CHOKED CATTLE.

Ti is dangerous to try to force or push the obstruction down. Animals have been killed by this process. Some dairymen keep a limber stick with a knob on the end to punch the obstruction down, but this method is also a dangerous one. A better method is to draw the animal's head, while in a stanchion, up with a stout rope, and fasten to the top; then, having previously melted one-half pint of lard, place it in a bottle while warm, our it down the cow's throat; she will pour it down the cow's throat; she will struggle, and the more violent the bet-ter, as the melted grease will make the throat slippery, and then you can easily work the obstruction up with the hand. Sometimes they will cough it up.

COOKED FOOD FOR POULTRY.

Having heard much said about the efficacy of cooked food in producing eggs I have tried it, writes a New Jersey farmer, with, I think, considerable success. I boil potato parings and other stuff from the kitchen and thicken it with wheat bran. I commonly give it to the hens cold, though many say feed warm food, but I have not discovered that to make any difference. I am quite certain that feeding much corn is bad for laying hens —it will make fat but not eggs. For quite a while I gave my hens no grain at all, but always some wheat bran with their boiled food, and this was the time when I got the most eggs .- New York

TAR-WATER FOR CABBAGE WORMS.

According to no less an authority than Mr. A. S. Fuller, tar-water is an effective kill-cure for the cabbage worm. It is kill-cure for the cabbage worm. It is stated that Mr. Fuller's early cabbages were being rapidly destroyed by these worms, but "one sprinkling with tarwater, applied with a watering-pot, destroyed every worm and egg." The tarwater is prepared by placing a quart or two of coal-tar in a tub or barrel, and filling up with water. In about forty-eight hours the water will smell strongly of tar when it may be applied to the eight hours the water will smell strongly of tar, when it may be applied to the plants with a syringe or common watering-pet. If tar-water destroys the eggs, as affirmed, and does not injure the growth nor the quality of the cabbage, frequent seasonable applications of it, thus destroying the eggs, would seem to be all that is required as a complete and practical cabbage, worm remedy. New Year ractical cabbage-worm remedy.—New

LIVING FROM A GARDEN.

It is no exaggeration to say that a good garden well cared for will furnish a large family with much of the food they eat and nearly everything except bread, meat and butter from early in June until frosts cut off the supplies. If the garden be what it should be it will give far more than half of the money value of what is consumed from the farmer's table. It is weaking toost of the advantages that by making most of the advantages that farmers possess that they can stem the prevailing tide from country to the city. It ought to be stemmed; but what advantage can the city resident see, if when he visits his farmer friends he finds some of the family posted off in haste to the city to get vegetables, often canned, which a little care and labor on the farmer's part would enable him to supply from his own garden. It is true the farmer says he cannot spare the time. Why cannot he? Simply because he devotes so much of his labor to growing crops, which after selling do not leave him enough to pay his hired help. That alone ought to satisfy him that a change in the programme is needed. Suppose in the programme is needed. Suppose next year he concludes to grow less to sell, to hire less help and devote more of his own time tess help and devote more of his own time to the garden. It is, or ought to be, the richest spot on his farm, and will pay better than any other for the labor bestowed upon it.—Boston Cultimater

FEED DOWN THE MEADOWS.

It has been generally taught by our best farmers that it was wrong to pasture meadows in the fall and that the best remeadows in the fall and that the best results could only be attained by allowing the aftergrowth to go down to protect the roots in wniter and to enrich the soil for future production, says S. E. Rice in New England Homestead. Assenting to that theory without bringing it to the test of experiment was the greatest mistake that I ever made in farming. To-day I assert that it is only theory, and that actual experiment on many farms will prove it a false theory. Twenty years ago, while keeping a diary of fifty to sixty cows, my practice was strictly in to sixty cows, my practice was strictly in accordance with this theory and no pasturing of meadows in the fall was allowed. A friend of mine, one of the best farmers of my acquaintance, told me that my practice was wrong and took me to one of his fields to show an exwert that insects can lay their nits. me to one of his fields to show an experiment, proving that the removal of the second growth was no detriment to the succeeding crop. He had moved and removed the second growth from a part of the field the fall before, leaving a part uncut. The fall growth was not so heavy as to smother or kill the grass, and if the above theory were true, the succeeding crop should have been much the best on the uncut portion of the field. Exactly the opposite of this was true, and when I saw the field just before haying the boundary between the two parts was plain enough to attract the attention of anyone passing by. The part from which the passing by. The part from which the fall growth had been removed I judged to be twenty-five per cent. better than the other.

in the way of profitable grape culture in this country, and while a knowledge of the remedies and preventives that have in many cases saved valuable crops is in many cases saved valuable crops 18 important to any one who would engage in grape-growing, it is even more important that the climatic conditions for success should also be understood. The mildew which attacks the under surface partment on Rhode Island Ledge. dews are deposited where the moisture cannot be readily evaporated. The best to Davy Crockett.

grape climate or location appears to be where dews are light or altogether absent. Instances are given where grapes on a trellis under cover! have escaped mildew and rot, while those near by, but without protection, have suffered. Persons who train vines up the side of a house under the eaves of a projecting roof, find the most perfect! fruit at the highest point, where it is least exposed to rain and dew.

The favorable locations for grape, culture will usually be found either surrounded by large bodies of water that modify the climatic conditions, of their islands and the shore districts of the main lands, or on hillsides at certain elevations. As stated in a Governmen. report, where hills and valleys are closely and distinctly defined there exists at certain elevations on the hillside var zone or belt where dews are light or unknown and where frosts are modified. This zone exists in all countries that, are traversed by high wountains and ideep valered zone exists in all countries that, 'are trav ersed by high mountains and deep val-

In a paper read before the American Horticultural Society on "Horticulture in the Mountain Regions of the South," it is said there are as many of those belts as there are ridges on hills or knobs reaching two or three hundred feet above the level of the adjacent valleys, and where localities are found ranging from 200 to 1000 feet above the general surface of the country, there is greater or less immunity from spring frosts. Fur-thermore, the mountains are less subject to heavy dews than the lower grounds, and for this reason better adapted to the growth of the vines.

For any extensive culture of the grape the importance of selecting a location favored by nature cannot be overestimated. Where mildew and rot prevail successful grape culture cannot be attained without constant and expensive vigilance in the application of preventives, which even under good management do not always fully protect.—New York World.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Farm for profit.

Keep up the fertility. Good crops reduce the cost.

The best asters are the transplanted The daphne indica requires good

drainage. Feed economically but not at the ex-

pense of growth. The cost of the various crops will vary almost every year.

No one season can be taken as a 'true guide for the next.

Sell stock whenever they are fully ready, irrespective of price.

In threshing take pains to seetthat all the straw is stacked carefully.

Latania borbonica palms are widely used for decorative purposes.

Summer pruning is the best if followed up properly every year.

With hogs a quick growth and early maturity determines the profit.

After all the crops are all harvested is a good time to haul out manure.

Tie up roses and chrysanthemums and carnations before they bend and break.

Very comfortable quarters must be provided if pigs are wintered over with

Allowing fruit to go to waste is to lose part of the farm profits that should be saved.

In a majority of cases it will be better to buy whatever bran is needed early in the fall. Pinching the ends of fuchias not

only improves shape, but gives abundance

The new abutilon eclipse not only has fine foliage but retains its blossoms and blooms freely.

Bran can be fed to the milk cows nearly every day in the year with profit if milk is an item. While there is time see that plenty

of shelter is provided for all the stock that is to be wintered over.

If you want to get swamp muck the dry summer time is the best to do it in. The muck is lighter when dry. After the stables and sheds are thor-

oughly cleaned out a good coat of white-wash will make them healthier.

The quality of fodder for feeding is often considerably lessened by allowing it to get too ripe before cutting. A cheap hog and poultry house can readily be made to return a good profit,

have water, dry and convenient. If you have nothing better lay in a good supply of dry earth to use as an absorbent in your stables when needed.

Cornmeal is excellent for fattening pigs, but it needs to have fed with it something more nitrogenous to make muscle and promote growth.

Always leave a strip for mowing be ESSENTIALS IN GRAPE GROWING.

Mildew and rot are the great obstacles ing over and breaking the fence.

Do not be afraid to furnish your a shade for fear they will not feed enough. They make milk when chewing the cub and not when filling the

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

CHERRY SOUP.

CHERRY SOUP.

Cherry soup is nice served cold. Use one and a half quarts of nice ripe cherries and three pints of water. Boil one quart of the cherries until they become pulpy, sweeten to taste and strain. Stone the one-half quart of cherries left, and with one-half of a teacupful of sago put into the soup, and boil until the sago is clear, not dissolved.—Brooklyn Citizen.

STEWED CUCUMBERS.

Stewed cucumbers may be an unknown fish to some cooks. They are a novelty, however, in the vegetable line, and this is the way to prepare them: Peel and cut cucumbers in quarters; take out the seeds, and lay them on a cloth to drain. Roll the pieces in flour when dry and fry in butter. The butter must be hot between the cucumber's put, on the pass fore the cucumber is put on the pan. When they are a light brown remove them from the fire and place them on a sieve to drain. Fry some onions in the same butter, and when brown put them, with the cucumbers, into a saucepan and over with gravy. Stew slowly until they are tender; then take out the cucumbers, thicken the gravy with flour, let the oil up once, then season with salt and pepper. Put in the cucumbers and as pepper. Put in the cucum soon as they are warm serve.

A celebrated chef, whose maccaroni pie has added considerably to his fame, says his recipe reads as follows: Take a piece of gravy beef, cut in small pieces, put it into a saucepan with an onion sliced and a piece of butter, toss it on the fire until the onion and pieces of meat are browned, a bouquet of sweet herbs, a carrot cut in pieces, spices, pepper and salt to taste, a few mushrooms and a fair allowance of tomato sauce. Let the fair allowance of tomato sauce. Let the whole simmer for a couple of hours, then strain and skim off the superfluous fat. Put the boiled maccaroni into a saucepan with a piece of butter, plenty of grated Parmesan cheese, and as much of the sauce or gravy as it will absorb; toss it on the fire for a few minutes, and put it by until wanted. Make a nice pie paste, the with it a tim mould previously butter with the time provided the same of the paste, and put it by until wanted. line with it a tin mould previously but-tered, uniting the joints carefully with the white of eggs. Have ready some very small fillets of breast of chicken cooked with butter in a covered tin in the oven, some cooked ham or ox tongue cut in dice, some truffles and mushrooms cut in convenient pieces and cooked in the gravy used to dress the maccaroni. Fill the lined mould with all these things in judicious proportions, all these things in judicious proportions, letting the maccaroni predominate, and adding during the process a little more sauce or gravy and a due allowance of Parmesan cheese; cover up the mould with a disk of paste, unite the edges carefully and bake in a moderate oven for about an hour. Turn out of the for about an hour. Turn out of the mould carefully and serve.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Silver that is not in constant use can be kept bright by packing it in oatmeal. To keep silver from tarnishing apply with a soft brush a coating of collodion dissolved in alcohol.

Steel knives that are slightly oiled, then wrapped in tissue-paper, will keep an indefinite time without rusting.

An uncovered soap-dish is the best kind to use. The air dries the water and prevents the soap from getting soft.

Old people and young children need ne sun. The more they bask in its light the sun the better their chances are for life and health.

Just before sealing the bottles of to mato catsup add a teaspoonful of brandy to each one. Besides preserving the cat-sup it improves the flavor.

Stove zincs can be kept bright and nice by rubbing them with either kero-sene or lard. After a few minutes take a soft, dry cloth and remove all traces of the oil or grease.

Pretty iron-holders are made of brown linen bound with red braid. A loop to hang up by should always be sewn in one corner. These covers should be made to slip off easily so that they can be washed when necessary.

If a dose of castor oil is prescribed, have the druggist prepare it after the following formula: Oil, ricini, one dram; glycerine, one dram; tinct. auranti, twenty drops; tinct. senecæ, drops; aq. cinnam, to make half

Flat-irons that are rusty may be cleaned very quirkly with beeswax and salt. Heat the iron then rub the wax over it. Have a paper or cloth near covered with salt and scour the irons with it. This will not only remove the rust, but make the irons as smooth as glass.

Honeycomb counterpanes that have Honeycomb counterpans that have become worn in spots and are of no use for bed-coverings should be out up for towels and wash-rags. The irregular surface of the material makes it a very good substitute for Turkish towels. Neatly hemmed they will last a long

time.

The saucepans, pans, etc., that are used in cooking should always be placed after they are cleaned on the range or in the sun to become thoroughly dry. When put away damp the rust soon eats holes in them. See that the tins are dried properly and your stock will not need replenishing quite so often.

To clean glass jars and remove any odors fill the jars with hot water, then stir in a teaspoonful of baking soda. Shake well, then pour out the water. Should any of the odor remain, fill the jar again with the water and soda. Let it remain in the jar a few minutes, then it remain in the jar a few minutes, then pour out and rinse the jar in cold water.

Borax, a laundress says, is a valuable addition to the raw starch for collars and cuffs. Too much should not be used, as it has a tendency to make linen yellow. Lump borax may be dissolved in boiling water and bottled for future use. Perfectly clear gum arabic water can also be used for the same purpose. Heat, fric-tion and pressure are absolutely necestion and pressure are absolutely necessary to produce a polish on collars and cuffs,

In a French Slaughter House

A long while ago, the barbarous manner of slaughtering that still rules in some parts of rural France was renounced in Paris. The men then employed a deadly instrument called a 'merlin,' something after the style of a directory cane, and heavily loaded with lead. With this they would strike a bullock on the head, in the place where a majority of horned animals have a star, a single head, in the place where a majority of horned animals have a star, a single stroke sufficing to perforate the frontal bone and fell the animal to the ground. But it often happened that the man missed his blow, the animal, scared by the brandishing of the merlin, abruptly pulled back its head, the weapon did not carry, and the bullock, half killed only, fled in agony. A butcher sought for and found means of shortening useless suffering, and the apparatus which, from his name, is called the 'masque Bruneau," has been imposed on slaughterers by the municipalities of several large cities in France, Germany and Belgium. M. Bruneau masks the animal Belgium. M. Bruneau masks the animal in the cow stable, taking care to fasten the leather strap that is fixed behind the ears of the beast in such a manner that the plate hes perfectly on the frontal.

Just over the brain this mask is pierced with a hole sufficiently large to permit of a bolt being introduced that is hardly bigger or longer than one's forefinger. The slaughterer's assistant puts the animal's head into position by a chain fastened to the floor, then the slaughterer places the bolt in the hole of the mask, and with a single blow with a heavy mal-let he drives it into the skull. The ox falls, a boy rushes up, and into the small hole that the bolt has just pierced he pushes a long and bloody cane, and hardly has it touched the spinal marrow than the convulsive movement ceases, the ani-mal being killed as quickly as from a stroke of lightning.—Chicago Herald.

A Perpetual Fire.

In the peninsula of Abeheron, in the province of Schirwan, formerly belonging to Persia, but now a part of Russia, there is found a perpetual, or what the natives call an eternal fire, which is known to have been burning over two thousand years. It rises with a constant thousand years. It rises with a constant flame from an irregular orifice of about twelve feet in depth and 120 feet in width. The flame rises to a height of six or eight feet, unattended with smoke or disagreeable smell, waving back and forth with the wind, like a field of golden grain — § Louis Republic. grain .- St. Louis Republic.

The French Government has made the manufacture of gun-cotton cartridges a State monopoly.

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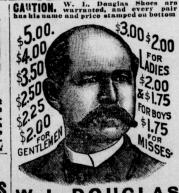
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