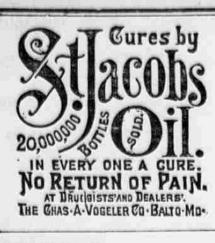
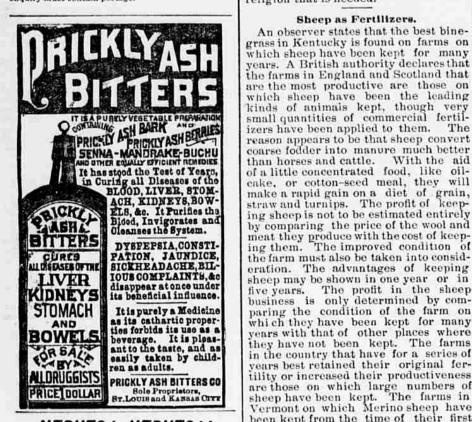
## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: MONDAY, MAY 28, 1888



# ANIMAL MAGNETISM. Mind Over Matter.

The Smith who is acknowledged to be the most overright magnetic physician in this country, is performed to be a series of the formed in and the country. It is the series of the series

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THE FIELD AND FARMYARD. Pertinent Hints on the Breeding and Feeding of Cattle.

Profit From Dairy Cows-Early Potatoes-A Story With a Moral -Farm Notes.

#### Potatoes in Quick Time. A correspondent furnishes the follow-

ing to the New York Tribune "It has been my father's practice during many years to start his early potatoes March 1, causing the crop to mature two or three weeks in advance of those planted in the cold soil. Take a shallow box that will slide under the kitchen stove, or stand in warm air wherever convenient, leaning room enough for a cover in case of excessive heat. Cover the bottom with an inch of fine moist earth, lay on it cut pieces of potato (eye upward) so as to cover the layer of earth. Cover the potatoes thus arranged with another layer of soil, and thus fill the box with alternate layers of earth and potatoes. Cover the last or upper layer and level the surface. If the surface gets too dry moisten a little. When ready to plant carry the box to the garden, and by taking heed the contents may be turned out entire, easily separated by beginning on one side. When may want to start anew. planting do not cover the grass leaves. By comparing your first new potatoes thus hastened with those of your neigh-

### bor the advantage can be estimated.

A Story With a Moral, About seventeen years ago a farmer named Gleason, living northeast of Independence, Iowa, one morning found one of his colts dead, and there was certain evidence that it had been killed by some one. The young man supposed to have killed the colt left the country about that time, and very little was heard from him until last fall, when it was learned that he had been converted and had joined the church. A short time ago the young man returned to Buchanan county for a visit. While Buchanan county for a visit. While there he went to Mr. Gleason's farm, and, meeting that person, said: "I be-lieve you lost a colt several years ago." "I did," was the reply. "How much was it worth." was the next question. "About \$80." "Will this pay for it?" said the visitor, handing out \$100. "Yes, and more too." said Mr. Gleason, handing back \$20. The other person took the \$20 and departed, starting for Nebraska that day. This is the kind of religion that is needed.

Sheep as Fertilizers. An observer states that the best binegrass in Kentucky is found on farms on which sheep have been kept for many years. A British authority declares that the farms in England and Scotland that are the most productive are those on which sheep have been the leading kinds of animals kept, though very small quantities of commercial fertil-izers have been applied to them. The reason appears to be that sheep convert coarse fodder into manure much better than horses and cattle. With the aid of a little concentrated food, like oilcake, or cotton-seed meal, they will make a rapid gain on a diet of grain, straw and turnips. The profit of keep-ing sheep is not to be estimated entirely by comparing the price of the wool and meat they produce with the cost of keeping them. The improved condition of the farm must also be taken into consid-

consideration of the feeding experiments hitherto conducted it seems to me that the succulent foods which have contained the greatest proportion of water have proved the most valuable for dairy cattle and this is apparently the chief cause why, in the experiments of Mr. I. N. Edwards and subsequently of Sir John Lawes and Dr. Gilbert, mangels have proved superior to silage.

In dry matter the two diets were similar, but the mangels contained eighty pounds of succulent water, the silage only forty pounds. Harrow Young Corn.

The best way to keep a cornfield clean is to begin dragging it before the corn comes up, or just before it breaks through the ground, with a drag having slim and slanting teeth. Such drags are generally lighter than those used for harrowing in grain. Beginning for harrowing in grain. Beginning thus early, the whole surface is stirred so that no grass or weeds are able to get a start even in the cornhill. The season permitting, this dragging should be kept up once or twice a week till the corn is five or six inches high. The advantage of dragging is that you get over a large field in a short time, for the drag sweeps several rows at once, and it cleans the grass from the hills as from the open spaces. It does not destroy the corn plant, because the teeth are slender and slant back. To one who has never seen it done it may seem like ruin, but I have noticed that those who once try it always keep it up. After this we cultivate only in the open rows, and by throwing the soil in among them, thus covering up any grass or weeds that

#### Planting Peas.

A correspondent writes: A light, rich soil, abounding in vegetable mold, produces the earliest peas, but a strong loam, inclining to clay yields the larger crop. Last year I planted my peas very deep, to try to prolong the bearing capacity of the vines, and the experiment proved my idea to be correct. I plowed a furrow six inches deep, scattered the peas in every third furrow, to cultivate, in every furrow, and covered them six inches deep; they pushed their way through the thick mass of earth, and, instead of turning yellow at the bottom and dying after the first gathering, they biossomed and bore until we were tired of picking them. They bore until the ground froze solid. Variety of peas was Bliss' Ever Bearing and Abundant. Great yielders of fine, sweet peas, with very long pods.

#### **Profit From Dairy Cows.**

It is a pretty good native cow that will make 300 pounds of butter a year, averaging seven pounds per week for nearly ten months of that time. If the butter can be sold for 20 cents per pound it gives a larger average profit per acre for the land required to keep the cow than can be got from grain growing at present prices. If three acres are required to feed a cow through the year, this is \$20 an acre profit, leav-ing skim milk for the pigs and manure from the cow to pay for the labor. But there are ways to greatly increase this profit. With fodder corn as a basis for the ration and the purchase of wheat, bran, corn meal and other meals as accessories, a cow may be kept most of the year on little more than an acre. Better still, by the addition of improved blood the cow may be bred to produce much more of both milk and butter per year. Examine closely the records of both milk and butter of the Holstein-Eriesian stock and determine if this be not the true road to success.

# Girls on the Farm.

life upon the farm there is so much

In a paper read before Pomona grange Jefferson county, Pa., Mrs. James Me-Cracken asks: "Is it presumption to allege that if the girls could be convinced that in a

three weeks. The crippled chicks were probably bred from defective fowls or crooked eggs. There are so many litthe things one can do that will injure eggs, that it is hard to tell where the fault lies, but generally the fancier gets the blame for some fault not his at all. Those seven chicks may be worth a great deal more than the eggs cost.

Farm Notes.

If one or more eggs are broken in the nest of a sitting hen the remainder must be washed with tepid water, or the hatch will

Fish refuse contains not only nitrogen in large quantities, but also phosphoric acid, due to the bones.

A correspondent of Orchard and Garden has bagged many clusters while in blossom to protect them from rose bugs, and the uni-form result has been that they have produced no grapes unless the blossoms were ready to drop or aiready off when bagged.

For gapes in chicks mix a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine with one and a-half pints of corn-meal, scald, make into a stiff dough and feed to the chicks. Put a few drops of turpentine in the drinking water also.

The Poultry World says: A teaspoonful f glycerine and four drops of nitric acid to a pint of drinking water, will generally cure a fowl that shows symptoms of bronchitis.

Dr. Dunhoff states that in new comb the thickness of the sides of the cells is but the 180th of an inch. Such delicate work is hardly conceivable, and yet bees often make it in the dark on cool shady days, or in the night, appearing never to rest.

Mr. Abbott, of the Lewiston Journal, gives a very sensible reply to a query about the proper length for ox-yokes. For oxen 7 feet in girth, 26 inches between bows for winter and 30 inches for summer. Oxen want room to work without chafing by the chain or carttongue.

The unsually severe cold last winter materially injured alfalfa fields in many parts of Humboldt county. A rancher of Santa Maria valley, in Santa

Barbara county, has built an irrigation tank that holds 15,000 gallons.

The hay crop is said to be very scarce and the price is way up-as high as \$12.50 a ton eing asked for new hay.

It is estimated that to collect a pound of honey from clover, 62,000 heads of clover must be deprived of nectar and 3,750,000 visits from bees must be made.

Apricot trees on the head-waters of Branciforte Creek, Santa Cruz county, are being killed by an unidentified beetle, which bores noles in their trunks with fatal effect. Take half a dracm of nitrate of lead, dis-solve two drachms of common salt in a pint of water, pour the two solutions together, and allow the sediment to subside. The clear fluid which may then be poured off will be a saturated solution chloride of zinc. A cloth dipped in this solution and hung up in the loft of the fowl-house will sweeten the atmosphere instantly.

The small netted cantaleupes are usually the best flavored. They also come early. The Montreal nutmeg and Hackensack are desir-able large kinds, and the Casaba (a long melon) is an excellent variety for family use. Dr. Collier is quoted as having said at the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) institute that if it was constitutional for the legislature, through a committee, to kill and burn 50 per cent of the dairy cattle of the state the dairying interests would be largely benefitted one year hence. A strong solution of red oak bark is said to be an excellent remedy for chicken cholera. It is mixed with the food, and also added to the drinking water.

It is scarcely possible to have land free from weeds; seeds of the common weeds seem to be everlasting, and are so numerous that the plants still continue to appear after many years of most persistent destruction.

Manures consisting of potash, phosphoric acid and ammonia, or nitrates, appear com-petent to grow large crops of wheat coninuously. . .

Barley is somewhat better than oats to sow early for soiling purposes. It grows up to cutting size more quickly, and just before heading out is especially rich and succulent for cows giving milk.

Geese are undoubtedly the most profitable fowls the farmer can raise. Give them a trial and see.

It is estimated that the frosts of April 25 and 23 cost the Virginia counties of Norfolk and Nansemond \$2,000,000 in vegetables and fruit.



Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga., under date of Poh ruary 14, 1858 : " About three years ago, Jerry Bradley, a colored man, had a cancerous sore on his face, near the right eye. It caused him a great deal of pain, and he lost the eight of the eye, but was flually cured of the cancer by the use of Swift's Specific. This case is well known in Wilkes Co., Ga, where he lived (near Danbury), and of this case, I, myself, had personal knowledge."

Mr. L. Cox, of Arksbutin Tate Co., Miss. writes, February 34, 1886 : "I suffered a great deal from old ulcers for six years. Your med-icine was recommended to me, and after using six bottles, I was completely cured. I never saw its equal as a Blood Purifier. My neighbors will use no other. Your medicine does even more than you claim for it. I have known it to cure cases which were thought to be hopeless. It is the best medicine made." Mrs. A. M. Goldsmith, No. 674 Warren St.,

Hrs. A. M. Goldsmith, No. 674 Warren St., Brookiya, N. T., writes, February 22, 1868 : "I commenced using S. S. about three years ago. I had suffered with a sore throat for over a year, when I commenced using your remedy. I used a great many other remedies with no good results. My little girl, also, had sore fingers; it commenced from the quick, and then the nails would come off. We doe and then the pails would come off. We doe fored her for over two years, and when I com-menced uaing 8.8.5.1 thought I would see what it would do for her. I am thankful to say that it entirely cured her. It is the best remedy I know of for the blood. I really believe it was the means of saving my life. The doctor told me I had a throat disease similar to General Grant's. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from dis-ordered blood. Luse it now as a tonic when-ever I think I need it." Mr. B. F. George, Milford P. O., Ellis Co., Texas, writes: "I had a cancerous wart or mole on my spelid, as large as the end of my thumb, which had the appearance of cancer, easing me much pain and infammation, from which I suffered a long time. Seeing the 3.8.5. advertised I commenced using it,

the S. S. S. advertised I commenced using it, and after the use of a few bottles the sore

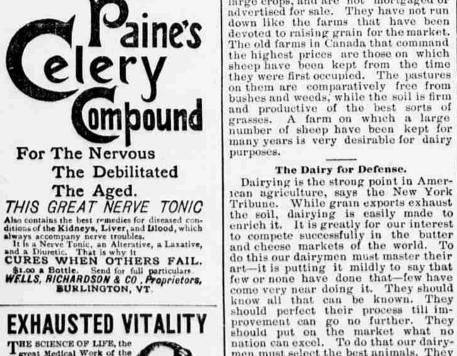
and after the use of a few bottles the sore dropped out, my cancer was gone, and I was entirely relieved." Mr. G. W. Pettls, of Alkin, S. C., writes: "I was a sufferer from cancer of the breast, and had been under the treatment of three physicians, but it did me no good. It was so bad that I had to stop work. After taking a course of S. S. S. I was entirely cured." Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The Wirt Specific Co. Drawer & Atlanta, Ga

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sheep may be shown in one year or in The profit in the sheep business is only determined by comparing the condition of the farm on which they have been kept for many years with that of other places where they have not been kept. The farms in the country that have for a series of years best retained their original fertility or increased their productiveness are those on which large numbers of sheep have been kept. The farms in Vermont on which Merino sheep have been kept from the time of their first introduction into the country are valuable and productive, notwithstanding that the soil was thin and the land stony. In Pennsylvania, New York, northern Ohio, southern Michigan and Wisconsin, the farms on which sheep have been kept continue to produce large crops, and are not mortgaged or advertised for sale. They have not run down like the farms that have been devoted to raising grain for the market. The old farms in Canada that command the highest prices are those on which sheep have been kept from the time they were first occupied. The pastures on them are comparatively free from bushes and weeds, while the soil is firm and productive of the best sorts of

The Dairy for Defense. Dairying is the strong point in Amer-ican agriculture, says the New York

Tribune. While grain exports exhaust

the soil, dairying is easily made to

enrich it. It is greatly for our interest

to compete successfully in the butter and cheese markets of the world. To

do this our dairymen must master their

should perfect their process till im-provement can go no further. They should put on the market what no

nation can excel. To do that our dairy-men must select the best animals. They

must give the right quantity of the right food at the right time. Pure air, pure water, clean stables—purity and

cleanliness everywhere at all times must

be the rule, with no exceptions. By tm-proving dairy stock and dairy methods,

dairy products may be greatly cheap-

ened. The reduction of price will en-large the demand, the market will be

vastly extended; many more may en-

gage in the business, but the profits will remain good by reason of the di-minished cost of production.

Succulent Food For Cattle.

The only conclusion which we can

draw from the experience of feeding

milch cows with succulent food and

silage, said Prof. Lloyd in his paper at

the water that exists naturally in a vegetable tissue has a special effect upon the animal, and can not be ad-

equately replaced by water drunk in

British diary conference, is, that

They

know all that can be known.

purposes.

comfort, pleasure and independence as may be found in the homes of men in other callings in life, they would be willing to leave the farms of their fathers only to become matrons in rural homes of their own: and farmers' boys would be as slow to leave their horses and their plows to seek for pleasure and fortune in the city as a whale would be o start upon an overland route from Maine to Californie. Farmers, as a rule, think that girls

do not need as much education as boys, but a greater mistake could not be made. Make education practical, sensible, and not a mere vapor-a thing that withers upon leaving school, and dies away with marriage. I claim they should not only be educated in school but taught how to do domestic work. Teach them how to keep heuse; and, upon leaving the parental roof, to take charge of homes of their own their girlhood training will be readily traced through every department which comes beneath their supervision. No sensible and educated young man will marry a girl whose education and early training have been such that she must necessarigrasses. A farm on which a large number of sheep have been kept for many years is very desirable for dairy ly hang as a dead weight upon his arm as he moves onward and upward in ociety and position in life.

Sheep With Other Stock.

Professional sheep growers seldom turn sheep into a yard with other stock, says the Indiana Farmer. They have learned by experience that it does not pay. In the case of high-priced blooded stock it has sometimes been pretty dear experience. The farmer who keeps but a few sheep and has never made a special study of the business cannot do better than to follow the example of those who have; yet we notice that it is the almost invariable custom with such farmers to allow their sheep to take their chances among the mixed stock of the common yard. In most cases they are obliged to get their living from the strawstack, or rick of hay, around which various horned cattle hold sway. Many of the more timid of the flock will go hungry before they jeopardize themselves by crowding in to get a small share of the common feed. Unless a sheep is killed outright, the owner is seldom aware of an injury when it occurs. It is a matter of great wonder to him, however, that he has no more lambs from so many ewes. Look-ing at the matter understandingly it is a great wonder that he has any, or that half his ewes remain alive. It costs but little to have an extra yard for the sheep opening off their own pen or house. A few feet of lumber and a few hours' time can well be expended here. The man who makes proper provision for his sheep in this way is not the man who says: "There ain't no profit in sheep, anyway. I just keep a few to eat up the odds and ends," as a farmer remarked to the writer only a few days ago.

#### Defective Eggs.

the usual way. In my opinion, it seems that in vegetable matter there is an in-W. P. Leggett in Country Gentleman timate union between this water and the chemical combination. What this E. H. P. says he bought game fowls eggs of fancy breeders and had very poor success-only seven healthy and three crippled chicks, from four settunion or chemical combination is can not yet be said. In mineral substances we ings of eggs. But did he buy of a re-liable breeder, or of some of the numerknown that water can exist in intimate chemical union entirely different from water, which is merely mixed with that ous cheap-john fanciers who claim to have birds that are the best in the state substance, and we may argue, by analogy that there may be a similar twoand unsurpassed in markings, etc., and fold condition of water in vegetable substances. Whether this be so or not eggs only - per thirteen (very little more than market price?) If one-half the eggs had hatched, he could not the fact remains that a vegetable as grown acts very differently as food to that vegetable first dried and subsequently mixed with an amount of water equal to that which had been taken away. After a careful | right, as unfertile eggs will not spoil in

When hoed crops are intended to be grown between young trees it should be the aim to manure freely, or the growing crop will injure the trees.

The value of any kind of farm stock is very largely determined by its feeding the first year of its life. Breeding counts for much, every successful breeder knows how greatly the character of the young animal is changed by innutritious or improper food.

One of the best means of removing lice from fowls is to make them do it themselves, by having a lot of dry earth where they can dust themselves whenever they feel like it, having first sprinkled the earth with diluted carbolic acid.

Richmond, Va., reported a large falling off in the business of manufacturing tobacco.

Great Britain has 20,000,000 barnyard fowls. Three-fourth of the eggs imported to this country come from Canada. The demand for good butter more than

keeps pace with the country's growth. There is a good prospect for the dairyman of the future who furnishes the quality of goods the market demands.

used for breeding purposes, as vices are transmitted. By careful breeding this respect the disposition of the animals can be partially controlled.

S Carmon advises, first, either Cory or North-S Carmon advises, hrst, either Cory of North-orn Pedigree, then Shoker's Early or Perry's Hybird, then Moore's Concord, Triumph, or Hickory, thhn Stowell's Evergreen, Mon-mouth or Egyptian.

