Among the inventors who received patents last week were the following Nebraskans: A. H. Edgren and G. Elmen, Lincoln, improvement in bicy-cles and R. F. Smith of Valparaiso, Nebraska, the latter receiving a patent for an improvement in car couplings.

Among the other noticeable inventions is a candle lamp patented to a lioston inventor; a burglar proof safe in the form of a revolving cylinder; an improved method of making bicycle tubing cloth, patented to a Cleveland, Ohio, inventor; a color screen to enable photographs being taken in colors issued to a Brooklyn inventor; a kitchen implement patented to A. Schlieder of

Sioux City, Iowa; a pinless clothes line, the creation of a Texas inventor; a collapsible cooking utensil made in the form of a telescope drinking cup, patented to Miss Estelle J. Jennings of Chicago; a combination neck and ear warmer patented to Mary E. Wiggin of Hartford Connecticut; a soft tread horse-shoe invented by James Freyne of Philadelphia: an elevator mechanism comprising two parallel vertical tracks having elevator cars which pass up one track and are switched over and pass downward on the other track, these combined elevators being in the form of an endless chain; a new fashion hook and eye for garments patented to James J. Springer, of Philadelphia; a machin efor casing and flavoring tobacco patented to a North Caro-

lina inventor. The most curious invention issued for some time, however, secures a ferment for ripening milk consisting of practically pure culture or flavor proissued to William Storch, a Dane.

Any information relating to patents may be obtained from Sues & Co., Patent Solicitors, Bee Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

A Baseball Critic.

"Spike" Brady, who was a wellknown baseball player in the Mississippi valley a few years ago, once attended church in Dubuque, Iowa, with his club, which went on special invitation. The preacher made a special effort, that consumed much time. "Spike" was asked what he thought of the preacher. "He got around the

wagon in getting home," the ball playor andswered. - Argonaut. Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

The term "hand" used in The July number of Harper's Magazine will open with a paper on General Washington and the period of the Revolution, by Woodrow Wilson. Rarely has a historic personage been made so real and human as Washington appears (thanks to the art of this skilful writer) Mr. Pyle's illustration of historic scenes worthily accompany Professor Wilson's admirable studies of colonial life and politics.

Age without cheerfulness is a Lapland winter without a sun. - Colton

Mr. F. E. Cosgrove of the C. B. & Q. I R., Buda, Ill., writes May 21st, 1896 have been sick for eight years with kidney and liver trouble and malaria. I have been taking Patent Medicines and Doctor's Medicines for eight years and spent \$3,000 and got no help until I took Dr. Kay's Reno vator. I had poor appetite, indigestion sour stomach, constinution, vel'ow skin and eyes, tired feeling, pain in back and side, nervous and wakeful, headache and dizzi ness, bleating of bowels and limbs, short dry cough, chills and fever. Dr. Kay's Renovator has removed these symtoms and feel new again God bless Dr. Kay's Renovator," It is sold by druggists at 25cts. and \$1.00 or sent by mail by Dr. B. J. Kay large sample and booklet.

The cycling schoo's of London are so crowded that the prices of lessons have in-

Fortunes are made in speculation: \$100 invested in one investment system will earn you 82 per day. Write for particulars. Chandler & Co., brokers, 100-102-104 Kasota

The second paper containing "Impressions of South Africa," by James Bryce, M. P., will appear in the June number of the century. This takes up the race question at the bottom of most of the complications which have made that country the subject of international dispute. Mr. Bryce describes the differences between the Boer farmers and the British government of the Cape Colony, that led to the great trek of the former into the Transvaal.

FITS -All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kilne's Great Nerve Restorer. An Fits after the first day's use, flarvelous cures. Treatise and \$21 mil bottle free to ht cases. Send to Dr. Kine, 36 Area St., Phila., Pa-

The church property in the United States

Grand Excursion to Buffalo July 3t

The National Educational Associa tion will hold its next annual meeting in Buffalo, and the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," has made a rate of one fare for the round trip pius \$2.00, association membership fee. Send stamp for "Notes for Teachers," containing valuable information relative to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and 10 cents for a summer note book, fully descriptive and profusely illustrated of the Summer Resorts of the North and

City Ticket Office 119 Adams street, Chicago, Ill. O. W. RUGGLES, Gen'l Pass'r and Tk't Ag't. Female bootblacks are numerous on th

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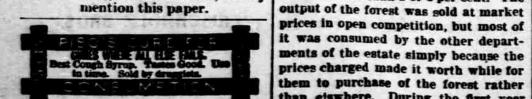
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If he will not supply you we will. "Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new book by Miss Emma M. Heoper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, sent for 25c., postage paid.

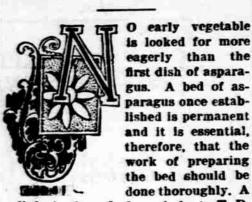
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AND GARDEN. FARM

AGRICULTURISTS.



well-drained sandy loam is best. T. D. Hatfield writes to Garden and Forest that his location is a dry one, but he has never known the bed to suffer even in the driest season. In heavy soils some artificial means must be adopted to relieve the soil of excessive moisture. Where asparagus is grown in the lowlands it is customary to cultivate it on ridges six feet wide, three rows to a ridge. The intervening hollows, or trenches, are filled during the summertime with the litter gathered from the ducing acid bacteria, the patent being manure which has lain on the ridges all winter. When thoroughly decomposed this is thrown up again, with an additional dressing, and the trenches again left open during the winter. This plan will be a good one to follow in all heavy soil, and in such cases there is another advantage, that of having earlier asparagus than could be grown in beds on the level. The beds being permanent the ground must be deeply trenched with good loam to take the place of poorer soil. Six inches of good manure should be worked in deeply, as asparagus roots penetrate the ground third all right, but say, he was an ice for fully two feet, and this also is a safeguard against drought. It is not, however, recommended to make the plantation deep. Mr. Hatfield's original bed is now 20 years old, but it is equal in bearing and quality to plantations six years old. It is later, and this may be accounted for by the fact that crowns are yearly formed below, or behind the main one, so that now the original roots, once near the surface, are from 15 to 18 inches deep. When the cutting season is past, which is usually when peas come in he has in camp and on the battle-field no less given an additional coat of salt with than in the Virginia House of Burges- no injury to the growing plants and ses or at his Mount Vernon plantation. | with advantage in destroying millions artificial manure, specially prepared for top-dressing. In city gardens this will be preferable to barnyard manure. Asparagus roots are sometimes lifted in the autumn and forced under benches

Road Drainage.

With wet or clayey roadways, sur-

face drainage alone is not sufficient

Without underdrainage the crown of

and tasteless.

in the greenhouse during the winter.

The results are seldom satisfactory and

the shoots are at best weak stringy

such roadways will dry only by the slow process of evaporation, during which time the topping becomes more and more rutted by the passing traffic. A subdrain in such soils will not prove efficient for more than about twelve feet on each side; hence, two lines of ongitudinal subdrains are needed on those parts of our country roads that pass through wet places, low-lying lands or clayey soils. They should have an average fall of about one in one hundred; minimum fall, one in one thousand. At short intervals, say from thirty-six to one hundred feet apart. are placed cross drains to discharge the water into the side ditches. These cross drains receive a greater fall, say up to one in thirty. Generally two and one-half to three-inch pipes are sufficient. It is advantageous to bed these tiles in well-rammed brick fragments and to cover them with road metal. Be vertain that the tiles are correctly laid and that nothing interferes with their free discharge. As said before unglazed round tiles, about three inches in diameter and, under certain conditions, jointed with loose collars, are most suitable for subdrains. The bottom of the tiles should be laid both to the proper grade and below the frost line, after which the tile trench is filled up to subgrade with clean gravel, small field stones, road metal, or broken bricks. The cross drains are also made of unglazed tiles, with the exception of their outlet sections, which should consist of vitrified culvert pipes. Regular branch pipes should connect the longitudinal and cross tiles. On level reaches the lateral roadway slopes for surface drainage should not be less than one in twenty-four, and side

A Properly Managed Forest.

preservation.-Gen. Roy Stone.

ditches should be provided, if necessary,

as previously indicated. Finally, a

rapid discharge of the side ditches, if

required, through adjacent lands, is of

Biltmore Forest is the first practical application of forest management in the United States. Biltmore Estate, of which the forest is a part, lies near Asheville in the western part of North Carolina. Before its purchase by Mr. Vanderbilt the small farmers to whom the land belonged had pastured their cattle in the forest, had burned it over to improve the pasturage, and had cut a large proportion of the trees which could be used or sold for fencing, fuel or sawlogs. At the time when its management was undertaken comparatively few large, sound trees of white. black, and scarlet oak and short-leaf pine, which are the more important species, were still standing in the forest, and the condition of a large part of it was deplorable in the extreme. The prime object of the management at Biltmore is to pay the owner while improving the forest. To this end "improvement cuttings" were begun in some parts of the forest, to remove old trees which had reached a merchantable size and were standing over and pans, pails and all appliances about butinjuring good young growth. In other places the only measures required were to exclude cattle and fire, and give the forest absolute rest. In the process of felling the timber the trees to fall were first carefully selected and marked, then sawed down and reduced at once to cordwood or sawlogs or both. Great care was used in selecting the place for each tree to fall and in throwing it so their way through the mass of soil that the top might not crush the young trees among which it fell. The result was a gain of probably 95 per cent in the condition of the young growth over that which usually follows ordinary lumbering, while the increase in cost

a great improvement was effected in the condition of the forest at a very small cost. Out of a total expenditure MATTERS OF INTEREST TO of nearly ten thousand dollars the net cost of the improvement was somewhat less than four Fundred dollars. During the year 1893, however, with woodsmen more fully trained and the whole force in better working order, the management yielded a net profit of rather nore than twelve hundred dollars.

Enemies of the Strawberry. The worst enemy of the strawberry is a dry spell. In warm wet weather the fruit and leaf stalks are affected by mildew and the leaves are attacked by a rust. As this makes its appearance late in the season, it causes but little injury. Insects are more injurious to the strawberry than are diseases, and among the most destructive of these are the various species of May beetles (Lachnosterna). One or more species of these insects abound everywhere and the larva or grubs. ommonly known as white grubs, without regard to species, are all destructive to the roots of various plants, especially those of the strawberry. The grubs are usually more numerous in old dry pastures or meadows. If the ground is thoroughly cultivated for a few years previous to planting it to strawberries, the grubs are not likely to be troublesome. All May beetles fly in the night and may be taken by a light placed over a tub of water. Birds and domestic fowls are the strawberry grower's most efficient helpers in destroying these insects. The strawberry leaf-roller, the larva of a small reddish brown moth, is a small worm which feeds on the leaves of the strawberry and causes them to roll up. There are two broods during the year, the first in June, the second in September. The remedy is to cut and burn the vines after harvest. There are many other insects which attack the strawberry, but if the vines are always burned after harvest and thorough rotation of crops is practiced, diseases and insects will eldom become very injurious.—A M. Ten Eyck.

Bromus Inermis. The annual report of the Colorado

Agricultural College says: This grass has been growing on the station land since 1891. Spring sowings each year have been made. One plat, where the snow was blown away, yielded 211 pounds of seed and 3,000 pounds hay per acre; another plat, upon which the sand drifted to a depth of from six to eight inches, yielded 2,068 pounds, per acre, of excellent hay. The latter plat is the oldest one on the pastured two scasons. In an exposed position, this plat has shown that bromus inermis grass can be pastured without injury to the sod. This grass grows from four to six inches the first year, producing very few seed stalks. At the end of the first season each seed will make a stool from two to six inches square. One seed produced a plant that in three seasons covered between 700 and 800 square inches of surface. This grass is of high value for cow feeding, as but little grain is used in connection

Separate Troughs. It is not a great undertaking to provide a small trough in some convenient corner where they eat their soaked corn and milk unmolested by older stock. They learn at an early age to ment. visit their sideboard and their appreciation of its contents increases daily. As time goes on they will become more dependent upon their side ration, until, as you go the round with the feed buckets, you are reminded that you have another regular lot on your feed roll. By the time they are ten or twelve weeks old you have them weaned with but little ceremony. They have become so attached to their feed trough that they miss their mother but little, and the sow will have reduced in the flow of milk, making weaning a very sim-

ple matter.-Pacific Rural Press. Chicago as a Wool Market.-Chicago lies 1,000 miles from the seaports and the freight on foreign wools from those points to Chicago is %c per pound. Were it not for this our Western manufacturers would also work largely on foreign wool; consequently wool consigned to this market from the central states and western territories will net more to the shipper than by sending it to the far east, where it will come in direct competition with wool from all over the world, to be sold at very low prices, often requiring one year, and in some instances to our knowledge two years to get returns.—Ex.

Field Crops and Lime.-The Maryland experiment station found that by an application of twenty bushels of stone ime a gain of 5 1-3 bushels of corn, and on the following crop of wheat 8.5 bushels. This is 34.7 per cent for the first crop and 37 per cent for the last crop. For a subsequent season when lime was tested on the hay crop a gain of 1.271 ounds was secured, an unlimed section the utmost importance to roadway giving but 1,391 pounds, and the limed section 2,662 pounds. This does not show a difference of 1,271 pounds (a slight mistake in the mathematics of the station), but nevertheless a good

Loss of Calves.-The loss of calves in a herd is often due to the cows being deprived of exercise, which is indispensable for the health of all animals. When they are tied in the stable all the time they have not sufficient exercise for health, and becoming weak are not able to withstand the strain on them, and thus lose the calves when they are half grown. The drinking of ice cold water, too, is sufficient to cause be given to the cows every fine day in the winter at least.-Ex.

Keeping Butter.-If you would keep butter for use at a time when you are not making any, pack it solidly down in stone jars, put a cloth on top and onethird inch of salt, keep an inch depth of water over all, and the cover on the jar, and all in the butter cellar. I have kej€ butter in this way perfectly sweet and good from October until June. The ter making must be kept clean by scalding in boiling water after being washed in water with soap in it as often as they are emptied from use.-Ex.

Depth of Seed Planting.—Some fine seeds if planted deep will never germinate, or if they do the delicate plants will not have sufficient strength to push which covers them. Even large seeds might be planted very shallow if it were sure timely showers would keep the soil moist, but as there is danger of drouth and that a hot sun may destroy the sprouted seeds, they are planted deeper

so the soil may be a protection.-Ex. A Questionable Practice.—Too many farmers have formed the practice of than elswhere. During the first year | turity? The prospect is good for the | posite.-Ex.

Wm. Ballantine in Interstate Poultry man: Bee men after winter are a good deal like an army after a battle. They can only learn the dead and missing when they call the roll. This is the way to ascertain the extent of their losses. Bee men are to carefully examine every hive and ascertain if the queens are all right. This is easily learned by opening the hives and looking for brood and eggs. If these are found, although the queen herself is not seen, she is all right. To beginners it is somewhat difficult for them to see the tiny eggs at the bottom of each cell. The egg is a small white cylinder, less than the sixteenth of an inch long when first laid, standing on its end at the bottom of the cell. In a few days it will appear as a small worm coiled in the cell, surrounded with liquid bee food. It will continue to grow until it nearly fills the cell, when it is sealed over and left to spin its cocoon and develop into a perfect bee. Now the bee man, on opening the hive, will find, if his bees are right, brood in all stages, from the egg recently laid to the sealed grub. If, however, he does not discover any brood in no stage of maturing and the old bees few in number, he may at once decide that the mother bee has disappeared and his hive is destitute of a queen. The remedy in such a case is to go to a strong colony and take out a frame of brood having some recently laid eggs and place it in the center of the hive having no queen. The bees will immediately go to work rearing a queen and will also go to hatching out the brood that will be of great advantage in keeping up the strength of the colony. By adding additional frames of brood from time to time such a colony can be kept strong and may do well in the honey season. The above course ought to be pursued even if a queen is ordered from the south. It will keep up the strength of a colony until the queen is received. Before attempting to introduce a queen thus ordered, the hive must be examined and all trood frames searched for queen

Beds and Honby.

welcome the strange queen, which they would by no means do if their own rearing were in course of development. The method of introducing is much simplified by the modern queen cages. All that is to be done after the colony is queeriess is simply to take out the small cork, next the sugar paste and put the cage down wire side next the bees on top of the frames over the cluster, cover up and the work is done. The bees will eat through the sugar paste and liberate the queen. Should a cold spell set in during May be careing brood requires large quantities of food. This will oftimes disappear as if by magic and the bees that you thought were safe will turn out starved to death.

cells. These are protuberances like

peanuts on the edges and sides of the

combs. All of these must be cut out

and the bees then will, most likely,

This makes a man feel little and like kicking himself, if he could, for such sheer neglect. Much depends upon the quantity of the fruit bloom and the kind of weather the bees have to visit it, for giving them a good start. Such conditions are also favorable for the fertilization of the fruit and will amply repay every farmer to keep a few colonies. Before the time for swarming the apiarist ought to have his hives, swarming box, supers sections, foundation comb and all his supplies ordered

before the rush of business sets in. This

There can be little doubt that the mental qualities, and therefore the general temperament and disposition, of the horse are as truly a matter of heredity as his external conformation. Vicious sires or dams very commonly beget foals which inherit their undesirable propensities. It is fortunate, however, that good qualities are inherited or transmitted with the same frequency as bad ones. In selecting a sire, therefore, care should be taken to avoid those which are ill-tempered. Something should be known of their temper, as well as of their pedigree. The shape, style, and action of the traveling stallion that enters a new district are apparent, and therefore readily assessed by a good judge at their worth, while often little is known of his temper, whether good or bad. We have seen horses notoriously vicious freely patronized in rural districts on the strength of their good looks and grand style of moving, and with bad results in a large number of cases; also horses of a most docile, tractable nature followed by progeny of like dis-

position.—London Live Stock Journal. Painting to Repel Borers.-Insects are so largely guided by the sense of smell that anything which disguises the odor of their favorite food or places for depositing eggs is likely to serve as protection by throwing them off the track. Painting with white paint in which a little carbolic acid has been used to mix the paint has been found an effectual preventative of the attacks of the peach tree borer. The trunk should be painted to a height of two feet or more, and the earth should be scraped away so as to paint several inches below the surface. This carth should be replaced after the paint has dried. The odor of carbolic acid in paint remains a long time, and one painting a year will probably be sufficient protection. It is possible, however, that the borer finding the peach trunk disguised near the ground, may take to laying eggs up higher. It might be even necessary to paint the trunk in that case as far as where the limbs branch out.-Ex.

association and natural expert judges of swine will be held at Des Moines Iowa, June 9 and 10, 1896. Headquarters will be at the Savery hotel Wednesday will be devoted to scoring. For this a large tent has been secured. to be comfortably seated and especially arranged for the occasion. Parties havdue time. Prospects are encouraging Prine, Secretary. Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Value of Drainage.-Therough drain-Station fields which have been tiledrained have increased their annual yield fully 50 per cent as a result of the work, and such drains will be found a profitable investment on all soils which remain wet until late in the spring on account of their compact subsoil, or which are rendered heavy surrounding hills.

Extreme Tendencies.—The tendency in recent years has been to grow beef eggs as my neighbors do. cattle and mutton sheep rather than dairy and wool breeds in many parts selling their calves for yeal. With the of the country. Those who pursue a ments of the estate simply because the present demand for beef and dairy cat- middle or opposite course are apt to prices charged made it worth while for the would it not be more profitable to find an increasing demand. One exthem to purchase of the forest rather | keep the calves and sell them at ma- treme is usually followed by its op-

DAIRY AND POULTRY

OUR RURAL READERS. low Successful Farmers Operate This

**DVICES from New** York cheese localities indicate a somewhat discouraging outlook for a good opening of cheese market. The

cows are coming fresh and something must be done with the milk, yet the demand for cheese s very light. Matters don't look as they used to when we were sending car loads of cheese to England every day, and it seemed as if they couldn't get enough of it. We have killed the goose that laid the golden egg. Filled cheese to kill off the foreign demand and skim cheese to kill off home consumption and here we are with our cows, cheese factories, and farms on our hands and no market. It is to be hoped that the cheese-makers, factory proprietors and particularly the patrons will build up some solid public opinion on this question of making poor cheese. Stop it at once. Nothing has driven cheese factories out of the business more than the making of skim cheese. Honest full ream cheese factories could not hold their own in profit with skim cheese factories, so they turned into creameries. We have killed our foreign trade and are acting like stupid dolts about our only and last resort, the home trade. There is not a factory in the land but what ought to refuse to let a young, tasteless, indigestible cheese go out of its doors. Every factory should face this question of curing cheese in decent, eatable shape. Don't let the factories sell the immature cheese to still more and more discourage the conumption of cheese. No cheese has any usiness to go onto the grocery counter ess than 60 to 90 days old. By that ime it tastes somewhat cheesy, and it t is a good article it provokes the desire for more. The only forces that can stop this make of bad cheese and sale f immature cheese are the factories hemselves. Let each factory do the ensible thing for itself and all will scon have good, old-fashioned cheese. and the people will eat double the quantity of it.-Hoard's Dairyman.

Milt As a Food

Milk is a substitute that is complex in its composition, says Prof. Robertson of Toronto. All of the ingredients, except the fat, are in solution; the fat is few people get any eggs, but it is all bein suspension, and when the milk stands for any length of time these little globules of fat rise to the surface and form what is known as cream. A drop of milk contains 5,000,000 globules of fat. Food, to be healthy, and nutritious, must have the correct proportions of flesh forming and heat-producing material. Good nature, wholesomeness, self mastery, depend on the quality of food we eat. Raise a boy on bread and milk rather than on potatoes and bacon. Bread and milk is cheaper and much better food. It is a mistaken is to take time by the forelock, to save | idea that a man who works hard must money and to save swarms and excite- | cat rich food. Three-quarters of a pound of beef, costing 10 cents, one quart of milk, costing 5 cents, and five ounces of wheat, costing three-quarters of a cent, are equal in nourishing material. One pound of cheese is equal to two and a half pounds of beef. There is no better diet to work hard on than cheese and potatoes, and there is no diet more digestible. Wheat bread is not a well-balanced food, but bread well buttered is very nutritious. Skim milk

and oatmeal are valuable foods.

Black Langshans. In your issue of April 15 Charley Ramsey of Hardin County, Ohio, asks if any of the readers of the Review can tell him anything about the BlackLangshans. Mr. Ramsey in the latter part of his request for information states that he would like to know what the them. As we do not pretend to be a writer on poultry subjects perhaps anything we might say would have no influence with the gentleman. However, as we have been a breeder of this splendid fowl for a number of years we will it is worth. The Langshan is a disgreen. The legs and bottom of the feet should show a pink color-no yellow. The legs should be feathered, but not so heavily as the cochins. Weight should be, cocks, 8 to 91/2 lbs.; hens, 7 to 81/2. In disposition they are very gentle, easily confined, and so far as winter layers. There are two distinct types. The low, heavily-bodied and the tall, majestic appearing, which one can not see without saying, "Blood will tell." As sitters and mothers the hens are first-class. As a table fowl I don't breed. In saying this I know the consensus of opinion is against me. Still

W. A. Chatterton.

Profit in Leghorns I have been keeping poultry for the last fourteen years, both hens and tur-My lowis have a warm house in the win-I feed plenty of corn in winter, and when the ground is bare I throw out some oats and wheat as a change. We always sell at home and never run risk

of shipping. We do not get as many dairy form. But all experience goes eggs in winter as in summer, but get to show that dairy form is a sure ining subjects for scoring should at once | quite a per cent of them during the notify the secretary. Programs out in winter. We seldom lose fowls from lice or disease, but lose more from hawks for reduced railroad rates. George S. than in any other way. We keep a few of the large breeds for the purpose of hatching. We generally let them run at large after a few days as we ing with tile will often cost as much think they do better. I have never as the present worth of the land, but tried doctering hens but have turkeys. when the work is once properly done, I tried several remedies for dysentery, it is done forever. The Mississippi but nothing did any good till I tried campher. It cured them. I think there is no fowl I ever handled that will produce more eggs than the Leghorn. They also mature very quickly. For a heavy fowl the Plymouth Rock matures early. I do not make poultry raising my sole occupation. I raise what I can in the and "sour" by continuous seepage from | poultry line and attend to my other business. I raise eighty to one hundred chickens in a year and thirty-five turkeys, and besides I sell as many Mrs. Robert Dinning.

a profit by the time it is ten months old | water. -Ex.

it will hardly do so after it passes that

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR price in the market. With a majority

and cheapest, but brings the highest of our farmers the hog pays the grocer, the physician, the taxes, the interest, clothes the family and practically supplies the table with meat. With all young stock it is an important item to secure a good growth from the start. It is easier and more economical to keep an animal growing than to allow it to become stunted and then attempt to feed up into a good condition. It is a sure way to have diseases among the hogs when they must rely upon slop as drinking water. They require pure water the same as do other animals, and when deprived of it will not thrive. -West Lake Herald.

Chickens and Turkeys For five years I have been engaged n raising poultry. During that time ! have handled the Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, and mixed common breeds. I prefer the Barred Plymouth Rocks to any other, as they are early maturers, good layers, good mothers, and of good size for table use. My hen-house is double boarded with tarred paper between the boards. It is, however, not warm enough for this climate, and I intend to build a new house and fill in between the boards with cinders or with sawdust. In summer I feed very little as the fowls have the free run of the farm. In winter I feed oats, scattered in chaff and cut straw, all they will eat. I also feed orn meal or bran mashed with boiled potatoes at noon. We have no market earer than thirty miles, and prices are very low, as we cannot get our fowls ready for market early enough. We get scarcely any eggs from Nov. 1 to March 1, but this year they began laying Feb. They have averaged twelve eggs per day from twenty-five hens ever since that time. We have lost few birds from any cause, but on one occasion a mink got into the hen-house and killed ten of them. I raise my chicks by setting the hens, and have generally had good luck. It is a poor hatch that does not give us 75 per cent, and from that up to 100 per cent. I do not believe in doctoring fowls, but when I see them sick cut their heads off, except when a valuable fowl gets hurt I try to save it. had four turkeys last year, two of which laid between fifty and sixty eggs each, and the other two laid very close to seventy each. I had only six hen turkeys together that year. This is a splendid place in which to raise turkeys. They can be hatched out about the first week in June. It does not cost much to raise them, and you can sell them at Thangsgiving time at \$1 each, want to dress them. I am going to try turkeys on a larger scale. The winters are so long and severe here that very cause the houses are not warm enough. as our hens are always in splendid health, but you cannot feed them enough to overcome the cold, until we build warmer houses.

Joseph Murphy. Delta County, Michigan.

Wyandottes and Red Caps. We have been keeping poultry for eight years. During that time we have had the Wyandottes, Plymouth Rock, Brown Leghorns, Langshans and Black Spanish. For general purposes the Wyandottes are best, for laving, the Red Caps. I feed principally corn. wheat and oats. In disposing of our eggs we have always sold to a peddler who pays from 8 to 25 cents per dozen. We obtain most of our eggs during the winter. We have lost a good many birds from diseases and some from prowling animals. When we first began raising broods we had good success but the longer we keep in the business the poorer success we have. We have also tried doctoring fowls and have used from twenty to thirty remedies, but none of them proved of any value. William Busching.

White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks. I have bred the Plymouth Rocks. White Leghorns, Black Spanish, Brahma and Wyandottes, but I like the White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks writers on poultry subjects think of best. For winter quarters I have a good house, well-boarded, with tarred paper over that and over that siding and then three coats of paint. In the summer they pick up nearly their own living, as they have the range of the whole farm. In the winter they get give our opinion and let it go for what corn, cats, wheat and cooked vegetables. We sell our eggs to parties tinet breed (no make up), coming origi- having a cold storage house in Owatonnally from Chinese Tartary. The plum- na. In this cold climate we do not get age should be black, not a dull black, many eggs in winter. For the farm I but glistening black, with reflections of like Plymouth Rocks best as they look after themselves mostly. As for laving. White Leghorns have done the W. G. Buffum.

The Coming Butter-Maker. - The coming butter-maker is going to have charge of a large field. He will not my experience has gone, the best of all only be a butter-maker, but he will be a practical manufacturer. He will be a teacher; his instructions will go out on the farm, and he will be an instructor in the best methods of raising crops. He will post himself on culture of the fields and crops; the proper curing of think they are excelled by any other fodder and forage. He will become an expert judge of the dairy products; he will study the best methods of breedwe deny that the color of the skin has | ing, rearing and managing dairy stock anything to do with the eating qualities | and let me tell you that in that line there is a greater field for the progressive creamery man than there ever has been or ever will be simply within the creamery. When you can by proper selection and feeding of dairy cows teach the farmer that he can produce keys. I have quite a number of breeds. one pound of butter on 4 cents' worth Iowa Swine Breeders.-The annual but think there is more profit in the of feed; whereas, under ordinary methmeeting of the Iowa Swine Breeders' Leghorn breeeds than in any others. ods it costs 8 cents, you see what a ter and free range in the yard all day. what is the actual condition of farmers.

Dairy Form.-There seems to be an inclination to scoff at what is called dex of the character of a milk cow. There are two points that stand out prominently and that should not be lost sight of in selecting a dairy cow. The first of these is a big paunch: the second is a concave thigh. The latter denotes lack of ability to lay on flesh. The former tells us that the cow is a great consumer. Then the rest is plain: is she eats a great deal and does not turn it into flesh and fat, she must needs turn it into milk. We doubt if this rule ever fails.

Pekin Ducks.-There are the Pekins. grand breed, pure white, with a plumage that is thick and heavy, but fine in texture, a breed of ducks that is older than the history of civilization, that comes to us from over-populated China, where, doubtless, they are raised among the flags and lilies that bedeck the floating homes of the river-dweilers, people that are born, live and die on the water, with only a brief, occasional experience on dry land; for the river and inland lakes of China, we are told. It costs at least one-third more to are populated as well as the land, and produce a pound of pork after the first | whole villages are made up of floating year than before. If a pig does not pay population that extend for miles on the

age. oYung pork is not only the best A showman had an announcemen stating "Come and see the great sawed A learned gentleman read it and informed the showman that he had made a mistake in the word "sawed," that it ought to be "sword." "Yer'd better come in an' see fer yourself; the hadmission is only tuppence," said the paid his "tuppence," went in and was shown a large codfish sawed in half. "Yer ain't the fust genelman wot has tried to teach me 'ow to spell," grinned the showman - Household Words. A Sinking Fund

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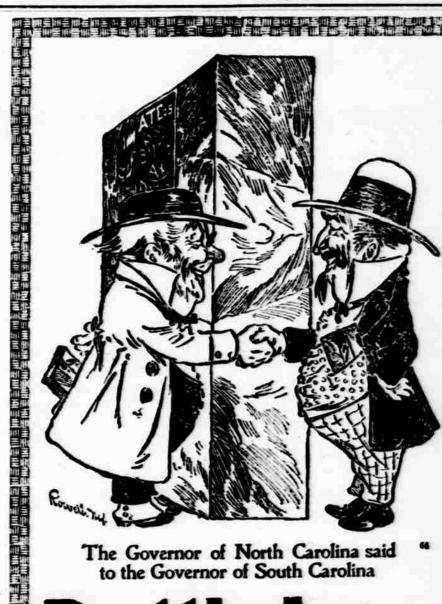
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