

Scrofula and All other blood Diseases are promptly And Permanently Cured By Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you suffer from Any form of Blood Disorder, you should Take Hood's and Only Hood's.

Captain Samuel Harris, M. D., who is ill in the St. Louis hospital, is the commander of the confederate ironclad Arkansas when it made the trip down the Yazoo river to Vicksburg, one of the noteworthy events of the war. The federal gunboats under the command of Farragut and Davis fired on the vessel, killing many of its men and disabling nearly all of its guns. Since the war Captain Harris has practiced medicine.

At the battle of San Jacinto, when Santa Anna's forces had routed Houston's left wing, a deaf colonel by the name of Smith did not hear the order to fall back on the vessel, killing many of its men and disabling nearly all of its guns. Since the war Captain Harris has practiced medicine.

In Olden Times People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and have satisfied themselves with a temporary relief. It is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy cheaply, which act for a time, but finally injure the system. Buy the genuine, made by the California Fig Syrup Co.

A good story is told of a certain short-sighted master at Eton. His hat blew off one day, and as he started in pursuit of it a black hen dashed out of the gateway. The schoolmaster saw the hen, and thought it was his hat, and all Eton was electrified by the spectacle of a halibut and breastless reverend gentleman hunting that hen from one end of High street to the other.

It keeps the Feet Dry and Warm. And is the only cure for Chills, Rheumatism, Sprains, Swelling Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Recent insurance statistics show that if the wife dies first the husband on an average survives nine years, while if the husband dies first the wife survives eleven years.

Who has hired girl of our race out every night? "I can sympathize with you. So does our furnace." Cleveland Plain Dealer.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascara Candy Cathartic, 10c. H. C. C. Co. to cure, druggists refund money.

A child's main object in life is to do things, a woman's to see things and a man's to have things.

SKILL OF DOCTORS TESTED. Fifteen Years of Suffering. "I thought I should surely die."

When the stomach begins to fail in its duties, other organs speedily become affected in sympathy, and the sufferer is almost unbearable. Indigestion and dyspepsia are common to only the sufferer from these diseases. Know the possibilities of misery that inhere in the case of Jones C. Fryer, Jr. He has been an invalid for fifteen years, from bad to worse, until he was nearly blind, deaf, and thought he would die. He got well, however, and so relates his experience: "For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from indigestion in its worst form. I used the pills of many doctors, but grew worse and worse, until I became so weak that I could not walk without being supported. I was nearly blind, deaf, and thought I should die. I was nearly blind, deaf, and thought I should die. I was nearly blind, deaf, and thought I should die."

The German woman proclaims her emancipation not only by going for academic degrees in competition with the men, but by engaging in all sorts of trades in like rivalry. A recent official report shows that there are in Germany three women employed as chimney sweeps, thirty-five as sisters, seven as farmers and millers, 309 as masons, eight as stone cutters and 2,000 in marble, slate and stone quarries.

Albert Hawkins, the venerable coachman of the White house, who has served all the presidents from Lincoln to Cleveland, is to wed Miss Elizabeth H. Williams in Washington on the 23d inst. Hawkins has been a notable figure at all inaugurations and public functions since 1850. He is now 79 years of age, while the prospective bride is young, accomplished and pretty.

William Pen Nixon, who has been appointed collector of customs at Chicago, is an applicant for recognition as a citizen of the Cherokee Indian Nation, on account of property thereupon which he has a claim. His maternal great-grandmother was a full-blooded Cherokee.

Gastric trouble.—That was an awful tragedy at Minzenheim's. The hired girl blew out the gas—"And was found dead." "Naw, the top of the window happened to be wide open. Minzenheim fell in an apple pie fit when he found how the gas had been wasted."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, I. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the inventor of a certain improvement in the City of Toledo, Ohio, in the County of Lucas, State of Ohio, and that he claims said invention as his own, and that he desires to secure a patent therefor, and that he declares that he is not aware of any other person who has made or who is making the same.

A Minnesota editor wrote a strong article on patronizing home industries, and one of the storekeepers wrote him thanking him for the sentiment on a letter head printed in Chicago.

Attorney.—Have you formed or expressed an opinion on anything for eighteen months? I'm the janitor of a woman's club.—Chicago Tribune.

Beauty is Blood Bred.—Clean blood means clean skin. No beauty without pure blood. No beauty without pure blood. No beauty without pure blood.

Solomon's temple was 107 feet long, 36 feet broad and 54 feet high. Though deemed a wonder of the world, it was not larger than many private houses of the present time.

A woman may know best how to love a baby, but it takes a man to know how to love a woman.

Great men are the true men, the men in whom nature has succeeded.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate Their Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Experiments With Poultry. O. R. DAKOTA Experiment Station Report: January 1, 1896, we began a series of experiments to determine what effect, if possible, heating the poultry house would have upon the production of eggs.

The weather at that time was quite warm and they were fed per day five pounds of feed in the morning and two pounds in the evening, the morning feed being table scraps, such as potato peels, bread, and rice, and the evening feed being a mixture of wheat bran, corn, and clover hay. The ration of grain consisted of wheat screenings, which was composed principally of small berries of wheat and cracked wheat. As the weather increased colder, the feed was gradually increased until they looked on the 31st day of December eleven and three-fourths pounds of scraps in the morning, and eleven and a half pounds of wheat in the evening. During the month of January the feed ration remained as follows: January 29 a large stove was put into the house, and a fire started with lignite coal. On the 31st of January the feed had decreased to six pounds in the morning and eight and three-fourths in the evening. The last of March four and a half pounds of mornings and four and three-fourths evenings. The total amount of fuel burned from the 20th of January to the 1st of April cost \$4.50. During the month of January previous to the use of the stove, the average number of eggs per day was 23, the number of the month from the 21st to the end, it was 63-11, showing the influence that heat exerted upon the production of eggs. The question naturally arises, can the farmer, under the conditions existing on his poultry farm, afford to take care of his poultry by furnishing artificial heat? An examination of the above figures shows that but half the food is consumed, and that the egg production is more than doubled. With eggs worth 10 cents per dozen at this season of the year, it should seem to me that it would not only be economy to heat the poultry house, but would be a source of great profit, especially after arrangements had been made for the winter.

Feeding for Eggs.—That food has as much to do with the egg production as it has with beef or butter, there is but little question. We placed two pens of the same kind, as far as the temperature, room and care were concerned, but fed them with an entirely different object in view. One pen we wished for breeding purposes and did not want them to lay until the breeding season opened, and that we can get a more steady egg production than if they were made to lay during the entire winter. The other pen was not intended to use at all for breeders, but to produce the greatest number of eggs possible in the time of year when they would bring the highest price. During the month of December, 1895, the pen which was intended for laying experiment, contained nineteen pullets, and the other pen contained sixteen pullets. During this month the laying pen laid sixty-three eggs, the non-laying pen no eggs. During the month of January the laying pen laid 124 eggs, the non-laying pen seven eggs. During the month of February, the laying pen laid 109 eggs and the non-laying pen twelve eggs. During the month of March the laying pen laid 168 and the non-laying pen forty-three. During the month of April, the laying pen laid 129, and the non-laying pen 139.

Water for Poultry in Winter. The question of how to water the poultry in winter is worthy the best thought of the poultry keeper. If the house be warm and the weather mild water will stand for some time without freezing and if the birds are watered twice a day they will probably lay more eggs than if they were watered once a day. We saw many water troughs that were so warmly built that water would not freeze in the coldest weather, but there are few houses of that kind. Most of them are of single thickness of boards, and through these the cold soon penetrates. There are upon the market several different kinds of water heaters, which probably are quite effective in keeping the water at a temperature above freezing. But most of our farmers will hardly ever think of providing water troughs in this way. The best means for watering poultry in winter is to use water that is as hot as they can drink with comfort and taking it away by the time it has cooled sufficiently to freeze. Watering them in this way twice a day will probably give all the water necessary, but we do not consider it best, as it is a great deal of work, and should have constant access to water.

Nervousness in Dairy Cows.—The better the care, the more the cow is sensitive to hurtful influences. This holds true whether she be the offspring of the special dairy breed or of other breeds and individually good for dairy purposes. The organization that requires a high price of milk, and responds gratefully and profitably. The season of rigorous weather is approaching, of sudden changes from sultry days to severe "northerns," often accompanied by rains that chill and draw the hardest animals exposed to the elements. The average price of milk in this country is not high, and the farmer who is not already made. Clean, warm stables and good feeding are good investments and every farmer this year is able to provide them.—Ex.

Sheep Industry.—The improvement in the outlook for sheep growers in the United States is resulting in a very great development of the sheep raising industry on the ordinary American farm. Many districts are taking up the industry throughout their whole length and breadth, especially in Eastern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. But the demand for stock with which to do the stocking is not so great as the supply. The average price of sheep in this country is not high, and the farmer who is not already made. Clean, warm stables and good feeding are good investments and every farmer this year is able to provide them.—Ex.

Care of Cows at Calving. A critical time in the cow's existence is at her periodical calving time. This period is the culmination of a season's devotion to the growth and development of her young and, incidentally, making preparation for milk giving. Her natural state, the cow feeds her calf a short time only, so that it is early taught to be self-reliant. This is necessary, since if the calf were to depend upon the dam for sustenance long, in colder latitudes at least, winter would prove too severe for it. The size of a cow in domesticating the cow for his use has been to lengthen the milking period against the cow's habit of reducing her flow of milk after it coming pregnant again. And in his greed for a long milking period in dairy cows, especially, has entailed disease upon her in her offspring. Now, with a steadily increasing population without a corresponding increase in the number of cows in the United States, it is reasonable to expect that the cow will pay to take good care of the cow, but to care for her in such a manner as to enable her to give birth to a robust, vigorous calf. In order that all this may be brought about, the cow should have a respite from milking of two or three months before the next calving. From the writer's personal ex-

THE PREHISTORIC DOG.

Directs Known in Europe Thousands of Years B. C.

In the Roman period not only were sight hounds and scent hounds fully differentiated, but there were also various kinds of lap dogs and house dogs, although none quite like our modern breeds, says Knowledge. Even as far back as about 3000 B. C., Egyptian frescoes show not only greyhound-like hounds, but a third, which has been compared to the modern terrier; while house dogs and lap dogs came in soon afterward. Whether any of these are the direct ancestors of modern breeds or whether all such have been produced by subsequent crossing is a very difficult question to answer, more especially when we recall that if an artist had done the portrait of a modern dog it would be very doubtful whether it would be recognized by the master or mistress. But the record of the antiquity of domesticated dogs does not even stop with earliest known Egyptian monuments.

Not only were these breeds known in Europe during the iron and bronze ages, but also during the antecedent neolithic or polished stone period. These have been described by Prof. Ruzhikmeyer and Woldrich, and those who are acquainted with the difficulty of distinguishing between some of the living species by their skulls alone will understand the laborious nature of the task. Still these authorities appear to have made out that the Swiss neolithic dog (Canis palustris) had certain cranial resemblances to both hounds and spaniels and thus indicated an advanced type, which is considered to have been derived from neither wolves nor jackals, but from some species now extinct. Two other breeds have been described as the "Swiss neolithic dog" (Canis palustris) had certain cranial resemblances to both hounds and spaniels and thus indicated an advanced type, which is considered to have been derived from neither wolves nor jackals, but from some species now extinct. 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