Time's chisel deepens the mark every time there is a frown upon the face. For Lung and chest diseases, Pino's Cure is the best medicine we have used.—Mrs. J. L. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada. Things around us will look better if w first look overhead.

The reviving powers of Parker's Ginger Tools reader it includenable in every bosse. Stomact troubles, colds and every form of distress yield to it. Conduct will never be right while conrictions are wrong.

Get Mindercarns and use it if you want to realize the comfort of being without corns. It takes them out perfectly, lie, at druggle a.

Women have usually better eyesight than

An elephant's skin, when tanned, is over an inch thick.

Spring Medicine

Your blood in Spring is almost certain to be full of impurities - the accumulation of the winter months. Bad ventilation of sleeping rooms, impure air in dwellings, factories and shops, overeating, heavy, improper foods, failure of the kidneys and liver properly to do extra work thus thrust upon them, are the prime causes of this condition. It is of the utmost importance that you

Purify Your Blood

the tonic effect of cold bracing air is gone, your weak, thin, impure blood will not furnish necessary strength. That tired feeling, loss of appetite, will open the way for serious disease, ruined health, or breaking out of humors and impurities. To make pure, rich, red blood Hood's Sarsaparilla stands unequalled. Thousands testify to its merits. Millions take it as their Spring Medicine. Get Hood's, because

Sarsaparilla

Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take

nsist

On a good (the best) skirt binding as strenuously as on a good cloth for the skirt.

Ask for (and take no other) the



and the strongest evidence of it is the

fact that cancer can be cured without

Send for samples, showing labels and materials

to the S. H. & M. Co . P. O. Box 699, New York City.

the use of the knife and without dread of any painful operation. Mrs. Oliver Chapman was relieved of a huge cancer of two years growth and is now rejoicing in good health and excellent spirits. The scar left on her

breast from removal of the cancer is and it will be illustrated with repronot larger than a silver dollar. Mr. A. It Jones, one of the first settlers of Omaha, has been entirely cured by the new treatment. Mrs. Harrell of South Omaha, Mr. Martin of Council Bluffs. and many others in these towns have been relieved from cancer, and are enthusiastic over results. The mode of treatment is not pain-

ful and in nearly every instance patients can attend to their business while under medical care. The Omaha Cancer Cure Sanitarium has been established by W. L. Crabtree

at 2423 Dodge street, with H. C. Wheeler, M. D., as attending physician and George W. Roberts as manager. A cure is guaranteed in every case, and members of the institution will be glad to give visitors any information desired as to terms and testimonials. All consul-



Give a Good, Mellow, Healthy. Pleasant Smoke. Try Them. LIOY & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, Durham, R. C. ************

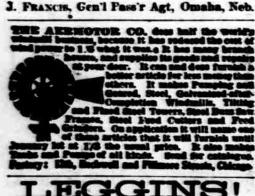
It is the

Direct Line.

The difference between the Burlington and all other lines to Montana and the Pacific Northwest is the difference line that isn't direct. The Eur.in ,ton is the dire t

It is from 50 to 3:8 miles to Helena. Butte, Spokane. Seattle and Tacoma. A fast train for those and all other northwestern points leaves Omaha at 4:35 p. m daily. Go west on it if you want to reach your destina-tion quickest and most com-

atout rates will be furnished on application by the local ticket agent or by addressing



leggins! ne Army Buck, with side spring, \$1.00. Good avy Duck, with Buckles, \$50. Fout prepaid on receipt of price. Send size of shoe and measure of

W. N. U., OMAHA-11-1896 When writing to advertisers, kindly



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"THE WOODEN HEN"

Hatches chickens from hon's eggs. It is 10x15x6 inches; will take care of 28 eggs. Write to Mr. Geo. H. Stahl, Mfr., Quincy, Ill., for a copy of his booklet "W," describing the "Wooden Hen," also large catalogs. Both coder [Hen," Also large catalogs.

logue. Both sent free. Mention this paper.

"Speaking of narrow escapes," ob-

served Mr. Chugwater, reaching for his

econd cup of coffee, "did I tell you I

was on a train the other day that came

within three feet of being run into by

Mrs. Chugwater. "How did it hap-

"For mercy sakes, no," exclaimed

"The train that came so near run-

ning into ours," he rejoined, buttering

going the other way."

did she made up for lost time.

bisenit "was on the other track and

It was several minutes before Mrs.

Chugwater broke loose, but when she

Catarrh Can Not Be Cured

not reach the seat of the disease.

With local applications as they can-

tarrh is a blood or constitutional dis-

ease, and in order to cure it you must

take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts di-

rectly on the blood and mucous sur-

quack medicine. It was prescribed by

one of the best physicians in this coun-

try for years, and is a regular prescrip-

tion. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous

surfaces. The perfect combination of

such wonderful results in curing Ca-tarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

Saloon-Keepers' Harvest.

A great manufacturing company in

Massachusetts recently paid their

workmen, on Saturday evening, 700 \$10

bills, each bill being marked. By the

following Tuesday 410 of these bills

were deposited in the bank by

the saloon keepers of the town

Four thousand and one hun-

hands of the workmen on Saturday

night and Sunday and left them nothing

to show for this great sum of money

but headaches and poverty in their

He who minds his own business walks

head and shou'ders above 90 per cent of his

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY.

And more could be made by the farmers

ping seeds, because Salzer's seeds

sprout, grow and produce, giving you

bu. of corn, 116 bu. of barley, 1,290 bu.

of potatoes, 209 bu. Silver Mine Oats

and the like per acre. These are pos-

itive facts, all of which can be substan-

tlated by oath. Now, the editor asks

why sow poor seeds and get poor yields,

when such big, bountiful yields are pos-

sible? Salzer's catalogue tells you all

about it.
If you will cut this out and send it

with 10 cents postage to the John A.

Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you

will receive their mammoth catalogue

and 10 samples of grain and grass seeds,

worth \$10 to anybody to get a start

from. Catalogue alone, 5 cents post-

Artists ply their vocation with diffi-

ulty in Constantinople. Sketching is

forbidden except under the strictest

regulations. When F. Hopkinson Smith

sought to transfer to canvas some of

hood of the Golden Horn, an official

from the ministry of police was in con-

stant attendance upon him. He has

written an account of his experiences

for the March Century, "A Personally

Conducted Arrest in Constantinople.

ductions of some of the water-colors he

made. Notwithstanding their vigi-

lance, some of these pictures escaped

the scrutiny of the police, as Mr. Smith

Farmers Make Sure

Of an abundant yield of grain if they

use the Campbell Sub Surface Packer.

manufactured only by the Sioux City

Engine and Iron Works, Sioux City, Ia.

This Packer will put the bottom of the

plowed ground in condition to gather

and retain moisture to such an extent

as to assure a crop. This machine com-

pletely firms the bottom and leaves the

surface loose and covered with small

lumps, actually forces decomposition

of all stubble or foreign matter turned

under and in every instance has shown

a gain of 75 to 200 per cent. over ordi-

nary yields. We suggest to all our

farmer readers to write to this firm for

their pamphlet containing many valu-

able pointers on prairie farming and

full particulars in regard to the Camp-

The March number of the North

American Review opens with an im-

portant paper on "America's Interest

in Eastern Asia," by the Hen. John

Spain. The conditions which have

served to retard the development of

American-Asiatic trade in the past, are

ably set forth by Mr. Barrett, together

with some timely and valuable sugges-

tions as to how American interests

may best avail themselves of the

You can do more for yourse'f than any

forts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—

rightly directed. There is comfort in

he knowledge, that so many forms of

ease, but simply to a constipated condi-

tion of the system, which the pleasant

family laxative, Syrup of Figs. prompt-

ly removes. That is why it is the only

remedy with millions of families, and is

everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the

one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the

rgans on which it acts. It is therefore

scial effects, to note when you pur-

chase, that you have the genuine arti-cle, which is manufactured by the Cali-

fornia Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by

If in the enjoyment of good health.

and the system is regular, laxatives or

other remedies are then not needed. If

fflicted with any actual disease, one

may be commended to the most skillful

physicians, but if in need of a laxative.

one should have the best, and with the

well-informed everywhere, Syrup of

Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

all reputable druggists.

mportant, in order to get its bene-

bell Sub Surface Packer.

'Asiatic Opportunity."

man can do for you.

confesses.

from 4 to 6 tons of hay per acre, over 200

dollars had passed from the

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

Sold by druggists; price, 75c.

he two ingredients is what produces

faces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not

another train going at full speed?"

.....

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.



OR twenty-five years we have been raising poultry of some kind. However, I have not been engaged exclusively in that line, but have kept the breeds pure for fancy. I have handled at various times Light Brah-

mas, Buff Cochins, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Red and White Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks. The Barred Plymouth Rock is the best all around chicken we have tried. It is quiet, matures early and is a good layer of good sized eggs. Wyandottes come next. In the winter they are housed, but if the summer they take to the apple trees for roosting. We think

they are healthier this way.

We feed corn at night and wheat in the morning; they also get some lime, boiled potatoes and so on for change. We are feeding at this time cooked apples mixed with ground wheat. Our market is St. Louis. It is usually glut- larger, heavier bones, coa ted with poultry and eggs, great quantitles of which come from the South and West. We see by the market reports that the market in Chicago is much better all the time than it is in St. Louis. In winter we get a fair supply of eggs, but do not make a specialty of winter eggs. We seldom lose fowls from disease, lice or predatory animals. We have always adhered to the hen have been established. while brooding, and have been as successful as we expected to be. The main | The farmers have not point is to give the broods good care the conditions whereby they can make Salzer's Earliest while they are young.

We have never tried doctoring poul- They are furnishing half the amount of try. If a chicken is seen to be ailing we milk they should furnish. There are cut off its head. We use crude carbolic thousands of farmers with 200 acres of acid in the drinking water. White land, who are keeping not more than Leghorns are best for eggs and early 10 or 15 cows. The making of the milk maturity, but I had to discard them on from these few cows costs them nearly account of their flying into my hot beds, double per pound what it would if they as the products of my hotbeds bring made four times as much. Then they me much of my returns for work. We | blame the creamery for not giving them believe that the Cochins or feathery a better profit. They say the creamery

By practising this system of ensiting fodder crops, the clay-land farmer is able to provide winter food for his stock on land otherwise requiring to be left fallow in summer: and the light-land farmer is able to winter a larger sheep stock when he is solely dependent upon his root crop for food .- The Dairy, (London, England).

Black Spotted Freiburg Cattle. This is a Swiss breed. The United

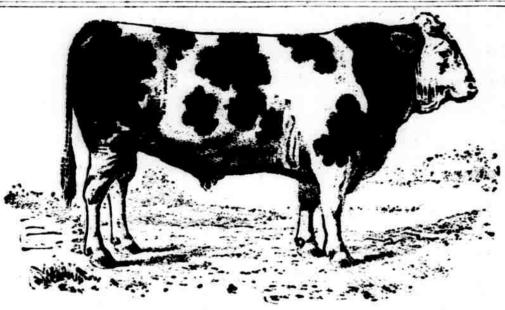
States consular report says of it: There are several off-shoot breeds derived from the pure Bernese, known as the Freiburg, the Frutiger, the Illies, and Ormond breeds, but they are all more or less inferior to the pure original race. As a principle, cross-breeding has failed in Switzerland, and the best results have always been obtained from

in-breeding from the pure original

Of these minor spotted breeds, the that exist on many farms. only one that deserves notice here is the ton of that name, and is still bred ment station in 1895 at the central stathere in great purity, although even tion. The following list includes those there it is gradually giving way in the in which there is the most interest at best herds to the light colored Saanen present: and Simmenthal variety.

The distinctive mark of cattle is found in the fa spots are black. Many seen in which the enti black, except perhaps th stripe under the belly. heavy as its Bernese r is in other respects inferi technical points that chara fect stock. As working a milkers the Freiburgers

Poorly Sapplied Cre We receive a great man stances the creameries are the most profit out of the creamery.



BLACK SPOTTED FREIBURG BULL.

farm. Their feathers are a great nui- the butter; when it is hard to see how sance in muddy times. On town lots they may be all right.

The Egyptian Poultry association of Southern Illinois held their second annual show in Marissa late in Decemthe charming views in the neighborber. They had a grand show of poultry. There were 646 birds exhibited. Among them were three Buff Cochins from England of past year's hatch. Mr. Hemlich, of Litchfield, Illinois, was judge. J. B. Matthews in Farmers' Review.

How to Win Eggs.

Every poultry keeper now wants eggs, because they are scarce and bring a good price. Of course it is impossible to get as many eggs at this season as in summer, simply for the reason that winter and cold weather are not the natural times for birds to lay, but yet, given good stocks and conditions as nearly approaching summer as may be, and the hens will prove fairly prolific. A warm, light, sunny coop is very essential. The house must be snug, yet have ventilators that may be opened in mild weather, for bad air is a very bad thing indeed for any species of animal life. Be sure also the coop is dry. A damp house means colds, roup, and no profit. Grain is cheap, so feed the best and a variety also. A good morning mash is mad as follows: Take 4 parts bran, 4 parts ground oats, 3 parts corn meal, and 1 part linseed meal. Then combine with the grain mixture just as much boiled potatoes, turnips, or carrots as you use of grain. Mix all in boiling water, salt and pepper lightly, Barrett, United States Minister to and finally add a little meat scraps or green cut bone. This makes a royal winter's breakfast for poultry and will bring the eggs if anything will. Scatter a few handfuls of whole wheat and oats about the coop a few times a day to keep the hens scratching. Feed lightly on whole corn at night. Remember a cabbage once in a while.-W. P. Perkins in Farmers' Review.

English View of tilage.

To obtain a supply of suitable food all the year round is not always an easy Gladness Comes ably increase the amount usually paid A/ith a better understanding of the for foods purchased: and if drought transient nature of the many physwere to follow in summer this amount ical ills, which vanish before proper efwould be still further increased, thus reducing the profit derived from the dairy herd and other classes of live stock on the farm. ickness are not due to any actual dis-

Silage is about the best basis for forming a ration for all kinds of farm stock that the stock-owner could wish for, as it supplies the place of grass in the winter food of stock, and can partly, or entirely, replace roots and hay. It would not be necessary to reduce the area under crops or pasture, but simply to reduce the area of meadow land and grow leguminous crops instead. The food supply would be thus increased, and a reserve supply provided in case of drought or failure of crops. Silage would be given in the long state, thus dispensing with long hay or straw. and both sweet and sour silage could be made. Sweet silage would be used for all classes of breeding stock and sour silage for all classes of store and fattening stock, and either kind, when properly made, will keep for years. Silage increases the quantity of milk

legged fowls have no business on a is charging too much for the making of the creamery can live with the small amount of business there is to be done. There are thousands of these no-profit creameries all over the land. The farmers about them keep two acres to do the work of one, and two cows to produce what one cow should produce. Every thing in and about that creamery is marked by a lack of good, intelligent, dairy sense. How can such men expect figs from thistles, or profits from ignorance of sound dairy conditions?-Hoard's Dairym in.

One Cause of Low Prices for Butter. Dairy products are very low, and dairymen are inquiring the cause. Some say it is an oversupply of good butter. Others say that it is because the consumption has been cut off. The latter is certainly one of the great causes that have operated against the good prices that have prevailed for some years. Very likely it is the most important reason. We know that thousands of men have lost employment, and that myriads have had their wages reduced. The result is, they are consuming less butter than formerly, for it is a thing they can get along without. We have known families in the depressions of past years that have substituted molasses and syrup for butter. The children no longer asked for bread and butter, but for bread and molasses. When a million families get to applying the rules of rigid economy, the market feels the result and the demand is lessened. What was before a supply sufficient to the demand, now gives a surplus, and this surplus acts as a dead weight on prices. A 10 per cent surplus thrown on the market becomes a bear influence of the first magnitude. This is all the more true of butter, because it is a product that must be sold quickly.

Dairy Instruction at Lansing. Last week a representative of the Farmers' Review visited the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing. The college is certainly doing a great work in its various branches, but the applimatter; therefore, a few suggestions on ances for dairy instruction are very limthis important subject may be useful to | ited. The dairy students certainly do dairy farmers who plan out in their | not have a fair show under such condiminds a possible food supply to carry tions. There is no branch of agricultheir stock through another year. Ow- tural science more needful than that of ing to unforeseen events taking place the dairy, and it seems a great mistake which may seriously reduce the amount | not to at once enlarge this department of food expected on the arable land, it of the college. It may be that some is certainly advisable to have a reserve plan is on foot to better matters, but supply of food ready for use at all sea- if so we have not heard of it. The prosons of the year. In the case of a late fessors that have the control of the spring, a supply of silage will be found dairy work there must labor under of great service to the dairy farmer, great disadvantages. We can only hope who would otherwise have to consider- that conditions will soon change for the

The Hens Shift for Themselves While many of our people are engaged in raising poultry, yet it is a secondary consideration, and we have no one here who makes it an exclusive business. No special breed is raised. some farmers preferring one breed and some another. Most of the flocks are poorly provided with shelter, and are largely compelled to shift for themselves. Wheat and corn are the usual feeds. Vincennes, Ind., and Chicago are the principal shipping points. As to eggs, generally we get a fair supply as early as January. We lose some fowls nearly every year from what is known as chicken cholera.

Salt and Gypsum.-Professor Roberts in one experiment found that in sowing one bushel of salt and one bushel of plaster upon an acre of ground, that there was in solution within four inches of the surface, fifteen tons of surplus water, which is a wonderful sight to be upon an acre of ground in the first four inches, and that is one reason why we can take salt and when given with discretion and butter gypsum and get a good catch upon from cows fed on good silage has the sandy soil.

quality, color and flavor that pertain FARM AND GARDEN.

AGRICULTURISTS.



S many of our readers will soon be selecting their potato seed, we publish in full a recent summary of tests sent out from the Ohio station. must be remembered that the yirlds here obtained are

probably larger than could be got under the conditions Upward of seventy varieties of po Freiburg, which originated in the can- tatoes were grown by the Ohio experi-

	present.	Yiel
f the Freiburg	Variety—	per ac
act that their	Banner	
examples are	Carman No. 1	
ire animal is	Carman No. 3	
e head and a	Columbus	
It is fully as	Clay Rose	
rival, but has	Craig	
rser flesh, and	Early Norther	
ior to it in the	Early Harvest	
racterize a per-	Everitt's Six Weeks	
nimals and as		
rank next to		
	Irish Daisy	
	Koskonong	
ameries.	Maggie Murphy	
ny complaints w creameries	Nebula	
	Rural New Yorker No. 2.	
In most in-	Somerset	
e not to blame.		
yet furnished	Sii william	

Victor Rose244 World's Fair266 Average of all varieties tested, including those not reported here...259 The varieties which stood above the verage in all cases are Sir William, Koskonong, Columbus and Irish Daisy. Following closely are Forest Rose, World's Fair, Early Harvest, Carman 2. Timpee's No. 4. Early Norther, Victor Rose, Clay Rose and Maggie Murphy, in the order named. All of the varieties named are intermediate or late except Early Harvest, Nebula and which is the same as the Early Ohio, prolific, while Salzer's Earliest, another name for Bliss' Triumph, is still less

Timpee's No. 4......223

Banner. A good intermediate white variety. Resembles the Rural New Yorker No. 2 in both plants and tubers, but is of distinct origin.

Carman Nos. 1 and 2. These are both valuable midseason white sorts. No. 1 seems to be more subject to blight than No. 2 The latter is quite resistant, but is not exempt from the disease. No. 2 resembles the Rural New Yorker No. 2 in tubers and foliage, but is probably more vigorous and prolific.

Clay Rose. An intermediate rosecolored variety; very vigorous in growth, but only moderately prolific and not specially promising. Craig. Tested but one season. The

yield was small because of susceptibility to blight. It is a vigorous grower and no doubt prolific under favorable conditions.

Columbus. This variety has uniformly given good yields here and at the substations. It is a good keeper and of good quality, but the general appearance of the tubers is not pleasing, because of unevenness in size and irregularity, besides they are not of a clear white color. Nevertheless it is a desirable variety.

Early Norther. This may be described as an improved Early Rose, being similar to that variety in form and color, but a better cropper. It has given the best results in our various tests of any variety of its class. Early Harvest. At present this

stands at the head of the list of early white varieties. It ripens with the Early Rose. Everitt's Six Weeks. Not distinguishable from Early Ohio. Irish Daisy. Too large a per cent of

small tubers to be desirable, but it is one of the most prolific. Maggie Murphy. A coarse-looking, pink potato and not of good quality unless grown on sandy soil.

Maule's Thoroughbred. It gave a high yield when grown on a small plot and has been tested one season only. It belongs to the rose class and seems to be very promising, but more time is needed in order to fully test its value.

Somerset. A midseason rose-colored variety of considerable promise. Sir William. Some have thought that this variety has been overrated. but at the station and substations it has made a record second to none. It easily ranks with the most prolific varieties and excels most of them in table qualities. All things considered it de-

serves a place near the head of the Victor Rose. A second early, rose colored variety, of considerable merit. principally because of the fine appearance of the tubers.

Wise. A very vigorous and prolific pink-skinned variety, from Ashland county, where it has a high reputation. It has been tested here one seasononly, but appears to have more than ordinary merit.-Farmers' Review.

Michigan Horticultural Convention. (Condensed from Farmers' Review Stenographic Report.)

Prof. L. F. Taft spoke on irrigation. In sub-irrigation, water has to be supplied slowly. The tiles used are bent, and the joints do not thus fit closely. This permits the water to escape from the tiles more rapidly than it could through the pores of the tiles. In subirrigation there is applied from 700 to 800 barrels of water per acre.

They had tested the effects of these tiles on tomatoes when the tiles were placed at different depths. The results were about the same, but when sub-irrigation was compared with surface irrigation, the results were in favor of the decayed manure that is well rotted With beans, the results varied great-

ly. By irrigating they had obtained 76 pounds of beans per square rod, while without water the returns were only 1714 pounds. Besides that the returns from the watered portion were much earlier than on the other, and if they had been marketing them they would have been able to get a better price for these first ones. They picked 27 pounds off the irrigated lot before any were fit to be picked on the unirrigated patch. They had tried the effect of irrigating

the timothy field, and had put on water at the rate of 1,000 barrels per acre, the application being made but once. At harvest time the difference was very

great. A field that was irrigated three times gave stalks of timothy 3 feet 3 inches in MATTERS OF INTEREST TO height; the yield was at the rate of 5,360 pounds per acre. The part watered once gave 2,230 pounds per acre, while without water the yield was 800 pounds to the acre. The cost of pumping water was about 3 cents per 1,000 gallons. In sub-irrigation, great care must be taken to lay the tile very loosely, and too much water must not

They had planted without regard to irrigation a number of rows of early peas, but when it came time to water the other fields, they managed to distribute the water over some of these rows. The slope was about one foot to every four rods. June 13 they picked the first from the irrigated peas. With water they had at the first picking 91/2 pounds, and without water 11% pounds. This did not seem very favorable, but they kept on, and the total harvest gave 54 pounds with water and without water 21 pounds. The irrigated portion had yielded at the rate of 3,537 pounds per acre. The cost of watering had been at the rate of \$1.75 per acre.

They tried the effects of irrigation on cabbages, and got three times the weight with water that they did without it. With water applied to the potatoes four times, they got at the rate of 130 bushels per acre over the unwatered lot. Applied three times the gain was 60 bushels per acre, and twice late in the season the gain was only 42 bushels to the acre. It is often said that it is advisable to wait till the tubers form before applying the water, but no difference was detected at this

If the soil be not moist at time of sowing the seed, provide the moisture by applying the water in furrows four feet apart made by a plow. The seed may also be thoroughly soaked before being planted.

Second, never apply water to start the seed after planting. In applying water as directed, use from 500 to 1,000 barrels per acre. It was found at the station that 750 barrels gave the best re-

Again, in irrigating potatoes, avoid running the water over the surface of the ground, but have it directed into the furrows.

Mr. Williams - There are several kinds of irrigation in use. This variation of methods arises from difference of conditions. Some of our Michigan No. 1. Nebula, Rural New Yorker 'No. | fruit growers will probably fail if they try to use the same methods that are in use in California and Dakota. I once lived in a Dakota town that had an artesian well. Water was struck at 1,145 feet, and the flow was strong. I had a Early Norther. Everitt's Six Weeks, hydrant in my front yard, and with a is slightly earlier than these, and less lot. My cistern was nearly ruined from the seepage, and my present tenant there writes that the cellar is being flooded from a break in the main 25 feet away, while a neighbor's cellar is overflowed by the seepage from an open ditch on the opposite side of the road, 60 feet away. All this shows the character of the soil, the seepage denoting its intense porosity. Now, my experience in Douglas, Michigan, is that the soil is very different from that I have described, and the seepage is very slow. Sub-irrigation is good where it can be used, but for general orcharding it is too expensive, and I fear too that it would be found that the roots of the trees would penetrate the tile and fill

Draft Horse to the Front.

The revival of draft horse breeding in the horse breeding states, after this unprecedented decline in breeding for three years, is simply the law of supply and demand. The revival of business and commercial industries calls for more big draft horses, while the supply of good horses is far short of the demand, and must be until we can produce a new supply and mature them for the markets. Prices meanwhile must advance and the weights increase to 1,800 and 2,000 pounds, while in 1892 a 1,600 pound horse was a good draft horse. Farmers have about concluded that they will stick to the farm, and if they farm draft horses are the most substantial, reliable and profitable branch of stock breeding.

The revival of draft and coach horse treeding throughout the Western states means greater prosperity. Already these horses top the markets, and the many foreign buyers are eagerly looking for the best of them, while our own city markets complain of the short supply, just when they want more of them and a little larger and better than ever before.-Live Stock Journal.

Dairy Purpose-The great principle of dairying for butter is this: For every ton of food used, produce the largest amount of butter at the least cost. The nearer a dairyman attains to this idea, the greater financial success he will achieve. This statement is as old as the hills, and yet but few seem to appreciate the importance of it. It seems to me that the first idea a dairy-Nebula. Similar to Early Norther. man should have is this: He has on his ranch a certain amount of food which he intends to convert into butter at the least cost, and he intends to buy some other kinds of food to be used for the same purpose. He must use some sort of machine, naturally, to turn all these tons of grass, hay, bran, etc., into butter. What shall it be? A cow, of course, for the machine; and as many of these machines as his amount of feed will warrant.-Ex.

Should Be Tiled .- Our garden plat was originally the wettest, coldest piece of land on the farm; by tile drainage and manure we have got it into good condition, but we have found that we can work it much better during the cropping season if it is fall plowed. If not plowed till spring, some times it is late before it dries out as it should, before being plowed, as it is clay soil heavily manured. Since we have been fall plowing, we are troubled by having it pack and run together after hard rains. Doubtless many others similarly situated would be benefited by the like practice of fall plowing. - Ex.

Making Hotbeds.-A hotbed, when properly made, will hold heat a considerable time. Get good stable manure and if it be scarce, mix some leaves with it. Stable manure and leaves make a splendid and lasting bed, providing the material is well packed down. Soil for hotbeds ought to be prepared in the fall. At this season, as a rule, everything is frozen up. A liberal amount of old down is just the thing to mix in with the soil. Seeds will come up well in a compost of this.—Am. Gardening.

Best Fertilizer-Professor Atwater says: "Chemists cannot prescribe for soils as doctors do for patients. Stable manure is a complete fertilizer. It contains all the ingredients of plant food: and its organic matter improves the mechanical condition of the soil besides. It is a standard fertilizer, and useful everywhere. To learn by what artificial fertilizer this can be supplemented in any given case, is, as I have often insisted, best settled by experience and experiment."

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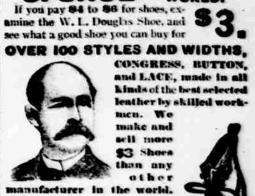
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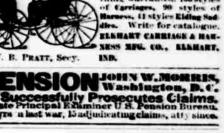
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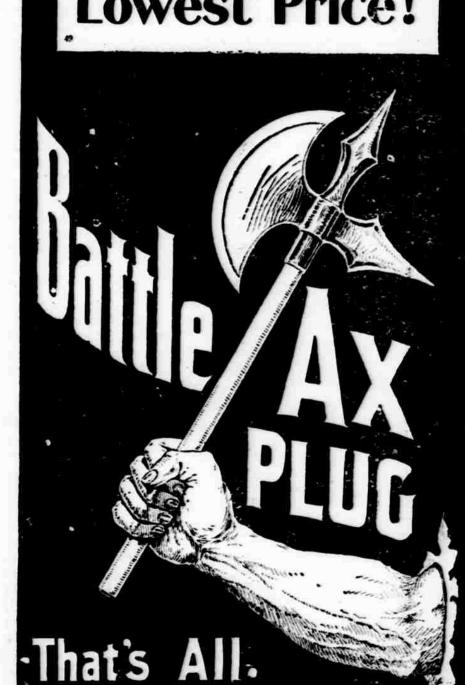
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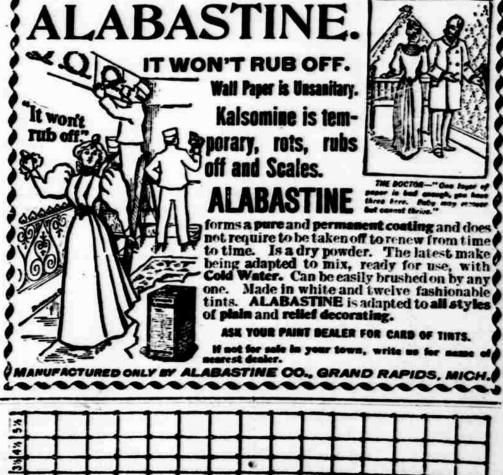
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