

HARVEST ORIGIN PAY.
There's a market gardener in Minnesota. He is prosperous, makes his money on earliest vegetables, gets his seeds from Salzer, follows Salzer's instructions how to grow 1000 bu. per acre and sells Salzer's King of the Earliest onion already in July and gets \$1.50 a bu. Catalogue tells all about it and lots of other seed for garden and farm! 35 packages earliest vegetables \$1.00.
To you write, cut this out and send it with 12c stamps to John A. Salzer, La Crosse, Wis., you will get free his catalogue and a package of yellow watermelon sensation.
(C.)

The influence of custom is incalculable; dress a boy as a man, and he will at once change his conception of himself.—B. St. John.
Beware of Claims for Cataract that Costly Recovery.
An mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is great. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, free.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best.

"Every time I see you, I am reminded of Herr Rummel." "How so?" "He was an idiot."—Fliegende Blätter.
Ghosts Are Told and Shadowed.
By those who profess to have interviewed them. Whether spirits are talked-faced or not, mortals are whose blood is thin and weak in consequence of imperfect assimilation. When larvae are taken possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, free.
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"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are unrivaled for relieving Coughs, Hoarseness and all Throat Troubles. Sold only in boxes.
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Hood's
Sarsaparilla
In the One True Blood Purifier.
Hood's Pills are easy to take, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.
Can't Break
because its so strong;
Can't get out of order
because its so simple;
Can't unhook by itself—Why?

See that
hump?
Send two cents in stamps for New Hood's Pills in color to
Hood's Pills, 711 North Third St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

"Blight"
costs cotton planters more than five million dollars annually. This is an enormous waste, and can be prevented. Practical experiments at Alabama Experiment Station show conclusively that the use of

"Kainit"
will prevent that dreaded plant disease.
One possible cause is an advertising circular containing practical hints, but no practical work, containing the results of latest experiments in this line. Every cotton grower should have a copy. They are sent free for the asking.
GERMAN KALI WORKS,
25 Nassau St., New York.

World's Fair 1893 HIGHEST AWARD.
IMPERIAL GRANUM
Is Pure and unsweetened and can be retained by the weakest stomach. A safe, easily digested Food for DYSPEPTICS!
Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE!
John Curtis & Sons, New York.

Your Wife
Will like it.
So will the Cook.

Do you better half does the cooking? Is it an additional reason why there should be a CHARTER OAK RANGE or STOVE in the kitchen? The use of a range or stove is a necessary and important part of a woman's life. It is a safe, easily digested Food for DYSPEPTICS!
Always Reliable.
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SECURE A POSITION!
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FARMER AND PLANTER.
TO MAKE FARMING PAY.
An Old Cotton Planter Gives a Few Points in His Experience.
How to make farming pay next year is a matter of great importance to every citizen of Texas, for it has long since been conceded that agriculture is the foundation of all wealth. That government which fosters and protects her agriculturalists always increases the prosperity of her citizens. And that individual who can give the wisest counsel in times of uncertainty, like present, may be considered the greatest benefactor. The writer does not aspire to become so great a wiseman. But perhaps it may be in his power to use his pen in tracing dimly the lines that may afterward be more plainly marked out by some other more capable person, which shall point out the dangers that confront us.
The old year is nearing its end, and the new year of 1896 will be soon ushered in upon us. The old has surely furnished some practical data to be used as a guide for the incoming new year, and at the outset we believe many will join us in stating that the lessons we have had presented for our consideration during the past two years are valuable only in proportion as we use and wisely appropriate them. The first lesson taught us is that cotton is no longer king. A nine and a half million bale crop only brings four cents, while six and a half million bales insure seven and a half cents. If the former is unremunerative and ruinous to the farmer, because below cost of production, while the latter is fairly remunerative. Two years ago a half million American crop in 1894 brought an average of 43 cents in the Chicago market, in our local markets 38 cents, while the big corn crop of 1895, estimated roughly at three to three and a half billion bushels, only sells in our local markets for 18 to 18 1/2 cents. So we see if 17 cents per bushel is about an average price it costs a farmer to raise it in Texas, then there is little or no profit for the surplus he sells. The same conditions apply to our oat and wheat crops. It is only our large wheat crop was this year so seriously damaged by an unusually wet season, that it is hardly possible to make a correct estimate for the probable average price it would have brought under more favorable circumstances. The question naturally arises, what course must we pursue next year, which will insure the best prices for our farm products? Every farmer must see that our safety is to be found only in planting those crops that grow best with us, one-third of the acreage in cotton, one-third in corn, and one-third in other crops, such as oats, hay, sorghum, etc. With such staple products for our stiff black lands, a little greater diversification might be practiced profitably on the sandy lands, like Denton, Wise and other counties. Potatoes, melons and goober peas might be extensively raised in such sandy land districts. We must not abandon the wise course we have begun in raising more corn and sorghum to raise and fatten more hogs, remembering that with deep water at Galveston we have a shorter route to the open markets of the world, lessening the freight charges, and at the same time increasing the demand for our surplus corn and hog products. According to a late estimate, there are in Texas but 95,000 renter farmers, while there are 55,000 owning their farms. Under such favorable conditions there is no real cause why the very best plan may not be practiced more generally on business principles. It is not only foolish, but suicidal, to rush pell-mell into raising all cotton in 1896. Such a course would insure three-cent cotton, and ruin and starvation staring us in the face, when under our present regime plenty and abundance doth abound. God has given Texas the most fertile soil, and if wisely used will surely bring a greater prosperity to her people than any land in the habitable world.—Cor. Farm and Ranch.

FARMING SWINE.
The Best Food and the Best Methods of Raising It.
1. What do you consider the best food for an in-pig sow?
In the summer, grass, lucerne (alfalfa), tares or clover, with a few beans or peas, until she is within about a week of farrowing, when rations of sharp and bran should be substituted.
2. What is the best food for the boar?
In summer, lucerne, clover or tares, and in the winter half of the year, roots, with a few beans, peas or mixed meal added, according to the amount of work required of him.
3. What do you consider the best food for the sow and litter?
Until the little pigs are three or four weeks old, I like to feed the sow on about one-fourth bran and three-fourths sharp, or rations; after that time, if the pigs will stand it without scouring, some mixed wheat, barley and pea meal may be added.
4. What food do you prefer on which to rear the litter?
Continue the above and a little whole wheat, with skim or separated milk.
5. What do you consider the best food for pigs from ten to twenty weeks old?
A continuance of the above, with a gradual increase of the meal, until the pigs are four months old, when the food may consist of nearly all meal. In the winter time a few cut roots or steamed potatoes are good; and in the summer lucerne or other green food will be appreciated by and prove of benefit to the pigs.
6. What do you consider the best food for fattening pigs?
Barley meal is the best single food, but I prefer a mixture of meal, composed of barley, wheat, peas and a small proportion of maize, cocunut-meal, palmnut meal, rice-meal and even ground linseed.
7. Do you like, as pig-food, beans, peas, wheat and barley and in what order, and whether whole or ground?
I prefer them ground and in the reverse order to that given. I do not remember of ever holding the opposite opinion, as given in the "Book of the Pig."
8. What is your opinion on cooked food?
My present opinion is exactly as it was 15 years since—that cooking meal and roots (except potatoes) for pigs is a waste of fuel and labor.
9. What is your opinion of mangels, turnips and potatoes as pig-food?
I continue to use a large quantity of mangels, turnips and kohi rabe, but my herd of pigs is so large that I am unable to cook enough potatoes for them. For small quantities of pigs, steamed potatoes are both a good and profitable food.—Swine Breeder's Journal.

CARE OF PIGS.
Practical Suggestions to Those Who Raise Their Own Pigs.
During the first three days of the pig's life he requires close attendance. A failure to give this attendance usually results in the death of one or more of the youngsters. If the board be put in the pen as before described to protect them, and not much bedding, and that of a short, fine material, be allowed the sow, little danger from "swarting" or smothering need be anticipated. The sow and pigs should

be disturbed as little as possible for the first few days, but sufficient attention should be given to see that all the pigs suck, and if the stock is to be sold for breeding purposes will often be necessary to treat the tails of the young pigs to keep them from falling off. It is generally thought that this falling off of the tails is due to cold and dampness. This is not so, as they suffer in the greatest degree by just the same. It is a disease, but one easily combated. We have found washing the tails in a strong solution of Boroglyceride most effectual, but any grease, especially if it has mixed with it a little carbolic acid, will do the work. The application should be made once a day for at least three or four days.
During the first few days the pigs should be confined to the farrowing pen or at most allowed to run in a small, dry lot. They will do better to be confined to the lot until they are at least three weeks old. Just as soon as the pig shows a disposition to eat, he should be encouraged in so doing by the small space should be cut off from the lot so as to allow the pigs, but not the mother to enter, and in this little lot should be a shallow feed trough. If the pigs are getting plenty of milk from their mother, as they will, provided she is a good brood sow and is well fed, there is nothing better than soaked corn. Dry, hard corn will soon make their teeth sore. An abundance of this soaked corn should be given to eat, what is left should be removed at least twice a day and fresh corn put in. If a little sweet skim milk can be given with care we think it will add to the growth of the pigs. This may be continued until weaning, but should be discontinued when the feed becomes necessary. This is the most critical period of the pig's life, and in this management at this time largely depends his future usefulness. If checked in his growth he will probably not grow up so much as to give the best results, whether kept to grace the breeding herd or to fill the pork barrel.
It takes a genius to manage a pig properly at this time without making a certain requires great care and a variety of good foods, at least. With ground oats and shorts, or wheat, and clover or alfalfa, judiciously but freely fed, good results may be obtained, but it will be found much more profitable to give good pigs if plenty of milk is obtainable. Here in Mississippi we can have red clover or alfalfa, or some similar green food for our pigs, and with this, corn meal and skim milk mixed, makes an excellent food. It is a mistake to suppose that a pig will get fat on this sort of food. We must feed well if we are to get early maturity, and the most profitable results. It is not wise to feed many pigs together, not more than ten, and then only when there are about the same size and age, and when the trough is so constructed that any may eat without much interference from others. The Wood Dale cause of the trough out of which eight can eat, is the best thing we have ever used in the way of a trough. These troughs are easy to keep clean, and whatever the sort of trough used it should be kept clean and sweet.—Mississippi Experiment Station Bulletin.

HUMOROUS.
"Is the man who just gave you that cigar a friend of yours?" "I don't know. I haven't tried it yet."—Fliegende Blätter.
"Dawkins—"What would you do if you had all the money you wanted?" "Hawkins—"I'd invest it where it would double itself."—Boston Transcript.
"She—"Did Maude lose her heart when you proposed to her?" "He—"I think she must have lost her head; she said so."—Buffalo Commercial.
"Tagleigh—"Why do you say you would not put any confidence in a tourist's tailor and outfitter?" "Wagleigh—"Because he works on fits and starts."
"N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser."
"True to Life.—Miss Simper—"Now, Mr. Photographer, I do hope you have succeeded in taking a good picture." "Photographer—"It's a good likeness."
"Detroit Free Press."
"Jones complains that the world is unappreciative." "Yes, poor fellow! Even his horse ran away from him yesterday, and wouldn't listen to his whines at all."—N. Y. Tribune.
"It didn't seem to me the audience was very enthusiastic." "It didn't!" How little you know of Wagnerian enthusiasm! Didn't you notice how they talked the end of each act?"—Chicago Tribune.
"A Regular Financier.—A—"I am in a tight place." B—"What's the matter now?" "I have got to raise \$50 by three o'clock to-morrow." "Why do you require precisely \$50?" "I have a note for \$50 in my pocket, and I've got the other dollar."—Texas Sittings.
"Time Throes Away.—Clara—"What's the matter, dear?" Dora—"It's too much to bear. Mr. Faintheart hasn't proposed yet." Clara—"But you told me you wouldn't marry him." Dora—"I would, but after all the time I've wasted on him, I think he might at last give me a chance to refuse him."—Tit-Bits.
"A Theory.—It was in the Louvre. She had been gazing at and admiring the pictures for hours, and finally, with a gasp of awe, she cried, 'Oh, dear! Why is it that we have so few old masters and so many old maids in America?' "I guess it's because the old maids spend all their time in painting themselves."—Harper's Drawer.

FROM THE DARK JUNGLE.
A Big Baboon Brought Over on the Bark Hermes.
An emigrant with an Afro-Hibernian countenance arrived on the Swedish bark Hermes, a captive in chains. He is a large South African baboon of intelligent appearance and manners and was brought from East London, South Africa, by the captain of the bark. He is only 16 months old, stands four feet in height and with a little training could give that long distance orator, Corbett, a discussion that would make his hair rise in fright and his only tongue lose its cunning. When the skipper sailed from this country he tied up the baboon with a light chain and a box was given him to sleep in near the cook's galley, and he often observed the cooking and the cook.
One day when the ship had been on a short time he broke his chain and proceeded to smash the crockery in the galley; in consequence, part of the crew had to quit from various stanzas during the remainder of the voyage. Later he again broke a stronger chain and assaulted the captain's son, who was at wheel and if the first and second mate had not interfered the man would have suffered injury. The ape had a great deal on the trip, and to tell of his troubles and fun would fill a volume. He became the pet of the crew for all that and made the voyage a lively one. Notwithstanding his popularity, he arrived with an iron collar and an anchor chain tied to it.—Chicago News.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.
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