The wedding of deaf mutes, with a DAIRY AND POULTRY. Mutos Married by a Muto. of mute minister officiating, was celebrated at Zanesvile, O., the other Morning. The contracting parties were
Adelia Barker, sister of Ned Barker of
OUR RURAL BEADERS. the Times Recorder, and Rion Hoel of Waynesville. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. W. Man, missionary of the Deaf Mute mission of the Episcopal church for the midwest-ern states, assisted by Rector Boye of L James' church, and formerly of Cincinuati. The services were unique and impressive. Part of the ceremony was spelled out on the fingers and some of it was written. - New York Resorder.

Malarial disease is invariably supplemented by disturbance of the liver, the bowels, the stomach and the nerves. To the removal of both the cause and its effects, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is fully adequate. It "fills the bill" as no other remedy does, performing its work thoroughly. Its ingredients are pure and wholesome, and it admirably serves to build up a system admirably serves to build up a system broken by ill health and shorn of strength. Constipation, liver and kidney complaint and nervousness are conquored by it.

Harper's Weekly for August 1st will contain an article on the trolley system with a map showing the enormous development of this means of transit; and contributor is Ernest Ingersoll, author Knowing," etc. In the same number will be a capital golf story by W. G. van T. Sutphen, entitled "The Hong Kong Medal."

OMAHA, Nebraska, July 31, 1896. patents last week were William S. Witten, South Omaha, Nebraska, feedholding bin; Gaylord C. Wooster, Rulo, Nebraska, scale beam; Jehiel F. Wynkoop, Muscatine Iowa, rubber cap for axle nuts: George P. Kistner, Low Moor, Iowa, disk cultivator; Edward A. Hinrichs, Davenport, Iowa, doll. Amongst the curious inventions were

found an interchangeable toy and box; a combination bloomer and bicycle shirt; a non-puncturing pneumatic tire provided with a steel shield; a bicycle dapted to be used on ice; a duplex bicycle tire comprising superposed flexible tires; a device for raising and lowering bicycle tops; and an attachment for bicycles comprising a folding rod that can be expanded and is provided with a mirror adapted to be used on ladies' bicycles so that they can arrange their bangs while in transit. Free information relative to patent may be obtained in addressing Sues & Co., United States Patent Solicitors, Bee Building, Omaha, Nebr.

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W. N. U., OMAHA-32-1896 When writing to advertisers, kindly mention this paper.

and Poultry.



filled checse: to state in passing

lard, made from the leaf fat of the hog. hens to jump to peck it. About 3 p. m. crease in value. The clip in Australia on old sod, well rotted. To have this, ber is that in summer pruning the wellopment of this means of transit; and many pleasant routes for a day's or an This article, claimed to be exception—feed the whole grain, full feed, oats or will be very largely decreased this year it is a good plan to plow the sod the weak branches of the shoot should not evening's outing will be outlined. The ally pure and good of its kind, is wheat, and in the very coldest weather as she has lost over 9,000,000 sheep last of May or as early as other work be touched; it is only the stronger ones used at the rate of two or three pounds a little corn. Keep grit or granulated from drouth, and this will undoubtedly will permit. I follow the plow with a that require checking.—Mehan's Monthof "Country Cousins," "Friends Worth to every 100 pounds of skim milk. The bones so they can get at it all the wincheese resulting carries about 30 per | ter, and charcoal, don't forget to give cent of (lard) fat, which is rather less them some. Clean pen, fresh water. than the average of (butter) fat in good | pure air and a system of feeding such whole milk cheese. The casein and as is here outlined will bring money other components of the two are prac- to the farmer every month in the year, on the outlay if the sheep are proptically the same in kind and propor- try it. Amongst the inventors who received tions. From this statement of composition one can judge for himself whether this filled or lard cheese is a legitimate article of food, whether it is wholesome, and whether he desires to use it in the diet of himself and family. It is made of comparatively cheap materials, costing from one-half to two-thirds as much as good, full cream, factory cheese, and its market price, wholesale or retail, should correspond. At its best, this is cheap, inferior cheese; it is almost devoid of flavor, oily or greasy when warm, and never attains the dry, crumbly consistency of a well cured cheese. It is sold when only a month or two from the press in imitation of mild, immature cheese. It is claimed that it does not keep well, especially if subjected to temperature above 60 degrees. No one acquainted with first class full cream cheese would ever accept the filled product as a substitute, but it may be successfully passed as a genuine article of second grade. There is plenty of good cheese still made in the United States, and it can be secured if buyers will but make a little effort to find it. The states of New York and Wisconsin together produce two-thirds of all the cheese made in the country, and the reputation of the factories of these states for high quality, full cream cheese has been long established. The product of these factories of the standard or Cheddar form of large cheese stands second to none in the markets of Great Britain as well as in America. The two states named, as well as others, absolutely prohibit the manufacture and sale of filled cheese within their borders and the marking of skim cheese to imitate full cream goods.

> F. A. Homann, of Effingham county, Ill., read the following paper before a

These laws are well enforced."

farmers' institute in that county: Eggs are all the year round crop, differing greatly in this respect from hay, corn and vegetables, which are all harvest time crops; and if not marketed prepared to store them in and not a few crops such as potatoes, cabbage and fruit, shrink in value by decaying while stored. Not so with our poultry product, which has an all the year ready market, and with eggs as the basis of a poultry business a steady all the year round income can be commanded. It is the winter eggs that pay the greater profit and bring up greater part of the eggs are received for spring and summer, when prices are brought down by a large supply, the average will be lower, but if fowls lay in December, January and February when eggs are 20 to 30 cents a dozen the average price for the whole year will be satisfactory. The whole story of getting eggs in winter can be resolved into three simple rules. First, hatch the chicken early; second, keep them growing so the pullet will come to laying maturity in October or by November; third, keep them laying by good food and care. When I say hatch the chickens early I do not mean too early, because if hatched too early and go to laying in August and September they will usually moult in December just as the weather is becoming very cold, and good-by eggs from then till spring.

For the heavier varieties, such as Brahma and Cochins, the middle of March is none too early. Plymouthrock and Wyandottes we would hatch the first half of April if possible. If not, April will do. The Spanish, Minorcas, Leghorns and Hamburgs should be hatched in May for best results. Set three or more hens at a time and once a week dust them well with insect powder, and when the chicks hatch give from poultry to hatch your chickens early. Equally important is the second, keep them growing so they will come to laying maturity by November first. The food and care has much to

do with the chicken growing. the chicks, for they need no food during this time, nature has provided for that by absorbtion of egg-yolk into their little abdomens, and it is necessary this absorbed egg-yolk be digested. Much damage is done and many chicks' lives are lost by disregarding this rule; chicks growing hurry food into their goes over to the majority. Feed often but little at a time, every 2 hours say five times a day, until the chicks are five weeks old, and see that no food is left standing in the sun to sour after duct. Nothing can be made or grown they have eaten. Remove it all, noth- on the farm which brings as much per ing causes more bowel looseness, and pound. Farms remote from the market dysentery, than sour food. The best and communities far from railroads. food for the first five weeks is composed of one-third oat meal, one third corn | creamery with the least possible exmeal and one-third wheat bran; add a pense. The dairyman can condense pinch of salt, moisten with sweet milk tons of fodder and crops grown on the or water, warm it in cold weather and twice a week add some bone meal. them to market in compact and port-Keep coarse sand by the coop at all times, don't think the chick can find this themselves, that is one of the commonest mistakes in rearing chickens; atter they are five weeks old you can leave out the oat meal and feed and 1,250,000,000 last year. The eggs the absence of trees a building of three or four times a day. When ten are sold in Russia at from 6 to 10 cents some kind should be provided and

makes them too fat. Green food must

be supplied. If the chicks are cooped

they need. If, however, they are con-

kept accessible so a drink can be taken when they weigh two or two and a half stock in the country the recently pub- MATTERS OF INTEREST TO pounds each, and don't forget to dust lished official estimate of the number of the pullets well with insect powder, for sheep in the country is largely in exyou do not want to raise chicken lice, cess of the actual number, and this but if you are not careful you will. notwithstanding the fact that the num-Now with this food and proper care they will begin to lay along in Septem ber and October. Then sell off your old 58 000,000. This is a fact pregnant then on feed for eggs as follows: For in agricultural prosperity without the department of four days in the week feed early in the sleep. Even on the high priced lands agriculture gives morning a warm mash composed of one of England and France it is found the following on part shorts, one part bran, one part profitable to keep large flocks, indeed turnips and apple parings. Feed on any other kind of live stock. Great boards or in troughs, only enough to Britain has today over 30,000,000 sheep supply part of their hunger; give water on her small area, whilst France has differs from the all round, then scatter wheat or oats over 20,000,000. These two countries, genuine, old fash- in the litter and let the aim be to keep with an area together of less than oneioned article in the hens busy every moment from tenth of the United States have onebut one essential morning until night scratching for third more sheep and better ones. The

> Size and Beauty. Says "Hark Comstock" in Rider and Driver: "I have not had as good chance to study the results of crossing the hackney on trotting mares, but see no reason why they should not be successful where the latter are large enough for the hackney is not so likely as the French coacher to contribute size to the combination. Like our old-style Morgans and Black Hawks of fifty years ago, the handsomest specimens are apt to be undersized. Some of the attempts to breed up the size of oldstyle Black Hawks were accompanied by partial success, and their beauty and action in a degree preserved, but generstyle and fairly sparkling beauty of tract a dollar for every fourth of one the strain lost their finest gloss. A per cent fat which it tests above or most amazingly beautiful horse was below three and a half per cent. accounted for

Southdown Wool.

The wool of the English breeds is thus referred to by the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. "Lastly, there is the pure Down, a wool which is still unequaled for hosiery purposes, and which will always find a market of its own, sometimes quite independent of the general course of prices. Of this wool I should like to say-keep to the old-fashioned style; keep it as short and as fine as possible; let no suspicion of a long wool strain get into it; and if I am not respectable place in the future as regards comparative prices. With such ends in view, breeders of Southdowns may well abstain from trying to imitate in length of staple and coarse wool any other breeds of sheep, and be content to let the Southdown remain what its best friends have always tried to make it-i. e., a producer of quality before quantity.

The European countries prefer to improve the quality more vigorously than to increase the numbers of their horses. England has only 1,529,000, while we have in the United States 16,000,000 horses, a very small per cent of which are suitable for city market and export. Russia has 30,000,000 horses of market and too small for farm work. The Russian trotter has had the encouragement of the government. Now the peasants are urging the government to furnish them with draft horses suitable for their farm work to haul the heavy farm machines. Small horses in large numbers will impoverish any country, and it is well for America that the ranch horse and the little trotter no is such great demand for high-class draft and coach horses at high prices because they are so scarce.—Ex.

Sheep Less Numerous.-The eastern farmers seem to be going out of until now the total number is less than horse and painful for most at any time during the past twenty see. In behalf of the horse, we entread crops before the system has toned up to years. Meanwhile the range of prices you to abolish the check rein if you still take care of it, and the consequence is has been very low. It will not be long thoughtlessly torture your horse with the bowels are congested and the chick before there will be a change and sheep it.—Ex. will be in demand again at good prices.

> can send butter from the farm or farm into dairy products and send able form.-Ex. .

for export in 1870, 235,000,000 in 1885, weeks old, at noon scatter wheat and a dozen. They are exported to Hun- floor is just as essential as a roof. work for it, but not too much corn as it | German eggs.-Ex.

Luxuries for Prisoners.—It costs \$600 up on fresh grass this problem is solved a year to keep prisoners in the Denver and they will help themselves to what | jai! in slippers.

fined in a small yard, finely cut grass, lettuce, or onion tops will make a good bite if it has gold in its teeth. It is hard to believe that a sin will FARM AND GARDEN.

fowls, clean the houses and whitewash with meaning for every farmer. No them and the pullets moved in, and country has made permanent progress corn meal, and add cooked potatoes or, more profitable than the keeping of

> Planter. Scaling Prices for Cows. The North Carolina experiment station has evolved an idea that is worthy of adoption. It is that cows should be bought and sold at a price based upon their milk production. Many a northener has thought that far, but how to apply in fixing a scale of prices tallying with the idea has been farther than they have gone. This is what the tar state professors have undertaken, however, and the scale formulated is as follows: Pay for the cow \$12 for each gallon of three and a half per cent milk that she gives a day. To this add or sub-

Vermont Black Hawk, 'the bantam Suppose the cow gives two gallons cock of the Green Mountains,' and he a day of three and a half per cent is not more profitable than some other bred so true to his own likeness that milk. She would be worth \$24. If it breeding became a certainty. Two- tested three and three-fourths, she thirds of his get were black, and any would be worth one dollar more for two of them were mates, and such each gallon, or two dollars more. If mates! But the strain held to its small she tested four per cent, she would be was raised several years here, but has size with great tenacity, or else lost worth two dollars more for each gal- been discarded. Laying aside the usesomething of its beauty. This depar. lon, or four dollars more, making her fulness of buckwheat as a food for ture of beauty with increased size in- value \$28. If she gave three gallons man, it ranks with the other cereals as the strain was derived from some be worth \$36, less the deduction for sheep and poultry, whole, but for other source that was inherently small.] being below standard. The deduction stock I prefer it ground with some do not know where the hackney breed would be two dollars per gallon, or other grain. It used formerly to be the secured its 'strut and swell and great- \$6, and subtracting this from \$36 would custom to let the straw rot down in est pomp,' but it seems to me that in fix her value at \$30, or \$2 more than too many cases the criticism that 'its the cow giving two gallons of four per little uns are its prettiest uns' points cent milk. This rule recognizes the to like conclusions. The hackney correct idea, but whether it is just strains back to thoroughbred founda- right is more than we can say. It certions, but along with many crosses un- tainly is in the right line, for the value of the cow depends upon the amount of butter-fat furnished.-Waverly Repub-

> The British Board of Agriculture has just issued its official figures for 1895, which tell an interesting and significant story. Incidentally it appears that the extent of woodlands in Great Britain is 2,726,000 acres, of which 132,000 acres have been planted in the last fifteen years. During the last year there has been a gain of about 30,000 acres. The most striking figures relate to the shrinkage in the amount of land by the unpropitions character of the spring of 1895. More than 510,000 acres less of wheat were grown and 57,-000 acres less of minor grain crops, rye. surface withdrawn from these crops or from wheat was devoted to barley and oats; but the corn land of 1895 was less by nearly 455,000 acres than that of 1894, while weather conditions, checkarea for turnips and other green crops, caused a further reduction of 112,000 acres under this cultivation. The surface under potatoes, small fruit, lu-

area in the last two decades is 2,137,-000 acres. The reduction of wheat growing alone accounts for most of this loss. Under this head there was a total diminution of more than 1.900,000 acres between 1875 and 1895. More than a third of the decline in the arable area, and more than half of this reduction longer pay for their feed, while there in wheat acreage, occurred in the last five years of the twenty.

The Check Reis The old, cruel check rein has stiffenrule, very small holders, and when ing horses in the country. The check their small herds seem to be a losing rein injures the muscles of the neck. proposition they do not hesitate long and the fore legs are affected. Often before letting them go. It is the sum the shoer is blamed when it is the of these small holdings that make up check rein. The humane societies have the great aggregate, and when the the co-operation of the city horse ownfarmers begin selling their small flocks ers who have taken off the cruel check the number of sheep in the country rein from the carriage horses and work speedily decreases. There is no branch horses. Aside from the cruelty, this of the live stock business that can be affection of the usefulness of the horse so readily adapted to changed condi- should induce the thoughtless, kindtions as the sheep business. Since hearted people who drive horses to for-1893 the number of sheep in the United ever banish the tortuous check rein as States has been constantly decreasing a savage relic that is painful to the

hay at noon.-Ex.

Pure Water.—An abundant supply of nure water within reach of the hoge at all times is indispensable, but the water can be in the yard to which Eggs from Russia.—Russian hens are the hogs have access. Shade is also progressive. They laid 11,000,000 eggs essential in the summer, and nothing cracked corn in litter such as leaves gary, then sold to Germany as Hun- consider a bed among fine dust highly and cut straw, so they will have to garian eggs, and finally to England as injurious to swine, for, unlike other animals, the hog, when he sleeps, lies with his nostrils close to the ground or floor, and it becomes al importan that in breathing there is no dust that can be inhaled.-Ex.

Don't have colored shades on the lamps; use white or ground glass.

AGRICULTURISTS.

ted for butter making, there as neutral pens just high enough to compel the stay and grow. Wool also must in- is mistaken. Buckwheat thrives best the other. The chief thing to rememaffect the markets, as Australia pro- plank drag and then harrow lightly, ly. duces more wool than any other coun- being careful to turn up as few sods as try. Buy a few sheep and buy them possible. Between the 20th of June and good ones, and put a good buck with the 1st of July, the ground is thorthem. The lambs alone will pay well oughly harrowed, and when dry and dusty I sow broadcast one bushel per erly cared for, and the wool and mut- acre of seed and follow with a harrow ton will add to the profit,-Southern set to dig about two inches deep. This is followed by a plank drag that compacts the soil and leaves it smooth. The idea is to cover the seed as shallow as possible and have it germinate. Many prefer to drill this grain, but I have never been able to get as good results as from sowing broadcast. Between the 10th and 20th of September, owing to the season, this grain will be fit to cut and set up in the field. I have always used a reaper, but some prefer a self-binder. Buckwheat is seldom fit to thresh in less than two weeks after cutting and oftentimes it requires a much longer time to cure, especially if the straw is large and green. The yield varies, according to the soil and season, from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of ration with the feed the cow likes. One grain per acre. Much larger yields are sometimes obtained, but they are the exception and not the rule. It costs me positions as published in feeding about \$6 to raise and thresh one acre of this grain, so anyone can see that it branches of farming. I prefer the silver-hull variety of this grain, as it seems to give better yields, one year with another. The Japanese variety

more as a stock food. A carefully conducted experiment proved that sheep did just as well on buckwheat straw with the same amount of grain as did those fed on oat straw under the same conditions for a period of five months. This straw also makes a good food for horses and cattle if fed in connection with grain and roots. Although buckwheat is more sensitive to extreme heat or cold, and the yield of grain is greatly governed by the seasons yet there is no grain crop raised in this section that brings the farmers more money.-Chas. Chapman in New York

autumn seed time of 1894 and early tity and within reach of the fibre roots to produce a large yield of well matured ears. The soil also must have in it the fertilizing elements that the corn it must be prepared in a manner especcially suited for this crop. It is a ravenstalk and foliage are the index of what ing the preparation of the customary In my farm practice a clover crop prethe sod before plowing, the plowing is cerne and flax was larger by 45.000 sons for this practice are, viz: First acres, and the acreage left under bare the soil is looser than it possibly can fallow was extended by nearly 100,000 be in the spring, thereby saving horse power. Second, the frost action on the still more inferior quality, unfit for any 197,000 acres, and the net addition to than I can do and conserves soil moisthe permanent pasture a little over ture, because there is less frequent 145,000 acres. The actual loss of grable stirring in preparing seed bed and thereby less opportunity for soil moisture to escape. Third, it is a great saving of time and gives better seed bed for depositing the seed in and insures a more uniform depth in planting the seed. Fourth, it gives a more uniform stand of young plants, because in each hill the seed being nearer the same depth each grain gets the same benefit from heat and sunlight and will germinate quicker, comes through the ground quicker and all nearer the same ime, and thereby grows rapidly and has stood the test of time and all adverse criticisms. It saves time, labor

and horse flesh and this saving gives a cheaper bushel of corn than spring plowing can possibly do. The preparation of the seed bed should be thoroughly done and as deep as the plow can run. The corn plant cannot grow in the bottom of the furrow remain unpulverized. All the clods should be broken up as deep as plowed so that the particles of soil moisture touch each other. The circulation of soil moisture will be uniform. The corn lack of culture on a dry knoll.-Ex. roots will have no obstructions in reaching out after their food supply.

a summer season there is really very little for winter pruning to accomplish Watering the Cows.—In watering see It is the strong, vigorous growth of that each cow has a liberal supply, and trees that takes the nourishment away if she does not drink enough, look after from the weaker growth. In ordinary her and ascertain the reason. If the garden language, "strong shoots or cow does not drink freely the supply o sprouts on trees are robbers," and they milk will soon begin to fail. As for should be pinched back or pulled off; her winter rations of food, one can not the vigor of the tree is then thrown do better than to feed her night and into the weaker shoots. In this way morning fifteen pounds of ensilage and any part of a tree that is naturally weak three of shorts, with five of clover can be made strong. This point can be illustrated by the way in which street trees are trimmed. They are usually cut in the winter time, the chief reason being at the time there is little work for men to do, and it is natural to recommend as the best time that in which they can find employment, but it must be within the experience of everyone that the branches shoot out all the stronger at that point where the tops are cut away, by reason of the cutting away of these tops and the lower branches that we wish to strengthen become still weaker. This must be frequently experienced, but if after a tree has been trimmed in winter in the manner referred to, these strong sprouts, which in summer follow the cutting. were pulled out after they had grown a few inches, the sap would then be thrown into the lower branches,

la this way the winter pruning work not be so injurious; on the contrary, if might in many cases bring about what is so much desired—namely, a strength-ing of the lower shoots. This summer pruning is especially effective with conferous trees. In the case of pines, we know that in the springtime three or four branches push out at the end of last year's sprouts, looking like gas burners. The central one is very vigorous and those on the sides are weaker. If we pinch out the point of the stronger one the sap at once flows into stronger one, and they become attempt and new hade form at the place.

"Oh, how insignificant all my fifty years of hursens, all combined, when compared with this stupendous establishment, where they could by millions," mid Judge Millier, what veteran berticulturist, as he, in company with the writer, were being driven to the various departments of this vast nursery. In an experience of over forty years we do not remember to have passed through an establishment where so large a number of hands were employed, whose order was manifested.

It is not in the soil of every farm that one flads qualities essential to the growth well or pays a larger profit on poor, thin land as buckwheat. No grain reaches maturity in so short a time, and perhaps this may be a good reason for calling it a "lazy man's crop."

the weaker ones, and they become strong, and new buds form at the place where the strong one was pinched off. Next year this bud continues the growth of the branch almost as straight as if it had never been pinched back. We can pinch off the terminal bud of the main stem a new bud forming a leader without any bend. One who understands this business of summer pruning an evergreen can so manage

It is not in the soil of every farm that one finds qualities essential to the growth of the different kinds of Nursery stock, hence it has devoived upon these gentlemen, who were born to the Nursery business, to select from among the hilla and valleys of the two Pikes such portions as are adapted to their purposes. But in this very fact of selection of soil we see their exceeding care for the future success of their stock.

Missouri and Illinois have no more worthy institutions than the Stark Nurser, and surely no better or more representative men than the proprietora. The business is growing on their hands, as it pruning an evergreen can so manage particular, so far as its composition wheat and oats, which should be buried consumption of good mutton is increas- But if any one imagines that no care is that trees form an absolutely perfect is concerned. Instead of the natural in the litter. Let the noon ration be ing rapidly all over the country, and necessary in the preparation of the specimen from the ground to the top. fat of milk, or cream, which is extrac- green rye or a cabbage hung in the this increased consumption is here to ground and in harvesting this crop, he no one branch being any stronger than

> Linseed Meal for Cows. In our feeding we have found that a ration must have other qualities besides being simply "balanced." With our methods of feeding, watering and handling cows, it is necessary to keep their howels in such shape that the droppings will be like those made when on good pasture. Whenever the droppings begin to get hard and dry the milk begins to shrink. We have found it possible to feed linseed oil heavily on this account. We get the best results when a balanced ration is appetizseveral grains in making a ration. Fresh cows are often very "fussy" about eating when we are trying to push them, and show strong likes and young. dislikes for various kinds of feeds. If the best yield is desired, it pays to humor these fancies and balance the joint needs explanation. Feeds may vary sufficiently from the average com- yourse.f! tables to make trouble without careful watching. In 1894 our corn was poorly eared on account of the drouth, and we of corn meal in our ration. In 1895 our ensilage corn was heavily eared, and we found it best to use only enough to | Wis. make it taste good. We have had to guess each year how much our ensilage varied from the published analyses and figure a ration accordingly.-H. M. Cotod feed for trell in Rural New Yorker.

Some seasons grapes are seriously affected by mildew. The vines may suffer severely one season and be entirely exempt the next, owing to a difference in the weather. It has been scertained that mildew of the most severe form and frequent occurrence on native grapes, is caused by an excess of moisture on the foliage, chiefly because of heavy, continual dew. Localities where heavy dews are of less frequent occurrence, are most favorable for successful grape culture. It has been found by experiments that plants protected by a suitable covering which will arrest the upward radiation of heat and prevent dew on their foliage, will be exempt from mildew, although surrounded on all sides by mildewed vines. The relation of rot to mildew has not been definitely ascertained, but it has been observed that fruit on vines where the trellises are covered to prevent mildew, are less affected by rot than those less protected. Some varieties of grapes are much more liable to mildew than others, and should be avoided .- Ex.

The timber wealth of the United States gives a yearly product of over \$1,000,000,000, or twice the value of the entire output of all the mines put together-gold, silver, coal, iron, copper, zinc and the rest. This is a resource worth keeping, and yet we are cutting into our capital at the rate of 75 per cent each year, as only about 25 per cent of the timber market is represented by new growth. As for losses from the fires that are started by locomotives, cattlemen, berrypickers, hunters and incendiaries, it gives a sufficient idea of what they cost us to be told by the forestry commissioner of Pennsylvania that his state alone probably suffers to the extent of \$30,000,000 annually from this one cause. Not only the trees are lost in these mighty conflagrations; the vegetable mold which would supply fertility to the soil for future agricultural purposes, or food for the roots of a second growth of forest, is burnt; and the first step is taken on that easy descent to landslide or flood-bed.-From Scribner's,

The Paeony and Drouth.-Two years ago we stated that a row of several varieties of the paeony was left in an abandoned nursery which was added to the pasture. The ground was soon covered with blue grass and closely pastured. The paeonies have kept the grass roots from encroaching by their dense foliage, have never flagged a leaf during the drouth, and have been loaded each spring with perfect flowers. The stock do not touch a leaf and have no path across the row. They go around it and leave the row (two rods long) in its glory. Probably the flavor leads to this avoidance of the plant, but the purpose of the note is to call attention to the wonderful capacity of the paeony to endure drouth and

The Lily for Shady Positions.-Thirstead a row of lilies and other perennials. On one side of it-only four feet distant-we set nursery rows of Scotch pine and on the other side of Austrian pine, with a row of chestnuts on the east side of the whole. The evergreens were thinned by nursery sales, and those that stood are now quite large trees, under which grass and weeds do not grow, except such wild plants as can thrive in dense shade. Among the perennials the only thing that endured the dense shade was the yellow day lily. This has spread until it has made a thick growth over a spot twelve feet square, and its foliage and flowers appear nearly as perfect as in open sunshine.-Rural Life.

Breaking a Kicker. - An exchange says that a veteran broncho buster fix a kicking horse is to the one of his forelegs with a rope to the hind leg on the other side. Then, as soon as he starts to kick, he jerks his front leg off the ground and goes down in a heap. Two or three doses of that kind will cure the worst case you can find."

bles may be removed by the use of kerosene oil well rubbed in, and then polished with a fresh cloth.

THE GREAT NURSERIES.

The following is excellent for polishing nickel and steel articles: To one tablespoonful of turpentine add one of sweet oil; mix them together with emery powder enough to make it a pasty mass that will just pour. Put it on the you bolt it. soft cloth and rub off quickly with a bit of flannel and use a little dry emery powder for the last rubbing.

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently overcome habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity. without irritating or weakening them, ing, and it is for this reason that we use to dispel headaches, colds, or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

> It costs more to keep a bicycle in repair than it does to keep an old girl looking

> Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. Altright, Mifflinburg, Pa., Dec. 11. '95. Do you know that people believe, if you are a gossip, that you are not very mic

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