

lumps of sugar from the hands of the turning off the finished product. master will thus benefit the animal in every way. - New York World.

SEPARATOR MILK FOR CHEESE,

In a Western farmers' institute Proor Babcock expresses himself strongly in favor of separator milk as making a better cheese and one likely to hold a good flavor longer than did cheese made from milk not put through this process. The cream and milk are run together through a sieve after separating so as to mix it thoroughly, but there are certain offensive matters that come out of the separating that can be kept distinct from the cream. These are trifling in amount, but when set to work by the rennet their effect after two or three months is to dethat time cheese from whole milk and separator cannot be distinguished .-Boston Cultivator.

DISEASE OF FOWLS.

Hens are subject to several diseases, but mostly those of the throat and the intestines. The first class is due to exposure to cold and damp, or to contagion. The latter is the result of bad feeding and indigestion. The most prevalent of the first class of diseases is one known as roup, which is very similar to the human diphtheria, and, like that, exceedingly contagious. It appears as a thick adherent mucus or cheesy matter in the throat and mouth, stopping the breathing and making the swallowing difficult. The head swells, and of course the birds stop eating. The remedy for this disease is to wash the mouth clean with warm vinegar and drop a pinch of powdered chlorate of potash in the throat. The food should be soft, and a little hyposulphate of soda should be dissolved in the drinking water. Excessive warmth is not desirable for fowls in the winter, only such as will keep the temperature at night of not less than fifty degrees. Another frequent disease is that of the liver, by which the nerves of the lower limbs are so affected that are reasonably well matured and thus the birds cannot walk. This disease resembles that of pigs by which the resimbles that of pigs by which the gotten out of the horses while they lift legs become useless and are growing and by taking care to draged about as the animal moves.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

increased. - New York Times.

Overfeeding is the common cause of

beginning with small feeds, gradually

Professor W. R. Lazenby, before the Ohio Horticultural Society, presented the following summary of suggestions to be kept in mind by strawberry growers:

The most profitable varieties for the commercial grower are those not easily inflienced by differences in soil and climate. Those which succeed well on wide areas are usually better than ding fowls and fowl-houses of lice. those which have a mere local reputa-

Pistillate varieties, when properly fertilized, are more productive than breed only from well-matured stock. the sorts with perfect flowers.

The value of a variety for fertilizing pistillate flowers does not depend so much upon the amount as upon the potency of its pollen.

The flowers of pistillate varieties are the lowers of perfect varieties. Varieties that are neither very early

nor ery late in point of maturity are the most productive and have the longest fruiting season. As a rule varieties that have the

most vigorous and healthy foliage are the least productive, while those with a weaker growth of foliage and a greater susceptibility to leaf blight are usually the more prolific.

Winter protection may be dispensed with upon well-drained soils, but appears to be a necessity upon heavier

lesf blight may be checked by using the Bordeaux mixture, beginning just as soon as the leaves appear, and continuing the application every few weeks throughout the season.

SWINE HUSBANDRY.

Make the hogs comfortable. You cost less than \$9000. cannot grow pork profitably in winter in a sty filled with mud and mire and where cracks are even more visible than boards. Remember, in the first place that boards, clapboards, shingles and building paper are much cheaper materials for affording pro-tection and keeping out the cold than is come or other grain. Another caution hever barn corn in the bodies of hogs for fuel when the same is not needed, but rather supply a warm, snug piggery and plenty of straw bedding and absorbents.

n no doubt will form the basis sorn alone. Wheat is very cheap, much better balanced food. re feed as much wheat as corn.

should be known that in cold weather Most horses are like children, ex- much food is consumed to keep up the ceedingly fond of sugar, and indulg- animal heat. The small hog weighing them in it will soon familiarize ing from 250 to 300 pounds is the them with the giver, and the petting most satisfactory one to the farmer, as will teach them to obey his will read- since most of the growth can be made ily. The sugar is fattening, and will in warm weather the first 200 pounds give them shining coats, and also free are produced most cheaply, and nine the stomach from any worms. A few months is all the time required for

> Finally, let me advise readers to work up a fancy trade for pork products. There are thousands of "wellto-do" families who enjoy ham and pork, but they want to know how the hogs have been fed, what is eaten, and where it comes from. Will you be one to cater to this aristocratic demand?-New York World.

RAISING HORSES TO SELL. Generally the farmer cannot afford to raise geldings and keep them on the farm for a team. He can make them prv very well if he will keep them until they are four or five years old, and then sell, taking care in the meantime to break them well, so as to get work enough out of them to pay for their stroy the flavor of the cheese. Up to keep. A horse that has been given good care so as to make a steady growth that which has been put through the and development from the time he was foaled ought to be broken to light work when past two years old, taking care that only light work is given him and not too much of that. Then, whenever a good fair price can be realized for them, unless they are needed on the farm, and are worth more to you than the price offered, it will be best to sell.

With good young mares, however, the case is different. The better the young mares are the stronger the reason why they should be kept on the farm for breeding. No farmer can afford to sell the best of his animals of any kind, especially those that he can use to good advantage in improving his stock. By mating a full blooded sire to carefully selected mares, good grade colts may be secured. Then if in turn the very best of these grade mares are selected and again mated to pure-bred stallions a still further improvement is made.

By keeping the best and breeding in this way, selling all that are needed on the farm, a considerable improvement in quality of the horses can be made. Keep mares and young, growing horses to do the necessary work of the farm, keeping the young horses until they selling whenever a fair price is offered. are growing, and by taking care to keep them in good condition they can be marketed at any time.

this disorder, and the remedy is to But if the best mares are sold off, sto) the cause, giving no food for two or three days, but only water, and then and what cannot be sold are bred under present conditions, the colts, even when reasonably well grown, will be hard to sell at any price. The cost of raising the one is as much as the other, and the difference in value when ready to market represents to a considerable extent the difference in the profits .-St. Louis Republic.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Overworking butter spoils the grain and gives a greasy appearance. Onions are said to be good for rid-

Don't attempt to crowd the fowls if you would keep free from diseases.

The most successful turkey raisers The pouter pigeon is so called from its power of filling its crop with air.

Keep young ducks away from a large body of water during the first month. To make a complete diet, add meat less hable to be injured by frost than and vegetables to your poultry ra-

> Do not give your fowls much sulphur, and never feed it in damp

Never use any but the very best grade of dairy salt, regardless of cost -the best is the cheapest in the end. In Nebraska alfalfa is considered a boon to farmers. It ranks among the most profitable crops of that section.

Mice must be kept out with wire cloth, three meshes to the inch, so says Dr. Miller, and poison and trap be-

After the skimming is performed, the cream is still at the mercy of atmospheric conditions until manufactured into butter.

The cost of building an acre of green-houses is about \$16,000, while hotbeds covering that area will not

Snow is generally considered a good thing about a hive so long as it is not melting, but cases of injury have been reported. The entrance should never be allowed to get clogged.

Large brood chambers are recommended, because they save time in taking out and replacing combs for the purpose of reducing the brood nest in winter and expanding it at other

The advantage of beekeeping as an occupation for women is that it can be carried on at one's very door; and grain foods, but do not depend again, it takes about as little capital to start with as any enterprise which they might attempt.

Plums do not thrive on highest ould make wheat pay in the ground because it is apt to be too dry, vicinity of \$1 a bushel for swine feed. and if grown on low ground, late frosts
Rush the fattening swine to maturinary catch the blossoms. They will d slaughter before extremely thrive on a rich, rather moist, but ceather, if practicable, for it well-drained soil.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

GET A STOOL.

Women who have much housework to do should provide themselves with a cheap stool, high enough to allow a free use of the arms. In this way they may spare themselves much unnecessary standing, as ironing, dish-washing and multitudinous household duties that are generally gone through with while upon the feet may be disposed of quite as satisfactorily in a sitting posture. It is a rest, too, from time to time, to draw the feet up upon the rounds of the stool, taking all the weight of the body off the floor. - New York Journal.

CARE OF FINE NEEDLEWORK.

It is noticeable that in the best needlework the wrong side of the article looks nearly as smooth and well finished as the right. There are no ends and knots and no unnecessary stitches crossing the surfaces where the right side is plain. Where these faults do occur they will be sure to show on the right side after the article has been laundered. It has been found, too, that the best imported silks are the most economical, because they wash best. Very hot water will make even these run; so if your work is mussy after it is finished, dip it in cold water, and if soap is necessary use only the best castile on the wrong side of the embroidery. Riese in cold water and be sure that the powder used in stamping is all out. Squeeze gently when washing, and if soiled use at first a tepid water. After washing, lay the embroideries, while still damp, on a clean, thick flannel, cover with a clean cloth and press on the wrong side, ironing from the centre of the design toward the edges. When the figure is well pressed out and the linen dry, go over the plain part on the right side with a small iron. Embroideries worked in a frame wash better than those that are not .- New York Post.

HOW TO WASH TABLE LINEN.

Be sure that your linen goes into no vessel that is not clean and freshly rinsed. See that it is put to boil inside a bag of clean cheese cloth. If stained, wet the spots with alcohol, and wash out in clear cold water before allowing suds to touch it. Stains of milk or soft eggs must be soaked in clear cold water for ten minutes when washed. Use a mild white soap, or the Brown Windsor that comes in long bars. Make a strong lather, only letting the soap touch the fabric at some obstinate grease spot. Tea cloths or others with delicate colors wash brighter if a handful of salt is added to the first suds, which should be barely lukewarm. The second may be hotter. Wash quickly through both. Fold smoothly for the wringer, then pop into your bag and set to boil in cold water for ten minutes. Rinse first in hot, then in lukewarm water. Have your bluing water cold and free from specks of color. Dip your linen in very thin starch containing a suspicion of bluing, and hang, if possible, n the sun. See that the line is clean. Take pains to hang each piece square, as if dried awry it will be very hard to make it even again.

Let everything dry thoroughly and do not dampen or fold until a little before ironing time. After a cloth is properly wet, pull the diagonal corners as hard as possible and fold with a length-wise crease through the middle. Roll smooth and tight and let it lie for twenty minutes. For rich damask or embroidered cloths put an extra blanket on the ironing table under its muslin cover. Lay the embroidered partsmoothly over it, right side down and press with a heavy iron just below scorching heat. When almost dry and very smooth, turn and iron on the right side, using very light irons on the embroidery and heavier ones on the plain round. Stretch the fabric well with the hands before pressing embroidery.

When the right side is properly done, fold it lengthwise along the middle, then begin at one end and lay about six inches-lightly over; do not fold it down but roll until all the length is coiled. Go over the cloth twice or thrice with a hot iron, changing irons freequently. Iron till the pattern shows plain on a glossy white surface. If not thoroughly dry when ironed, hang upon the horse for an hour or two, then fold or roll to such compass as required for the closet .-Mirror and Farmer.

Rissoles of Lobsters-Mince up the meat of a boiled lobster very fine, season it with a little powdered mace. pepper and salt; add two ounces of butter melted, and a sufficient quantity of bread crumbs to make it into balls. Dip them in the well-beaten yolk of an egg, roll in bread crumbs and fry in boiling fat a nice brown. Serve them in a dish with half a pint of good gravy.

Welsh Rabbit - Grate some Gloucester or Gruyere cheese, and pepper it with cayenne pepper. Fry some slices of bread in a little butter (on one side only) until perfectly yellow. Spread a thick coating of the grated cheese on the fried side of the bread, place the slices in a baking pan, put them in a pretty hot oven, take them out when the chesse begins to melt, and

Mashed Potato-Peel, quarter and boil about three pints of potatoes; drain thoroughly, and shake for a few minutes in an open doorway to make them mealy. Mash them well, and mix with them two ounces of butter, two yolks of eggs, salt, pepper and milk enough to make them of a proper thickness. Set on the fire for two or three minutes, stirring constantly, and serve hot. When on the dish smooth them with the back of a knife or scallop them according to fancy.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Dust is responsible for many explosions in coal mines.

Granite is the bed rock of the world, being the lowest on the earth's crust.

Dynamo machines were in 1878 ordered by the British Government for the Lizard light.

The planet Neptune has the longest year, consisting of more than sixty thousand of our days. The young of the polype grow from the body of the parent like buds, and

when almost grown are separated by a odden jerk. Two Scotch scientists have figured

out that power equal to 145 horses would be required to propel a whale through the water at the rate of twelve miles an hour.

Professor Dolbear says a powerful earchlight could project a beam to Mars in four minutes which could be seen and responded to if they have the apparatus that we have.

A current of electricity does not always kill when it appears to do so. It simply produces an appearance of death, from which the subject may in many cases be restored by artificial respiration.

In water in which decaying vegetables have been infused the microscope discovers little animals so minute that ten thousand of them would not exceed in bulk a grain mustard. Yet these creatures are supplied with organs as complicated as those of a

It is believed that whales often atcain the age of four hundred years, The number of years these huge creatures have lived is ascertained by counting the layers of liminæ forming the horny substance known as "whalebone." These laminæ increase yearly, just as the "growths" do on a tree.

The prevalence of crimson colors in certain fishes on the New England coast on portions of which scarlet and crimson seaweeds abound, is explained by Professor J. Brown Goode by the red pigment derived by the crustaceans from the seaweeds they devour, and which in turn form the food of

A Tacoma (Wash.) man, George R. Cowls, is said to be the inventor of a process for making illuminating gas out of wood. From one cord of wood he gets gas and products worth \$48, so it is claimed. If this be true, then Washington State can use up all its long tree stumps in the manufacture of gas and get so much clear gain out

The thinnest part of a soap bubble is where the black, or rather gray, tint appears just before it breaks. This thickness has been calculated by the laws of optics to be less than oneone hundred and fifty-six thousandth of an inch. From this minute amount the thickness of the bubble may increase up to quite a perceptible quantity.

Bricks are now being burnt by electricity. This promises to revolutionize the industry by greatly reducing the labor and cost. The kiln-drying process is entirely dispensed with. The wet clay is put into a sort of covered iron mold, which holds about 1000 bricks, and a strong current of electricity is then turned on, and in a very short time the bricks are dried and burnt and all ready to be turned out for sale.

The Humming Bird at Home.

While spending the winter in Californis, writes Frank Ford, in the Magazine of Natural Science, I made my first acquaintance with Madam Hummingbird "at home." In the first place the location could not have been improved on. Just picture in your mind a lawn dotted with orange, lemon, fig and palm trees, with here and there a giant century plant, or bunch of pampas grass, and no end of flowers. While a cypress hedge, overshadowed by stately encalyptus and pepper trees, separated the lawn from the street. One day while gathering oranges, I was startled by the rapid and angry darting of a humming bird near my face, which led me to look closely in that part of the tree, which resulted after a little search in the discovery of my first humming bird's nest. It was placed on a twig not as large as a l ad pencil, on one of the lower limbs of the orange tree, and it was so covered with lichens the same color as the bark of the tree that it was difficult to find it again even after I knew about where it was. The nest is about the size of the burr oak acorn cup, built almost entirely of the feathery plumes of the pampas grass, covered with green lichens, and all held together, and to the limb, with something greatly resembling spider web. Within this "marvel of construction" were two semi-transparent eggs, almost too small to describe, and my efforts to use the blowpipe on them blew them all to smithereens. Before taking the nest, I visited

Madam Hummingbird several times, and nearly always found her at home. She never left the nest but a few minutes at a time.

When Water Boils.

Water boils at different temperatures, according to the elevation above the sea level. In Baltimore, water boils practically at 212 degrees F.; at Munich, in Germany, at 209; degrees; at the City of Mexico, in Mexico. at 200 degrees, and in the Himalayas, at an elevation of 18,090 feet above the level of the sea, at 180 degrees. These differences are caused by the varying pressure of the atmosphere at these points. In Baltimore the whole weight of air 18 to be overcome. In Mexico, 7000 feet above the sea, there are 7000 feet less of atmosphere to be resisted. consequently less heat is required and boiling takes place at a lower tempera-ture. —Boston Cultivator.

Smallest Bible in the World.

Henry Frowde, of the Oxford University Press, has eclipsed the previous record for the smallest Bible in the world. He has produced the "Brilliant Text Bible," containing 1216 pages, with maps, measuring three and one-half by two and one-eighth by five-eighths inches. The weight of this wonderful little edition, bound in limp morocco, is not quite three ounces. Another edition, entitled "The Brilliant Reference Bible"-likewise printed on the famous Oxford paper-has the advantage of a column of references in the center of each page, as well as excellent maps and a plan of the Temple. This book weighs three and a half ounces. It is, one would imagine, hardly possible to achieve any further advance in this direction of small Bibles, while at the same time preserving the fine clearness of the type which distinguishes these volumes.—London Illustrated News.

Hats On in Parliament.

Although the House of Commons permits its members to retain their hats during the sitting, a man can keep his hat on only when he is in his seat. If he rises to speak he of course takes off his hat; if he rises to leave his seat to go out of the House, he has to take off his hat; so long as he re mains standing in any part of the House he has to keep off his hat. There are some of the older members who, even when they lean over their seats to converse with a member on the bench in front of them, take off their hats. And it is usual, too, when a member interjects an observation across the floor to take it off.-New York Journal.

A Means Out of the Difficulty.

Any strain or bending of the back for any length of time leaves it in a weakened condition. A means out of the difficulty is always handy and cheap. Do as was done by Mr. Herman Schwaygel, Aberdeen, S. D., who says that for several years he suffered with a chronic stitch in the back, and was given up by doctors. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil completely cured him. Also Mr. John Lucas, Elnora, Ind., says that for set eral years he suffered with pains in the back, and one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured him. There are manifold instances of how to do the right thing in the right way and not break your back,



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting

in the form most acceptable and pleas ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kid-neys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

"Dead as a Doornail."

The doornail in earlier times was the plate on the door upon which the oldfashioned knocker struck to arouse the inmates of the house. As the plate or nail was struck many more times than any other nail it was assumed to be deader than other nails. Hence the phrase, "Dead as a doornail."-Chicago Times

WELCOME WORDS TO WOMEN.

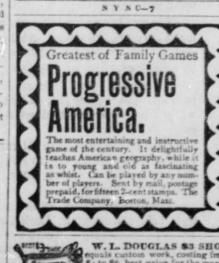
Mrs. HARRY TAPPAN, of Reynolds, Jefferson Co., Neb., writes: "For two years I was a sufferer. A part of this time bad to be carried from my bed. Was racked with pain. had hysteria, was very nervous, no appetite and completely discouraged. A few bottles of "Favorite Prescription" effected a perfect cure." Sold by all dealers in medicines.

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Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle.

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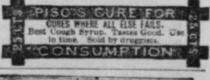


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