

**Woman's Gloom.**  
A woman has no natural grace more striking than a sweet angry fit. It is the sound of fates on the water. It leaps from her heart in a clear, sparkling rill, and the heart that hears it is like a black bird in a cool crystalline spring. Have you ever pursued an unseen fugitive through the trees, led on by her fairy laugh; now here, now there—a low, low, low, low—until you have followed her to the very edge of her life into poetry; it flings lovers of sunshine over our darksome wood in which we are traveling; it touches with light the shadow of a tree; it is more the image of death, but with a gleam of life that is the shadow of immortality.—Vogue.

**You Are Not "Shaken Before Taken"**  
With malice disease, but with prodigious vitality and a sweet angry fit. It is the sound of fates on the water. It leaps from her heart in a clear, sparkling rill, and the heart that hears it is like a black bird in a cool crystalline spring. Have you ever pursued an unseen fugitive through the trees, led on by her fairy laugh; now here, now there—a low, low, low, low—until you have followed her to the very edge of her life into poetry; it flings lovers of sunshine over our darksome wood in which we are traveling; it touches with light the shadow of a tree; it is more the image of death, but with a gleam of life that is the shadow of immortality.—Vogue.

**Discipline in the Use of Words.**  
A society paper, eager to be correct, referred to the "unborn woman" who received with the hostess, and with a smile and a nod, the guests who were to be seated. Before her arose the vision of a loud-voiced, loud-mannered, over-dressed woman who had literally thrown off her bonnet. Discriminate and use the words "lady" and "gentlewoman," when they should be used, and "men" and "women" as they are most proper. Remember, too, that the charming girl you meet in a crowd is a "friend," a friend gained after a long acquaintance, followed by a close intimacy.—Ladies' Home Journal.

**How to Stop a Fever.**  
The best remedy for fever is to keep the bowels open. Give a small dose of castor oil or a few grains of rhubarb. If the fever is accompanied by a headache, give a few grains of salicylic acid. If the fever is accompanied by a cough, give a few grains of ipecac. If the fever is accompanied by a diarrhoea, give a few grains of opium. If the fever is accompanied by a delirium, give a few grains of strychnine. If the fever is accompanied by a convulsion, give a few grains of calomel. If the fever is accompanied by a coma, give a few grains of digitalis. If the fever is accompanied by a death, give a few grains of arsenic.

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**Take Hood's Sarsaparilla**

The best when you need medicine. For blood, appetite, nerves, stomach, liver, nothing equals Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists sell Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

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WHISKEY AND COGNAC. Both and all. \$1.00 per bottle. W. N. U. OMAHA, 38-1896.

**DAIRY AND POULTRY.**

**INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.**

**New Successful Process Opens The Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.**

By Prof. C. H. Bailey, in Bulletin 96, of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, says:

**MACHINE** invented by Mr. Salcaus, a Swedish engineer makes butter in a minute from condensed milk. Milk is heated in the sterilizer (or "Pasturizer," as it is called) to 160 deg. F., and runs into the creaming chamber of the machine. As the cream is skimmed it goes down to the bottom of the creaming chamber, cooled down to 56 degrees in its progress by means of very small cooling frames, through which ice water constantly passes; these revolve with the skimmer at the rate of 6,000 revolutions per minute. The cream is forced into a tube perforated with tiny holes, through which it emerges with great force upon each fresh layer of cream that rises, converting it into butter by concussion. The butter thus formed by granules, emerges from a spout into a tub, mixed with buttermilk. The butter is then taken out and passed through a butter worker, which squeezes out most of the buttermilk, leaving after which it is placed on ice for two hours and then worked a little more, and made-up. Several advantages are claimed for this remarkable machine, which bids fair to create a revolution in butter-making upon a large scale. In the first place, by Pasteurizing the milk, disease germs, if any are in it, are destroyed, as well as the bacteria which cause rancidity of the butter. The process of butter-making is so rapid that there is very little chance of any germs that may exist in the atmosphere of the dairy getting into the butter, especially as all, or nearly all, air must be forced out of the chamber of the machine by the extreme rapidity of the motion of the skimmer. When the butter is once pressed, the possibility of germ impregnation is almost eliminated. Thus, a wholesome and long-keeping butter is produced. Another advantage is that milk can be converted into butter directly after being obtained from the cow; and yet another is that there is a considerable saving of labor, when the use of the "radiator" is compared with that of the ordinary separator and churn. This machine has been in use several months in Sweden and Finland. In London, the demonstration of its merits created a sensation among the dairy farmers.—Chas. E. O'Neill, U. S. Consul at Stockholm, May 21, 1908.

**Site for Creameries.**  
The Utah experiment station sends out some suggestions as to the selection of locations for butter or cheese factories. It says:

In selecting a site for a factory the following points should be observed:

1. The site should be one easily drained.
2. It should have an abundant supply of pure, cool water.
3. It should, as far as possible, be easy of access by good roads.

These points are so self-evident that comment is scarcely necessary. In a low, damp situation it is scarcely possible to keep the surroundings of the factory clean, and there is always a large amount of waste water from a factory which should be easily and rapidly drained away. Abundance of pure, cool water is always needed, in fact, a dairy cannot be successfully and profitably run without it.

The plan and arrangement of a factory will depend very largely upon its location and the quantity of milk to be handled. Whether a cheese or butter factory, or a combination of these is desired, will also affect the plan. This point should receive careful study, as very much work may be saved by having a convenient arrangement of the factory and apparatus. Another point to be considered is to have the building planned to accommodate standard size apparatus. In a large factory, it may be desirable to have milk-receiving vats on the first floor, and a separator vat on another level three feet lower, and the churn and butter worker on a yet lower level. By this plan the milk or cream runs to the places where it is required and saves lifting. In a small factory where one or two men are employed this plan gives two men good footing up and down stairs, and it is probably better to have all the apparatus on one level; the milk for separating may be raised to the heater by a pump, and the cream could be lifted into the churn.

In general way, the cream vat should be convenient to the separator so that the cream may run into it. The churn should be but a step or two from the faucet of the cream vat. The butter-worker should be close to the churn, and it should also be convenient to the refrigerator. In a cheese factory the presses should be convenient, in their relation to the cheese vats and also to the curdling room.

**Care of Poultry.**  
Indigestion is a frequent cause of disease with fowls, and this comes from over eating. It can in great measure be avoided by giving them a proper variety of food, and by compelling exercise in procuring it. Do not shut them away from a supply of gritty material, for this helps them to grind their food properly, and prevents cloying. Cleanliness and attention to food and water will keep the cholera away from any place. When once it has fixed itself upon the fowls there is no remedy but to kill the fowl and burn or deeply bury it. Let the house be sprinkled with a solution of corrosive sublimate, or which is safer, a solution of sulphate of copper. While incubating has in progress it cannot be recommended to the practical poultry raiser. New blood should be constantly introduced into the flock if profit is to be the aim. The chickens which we most desire must have activity, strength and vitality. Every motive should induce activity and power. In order to have plenty of fresh eggs new blood must be introduced into the flock every year. Even a mongrel bird will benefit a high bred flock better than no change at all, for it may bring hardiness and endurance which can not be obtained from one which has been so carefully reared for generations past. If the cocks show attention to the hens, courting them in every possible way and giving them choice bits, it is well with the flock, and vitality will not die out; but if the cock is a dullard and a leger, not following in the chase after insects and worms, and the hen disinclined to exercise much, it is almost

**FARM AND GARDEN.**

**MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.**

**Some Up-to-date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Threshing.—Burlington, Vermont and East-Canton.**

**OW** that the water-gates from one side have been opened, after the manner of "Auld Lang Syne," the writers who have been predicting this country would no longer get the usual average of rainfalls of five or six inches per year, and account of the great change wrought in the climate of the country, by the destruction of forests and the reclaimed marshes interspersed through their once almost impenetrable fastness, will have to "knock under" (with included), for nothing is apparently more easy than to see rain pouring straight down on the area of ground under a thatched roof, or a blanket, that last year were as devoid of the coldest vapors as the outside of a covered wagon. "When the wind comes, either it goes with rain, or it comes without rain. It is a law of nature, and a law of observation, that the rain falls on the roof of the house, and not on the ground. And yet here comes an argument favoring the increase of rainfall in lower California, on account of a largely increased area of thatched roofs; so that 'tis a poor rule that don't work both ways, notwithstanding phenomenal conditions existing as at present time. The promising oat and corn crop of a few weeks ago has been materially injured by a protrusion of shadowing clouds, the shock, and damaging corn by the continued soaking of soil about the roots and stalks. Twelve years ago Grant county, Indiana, was the banner county in the state or United States for the number of the time turning out tiles for underdraining of farms. In that county, the farmer, not unlike many others in that respect, covering an area of many hundreds of square miles in several states; but the rapid conversion from swamp to grain fields, followed by a series of unusually dry summers in succession, made all the water holes and the water runs, and many abandoned altogether, yet recent rains have created considerable soil along the farmers and tilemen, again reviving their manufacture, and a number have started in turning out a moderate supply. One man says that he puts up considerable quantities of hay each year has been following the plan of cutting all his meadows and piling the hay in small heaps over the entire field, before stacking or moving into sheds. This year he got it about all over, but the soil, and the incessant showers have continued so long that it is now all worthless for market, feeding, or where it is in the fields. Had he increased his force a little and loaded the hay on wagons fast as dry ground, like most of his neighbors, he could have had all or the greater part in the sheds and stacks in time, used as it was.

Another thing noticeable this year with wheat and oats crop harvested by several different parties is rented ground for share of the crop. That the soil was put in very fine condition, but the farmer had not cleaned up the soil, the other man used same drill following day in portion of same field of forty acres, with same kind of soil and advantages, but did not put so much seed in the acre, consequently stand was not so good as the other's; but the little weeds occupying spaces, this prolific year for the weed crop everywhere, given a chance, was gathered in the sheaves by the binder, and, tho' shocked well, much of the oats was badly damaged by the weeds. The farmer who had cleaned up his soil, using near ten bushels less per acre. With several pieces of wheat a like condition existed for want of properly selected seed and planting sufficiently against all the elements of loss.

**Upland, Ind.**

**Moving Bees by Railroad.**  
Rev. M. Mahin: It is often necessary to move bees by railroad, and it is well to know the best way to do it. Having had a somewhat extensive and varied experience in the matter, I can, perhaps, give information that may save some loss from serious loss. I have often had occasion to move bees in box hives, and I have never met with the slightest loss in doing so. I have followed the plan recommended in King's "Bee Keepers' Text-Book." Turning the hives on their sides, have tacked coffee sack or carpet over the mouth of it, holding the sacking in place by pieces of lath. The hive can then be placed in an express car, bottom upwards, and carried with perfect safety. I have not tried shipping bees in freight trains. If the bees are to be confined more than a few hours, wire cloth must be used instead of carpet or sacking, as the bees would cut through the latter and escape. There is no danger that they will be killed, unless the weather should be very warm, and the hive very full of bees. It would not be safe to move a hive having new combs full of honey, in hot weather, or in any weather. But we are not so much concerned with moving bees in box hives as we are with moving them in shipping bees several things need to be attended to:

1. They must be carefully shut up, so that not a bee can escape. A very few loose bees can quickly demolish a whole crew of railroad handles and a box of three hives.
2. The frames must be secured so that they will not be jostled out of their places. This can best be done by driving a three-penny fine nail through each end of the top bar of every frame, and into the hive. But these must be placed in the direction of the bees, so that it is being done." That is, really managed when you only know how. Have made a lot of wooden strips the length of the top bars of the frames, and large enough to fit down between them. Write these strips across between the frames the bees are effectively prevented from coming out at the top of the hive. I use a very simple and convenient device for closing the entrance of the hive. I take a glass of inch board as

**All in a Wet Shell.**  
One thing there has never been a means of carrying with any comfort, and which is almost indispensable to the young woman who exposes her precious nose to the sun, is the bit of powder and tuff puff which will cover up the too ruddy glow induced by direct or reflected rays. These articles have been enclosed in a silver metal shell about the size and shape of an English walnut, which can be hung on the chain of a watch. These articles are enclosed in a silver metal shell, a smelling salts bottle with places for five or six pins around it, and a tiny mirror which forms the partition between the two parts, and which also has a place for "his photograph" on the other side of it. It may, therefore take the place of the separate smelling salts bottle and mirror, besides its own use as a powder box, and by combining three articles in one helps to solve the problem of what to wear on one's chaperon.

**Jo Chance for Him.**  
A well known naval dignitary has a beautiful daughter. A young emigrant, with no resources but his ability, fell in love with her and asked the old gentleman for her hand. The father at once taxed him with the fact that he had only his salary—hardly enough to keep him in white gloves and to burnish his brass buttons.

"Well, Mr. Admiral, what you say in love. But when you married you were only a mid-shipman, with even smaller salary than mine. How did you get along?" asked the young emigrant, who believed he had made the most diplomatic of defenses. But not so. The crafty old sea dog thundered forth: "I lived on my father-in-law for the first ten years, but I'll be d—d if you are going to do it!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

**Sarsaparilla Sense.**

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. You want the best. It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you? When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market 50 years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. There are many Sarsaparillas—but only one Ayer's. It cures.

**Few's Cure for Consumption** has been a family medicine with us since 1865.—J. H. Madison, 2409 42d Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**Little Red Spangly Among Africans.**  
The sick man's brother is with us also, and although a good worker, is somewhat indisposed to his brother's illness. There is no sympathy for another's pains in the soul of the African. When a chief dies there is a lot of weeping and wailing, and the people are not real, but only part of the ceremony attending death. Upon the death of a young child the mother does actually feel grief most keenly, and in some cases inconsolable, refuses meat and drink, rolls on the ground, tears her hair, and lacerates herself in her despair.—September Century.

**Old-Fashioned Apple Pie.**  
Fill a deep, yellow apple dish with pared apples sliced thin; then cover with a substantial crust and bake; when browned to a turn, slip a knife around the inner edge, take off the covering, turn bottom upward on a plate; then add a generous supply of sugar, cinnamon and cloves to the apples; mash all together and spread on the inserted crust. After grating nutmeg over it the dish is served with cream.—Ladies' Home Journal.

**Galt's Starbuck Cure**  
Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

**An African's Care for His Grains.**  
Soon after you get started on a journey with black followers all your breakers properly—cups, saucers, etc.—will be smashed or lost, but the good African, notwithstanding, will wear around his ankle a thin thread of beads for three years; he will wear his way through matted grass and follow a wounded buck through tangled jungle without injury to his ornament. It is remarkable how an ornament sticks to a native.—September Century.

**"A Good Foundation."**

**Battle Ax PLUG**

Lay your foundation with "Battle Ax." It is the corner stone of economy. It is the one tobacco that is both BIG and GOOD. There is no better. There is no other 5-cent plug as large.

Try it and see for yourself.

**Tobacco Worm.**  
A small caterpillar has been discovered mining the leaves of growing tobacco. The caterpillar is about one-half inch long, greenish with a dark brown head. It makes an irregular or blotch mine by eating the green matter or parenchyma of the leaf, leaving the skin intact and the leaf transparent. The caterpillar is extremely voracious and as several usually mine one leaf the leaf is soon rendered worthless. The insect belongs to the leaf-miner family of "Tineidae" and is the best-known mine-maker in the clothes and fur moth and the Anguimola grain moth. This particular species is yet unnamed.

Remedies: Being protected by the skins of the leaf, no ordinary poison or insecticide will destroy the pest, nor can it be hand-picked without destroying the leaf. The only treatment is to watch for leaves showing transparent blotches and when found to remove and burn them. So far this pest has been reported only from one locality in North Carolina, but it behooves tobacco growers everywhere to look out for it and destroy it as soon as it appears. If it becomes common it will greatly harm the tobacco industry of the state.—Gerald McCarthy Entomologist, N. C. Experiment Station.

**Some Truck Garden Facts.**  
To give some idea of the profitable aspect of raising vegetables and fruit, we will mention that only recently the large truck-farms in the vicinity of one of our large cities were inspected by a committee to examine into this industry, and they reported that one farm of 12 acres yielded annually \$21,000 worth of fruits and vegetables; another of six acres yielded \$6,000; another of 30 acres returned \$23,000, and another of 20 acres returned \$8,000. These figures represent gross receipts, but after making for the cost of fertilizers and other necessary expenditures, the net returns, although not stated, were no doubt handsome. Apart, however, from the profits from exclusive truck-farming, the garden acre on the farm can be made an important item in the domestic economy of the home, if we take into consideration all the expense attaching to the purchase of garden produce necessary to the health, comfort and well-being of the family.—Farm and Fireside.

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**Dr. Kay's Lung Balm**

Has every kind of cough. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 25 cents. It is perfectly safe for all ages and a sure cure for all lung troubles. Send address to Walter Baker & Co., Dorchester, Mass.

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