

**SHOW EACH, EVERY FARMER.**  
The editor thinks it to be the wish of everybody to grow rich, not for the sake of the money, but for the good that can be done with the money. Now, there are three new cereals recently created that will make money for the farmer. One is Silver King Barley, the most wonderful creation of the age, yielding 90, 100 to 116 bu. per acre in 1895, and there are thousands of farmers who believe they can grow 150 bu. per acre therefrom in 1896.

Then there is Silver Mine Oats, yielding in 1895 209 bu. per acre. Every farmer who tested it, believes 250 bu. possible.

Then there is Golden Triumph Corn, which produced over 200 bu. per acre, and 250 bu. is surely possible.

And potatoes, there is Salzer's Earliest, which was fit for table in 28 days in 1895, yielding tremendously, while the Champion of the World, tested in a thousand different places in 1896, yielded from 8 to 1,600 bu. per acre.

Now, in Salzer's new catalogue there is a wonderful array of new varieties of wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, grapes, clovers and forage plants, and the editor believes that it would pay every farmer a thousand-fold to get this catalogue before buying seeds.

If you will not cut and send it with 10 cents postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive, free, 10 Agents and grand samples, including above and their mammoth catalogue. Catalogue only, 5 cents postage.

"Millions in It."  
"I expect to be a sort of a Barney Barnato by this time next year," said a man who is in the habit of expecting riches.

"How are you going to work it?" asked the man who is put in to complete the dialogue.

"Going to patent an accordion case. Girl can draw it up small or expand it away out, according to the state of her feelings toward the young man."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Salzer's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Alright, Millburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '95.

The value of the diamond is not what it does, but what it is.

"Hudson's Single Corn Salve," warranted to cure every ailment. Ask your druggist for it. Price 25 cents.

It is because so many people see wrong, that so many things go wrong.

**Nerves**  
Depend upon the blood for sustenance. Therefore if the blood is impure they are improperly fed and nervous prostration results. To make pure blood—

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
The One True Blood Purifier. \$1; 4 for \$5. Hood's Pills 25c. Price 25 cents.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

**Kennedy's Medical Discovery.**  
DONALD KENNEDY, OF HONOLULU, HAWAII.

High, Low, Jack.  
Pine ice means very cold weather, then comes a high tide in skating rinks, and skating goes on with a vengeance. It's the same old story of cooling off; off with the ice, on with the skating. It's the same old story of cooling off; off with the ice, on with the skating. It's the same old story of cooling off; off with the ice, on with the skating.

A Member's Report.  
Dr. Breckenridge, a well-known American clergyman, and his two brothers, also of the same profession, one day paid a visit to their mother. "Do you not think, mother," said he, "that you ruled us with too rigid a rod in our boyhood? It would have been better, I think, had you used gentler means."

A Very Desirable Calendar.  
Calendars of all kinds and sizes herald the coming year. Many are to be had for the asking—many without asking—but to them as to other things the rule might be applied that what costs, the calendar we always welcome has just reached us. We refer to the one published by N. W. Ayer & Son, Newspaper Advertising Agency, Philadelphia. This issue seems if possible even better than its predecessors.

Build a House in a Bottle.  
A few years ago the writer saw a genuine curiosity which had been made by a little blind boy in Chicago. It was a house made up of forty odd pieces of wood, which was placed on the inside of a very common-looking, four-ounce medicine bottle. The house was made of all wood, and the interior of the bottle was so arranged that the house could be taken apart and put together so as to make them resemble a house.—St. Louis Republic.

Of the many good things to be found in American homes, we do not believe that any are held in higher esteem, or have done better service than Parker's Ginger Tonic. It has grown to be a household necessity and is serviceable in almost every case of weakness, indigestion, and infirmity. There are forms of female debility that make life a burden. The same is true of persistent coughs, colds, and influenza, which are distressing to the stomach and nervous system. They have held high level in many homes until banished by Parker's Ginger Tonic and we are proud of the record that has made so many hearts grateful.

**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.

**AVING TO depend** entirely in agriculture on the success of plants in the field to furnish human food and animal fodder, the farmer should understand how plants grow. The seed, in a favorable condition of the soil, puts its root downward, and bears fruit upward later on. The best condition demands humus to make plant flesh, mineral matter to furnish fibre, glassing matter and tubing to retain solids in solution, and carry in water all particles that are requisite and necessary to their own places in the plant structure, drawn by the rays of the sun. Hence the first law given to man by Moses, in Genesis: "Let the earth bring forth grass, bearing seed (wheat), trees bearing fruit, whose seed is in itself." It was so, and God said it was good. "Nature absorbs a vacuum." Animals have brains to furnish fibre, glassing matter and tubing to retain solids in solution, and carry in water all particles that are requisite and necessary to their own places in the plant structure, drawn by the rays of the sun.

During the past summer, hundreds of trees on our farms, in shallow soils, dried up, and died for lack of moisture in the earth, within the reach of their roots.

In the dry countries of Iowa the meadows and pastures now are very bare ground. Hence fall the number of cattle for the next summer pasture will be the wisest policy for profitable results. "Grass enough for two cows, but one cow on it." In evergreen and deciduous trees, the leaves that lack sunshine soon die. A picket fence will destroy plant leaves and branches in its shadow. During the past summer in sunshine with moisture the plant growth was prolific. On the low land all trees overshaded in part, all day long, the shaded part died, while those parts on some at some time in the day lived and made a healthy growth. The sun can draw moisture out of plants, but never drive it into them.

**Pastures.**  
I have several pastures of five acres to 200 acres. I keep no certain number in each pasture, but change according to season and the amount of stock on hand. Usually try to keep each kind of stock by itself, and change about so as to give a variety of feed. Sometimes have to keep horses, sheep and cattle in same pastures, but think horses and sheep do best, and cattle with hogs if necessary to mix them. Cattle do not do well with sheep, nor horses with hogs. Part of my pastures are wild grass, part are fed into June and blue-grass, and part are old timothy meadows run into June grass. Timmy pastures are black loam and sandy with clay subsoil. Wild pastures are mucky loam. Often feed cows fodder, straw and damaged hay on pastures near barns. Sometimes put barnyard manure on pasture if no other place is available. Like both trees and sheds in pasture and barns for winter. Have no ponds, but running stream by open ditches and windmills with tanks. Am compelled to have both tile and open ditches. Prefer tile. Would soil and many other of the most interesting issues that have arisen at home and abroad during the last days of 1895.

**Illinois Horticultural Convention.**  
(From Farmers' Review.)  
The fourth annual convention of the Illinois Horticultural society was held at Kankakee recently.

In reviewing the fruit lists for Illinois a discussion arose on the protection of fruit trees from rodents. Various methods were advocated, among them being fish oil and axle grease. There was, however, danger of using these too much, especially on young trees. Instances were given where such treatment had resulted in the death of the trees. Trees ten years old would not be harmed by the treatment. An apple grower said he knew of an orchard of 2,000 young trees that had been killed by using too much oil. Mr. Williams had been using for twelve years a paint made of soap, tar, sulphur and lime. He put it on the trees with a common paint brush. It makes a thorough glaze and will destroy every insect. He believes also that this paint has the tendency to protect from scald. The little lime in it, when the dry weather comes, turns the paint to a grayish color that throws off the rays of the sun and thus keeps the bark of the tree from cracking.

**Overed His Sheep.**—County Commissioner and lately conveyed his flock from Wisconsin to his Wabasha, Minn., farm. Here he had just put in a self-feeding appliance which was intended to save the labor of feeding. In part it did its work well, but the sheep were more greedy than Tenney's supply of feed and deprive the others of their portion. The result was that some stood up to this machine and ate and ate. Close onto one hundred died from this over-eating up. Tenney was in doubt as to how many more would join the heavenly choir.

**One Woman's Process.**  
Careful attention to another point will save labor and make better butter if you stop the churn as soon as the particles of butter have formed about the size of a pea. If not particularly so thoroughly that it will require very little strength to work it, if it is necessary or desirable to work it at all. I wash twice with cold, salt brine, then float in a weak brine of about 55 degrees Fahrenheit. If not particularly so, the temperature of the last washing, the butter will be too cold to make together conveniently and make it difficult to handle. When you have drained it thoroughly, sift over it salt. Let it remain a short time to dissolve the grains of salt, then turn the crank several times when it will be massed together and quite as evenly salted as hand-working could do. Do not salt the butter in the tub, but in a salting tub. You may squeeze or pound it with impunity almost, but every time you rub it over, you spoil as many grains as you touch and so much of it is no better than oleomargarine. For packing, use the best made, best looking salt tubs you can find. Scald out with hot water, soak with strong brine twenty-four hours, turn that out and fill to the brim with scalding hot brine, let cool and your tub is fit for use. Pack as solidly as possible, cover tightly with a cool place until ready for shipping.

**Most of the older butter makers** think that when you wash it, little draining is not the best thing to do. They are so fond of simply butter milk, others scald and even boil their butter-milk until all the delicate flavoring oils are dissipated, and nothing but a tallowish grease is left. You will hardly find two farmer people who will think the same sample is first-class. But when you send it to a great city you may be confident it will be graded about right. There is too great a demand for strictly first-class butter for a commission man to let it go for less than that price. It is a great deal of money to be had for it, but of course he can not get more than it is really worth, you may be sure of that, and you may be sure also that if you feed rightly, keep the barn free from smells by dusting the floor daily with plaster, and use very care in the careful to keep everything about the milk and cream perfectly sweet and clean, that you churn it as soon as it is perfectly sour and is of a proper temperature, that you stop churning as soon as you can get the particles of butter that you wash thoroughly in strong brine, salt and work lightly and pack it in slightly, properly-prepared packages, and keep milk, cream and butter away from the air as much as possible, you can not get a better butter of a high-priced flavor that will command creamery prices and may be termed "Dairy butter in a quality equal to creamery."—Mrs. Robertson.

**United States Cavalry Horses.**  
The annual report of the quartermaster general contains some items that are of interest. Among other remarks he says that the contract system for the supply of horses continues to give general satisfaction and the standard has been gradually improved since the system was adopted. The average cost of cavalry horses during the year was \$148.04, and that of artillery horses \$148.04. Our cavalry mount of to-day exceeds that of any previous time, and all information gathered tends to show that it is superior to that of foreign countries. The cessation of Indian wars and hostilities on the Rio Grande have rendered it unnecessary to further maintain post transportation on a field campaign basis, and in October 1894 orders were issued for a reduction of draft and pack animals for several military departments, and directing the sale of all surplus animals. This reduction in the number of animals, wagons, harness, etc., will effect a considerable saving in the appropriation. The average cost of team horses during the year was \$167.83 and of mules \$114.64. The reduction in number by reason of sale, death, etc., was 1,422 cavalry and artillery horses, 1,088 mules and pack animals, and 1,088 horses, 247 team horses and mules.

**Cattle and Sheep from Argentina.**  
If British stock breeders have to fear their American and Canadian competitors, they have still greater trepidation as to what exporters from Argentina will do. The imports of both cattle and sheep from that country have expanded enormously during the present year. In the ten months up to the end of October 131,263 cattle had been received, whereas in the corresponding period of 1894 only 8,476 came therefrom, and only 6,500 in the ten months of 1893. To show how rapidly this import trade is now progressing the number of the last month received was 2,597; whereas only 416 were imported from Argentina in October, 1894. In respect to sheep, the imports from the Argentine Republic in the last ten months reached 2,721,341, against 62,826 in 1894, and 27,984 in the corresponding period of 1893. Only the United States have sent us larger sheep imports during the present year, these being 367,554, while the Canadian imports have been 147,885. The stock of Argentina are now mostly Lincoln in character, and the resources of that country so vast that we are threatened to be inundated with mutton therefrom in the not distant future.—English Exchange.

**Sell the Culls.**—There is no stock that does so much for land both in keeping it fertile and free from weeds as sheep. Each fall the flock should be well looked over and those not worth keeping culled out. Good breeding sheep should, however, be carefully preserved, for their time will surely come and at no distant day when the farmer who has been just as painstaking in the management of his flock during these times of depression as in the past, will, when the better days come, have his flock in good condition and will be making money long before his neighbor can get in shape. There is no farmer but can keep a few sheep with very little expense. A cow can show a small margin of profit aside from the good the sheep will do on the farm, if he will exercise care in the management and weed out each fall the weaklings and those that are growing old and unprofitable.—English Exchange.

**How's This!**  
We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Dr. J. C. Kenney & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known J. C. Kenney for the last 32 years, and we have him perfectly honorable in all the transactions of his business, and we are ready to carry out any obligations made by him.

**Glucinum is the name of a new metal** which seems to be destined to become of great importance in the very near future. On account of its peculiar qualities it will be used especially for electrical purposes. As its atomic weight is 81 and its specific gravity is 7.3, it is a metal of a density far greater than that of iron and its conductivity is equal to that of silver. Glucinum, therefore, is more capable of conducting electricity than iron and there is no doubt glucinum will be used extensively for electrical purposes, the more so as its commercial value will amount to about \$20 a pound, or 100 times less than the same volume of platinum.—American Manufacturer.

**Forstater Was Not Impregnable.**  
Forstater was taken by assault, but a physique built up by a constitution fortified by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, may bid defiance to localities where it is most prevalent and malignant. Emigrants to the arctic-breeds of the West should have a supply of this medicine, and start with a supply. The bitter complaints, nervousness, rheumatism and kidney complaints, nervousness, constipation and diarrhoeas.

**Quick Repair for Pneumatic Tires.**  
A Chicago firm is introducing a "quick repair" method for healing a punctured tire. It consists of an addition of a thin film of rubber, which lies inside of the inner tube, next to the rim, adding, it is stated, only one and one-half ounces to the weight of the tube. A small metallic cup, to which is attached a strong nozzle, is provided by which to introduce cement into the tube through a puncture. The nozzle of the cup is inserted in the puncture, the cement forced in, the wheel being turned on the office. It is then pressed down, which pressure attaches and cements the inside film firmly to the inner surface of the tube, the whole operation lasting only two minutes, and which the manufacturer says makes a permanent repair.

**Thought He Had Quit.**  
Colonel McLaughlin sent his Swedish foreman out a few days ago to do some work around the month of an old mining shaft, and he took a green country man with him as an assistant. In a couple of hours the foreman walked up to the colonel's office and remarked: "Say, colonel, I want another man." "Why, what's the matter with that man out with you?" Inquired the colonel. "Oh, he fell down de shaft 'bout an hour ago, an' he don't come up. I 'ink he yumped his yob."—San Francisco Post.

**Fond Father.**—"If that boy of mine has any particular bug, I can't find it." Philosopher—"What experiments have you made to find out?" "Very thorough ones. I gave him a toy printing press, a steam engine, a box of paints, a chest of tools and a lot of other things carefully selected to find out whether his tastes were literary, mechanical, artistic, commercial or what, and I know no more than I did before."

**What did he do with them?"** "Smashed them all up." "Ah, I see. He is to be a furniture mover."—New York Weekly.

**If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.**  
Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Dr. Watson's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

Do good to those that hate you, and you will soon have them hating themselves.

**THE WORLD'S EARLIEST POTATO.**  
That's Salzer's Earliest, fit for use in 28 days. Salzer's new late tomato, Champion of the World, is pronounced the heaviest yielder in the world, and we challenge you to produce its equal 10 acres to Salzer's Earliest Potatoes yield 4000 bushels, sold in June at \$1.00 a bushel—\$4,000. That pays a word to the wise, etc.

Now if you will cut this out and send it with 10c postage you will get free, 10 packages grains and grasses, including Teacote, Lathyrus, Sand Vetch, Giant Spurry, Giant Clover, etc., and our mammoth seed catalogue, w. n.

Selfishness is self-destruction.  
An enemy treated as a friend, will soon become a friend.

**"The Master Cure" ACHES & PAINS.**  
To MASTER in to OVERPOWER and SUBDUED. In the master cure for

**The Personal Side Of George Washington**  
Not the General nor President, but the lover, the man, the husband and neighbor. Through such articles by General W. Greely, the famous Arctic explorer, will shortly begin in the

**LADIES' HOME JOURNAL**  
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