

Black Langshans.

The following description of this handsome breed of fowls is given in a recent number of Cotton Planters Journal:

They are a large, stylish breed, very hardy, and less liable to disease than any of the Cochins or Brahma class. They are unexcelled as winter layers, are quiet and gentle and stand confinement well. The hens make good sitters and careful mothers. The chicks are easily raised and grow rapidly. When first hatched they are black, marked with a canary color on head and breast, which disappears when feathered. They often retain a few white feathers in the wings and on the feet, but these also disappear if the strain is a good one, after the sixth month.

The plumage of the grown fowl is dense black throughout, with a rich, beetle-green gloss on back, shoulder, saddle and sickle feathers, that are beautiful to behold when standing in the sun's rays.

The tail is large, well spread and carried well up. Hackle full, flowing and very glossy. Head small for the size of the bird. Comb single, straight and evenly serrated. Wattles and earlobes are a deep rich red. Legs a dark slate color and feathered to the end of the outer toe. Bottom of feet and web between toes, pink. Flesh is light color, tender and of good flavor. When killed and dressed at the proper time the bodies present a good appearance on the market stand.

The standard weight for cocks is 9½ pounds; cockerels, 8; hens, 7; pullets, 6 pounds. To sum up, they are a grand, beautiful and useful fowl, and to all who like or are compelled to have a dark plumaged fowl they will prove satisfactory.

Best Food for Laying Hens.

Almost every poultryman adopts a method of feeding, all his own, and pins his faith to it. He suits the rations to the surroundings, and exercises a goodly supply of common sense in the work of caring for his hens.

If situated in a cold climate the deficiency of heat must be artificially supplied, not in houses alone, but likewise in the food which assists in maintaining animal heat. If, on the contrary, he be situated in a hot climate he will endeavor to so regulate both the house and food that the hens will not be made to suffer on account of heat.

Many conditions tend to make a fixed ration impracticable. Therefore each poultry raiser must, to a certain extent, determine from actual experiment just the kind of food his fowls require, and likewise the amount any given number should daily receive.

Ordinarily, a morning mash of two parts cornmeal and one part middlings, with salt to season, made at night and allowed to steam and cook and fed cold, makes an event well balanced ration for first feed, after which the fowls should be kept busy scratching for grain. Green food, such as cabbage, beets, etc., should be given to them often, and when possible to do so, green ground bone should be given at least twice a week.

A small patch of rye, sown in September or October, makes a tempting place for fowls during pleasant weather, and should never be neglected. Waste potatoes, such as are unfit for table, should be thrown in the mash and allowed to cook; likewise all the scraps and parings should be thus utilized.

Condition powders and stimulants should never be used, if it is possible to avoid it. Still, occasionally, during the moulting season, these will assist nature in rapidly supplying a new suit of feathers.

Watch the fowls closely, and you can soon learn just what each individual flock requires, and do not rush headlong into any other person's footsteps until first you know exactly what the conditions will demand.

As I said before, every poultryman pins his faith to his own methods, and invariably tells all others that his is the proper way, and, no doubt, it is, but must not, by any means, be selected for every locality or flock. Each and every one re-

quires a separate and distinct system of care, which can be mastered only by those in daily contact with them.—Home and Farm.

Treatment of Roup.

Roup is amenable to curative remedies, and with wise treatment the ravages of the disease could be greatly lessened. Most important of all is the necessity of preventing the spread of the disease. There should be in connection with every farm a pest-house, where all those fowls affected may be isolated and treated. It is unwise to kill all the fowls affected, since careful treatment will usually cure. After the fowls are cured they should be kept isolated for a time, to be sure that all germs are dead. And when any additions are made to the flock they should at first be quarantined for many days, until it is certain that they are free from the disorder before they are allowed to mingle with the other fowls. In addition to this, fowls once affected should never be used for breeding. It is by no means certain that the disorder is hereditary, but the appearance of the disease among very young chickens leaves ground for suspicion on this point. But more important than this is the inevitable weakening of the vitality and the consequent weakened offspring.

The therapy of the disease consists in placing the chickens in comfortable quarters, and seeing that they secure an abundance of rich food. It is reported from Washington, N. C., and Raleigh, N. C., that many cases of the disease were cured by use of these means alone. In the outline of the etiology we indicated a course of several stages with attendant symptoms, and after passing through this, under favorable conditions, the patient recovers. The disease may be arrested, in the early stages, by warmth and care.

A few simple remedies are recommended. An antiseptic wash, such as dilute carbolic acid, 1-2000 solution of (HgCl) corrosive sublimate, or lysol. Kerosene is often used as a local remedy. Besides this, Hege, (Bulletin No. 152, N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station) recommends the use of Epsom salts as a purgative dose; others recommend oil or turpentine for this purpose. Where the exudate collects in the eye it should be carefully removed, and the eye washed with an antiseptic solution, e. g., peroxide of hydrogen, 3 per cent. aqueous solution. Where a swelling indicates the collection of matter in the nasal chambers they should be opened, and usually a large amount of purulent mass may be removed. All these pieces should be burned, as they are the means of contagion.

Mr. Wilcox, a successful poultry raiser of Kingston, R. I., reports that he has had no deaths at all from Roup for many years. His method is to remove any exudate which may be found either in the eyes, throat or nasal passages, and to keep the fowl free from exposure. Doubtless many of the deaths attributed to this disease arise from improper nutrition, or actual starvation. The sick fowls are stupid and weak, and are unable to secure their share of the food. Thus, in their weakened condition, when abundance of food is most necessary, they are improperly fed, and, perhaps, get nothing at all. If one eye is blind they can see much less food than formerly, and are outstripped by their more healthy mates. When both eyes become closed, as often happens, they are unable to find food at all, and will certainly die very soon if no assistance is given. When these collections of matter take place in the nasal chambers, respiration may be seriously interfered with. By the use of even simple means there is no doubt that the loss from this disease can be greatly lessened.—John Barlow.

The great wonder of Christianity is not the raising of a dead man, but the raising of a dead world. Getting people to join the church is comparatively easy work, but the way of the cross is still unpopular. Of two evils choose the one you have worried through before.

Congressman Botkin's Statement

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 1, 1898. Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O. MY DEAR DOCTOR:—It gives me pleasure to certify to the excellent curative qualities of your medicines:



Hon. J. D. Botkin, Congressman-at-Large from Kansas. Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I have been afflicted, more or less, for a quarter of a century with catarrh of the stomach and constipation; a residence in Washington has increased these troubles. A few bottles of your medicines have given me almost complete relief, and I am sure that a continuation of their use will effect a permanent cure. Pe-ru-na is surely a wonderful remedy for catarrhal affections. J. D. BOTKIN.

BARRED P. ROCKS.

Pen headed by a magnificent cockerel with some extra fine females.

EGGS \$1 PER 15

In any number wanted. This is the best year I sell eggs at \$1.00.

RODMAN MEEHAM, Hopkinsville, Ky.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. Write to W. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

Summer Excursion Rates.

Commencing May 15th, and continuing until Sept. 30th., the Illinois Central R. R. will sell round trip tickets as follows:
Cerulean Springs..... 80c
Dawson Springs..... 1.70
Crittenden Springs..... 3.25
Grayson Springs..... 5.80
Return limit 90 days from date of sale, but not to exceed Oct. 31st.

Cramp.

This appears among chicks rather than hens, and is caused by crowding at night, and too little exercise.

There is stiffness in walking and even an inability to move. Reduce the number of such cases by removing birds from each brooder, so the whole number remaining shall not exceed fifty. I am not sure that this number is not too many, but at any rate fifty chicks are all that ever should be allowed to be in one flock.

Having the number right, next turn your attention to the temperature of the brooder. Have the heat plenty enough so that the chicks will not have to huddle together to keep warm.

Furnish heat so that the chicks will sleep near the fringe of the "mother." All brooders are not built to raise healthy chicks. Many are lacking in making little, if any, provision for supplying pure air. There are more good incubators than good brooders.—A. P. J.

A Good Record

The egg famine of several weeks ago has at last been solved and the blame of it all can be laid to one well-known Paducah man. It was not caused by the scarcity of eggs, but because certain hens laid so many that the others quit the business.

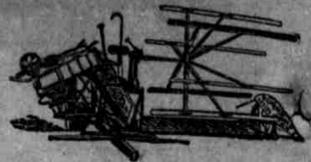
Mr. A. Franke has in his possession forty-two hens—not common everyday chickens, but hens that are experts in the egg business. During the months of January, February, March and April, four disagreeable months, these same hens furnished their owner with 2,559 eggs.

This is an indisputable fact, and a record heretofore unequalled.—Paducah, Ky., News.

Hirsute Statistics.

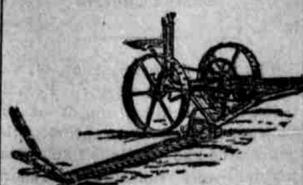
Blonde hair is finer than that of any other color. By actual count it has been ascertained that 400 hairs to the square inch grow upon the head of a blonde beauty. The brown comes next with 350, then come the black with 325, and the red with 259 or 260. After counting the hairs growing on an inch square it has been established that on the head of a blonde there will be about 149,000 hairs, while a brown suit of tresses will have 109,000, a black 102,000, and a red 90,000.

The Milwaukee Has Come To Stay



With a full stock of Machines and Extras.

It will pay the farmers to see these machines before placing their orders, as there is no machine on the market as well adapted to their needs as The Milwaukee. We have the only solid frame harvester on the market and the only machine that raises and lowers from the seat, and the only concave steel bull-wheel and the only truck that goes on without bolts.



MILWAUKEE MOWER

We have the only perfect foot-lift and chain drive on the market and there are many other features about both machines that would interest you by examining same. New lines added—

Headquarters New Huber Threshing Machines; Owensboro Wagons; general line Parlin & Orndorff's Implements; Binder Twine, Etc. We are located in the Bonte building, corner 8th and Water streets, Hopkinsville, Ky., and will be glad to show you through these machines and serve you at all times. Yours Respectfully..

Watkins & Edwards.

GROVES WEST & LEE



TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. NO CURE—NO PAY. GALATIA, ILL., NOV. 15, 1893. Parin Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Gentlemen:—I've sold last year 400 bottles of GROVES' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three acres already this year. In all our experience of 11 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly, ANNEX, CARB & PRICE 50 CTS.

A Physician Can Prescribe

Dr. Otto's Spruce Gum Balsam. Formula on each package.

CURES YOUR COUGH IN A DAY Price, 25 & 50c.

For sale by Anderson & Fowler.

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CLEANSES THE LIVER AND BOWELS
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