THE FARM AND GARDEN.

THE FARM PLAT.

Every farmer should know the exact area of his farm, and the area of every division of it. There is satisfaction in knowing this, and the plat will be useful in keeping a record of operations during the year. Many farmers can "pace" a field and come "somewhere near" the actual contents, but this is not enough. A farmer who had depended upop the pacing measurement, found when he came to sell that he was five hundred dollars poorer than he thought he was. As the price was reduced this amount, it was equivalent, almost, to a loss. It was a disappointment. The plat may be used every year to keep a record of all crops. Make a copy of the plat every spring by laying tracing paper upon it and tracing the lines. The year's work may then be laid out-corn in this lot, oats in that, and so on. If this be done accurately every year, and the plans be kept, they give a record of all crops, and succession or rotation of crops in a small space-a kind of one leaf bookkeeping that recommends itself to all farmers -- American Agriculturist.

ASSORTING THE HENR.

It is one of the most important matters that hens be separated according to the requirements. If you have a flock of hens, and some of them are laying while others are unproductive, separate the layers from the others, or take out the extra fat hens. This is especially necessary on those farms where the hens are confined to a limited area. The laying hens and the fattening hers do not require the same food. For instance, a allowed all the grain she can consume, but the laying hen will require a more nitrogenous diet, such as meat, and if they are together the laying hens may not receive the food intended for them, as the others will also take a portion. There is also a difference in hens in another respect-age. The old hens will always domineer over the younger. It is best to have a flock of the same breed and age. The layers should never be with the non-layers. Always observe the condition of each hen, if possible, and feed according to circumstances, as there is no rule that can be followed in feeding .- Farm and Fire. side.

HARDNESS OF BUTTER.

The New Hampshire Experiment Station has been conducting some experi-ments as to the effects of different foods on the hardness of butter, and though its great mass of roots gives it a firm the work in this direction is not as yet extensive enough to justify the drawing of conclusions, their experiments thus rain. far indicate :

1. That gluten meal tends to produce a much softer quality of butter than corn meal or cotton seed meal, and other things being equal, tends to lessen the churnability of the butter fat.

2. That with the same cows the hardness of butter depends much more upon the character of the food than upon the nutritive ratio.

3. That ensilage produces a somewhat

should all be gathered up and stored away until needed another season. A little care in this respect will save expense.

If the fowls appear droopy and lose appetite, it will often be a good plan to feed them linseed meal. A gill of the meal given to ten hens twice a week will aid in maintaining good health and thrift.

Nest-egg gourds make the best nesteggs; they are light, cheap, convenient, and there is practically no danger of breakage by the other eggs rolling down against them, as is the case with porcelain.

To test eggs dissolve two ounces of salt in one pint of water. A fresh-laid egg will sink to the bottom; an egg one day old will sink not quite to the bottom, and for each day old the egg will swim nearer the surface.

Cornmeal and water makes a poor food for ducks during summer. They need but little grain, but will thrive better if given rather coarse, bulky foods, especially where they are given a good range and have access to a pond.

Many a promising young man is temporarily or permanently injured on the farm at the harvest season of the year as a result of over-exertion. The pride of the young man is his strength; but it should be used judiciously.

When a fowl has canker, and the mouth and throat are sore or ulcerated, wrap a soft rag around a lead pencil, dip it into chlorate of potash after dampening slightly and swab out the mouth and throat as thoroughly as possible.

The principal item with the bantam is its small size, and, in breeding them hen that is intended for market may be everything should be sacrificed in order to have them as small as possible. II they get beyond a pound and a half in weight they are getting too heavy.

An apple tree if long on the way may be buried, top and all, if it appears dry, and in a week or ten days will be in condition to plant and most likely it will live and grow. Avoid the necessity if possible; patronize home nurseries.

All thing being equal, patronize the nearest reputable nursery to your own home. Trees will not be so long on the way, and will come in good shape with ess damage. Evergreen trees which have their roots exposed while being transported are most likely already dead when planted out; keep the roots moist.

Crab grass is an enemy that gives annoyance at this season. No grass is more easily destroyed if the work is done when the grass first appears, but once let crab grass become established, and hold in the soil. It will not thrive on a loose soil, but starts up quickly after a

The late cabbage should be worked after each rain. Never let the ground become hard or baked around them. The frequent working of cabbage is nearly equal to application of manure, and, as cabbages are gross feeders, they will thrive on sod land that has been well reduced, and will accept any kind of manure.

Perhaps everyone does not know how ia iresa appie bio

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

LAUNDRY WORK.

One of the most troublesome things, especially for the woman who boards, is to find a laundress who will do her work properly. Fine undergarments do not require to be rubbed heavily. They are best rubbed through the hands, rather than on the board. It is exceedingly difficult to get the ordinary laundress to understand how to wash such garments. The unskilled hand may tear holes in the sheer lawn and ruin the garment in the first washing. Above all things the laundress should be cautioned against the use of starch in all garments except in a petticoat. Some laundresses have a fatal fancy for the use of starch in all kinds of underwear. Never allow a laundress to wring garments by hand. The wringer does the work with less wear and tear than any hand-wringing. Where silk underwear is worn, it should be washed quickly and rapidly, with some kind of white soap, in warm water, thoroughly rinsed, wrung as dry as possible, and pressed out before it is thoroughly dry. Flannels should be washed in exactly the same way, except that care should be taken to keep the water at the same temperature as the room .-- Good Housekeeping.

HOME-MADE SOAP.

"Rather an unromantic subject,] suppose," said an experienced housekeeper, "but, nevertheless, a very important one. I'll warrant, however, that there are but few housekeepers, especially in cities, who realize the convenience and advantage of a little pot of home-made soap, and it is so easy to make and, indeed, such a luxury when finished, that I wonder more people don't have it at hand. In every family there is a sufficient amount of, waste fat for this purpose, and all that is necessary is a little potash and a few minutes' work. An old iron kettle may be placed on the back of the range out of the way, and filled about two-thirds full of water. In this put about half a can of potash and let it boil. Into this all the bits of clean fat may be put as they accumulate. Let the pot simmer for some hours taking care that it does not boil over. After a time it will become semi-transparent or jelly like in color. It is then ready for use. If there is too much fat it will rise on the top and form a thick, white coating over the surface. In this case more potash is required. One may make a season's supply of soap by keeping the scraps until six pounds or so have accumulated. For this amount of fat put one can of potash into a large kettle of water. Let it dissolve, then add the fat, stirring it meanwhile. The soap will be much better if the fat is heated and strained before using, 'tried out' as the old-fashioned house-wife would call it. This means cooking the scraps until they are crispy without being burned. The fat is then poured slowly into the potash and water, and boiled for some time.

"The best test of 'doneness' is to raise the spoon or ladle with which it is stirred, holding it up in the air and allowing the compound to drop from it into the kettle. If it thickens and drops in lumps, it may be considered done. It is, however, better if it drops in long. slender threads like candy. This is considered the test of excellence in soft

A Bone Shedder. Dr. Bell, of Parrottsville, Tenn., reported the case of a woman who sheds her bones, and showed some of the specimens before the East Tennessee Medical Society. He said: "The patient is seventy-one years of age, seemingly in perfect health, a well preserved woman of medium height, average weight, and normal in every other respect. Twenty-one years ago the exfoliation of bone began in her fingers, and has during the succeeding years continued until she has twice shed ulna and radius, humerus, scapula, and part of inferior maxillary. This shedding takes place spontaneously without pain, hemorrhage, suppuration, inflammation, or inconvenience. On one occasion when churning she shed the radius. There is no deformity, sapination, pronation, extension, flexion, and circumflexion being perfect. The bones shed (about six hundred pieces) were, on careful inspection by the society, found to be entirely natural. She has given about one hundred pieces of bone away as souvenirs. The woman is conscious of the pending expulsion of a bone about ten minutes before it takes place, and a perfect bone is always left in its stead, The bone makes its way out, always on the posterior side, and the wound heals by first intention, though at the 'exit of the bones' were numerous small scars. She has always been in comfortable circumstances and is cheer-

ful, a very interesting fact, as showing the power of the mind to adapt itself to extraordinary circumstances."

A Humming-Bird's Nest.

A curiosity in the shape of a humming-bird's nest was on exhibition in the show-window at Megede's jewelry store last week. It contained one egg. The nest and the egg together would not weigh much more than an ounce. The nest was daintily fashioned and was lined with a soft fuzz much resembling silk. It was found by Sam Ringo in the woods northeast of town .- Richmond (Mo.) Conservator.

The assessed valuation of Los Angeles, Cal., is \$3,000,000 less than last year.

We will give \$100 reward for any case of ca-tarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Ca-tarrh Cure. Taken internally. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Proprs., Toledo, O.

KRUPP claims the biggest rolling-mill.

Young married ladies find in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trusty friend and in the "Guide to Health and Etiquette" a book that answers all their questions.

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Commend to public approval the California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. It is pleasing

to the eye and to the taste, and by gently acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, it cleanses

the system effectually, thereby promoting the health and comfort of all who use it.

Excellent Opportunities

Excellent Opportunities For a personal inspection of the magnificent resources of the territory tributary to the Chicago & Northwestern Railway will be af-forded by a series of Harvest Excursions to points in northwestern lowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyom-ing, Utab, Idaho, Colorado and Montana, for which tickets will be sold at greatly reduced mates. Circulars giving full information will be mailed on application to W. A. Thrail, Gen-eral Passenger & Ticket Agent, Chicago, II. Tickets can be procured of your nearest ticket



A woman " run-down." overworked, weak, nervous and debilitated - that's a woman t' at Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is made for. It gives her health and strength. All woman's weaknesses and all woman's ailments are cured by it. It's a legitimate medicinenot a beverage; an invigorating, restorative tonic and a soothing and strengthening nervine, free from alcohol and injurious drugs. It imparts tone and vigor to the whole system.

For all functional irregularities, periodical pains, organic displacements and uterine diseases, it's a positive remedy.

And a guaranteed one. If it doesn't give satisfaction, in every case, the money paid for it ir re-funded. No other medicine for women is sold on these terms. That's because nothing else is "just as good." Perhaps the dealer will offer something that's "better." He means that it's better for him.

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ADWAY'S

ERNALLY

"German Syrup"

J. C. Davis, Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Eufaula, Ala.: My son has been badly afflicted with a fearful and threatening cough for several months, and after trying several prescriptions from physicians which failed to relieve him, he has been perfectly restored by the use of

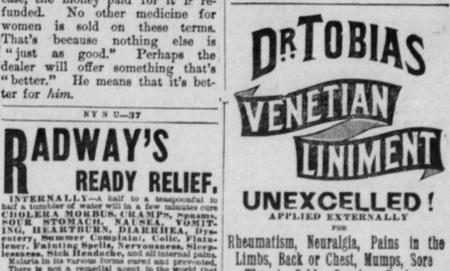
two bottles of Bo-An Episcopal schee's German Syrup. I can recom-

mend it without hesitation." Chronic

severe, deep-seated coughs like this are as severe tests as a remedy can be subjected to. It is for these longstanding cases that Boschee's German Syrup is made a specialty. Many others afflicted as this lad was, will do well to make a note of this.

J. F. Arnold, Montevideo, Minn., writes: I always use German Syrup for a Cold on the Lungs. I have never found an equal to it-far less a superior.

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Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pains in the Limbs, Back or Chest, Mumps, Sora

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FORLADIES

DOUCLAS

FOR

Rector.

good hay, but it is also favorable to the flavor and texture of the butter product.

quality of the butter fat, and in a single trial apparently reversed the general rule as good satisfaction as the apple. Here that the volatile fatty acids decrease as is an interesting field for experiment. the period of lactation advances.

5. That cotton seed meal tends to produce an unusually hard quality of butter. and that the cotton seed meal and gluten meal might be used together with excellent results.

melting point of butter fat is not a good heavy feeding of any root is. The same index of the commercial hardness of butter. That while in general a soft butter melts at a lower temperature than a hard butter, there is no definite relation between melting point and actual hardness.

7. That no relation can be traced between volatile fatty acids, except in the case of skim milk. That usually hardness and volatile acids vary inversely, hardness generally increasing and volatile acids decreasing, as the period of lactation advances .- Creamery Journal.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

For breeding keep two or three geese for every gander.

If ducks are kept, be sure to have the duck house tight and dry.

During the summer eggs should never be used as nest eggs; there is too much risk of making a mistake that, to say the least, may not be pleasant.

Guineas are among the best foragers of all the fowls usually kept on the farm, and if allowed a good range will pick of seed from an acre, yielding fifteen per

jectionable as a rule, yet at this season keep the fowls in good, thrifty condition.

One advantage in buying needed t breeding fowls the latter part of summer or early fall is that a better selection can be had and the fowls be purchased at a lower price.

Keep the March and early April pullets for laying. If given comfortable quarters they will lay regularly the greater part of the winter. Late hatched pullets will rarely lay before spring.

The best plan of feeding bones to poultry is to pound them up into small eces about the size of grains of corn. pplied in this way the fowls will prefer fresh bones to bone-meal.

Keep the laying nests clean. Filthy eggs, especially during the summer, will not sell at the best prices, and it is often some work to clean them. A cheaper way is to provide clean nesting material.

If you suspect that your sheep have been exposed to the contagion of foot rot stand them for a few minutes in a trough containing one part of the strong carbolic

winter. Get the ends of branches with plump flower buds and place them in 4. That skim milk has a very favor. water in a warm, sunny window, and able effect upon the churnability and they will soon bloom. No doubt many other kinds of trees and shrubs will give

In answer to the subscriber who asks whether sheep should be fed on turnips while carrying lambs the Chicago Times says that the modereate feeding of turnips or other root crops at that time is not considered by good shepherds injur-6. That contrary to general belief the jous to either sheep or lambs, but too is true of esilage, as far as the lambs are concerned.

> It is said that the dairy people of Denmark have become such experts in making butter that they can sell in London a better article and at a lower price than can be produced at the best English factories. Their cows are fed on cultivated grasses and clover and in winter on barley, oats, linseed cakes, straw and hay. They give special attention to regular grooming and are neat in all respects.

Pickles to be marketable must not be too large. Care must be taken in picking them to watch the patch closely, for they will, under favorable circumstances, grow a great deal in one night. As soon as they reach the length of three or four inches pick them. Some firms use them much smaller than that, but in this it will be necessary to consult the desires of those to whom they are to be sold.

Experiments made in France with the sunflower gave a return of 1778 pounds up the greater part of their own living. cent. of oil (275 pounds) and eighty per While an exclusive diet of grain is ob- cent. of cake. The product varies, of course, with the kind, the climate, the some grain must be supplied in order to soil. The common oil is used chiefly for woolen dressing, lighting and soapmak ing in Europe. The purified article is largely employed for table use, and is considered equal to olive oil.

There seems to be an agreement among the results of potato tests that good, average sized, well-ripened tubers need to be used for seed; that they need to be planted with plenty of room for healthy growth, and kept clean of weeds and bugs. Beyond this there are differ-ence of opinion, doubtless due to variety used, kind of soil and character of scason. There is very little exact mathematics about potato growing.

Mr. Willard, at a meeting of fruit growers, said that he had for some years been in the habit of cutting off from one-half to one-third of the season's growth from his plum trees during the mild weather in the winter when the wood was not frozen hard, and he was well satisfied that it was profitable. On varieties which make a long, rampant growth there is much breakage when the containing one part of the strong carbolic limbs are set full of truit. By cutting acid to 200 parts of water to disinfect back, short branches are forced out, them. After the chickens are old enough to be given a free range the feeding coops
the trees have begun to grow.

"This amount of potash and fat will make a large quantity of soap, and should be put in a small barrel and water added immediately. If allowed to become cold, it will thicken and be full of large lumps and unpleasant to handle. Cold water should be added, meanwhile stirring the compound vigoronsly, clearing it from the sides of the barrel and keeping it in rapid motion until sufficiently cool and of the proper consistency.

"There are several excellent reasons for making home-made soap. The average family consumes from three to five bars of soap each week. While the materials for making a week's supply would scarcely cost more than is paid for a single bar, therefore economy is one object. Another is that the soap can be absolutely cleaned by taking care that the fat is properly prepared. This is much more than can be said of the average soap of commerce, into the composition of which enters much material which is absolutely unfit for the pur-pose, and would be instantly condemned by any person of reasonably careful habits.

"Of course, potash is a great cleanser; but it is much more satisfactory to know that things are radically clean than to feel that they have been from necessity through any purifying process, however thorough it may be."-The Ledger.

RECIPES.

Stewed Cabbage-Chop fine one quart of white cabbage, add salt and water to cover, boil one hour, drain off the water, add butter, vinegar and pepper.

Ginger Cookies-One cup molasses, eight tablespoonfuls vinegar, two eggs, one cup sugar, three teaspoonfuls soda, one cup shortening, one teaspoonful of ginger.

Spenge Cake-One cupful of white sugar, two of sifted flour, a teaspoonful of baking-powder, three eggs and half a cupful of cold water. Flavor with extract of lemon and bake in a quick oven. When cold, ice.

Rice Pudding Without Eggs-Wash and scald, but not boil, one cup of rice; then add one cup sugar, three pints milk, a little salt and nutmeg. Raisins are an improvement. Coke slowly until rice is very soft.

Fried Green Tomatoes-Wash, peel and slice green tomatoes, making the slices about one-half inch thick. Roll in flour and fry them in hot lard. Place in a deep dish, when done, and pour vinegar over them. Serve hot.

Lemon Cheese Cake-One pound of Lemon Cheese Cake-One pound of sugar, juice of three lemons, one-half pound of butter, grated rinds of two lemons, yolks of six eggs, whites of four eggs. Beat thoroughly. Put in a jat and place in a pan of water. Boil until thick; turn into a mold. Serve cold.

Wise Mothers

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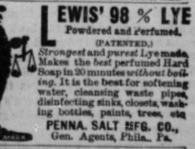
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