

The Sarsaparilla that's used by Chinese and Hindu; in the bushes of Australia and the wilds of South America; the Sarsaparilla that braces British and Boer, and gives strength to French and German, Russian and Turk.

# That's AYER'S

The Sarsaparilla that has more than twenty pages of doctors' indorsements, extending over nearly sixty years, embracing every known disease which arises from impure blood; that's made on honor and made to cure.

# That's AYER'S

The Sarsaparilla that's made of carefully selected drugs, the best and purest and most expensive from the world over; that's made of a sarsaparilla root costing more than ten times as much as that which enters into the composition of any other Sarsaparilla.

# That's AYER'S

The Sarsaparilla manufactured by modern methods evolved from half a century of practical experience; that's made so carefully that every bottle is put up as if it were an individual prescription, and to whose laboratory any physician, any druggist, any pharmacist is cordially invited and welcomed.

# That's AYER'S

Ayer's Sarsaparilla brings exhilaration to the tired body and hope to all who are exhausted, depressed, discouraged. It removes all impurities from the blood, impurities which irritate the brain and nerves, and cause countless aches and pains. You can afford to trust a Sarsaparilla that has been trusted for over half a century.

# That's AYER'S

## THE PLACE FOR A POOR MAN.

A Homeless Clear and Honest Account in Two Years.

Alameda, N. W. T., Canada, Dec. 22, 1899.

Mr. B. Davies, Canadian Government Agent, St. Paul, Minn.—Dear Sir: As I promised you about two years ago that at some future time I would let you know what I thought of western Canada and the chances of a poor man making a start and supporting a family at the same time, so will write a few facts concerning my own experience the past twenty-one months; and what I have done, my able-bodied man, so provided he will work.

I left Truro, Canada, March 20, 1898; landed in Alameda at noon the 21st with \$3.55 in my pocket, a stranger and among strangers, and when my family came in October, 1898, my wife had nearly \$10, or barely enough to pay freight on her stove, sewing-machine and clothes and bed. I commenced work March 28; also made an entry for homestead same day (the matter I started work for loaning me \$15 to pay entrance fee), and I have earned or at least received \$478.10 in wages since then and have been idle at least two months of the twenty-one since I came. The homestead I took had been broken by a former occupant. I paid \$20 to have it cleared in July, '98, and the seed wheat for it cost me \$8.25. I let it to a neighbor for one-half in elevator, clear of all expense except the seed, and this fall I received \$70.10 for my part of the crops of the twelve acres, so my total receipts the past twenty-one months have been \$548.10. My wife's expenses, besides living for self and family, have been as follows:

Entrance fee (\$5 being paid for cancellation).....	\$15.00
Summer following 12 acres.....	20.00
Seed for same.....	8.25
Cost of house, besides my own labor on same.....	75.85
30 acres of breaking and double-discing same.....	60.00
My half of wheat.....	\$179.10
Net expense on homestead.....	\$109.00

We moved on our homestead July 10, 1899, have since had in good shape 30 acres in 1900. My wife is with me in sending best wishes to you and yours.

You can truly say to any poor man who pays a big rent to get a farm (somebody else's land) or works for wages to support a family, that I have personally tried both in Minnesota and in Canada, and I can say that it is better to have a farm of your own, than to work for wages. I have seen the man who has a farm of his own, and he is a different man from the man who works for wages. I have seen the man who has a farm of his own, and he is a different man from the man who works for wages.

W. H. KINKADE.

Use Magnetic Starch—It has no equal.

Never judge a man by his manner toward his superiors; judge him by his manner toward his inferiors. A nose exactly in the middle of the face is abnormal. The general run of noses incline toward the right.

One dangerous agency in the spread of the bubonic plague in Tokio is found in the large number of the mice and rats which infest certain quarters.

Speaking of the "Man with the Hoe," Secretary of Agriculture Wilson says: "The farmer is conservative but more level-headed than most city people, and is the nation's jurymen in times of excitement."

The bureau of ordnance and fortifications of the War department has given an experimental order to the Duquesne enamel works to supply a regiment of cavalry and one of infantry with canteens.

J. C. Yetzer has been released from the Fort Madison penitentiary and returned to his home in Atlantic. He served three years and three months for his share in the wrecking of the Cass County bank.

George W. Duncan, the postmaster at Pool Siding, Neb., who was discharged \$2,487 short in his accounts a few days ago, has had his preliminary hearing in Grand Island, before Commissioner Bode, and been held to the grand jury.

The house committee on public buildings today reported favorably a bill giving women settlers on public lands the right of pre-emption, the right to make entry after marriage and acquire title, provided they had not abandoned.

An Idaho tramp who was injured on a railroad car while stealing a ride has brought suit for damages, alleging negligence on the part of the employees of the company because, although they knew where he was and that he ought to be put off, they did not put him off.

## DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

Better Packed in Cream. The street man of the New York Produce Review writes that Journal as follows: Readers of these columns have heard considerable during the past few years of mold, milder, staler, or bitter butter, crumbly or ragged, boring butter, but who has heard of butter being packed into tubs that had three or four inches of cream on the bottom of them? I met a man last week who was employed in one of our butter and egg stores but is now buying butter and eggs for a wholesale grocery firm. He said he recently purchased a lot of butter from a firm here, and when the butter was delivered to him he examined several tubs and he appeared to be all right, so he sent some of the lot to one of his customers. In a few days this customer returned three tubs, claiming he had cut out part of the butter, but when near the bottom of the tubs he found a very peculiar looking mass, which was the moldy butter. My friend examined the returned tubs and found that each one contained from three to eight inches of soft or slushy butter in the bottom. Close examination showed that there had been a considerable quantity of cream in the tubs before they were packed with butter, and this had rotted the butter so that it could not be used.

The cream was sweet, and its presence did not affect the flavor of the butter in the top half of the tubs, but did to some extent affect the flavor and color of the whole mass. In other tubs the cream came to be in just three tubs my friend cannot say, and he thinks it is very strange that the butter-maker did not notice the condition of the tubs before he packed the butter. It is quite apparent that it was another case of carelessness.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

When birds are troubled with what is known as "crop" or "dumplings," various methods may be applied. When it first begins it is best to try gentle moving of the mass from the outside. This may be done by putting a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed. We have seen the advice given to fill the crop of the bird with water and hold it head down so that the food would run out. The writer has never been very successful in this mode of treatment, but has had birds expire under it. The cutting open of the crop is often recommended, but we cannot say from experience how successful it generally is. The advice is generally given to put a small hole through the skin and crop membrane, pulling the crop out, and then the mass may be removed.

## DEGENERATE DOG.

Many Inhabitant Dogs Preyed by the Viciously Aberrant Abnath.

Now and then there is a degenerate dog, just as there are degenerate men. I once knew a dog of that kind. He was a medium-sized, smooth-haired, black, with white bristles on lower forelegs and tip of tail all white. His father was a gentlemanly dog, and his mother was also reputable. At an early age this dog took to killing chickens, and would maul and kill a whole brood of downy chickens in less than a minute from the first alarm. He would then sit on the brood and watch the mother hen, a little later he killed, as a daily recreation, chickens of all sorts and conditions. Many attempts were made to shoot him, but he seemed bullet-proof. He would run into the street, seize a horse by the nose, and, swinging clear of the pavement, would hang there, while his terrified horse would vainly try to get away. When a man on horseback came along, he would proceed to have fun with him by seizing his horse's tail. No whip could reach him, and when the rider would dismount the dog would beat a successful retreat. He killed all the cats in the neighborhood. When a peddler with samples of potatoes or apples entered the yard of his owner he would greet him with a friendly wagging tail and escort him to the door, but when the same peddler turned his back to go he never failed to take a bite at the calf of his leg. The dog's conduct finally raised the neighbors against him, and the owner was informed that if he did not get rid of him the dog would be shot. To save and honor his owner gave him to a butcher. In his new environment he lasted but one day. He bit the butcher's daughter, and the butcher killed him.—Indianapolis News.

As a rule the urine is retained as the horse is afraid to squat even when yet able to stand, and the urine when seen is always of the color of strong coffee or even blood colored from the coloring matter of the blood having been forced into the bladder by way of the highly congested kidneys. When this most characteristic symptom is observed there can be no question as to the nature of the disease or that it is not "spinal meningitis" as it is so often erroneously called.

The cause of the disease is supposed to be an overloading of the system with nitrogenous matters which, were the horse working, would be used up in the formation of sweat, vim, and ardor. It is usually so stored up in the blood and overloaded liver and kidneys. When the horse goes out to work after an idle spell the blood circulation is at once increased and the effete matters which it contains are pumped into the circulatory system and by the small veins carried into the organs where they act as poisons and clog and paralyze the parts.

The moment that the first symptoms of the disease are observed the horse should go no farther than the nearest barn and should there remain until he has entirely recovered which will be in about three days if the attack is not severe. On reaching the barn the harness should be removed and the first thing to do is to give a physic ball, containing one ounce of freshly pulverized Barboos aloes, one drachm of fluid extract of Belladonna leaves and two drachms of pulverized ginger root, at one dose, in the usual way. The affected muscles should be well fomented with hot water and the horse with a liniment composed of soap liniment four ounces, aqua ammonia one ounce, turpentine two ounces and water to make one pint, injections of soapy warm water may also be given per rectum by means of a large syringe or a three foot length of one-half inch hose fitted with a funnel. Every four hours one drachm of castor oil may be given dissolved in a half pint of water and given as a drench or in drinking water, until four doses have been given.

To prevent a recurrence of the trouble the horse should be fed upon bran mash when idle for oats are the most likely to cause the disease and should therefore be avoided. In addition always give exercise daily in all kinds of weather.

The Poland-Chinas are the most popular breed in the corn belt of the north, and are about as numerous as the Berkshires in the south. They are a composite breed of recent origin which seems to have been developed naturally by the conditions existing in a region where corn forms almost the entire food. They originated in Ohio from miscellaneous crosses of the Big China, Irish Granger, Poland, Byfield, and perhaps other stocks. The Poland-Chinas was given about 1840 to a large, coarse black and white hog requiring about two years to mature, but growing to an enormous size, animals weighing 600 to 800 pounds not being uncommon. Crossing of these with Berkshires gave a smaller, finer, smoother and earlier-maturing animal, closely approaching the Berkshire in form and color but still retaining a great part of its power of continuous growth up to three or four years of age, and dressing out a carcass nearly all of which is merchantable meat. While not as good grazers as the Berkshires, nor as well able to take care of themselves when turned into the woods the Poland-Chinas of the present day have a quiet disposition, are easily controlled, grow rapidly, and fatten quickly. They appear to bear close resemblance rather to native Berkshire hogs, and so are often preferred for pen raising. Usually the sows are not quite so prolific as the Berkshires, though some strains are very fertile breeders.

Head Separators. I have used a hand separator nearly four years, and am sure it has paid its cost more than three times over. Milking from eight to fifteen cows, writes a contributor to Ohio Farmer, I would compare the turning to about the same as an ordinary fanning mill. It separates the milk from twenty to eighty machines run from ten to fifteen to \$50 to \$100. It is best for new beginners to use a watch at first to regulate speed. As to temperature, it will be all right if run through the machine in a reasonable length of time after milking. The past year, besides cream and butter yielded in family, say \$50 worth, and I know my receipts would have been one-fifth less had I not used a separator. Have had separator at the farm for two years. Run by hand, on two-horse team, and have never missed a skimming since we had it. Think it one of the best investments we ever made.

Russian Thistle as Fodder.—A Nebraska friend of mine whose stock wintered last year largely on Russian thistle, thinks that it isn't a bad kind of a weed, after all. And many in the west are coming to the same opinion. The Russian thistle is proving a blessing instead of a curse to the drought-stricken or desert lands. Moreover, it is not "taking the country" in any way, as was predicted a few years ago. The various laws enacted against it are practically dead now, because there is no need to enforce them.

Prof. von der Goltz of Germany states that investigations have shown that a farmer who buys a farm can save a great deal of money by purchasing that exceed two-thirds of its purchase price.

What Hitting a Mule Over the Head Had to Do With Making a Lawyer. Illustrating what a trifling incident can influence a man's whole career, it is told of Judge William Lindsay, who is now United States senator from Kentucky, that when a young man still in his teens he was plowing in his father's field, where a dozen or more men usually congregated. Young Lindsay and the mule he was working to the plow did not "gee" well, and finally in trying to turn the mule around at the far side of the field a worse misunderstanding than usual occurred. The mule turned square and started back over the ground right at Lindsay, who grabbed a piece of fence rail and hit his big-eared servant a terrific jolt above the eye. The mule fell dead. Lindsay looked at the dead mule and then at the crowd across the field at the store. He saw the men had witnessed his killing of the mule and he started at full run to the store. When he reached there, almost out of breath, he exclaimed: "Gentlemen, I killed the mule, but I did it in self-defense." "By Jingo, Bill, you ought to be a lawyer," said one of the men. "For anybody who can think of a plea of that sort on the spot of the moment would make a good one." That suggestion stuck in young Lindsay's mind, he did not law, became chief justice of Kentucky and one of the greatest lawyers they ever had. In 1896, when Lindsay, as senator, deserted his party on the silver issue, one of his old friends who knew of the mule incident, and who was angry at Lindsay for his course, said: "Say, boys, ain't it a pity that Lindsay killed that mule?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

How They Get Their Fire. Various savages have various methods of kindling fire. In New Holland a pointed stick is twisted around between the palms of the hand until the wood on which it stands begins to smoke, and at last breaks into flame. Other savages obtain a spark by striking one bit of wood upright in the earth, butting a slit in it lengthwise, in which they rub another bit of wood with a protruding piece until it flames. The most ingenious method is, however, that followed by the inhabitants of western Madagascar. These use a string of animal hide, by which they twist the fire lighting sticks rapidly and hasten the fire lighting. To who have merely to strike a match under the mantelpiece the value of fire is little appreciated, but suppose that we were caught in the wilderness without a match, how would we go about lighting the fire to warm ourselves or cook our food? Perhaps the savage will point a way, especially if every boy of our nation has a piece of twine in his pocket.—Washington Post.

Wishes Not Wanted in Bountiful. Bountiful, while nominally independent, is yet a British colony. It is governed by a high commissioner, who in turn is ruled by the governor of Cape Colony. The native chief adjusts all disputes between natives, although an appeal can be taken to the magistrate's court, where cases between whites are tried. The revenues are derived from the Cape Colony contribution, the postoffice, native hut tax and sale of licenses. Whites are not wanted in Bountiful, and every white man who goes there is kept there until he lands belong to the natives, and the utilized soil is allotted to householders for grazing purposes. The chief allows fields to each householder, who cannot sell the land, but whose descendants get it on his death. Several times a year the natives of the nation hold a national assembly called the pisa. Here any native can freely express his opinion without fear.

Discontented Women are always egotists. They view everything with regard to themselves, and therefore the defective sympathies that belong to low organizations. They never win confidence, for their discontent breeds distrust and doubt, and, however clever they may naturally be, an obtrusive self, with its train of likings and dislikings, obscures all other qualities. They take false views of people and things. For this reason it is almost a hopeless effort to show them how little people generally care about their grievances, for they have thought about themselves so long and so much that they cannot conceive of any other subject interesting the rest of the world.

Rather Concocting. The widow—Why was Minerva called the goddess of wisdom? The bachelor—Probably because she never married. The widow—Then why was Solomon, who had several hundred wives, called the wisest man?

This Hog Knew It Was Lost. A hog was marketed at Denison the other day measuring 7½ by 6½ inches.—St. Louis City Journal.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. For the cure of consumption, see the advertisement on the opposite page.

W. N. U.—OMAHA. No. 15—1900.

W. N. U.—OMAHA. No. 15—1900.