become assimilated and suited for his purpose.

There is a somewhat general impression that the farmer does not require as high an order of education as do other classes of workers. This is a great mistake. Farming is a high intellectual pursuit, and those devoted to it have need of a wider scope of knowledge than any other class of men. There are enough in its operations to engage the abilities of the most comprehensive minds; and it has failed to be the leading occupation in all respects, only because the intellectual force of mankind has not sufficiently sought it as a field for its efforts. Now, however, when it is seen that it is connected with the most interesting subjects of human research, that the noblest of the sciences illustrate its processes, that it gives scope for enlightened intellects and disciplined minds and demands scientific skill, we shall see agriculture inspired with mental power until it takes the position of the most respected, as it is the most important, of human pursuits. We need to purge the minds of our youths of the prejudice that ranks agriculture as something less honorable than other callings or professions. Let them be brought to feel the inherent dignity of their occupation, and realize that by the vigor of constitution it promotes, and the personal independence it secures, farming is the most desirable of pursuits.—Joshua Legg.

Moisture and Frosts—In a recent lecture Willis L. Moore, the new chief of the government weather bureau, spoke on the importance of studying the soil as well as the air in forecasting frosts. The introduction of this feature added greatly to the efficiency of the predictions of the Wisconsin bureau when he was in charge of that. This state is noted for its cranberry beds, to which great damage is caused by early frosts. Often there were destructive frosts when the town temperature did not go below 42 degrees. The frost depends, of course, upon the lowering of the temperature of the soil. If it is dry and porous it gives out its heat readily; if it is wet it has much of water stability of temperature. A half inch of rain evenly distributed is enough to counteract many early frost nips.—Ex.

Figures That Err.—It is very easy in figuring the cost of keeping a cow to figure in a good many things that do not belong there. It is quite a fad now-a-days to reckon in what the cow has cost in the way of hay, pasturage, grain, shelter, labor, and interest on investment. By doing this it is often easy to make oneself believe that even a good cow has only paid her way and made no profit. Hence, the farmer is often inclined to come to the conclusion that he would be as well off to drop the whole business. Help should be charged only where help has to be employed that otherwise would not be. The farmer is expected to use up all of his time at something or other, whether he keeps cows or not. His profits plus the living for his family are his salary. Pasturage would often go to waste were it not for his cows.

Keeping Beets in Winter.—Beets are very tender and easily injured by freezing. They are therefore most commonly put in the cellar, as that can be watched more closely than pits and there is less danger of frost entering before the owner is aware. Yet as a matter of fact beets are better kept in pits than in cellars. If put in the cellar at all some earth should be thrown over them to keep them from wilting. Care should also be taken not to have the cellar too warm or the roots will sprout and thus injure their quality. Mangel wurtzels are better keepers than beets. They ripen later and will not sprout so early when put in a cellar. In feeding the beets should be given out first and the mangels reserved until later in the season.—Ex.

Storing Cabbage.—Dig a trench deep enough so that when a cabbage is placed in it with the head down the root of the cabbage will come only a little above the level of the soil, and as wide as desired. Cover the bottom of the trench with straw or hay to prevent the cabbage heads coming in contact with the ground, to which they would freeze if in contact. Place cabbage in trench head down, just as pulled. Do not trim the heads in any way. Pull it out of the ground with as little breaking and bruising of leaves as possible and put it in the trench at once. Store only sound, good heads, and put them in when dry—free from moisture of melted snow or frost and rain.—Cultivator.

Qualities That Count—An ignorant, lazy, shiftless person is out of his element in the field of dairying. Brains, activity, vigilance, unremitting attention to details, a natural pride to excel, a goodly degree of enthusiasm and eager willingness to adopt the most approved and perfect methods and means available with the dairy business—then success is doubly sure, regardless of hard times and low prices and over-production.—Ex.

Milk a Germicide—Milk absorbs the germs and poisons of disease more readily than anything else. A writer in the English World of Science finds that sheets soaked in fresh warm cow's or goat's milk every four hours absorb the poison in such cases as small-pox and scarlet fever, and cure the patient, affording prompt relief, and leave no scars or pits. Milk is soothing and grateful to the fever patient and should be more widely used in disease.

"Papa!"

"What is it, Benny?"

"In his sermon this morning the minister spoke about church-militant."

"Well, Benny?"

"Does the church-militant fight with the canons?"—Harper's Bazar.

Grafting the Grape.

The grafting of new and improved varieties of grapes upon old thrifty stocks is a work that is pleasant and satisfactory in results, writes S. W. Chambers in American Cultivator. It is a good plan to have a number of old stocks always on hand for the testing of new varieties that are advertised as being worthy of general attention. One can get quick results from this method, and soon decide whether he wants to pay any further attention to the new kinds. If the scions of the new varieties are in good condition fruits can be had in one season when grafted on vigorous stocks. One can judge pretty well from this first season's growth whether the grapes are desirable, but by the second season a full crop will be produced, and there will be no longer room for any doubt.

Grafting grapes is valuable in doing away with the old, worthless kinds. The destruction of vineyards at one time because the art of grafting was not understood would be a crime in these days. No matter how worthless the stocks may be in the quality of fruits they produce they are invaluable to the vineyardist who understands his work. He can graft new varieties on them and in two seasons reap a fine crop of delicious fruit. It is even proposed to graft the improved varieties upon the wild grape vines that flourish in our swamps. Something like this was done recently on Long Island. A small swamp was so overgrown with wild grape vines that the trees and bushes were nearly crowded out of existence. An enterprising vineyardist bought the swamp, cleared out a good deal of the brush, fenced it in, and then proceeded to graft new varieties of grapes on the old vines. In a few years he was reaping the benefits of his genius in large crops of salable grapes.

Many of our modern varieties of grapes will not grow rapidly from cuttings, and it is like waiting for eternity to come to watch for them to produce a paying crop. The easiest way to do is to graft them upon robust stock and they will invariably produce large crops in a short time. The vigor of the stock will force them into rapid growth that they never show when planted as cuttings.

Moreover, grafted grapes invariably increase their fruitfulness, especially if good stock is selected, and the work of grafting is properly done. It is this last advantage that makes many vineyardists adopt this method of propagation with all of their grapes. The stocks if properly handled and pruned can be made to increase in size and vigor without losing their vigor and vitality. The stocks will soon show signs of decay, and it will become necessary to start new plants from their roots or cuttings. A great deal of ignorance in handling grape stocks is displayed, even by those who pretend to be practical vineyardists.

Many of our grape vine diseases are completely eradicated from a field by cutting back the stocks somewhat and then grafting new varieties on them that appear to be proof against the attacks of the disease. By this method the California vineyardists have succeeded in stamping out the phylloxera. A resistant vine can be turned into a non-resistant vine, or vice versa, according to the method of grafting the scion. In this way grafting is the grower's surest weapon.

Potatoes for Dairy Cows.—As feed for dairy cows the potatoes pay well, but they must be fed properly, and not fed indiscriminately. The owner of a few dairy cows this winter need not worry about his surplus potato crop. Where winter dairying is carried on the potatoes will supply the need for root crops very satisfactorily, or when fed with pumpkins or turnips or beets they will increase the flow of milk most decidedly. In many ways they are as valuable as grain for this purpose. They keep the system of the cow in excellent condition and prevent them from drying up, which they are so apt to do in winter. The way to feed them is to give a peck of potatoes about once a day in place of the grain diet, or feed them potatoes two or three days in succession, and then skip several days. The animal will show a keener relish for the corn or grain after the potato feed than before, and her whole system will be stimulated by the change. Young calves love potatoes and do well on them.—American Cultivator.

Fifteen-Cent Corn.—"Corn at 15 cents a bushel is splendid property and the man who husbands the same and stays with it long enough is sure to come out with a handsome profit on the right side of his ledger account," is the verdict of Chicago markets. And H. H. Fitch in Sac Sun says the words are fitly spoken. There has never been a time within the recollection of the oldest settler when corn bought and properly cribbed at 15 cents a bushel would not pay a good profit on the investment within a year and a half, usually within a year. There ought to be cribbed in Sac City this fall and winter fifty thousand bushels, yes a hundred and fifty thousand. Here is a fine chance to make money—better than buying cattle. Buy 15 cent corn and according to all past experience, you will prosper and make money.—Ex.

First Seed Distribution.—The present system of distributing seeds at the expense of the government originated in 1836, with Henry L. Ellsworth, a Connecticut man, who then held the office on which Connecticut has a sort of lien as being the most inventive state in the union, that of commissioner of patents. He began such a distribution among the farmers of the country at his own expense, and in 1839, upon his recommendation, congress authorized $1,000 a year to be appropriated to this purpose from the receipts of the patent office. It was also to be used in part for procuring agricultural statistics, and out of this small beginning has gradually grown up the department of agriculture, represented now by one of the members of the cabinet.—New Haven News.

Latitude and Climate—Latitude does not regulate climate. Fruit growers are well aware of this fact, and have had it brought to their attention in divers manners and at divers times. It has frequently been forced upon them at a high price. Parts of New England are on a parallel with the Mediterranean, a sunny sea. Even on our own continent the isothermal lines are very crooked, frequently bending suddenly to the north and making a curve of several degrees.

Branding Cattle—The habit of branding cattle is equal to a dockage of 15c to $1 per head in the decreased price of the hides. The habit of burning into these valuable integuments letters of the alphabet, complicated monograms, rude imitations of objects in nature and art, maps and hieroglyphics is neither ornamental nor economical. They are, perhaps, picturesque, but nothing more.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

Undoubtedly.

The people of Holland are commonly as matter of fact as the Scotch, and a figurative phrase bothers them sorely. Not long ago an American traveler found in a cafe at Amsterdam a Dutchman who had traveled much, and who spoke English perfectly well.

The Dutchman was smoking a china pipe of remarkable size and beauty, and the American, as an admirer and collector of such bric-a-brac, took the liberty to comment upon it.

"You couldn't stumble over a pipe like that every day," said the American.

The Dutchman took three or four whiffs at the pipe, and then slowly removed it from his mouth.

"Certainly not, without breaking it!" he said gravely.—Youth's Companion.

Catarrh Can Not Be Cured

With local applications as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by druggists; price, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

New Form of Blood Poisoning.

A 4-months-old infant, Maria Caregitta del Domino, died at New York recently from convulsions and septicæmia, a form of blood poisoning. Not long ago the parents of the little one, as is the custom of Italians, had the ears of the child pierced for rings. After the operation a piece of fine green floss was run through the ear and fastened, so that the hole should not grow together. The dye in the piece of floss, it is believed, caused the blood poisoning.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

Appropriate Fashions.

"I understand that plaids are to be generally worn this winter," said the alderman to his tailor.

"Yes," replied the tailor, thoughtlessly. "It's unfortunate, too. Stripes are much better for some people."

Too late the talor realized that he had lost a customer.—Chicago Post.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ills., April 11, 1895.

Getting Even.

"I think there is something in the theory that man and wife get to resemble each other, don't you, Mr. Wallace?"

Mr. Wallace (gallantly)—Certainly, madam.

Mrs. Wallace—Oh! It is no wonder you told me last Sunday that I was getting homelier.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Take Parker's Ginger Tonic home with you. You will find it to exceed your expectations in stilling colics, and many ills, aches and weaknesses.

A Present for His Grandfather.

"I'm saving up to buy you a Christmas present, grandpa," said Willie.

"That's very nice of you, my boy," said the old gentleman. "How much have you got?"

"Well," Willie replied, "if you give me 10 cents, I'll have 11 altogether."—Harper's Young People.

Pain is not conducive to pleasure, especially when occasioned by corns. Hindercorns will please you, for it removes them perfectly.

Some interesting letters have been recovered in a forgotten desk in a Washington garret, and they will be published in the January number of The Century. They were written to a young law student by Wirt, Webster and Calhoun, and give him advice as to the course of study he should pursue to fit himself for his chosen profession.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

The Christmas Number of St. Nicholas is to contain the first series of Robert Louis Stephenson's letter to young friends in England, describing his Samoan home-life.

Bearing up under trouble and distress is all well enough, but many prefer to bear up.

The rarefied atmosphere of the city of Leadville, Col., is fatal to cats, rats, mice, etc.

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.

Will Carleton appears this month in his popular magazine, Every Where, as not only a poet, but a story-writer. His sketch of frontier life entitled "The Christmas Car"—a story of days when railroading was a very crude thing to what it is now—will be read with interest by those who love to think of the "good old times;" and the quaint words and actions of the backwoods children who used the passenger coach as a reception-room for Santa Claus, will provoke both laughter and tears. Fifty cents procures this cheapest and brightest of magazines for a year; thirty cents for six months. Address, Every Where Publishing company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Tender or Sore Feet, Chilblains, Piles, &c. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

Billiard table, second-hand, for sale cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. AKIN, 211 S. 11th St., Omaha, Neb.

The man who loafs is least satisfied with his pay.

The Pilgrim.

(Holiday Number.) Full of bright sketches—prose, poetry and illustrations—by bright writers and artists. Entirely original, new and entertaining. Mailed free to any address on receipt of six (6) cents in postage stamps. Write to Geo. H. Heafford, Publisher, 415 Old Colony building, Chicago, Ill.

Opera in London.

A new house for Italian Opera is to be built in London on the site of Her Majesty's theater in Haymarket, which was torn down some years ago. Marcus Mayer is to be manager and J. H. Mapleson operatic director. Mayer says the new Imperial Opera Company, limited, will have a capital of $1,700,000, and will produce Italian opera and send their company each year on an American tour from October to April, while the London season will be from May to August.

POLLOWING FANCY.

How the Up-to-Date People Find Pleasure in Winter.

People are fanciful and it is Fancy, after all, that is happiness, and the motive which dictates to the world. Some one fancies that the cosy fire at home and the environment of favorite books is enough to make life worth living during the winter months. That will do for the way worn, weary, easily satisfied, old fashioned man and woman, but the up to date cavalier and the new woman require a change—many changes in fact, and they seek in the dull winter days to find the climate they wearied of in spring and wished would pass away in summer. Sitting behind frosted window panes and gazing on the glistening snow crystals they sigh for the warmth and brightness they love better now than a few short months ago and, in no other country may these whims, these fancies be so easily gratified as in America. Absolute comfort in these days, and in speed and safety, too, instead of the wasted time and discomforts of the not distant past. Ponce de Leon who sought the fountain of Eternal Youth on the shores of Florida consumed many of the precious days of later life, and died before attaining the great prize. De Soto was lured in the same direction and found at Hot Springs, by the aid of Uleiah, the dusky Indian maiden, the wonderful product of the "Breath of the Great Spirit," but before he could return home and apprise his friends of the great discovery and enjoy the certainty of gold and youth, which he believed he had in his grasp he fell a victim to the miasmi of the Great River and found a grave in its muddy depths. To-day the seeker after health simply boards one of the magnificent trains of the Missouri Pacific System, and after something to eat and a nap, wakes up to find himself in this delightful winter Resort, ready to embrace health which seems to be invariably renewed by the magic of the air and water. In De Soto's time the secret of the Fountain of Life was sedulously guarded by the savages, but now a hospitable people opens its arms to receive the tourist whether his quest be for health or amusement. Fancy sometimes tires of Hot Springs, strange as it may seem, but Fancy says "the fields beyond are greener" and the climate of San Antonio is more desirable and thus another ride in another palace, and new scenes and new faces please the eye and satisfy the restless cravings of this