

Nervous

People find just the help they so much need, in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It furnishes the desired strength by purifying, vitalizing and enriching the blood, and thus builds up the nerves, tones the stomach and regulates the whole system. Read this:

"I want to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla. My health run down, and I had the grip. After that, my heart and nervous system were badly affected, so that I could not do my own work. My physician gave me some help, but did not cure. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon I could do all my own housework. I have taken

Cured

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and they have done me much good. I will not be without them. I have taken 15 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and through the blessing of God, it has cured me. I worked as hard as ever the past summer, and I am thankful to say I am well. Hood's Pills when taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla help very much."—Mrs. M. M. Moxworth, Freehold, Penn.

This and many other cures prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine for all ailments of the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists.

Hood's Pills

Effectively, promptly and safely. 25 cents.

CUT AND SLASH

SMOKING TOBACCO, 2 oz. for 5 Cents.

CUT AND SLASH

CHEEROOTS—3 for 5 Cents.

Give a Good, Mellow, Healthy, Pleasant Smoke. Try Them.

1105 S. O. TRINIDAD BLDG., PHOENIX, A. Z.

There is just a little appetizing bite to HIRE'S Rootbeer; just a smack of life and good flavor done up in temperance style. *The Best of Any Kind.*

GASOLINE ENGINES.

IRON AND WOOD PUMPS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 1102 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

You Should Read About the SOUTH.

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1896 High Grade Bicycles.

CRIPPLE CREEK LINDSEY-OMAHA-RUBBERS!

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PRESIDENTIAL PUZZLE

Work the Pedals of Your Brain.

Narrow Tread RACYCLE Price, \$100.00

TO SOLVE THE PUZZLE.

MIAMI CYCLE & MFG. CO., Middletown, Ohio.

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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.

Being unable to beat the people fairly, the manufacturers of filled cheese are now trying to get a substitute bill through congress.

The dairymen, however, are on guard. The Ohio Dairymen's Association sends out the following circular:

In 1894, the United States exported cheese to the value of \$7,180,000, a decrease in fourteen years of 40 per cent.

In 1894, Canada exported cheese to the value of \$15,500,000—an increase in fourteen years of 400 per cent.

Owing to our weak and inefficient laws favoring manufacturers and exporters of adulterated goods, the markets of the world have lost confidence in our cheese.

The Canadian government has laws prohibiting the exporting of any but full cream cheese. Thus the confidence and demand for the Canadian product is increasing.

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Other varieties of timothy, which should be made as secure against drafts as possible, with boards and building paper, a door on the east which should fit closely, and a window on the south of glass with board shutter to close at night.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

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

R. J. A. BAXTER of Waveland, Shawnee county, Kansas, who raised as high as 104 bushels of shelled corn per acre in 1895, furnishes the State Board of Agriculture the following account of it, together with some of his corn-raising methods in general:

The soil in this region is a heavy loess, and the corn is raised on a 25-acre field, which was plowed in 1895, and the last crop dug with a listing plow late in October, which was about equivalent to a deep fall plowing.

"In spring the ground was made like a bed of ashes. It was then deeply plowed and smoothed with a plank drag and harrow, and then with a planter of medium width, with a deep-grained yellow Dent corn, about the same quantity of seed was used as would have been if from three to somewhat less than four grains had been placed in the ordinary distance between rows. This was cultivated four times with common gang cultivators and hoed three times—the last hoeing after it had been finished with the cultivators.

"I am a strong believer in deep and thorough cultivation, and long since concluded that a good crop of corn and a rank growth of weeds and grass and similar weeds cannot occupy the same ground at the same time. I have not subsoiled for previous crops, but last fall invested in a subsoiler and used it on 15 acres. I intend planting 100 acres in corn this season and aim to have all well subsoiled. An subsoiling my fields the narrow way first (they are from 40 to 80 rods wide and 120 rods long) as deep as four horses can do the work, at distances of two and one-half feet. Will then throw up the ridges cross-wise of the rows, listing plow, and in each furrow with a subsoiler as deep as three horses can pull it, and drill the seed immediately in the track of the subsoiler. This will leave the land subsoiled in both directions.

"My whole crop for 1895 averaged only 57 bushels per acre, yet would have made 104 bushels had it not been for an untimely invasion just at the critical time by an army of chinch bugs from an adjacent 30-acre field of oats. With proper treatment of our soils and thorough cultivation, I am of the opinion that in all favorable seasons such as last year's, I can raise from 75 to 100 bushels of corn per acre instead of the more common 25 to 50 bushels. I am always careful to avoid cultivating when the land is very wet, and think many farmers make a serious mistake by working their corn when the soil is so wet that they are taking it out of the ground, and the growth loses its bright, healthy green and turns a sickly yellow."—F. D. Coburn.

Gates and Peas for Green Fodder.

Purdue University Agricultural Experiment station bulletin No. 22 says:

Feeders are coming to recognize more and more the necessity of plant green food for stock when grass is getting short. Owners of dairy cattle in particular feel this necessity.

For two years at the Indiana Experiment station we have planted Canada field peas and oats for this purpose. The first year of planting, we scattered peas and oats at the rate of one bushel and one-half an acre over the ground, and plowed this in three or four inches deep. A bushel and one-half of oat seed per acre was then scattered over this plowed land, which was then thoroughly harrowed.

In 1895, the above practice was not followed. The land was plowed about three inches deep, and then harrowed to a fine tilth. A mixture of oats and peas, at the rate of one and one-half bushels of each per acre, was then drilled in, to the depth of about two inches. The plants thrived with great vigor, until severe drouth checked their growth, and the peas were killed by the drouth. Either method of planting will no doubt be satisfactory.

In planting oats and peas, the first seeding should be gotten in at the earliest date possible, when the land may be satisfactorily worked. One or two more plantings, at intervals of about two weeks, will give a good succession of crops, covering about six weeks.

While cutting the green crop may begin as early as wished, after some length of stalk has been secured, it is advisable to wait until the oat heads are coming out, and when the peas are coming from the bloom. The best plan is to secure the green fodder as close to the maturity stage as possible, consistent with about three weeks of use for soiling.

Oats and peas make highly nutritious and palatable food. They also give the earliest and best quality of hay. The plantings of the same year, and follow nicely after winter rye for soiling. This crop is coming more and more into favor. Oats and peas should only be planted early in spring, as these plants are not so hardy as winter rye, and summer seedlings. If not all fed green, the balance of the crop may, with advantage, be plowed under or cured for hay.

The expense for seed is not great. Oats may be bought in the market at prices varying from 15 to 25 cents per bushel, and peas from 20 to 30 cents. They are purchased by this station this spring cost 90 cents a bushel laid down at the home depot. In buying, be sure and get Canada field pea seed. Green oats and peas are eaten with a relish by horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

C. S. Plumb, Director.

Developed a Herd.—When I commenced dairying I found that my cows were not making me the profit that they should, and I commenced to weed out and raise better calves and build up a dairy of grade Jerseys. I raised my butter yield in about nine years up to about two hundred and sixty-six pounds to the cow. The year closing June 1, 1890, I got 700 lbs. of butter from my cows \$33 and some cents each.—H. B. Gurler.

A Fifty-foot Granite Shaft, the longest piece of granite ever taken out of a quarry in Vermont, was quarried at Barre a few days ago.

Green tea will revive rusty black lace and render it as good as new.

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