

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

WAGON-BOX LIFTER.

A Simple Device That Saves Lots of Back-ache and Temper.

Below is a description, with cuts, of a wagon-box lifter that we have had in use for ten years. In that time it has paid for itself several times over in the saving of backaches and temper. I think Figs. 1 and 2 will make its construction plain. Fig. 1 shows the frame, or a portion of it, of the wagon shed and corn crib, with apparatus in place, and the wagon-box lifted part way. Fig. 2 shows the roller and drum, with ropes in place, detached.

The first thing we did was to spike (or bolt) two joists to the rafters as shown at L Fig. 1, and far enough between them to take a roller as long, at least, as the wagon-box, Fig. 2. Then we made a roller of 4x4 oak, leaving it square where it passed through the drum, A, Fig. 2. Then we bored an inch hole lengthwise in each end of the roller and drove in each hole a round

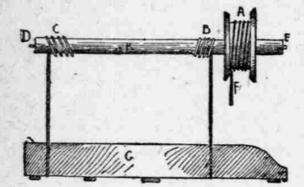


FIG. 1.

iron pin for a gudgeon. Then by cutting a notch in the pieces L (as at K, Fig. 1), the roller was placed in position.

The drum is 15 inches in diameter and 6 inches long, with flanges 3 inches deep at A, Fig. 2.

The ropes C and B, Fig. 2, are 7/8 inch and are wound around the roller the same direction and are long enough to reach to the ground. The lower ends of the rope are attached to large rings as shown at D, Fig. 1. To these rings are attached two other ropes that go around the wagon-box: one end of

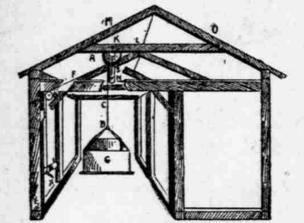


FIG. 2.

each of these ropes has a hook attached. Around the drum is wound a 1/2-inch rope, but, of course, in the opposite direction to the ropes C and B, so that when the rope on the drum unwinds the other two wind up. The rope on the drum passes over a pulley B, Fig. 1, then down the side of the wall to the roller I, placed at a suitable height for winding while standing on the ground. The pins, X, work loosely through the roller I, and have knobs on each end to prevent them from dropping out.

After you have everything in place, drive your wagon under the roller, place the ropes under each end of wagon-box, and begin winding the roller I, Fig. 1, and see how easy it is for one man to remove a heavy wagon-box, and that without danger to either man or box.

We use cross-poles under the box after it is up out of the way, that rest on the nailing ties on each side of shed, to prevent any danger of the box falling. A careful examination of the two cuts will make all this plain.—C. L. Reamer, in Ohio Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

Keep the manure hauled out during the winter, applying on the field where it is most needed.

The more a milk cow will assimilate in excess of what is required for maintenance the better.

Cleanliness is as essential as shelter and food. Stock will not eat wet fodder to an advantage.

No matter how good a pedigree an animal may have, individual merit and good conditions are essential.

The principal advantage in using salt as a fertilizer is that it helps to make plant food in the air available.

With quite a number of farm products, low prices are caused not so much by overproduction as by poor quality.

With fattening hogs, allowing food to remain within reach after the appetite is satisfied injures the digestion and decreases thrift.—Farmers' Union.

Needs Careful Investigation. Dealing in "futures" is a system that should be carefully investigated by congress. Some maintain that it is an advantage to farmers, while others assert that it depresses prices while products are held by the producers, the rise in prices going to a class which simply deposit certain sums as wagers on the results. There is no doubt, however, as long as the system exists there will continue to be an uncertainty in prices, and that the farmer will be compelled to suffer all the losses, but will not share in the profits. Much of the business done by the manipulators of wheat and other grains is not based on the articles at all, as it frequently happens that more grain is sold than exists in the whole country.—Colman's Rural World.

A Homemade Bag Holder. We glean the following idea from the Farmer's Advocate: Take an inch board, three feet long by 14 inches wide, and saw it. Then take two slats, three inches wide and three feet long, and nail them upright to the board about five inches from the top, to serve as feet. Drive a wire nail through each corner of board, and turn them up a little to hook the bags on. Nail the board down at the bottom, and one man can fill and tie the bags as fast as two men can clean the grain.

LICE ON LIVE STOCK.

As with All Other Ills Prevention Is Much Better Than Cure.

Lousiness is largely the result of stunting feed and the neglect to groom properly. Stock kept in a thrifty, growing condition are rarely, if ever, infested by these pests unless they come in contact with animals that are infested. But one lousy animal running with other stock will soon communicate the lice to all. When the insects once get a start they multiply so rapidly that in a short time the animal is fairly alive with them and is kept in perfect torment. It is next to impossible to get a lousy animal into a thrifty condition until the lice are gotten rid of.

Stock that have to lie out, exposed to cold and storms, and are ill-fed are almost certain to become infested; this is so much the case that it seems that poor condition breeds lice.

As with all other ills to which stock is liable, prevention is much better than cure. Feeding well, giving clean, comfortable quarters with proper grooming, so as to keep the skin clean, will keep lice from getting a start.

One of the best, if not the best, remedies is staves-acre seeds, thoroughly bruised, and vinegar. This lotion will not only kill the lice, but destroy the nests as well. The staves-acre seeds brushed and made into an ointment with lard is also a good remedy. It will be a good plan to repeat the application in ten days or two weeks, especially if the animals are badly affected.

In mild cases common tobacco steeped in water and sponged over the skin will rid the animal of lice. Still another remedy is to take one ounce of tobacco, two ounces of ground white hellebore, with about two pints and a half of vinegar; boil all well together strain and then sponge the animals with it.

Feeding sulphur is also a good aid in ridding animals of lice. The objection to it is that if while it is in the system the animal should get wet considerable injury may result.

The quarters should be thoroughly cleaned up and whitewashed. It will help if carbolic acid is added to the whitewash. Generally it will pay to repeat the whitewash in a week or ten days.

When stock have been allowed to run together, if a portion of them show that they are infested with these pests it is best to treat all of them.—St. Louis Republic.

STOCK FARM BARN.

A Plan That Has Given Great Satisfaction to Its Designer.

The barn building illustrated below may be of any size desirable, the arrangement of stalls, bins, etc., fitting it for various dimensions. The upper plan represents the front elevation of the structure; 1 are the driveways through the barn; 2, the central portion containing bins and cribs; 3, stalls for stock; 4, driveway over the entrance to basement; 5, doors into stalls; 6, mangers; 7, mows for hay and straw; 8, entrance into sheep fold. The floor of the middle part of the

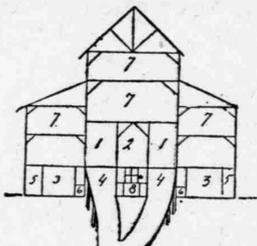
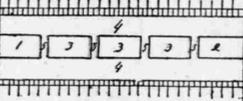


FIG. 2 STALLS.



SOUTHWESTERN BARN PLAN.

barn (all of the barn except stalls) is 5 feet from the ground and under this floor is the sheep fold. The lower figure, 2, represents the raised floor; 1, oat bin; 2, wheat bin; 3, corn bins; 4, driveways through the barn; 5, passageways between bins and cribs. The stalls for stock are at the sides, the animals facing the driveways.—Farm and Home.

HORSES STILL USEFUL.

Farmers' Boys Will Find a Colt More Profitable Than a Wheel.

In the highest civilization horses are essential, whether for work or for pleasure. City street hauling and farm work must yet be done in the same old way with horses. More machinery means more horses and wagons. In spite of the bicycles, more carriages and buggies are made than ever.

The farmer should think twice before he invests \$100 for a wheel for his boy. Try him with a good colt instead. In two years the colt will have eaten about half as much as the wheel has, and the boy likes him better every day, because it is growing in value, and the idea of profitable investment is implanted.

As the chances for our western ranges are continually narrowing, and as our export trade is continually growing, we would seem to be surely approaching a better era for the producer. There may be ups and downs yet, but these united conditions must certainly establish a higher range of value for the future.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Produce Only the Best. When looking over the prices quoted for any article produced on the farm and which is to be sold it may be noticed that there is quite a difference between "inferior" and "extra choice" grades. The difference between three and four cents per pound is but a cent, but it represents \$2.50 on a 250-pound hog. Only the "extra choice" brings the highest price, and no farmer should sell anything that cannot be so graded.

MATCH MAKING.

The Dangers of Bringing About Matrimonial Alliances.

"Of all afflictions," said a young professional man who has just had an experience, "deliver me from the matchmaker. I feel myself competent to struggle with most of the ills of life; I have built up a good business in the face of what seemed impossible obstacles, and have maintained my standing and position, mentally, morally, physically, socially and financially, and have looked after members of my family who were unable to look after themselves. And all of this undertaking hasn't been half so trying and perplexing as the efforts of my friends to find me a wife, and the irritation incident to my refusal to accept the young woman when she was found and placed as a tempting bait before my eyes. I have quarreled with some of my boon companions, had unpleasantness with a number of my closest friends, and have indulged in infelicities, domestic and otherwise, when exasperated and hurried past further endurance. I have gently indicated to the members of my family and others that a little light mental gymnastics in the way of minding their own business would be of untold benefit to their intellects and a blessing unspeakable to me. And then there have been sharp words and tears and reproaches, and I have been made to appear ungrateful and unappreciative because I really wouldn't see what was best for me! As if a man who has reached the age of 40 years and has taken care of himself at least half of that time, isn't capable of judging even the least little bit of what is good for him! In the first place, I am not specially anxious to marry, and, in the second, I want to make my own selection, unhampered and unbiased by the views of anybody else. Haven't I got to live with her? And isn't my interest in the matter altogether ahead of that of anyone else? It seems so to me, and yet people will persist in forcing upon my attention ladies whom I would, under no circumstances, think of for a moment in such a relation.

"One of my best friends, a lady in whose family I have for years been almost as much at home as in my own dwelling, made up a little party, a few months ago, for a week's trip through the Adirondacks. When everything was settled, indeed just as we were about to start, I learned, for the first time, that my special comrade was a young woman to whom I had shown some attention the season before, but whose intimate acquaintance I had dropped for reasons not at all reflecting upon her, but simply because I was just a little weary of some of her peculiarities. For a moment I was inclined to give up the outing, the more so as my friend was fully aware of my feelings toward the young woman, but did not in the least sympathize with them. She liked her and determined to throw us together and literally force a proposal. Indeed, I afterward learned that she had said she would have us engaged before we were back again.

"Well, the long and short of it was we were not only engaged, but such desperate efforts were made to put me in a position where I could not in common reason refuse to propose to the girl that I was thoroughly disgusted, and haven't seen my friends since our little journey ended. And I care very little if we never meet again. Matchmakers have need of the greatest skill and adroitness in order to avoid bungling. And such skill is possessed by very few persons in this meddlesome world. It therefore behooves the average individual to be very wary of trying to force the inclinations of those between whom they desire to establish matrimonial alliances. Love is easily led, but never driven, a fact that a great many would-be match-makers never seem to realize."—N. Y. Ledger.

WORLD'S BOOK PRODUCTION.

Interesting But Faulty Figures Secured from a French Source.

A French authority gives some interesting figures as to the annual production of books. In 1895, according to this statement, 6,516 new books and new editions were issued in Great Britain, 5,469 in the United States, 23,607 in Germany, 12,495 in France and 9,437 in Italy. These are remarkable figures, but before any deductions are made from them it would be desirable to have some further information as to the manner in which the books have been compiled. Does anyone seriously suppose that more books are printed and published in Italy than in the United States? The fact is that the bibliographical methods of the countries named are so dissimilar that accurate comparison is impossible. The lists of publications given in the British trade journals are notoriously incomplete. Probably they include all that is important from the bookseller's point of view, but they take little or no account of the analogues of acedemical dissertations, reprints of magazine articles, trifles printed per nozze, and a variety of other pamphlets and small books that go to swell the figures of the "book production" of continental countries. Thus every person who takes a degree at one of the many universities in Germany must print a dissertation, and this, if it be only a compilation of a few pages, counts as a "book" when the figures come to be tabulated, and deepens the impression that every man in the fatherland of Goethe is engaged, more or less, in adding to the literature of the world. The Author.

Criminal Carelessness. Newspaper Weather Prophet (big New York daily)—See here! If you don't discharge that careless foreman, our weather reputation will be ruined. Great Editor—My goodness! What has he done?

"Done! What hasn't he done? In the paper to-day is my prediction for yesterday, which he forgot to take out, and right alongside of it is the official report of yesterday's weather."—N. Y. Weekly.

DID WHAT SHE COULD.

The Noble Self-Sacrifice of a Minister's Daughter.

Some years ago a clergyman moved from New England to the northern part of Iowa and settled upon a farm. Many people said that he was foolish to do this; that he was throwing his life away. He left behind him a comfortable home, pleasant associations, libraries, schools and congenial neighbors. Besides, he was old and beginning to be feeble. But he felt that he was awaiting him a broad field, unplowed and ready for spiritual cultivation.

He had meant to go into this home missionary work years before, but his wife had persuaded him to wait until their daughter had finished her education at an eastern college. Now the opportunity had arrived, and with an eagerness like that of youth he left a community that, as he expressed it, had been "for generations preached to death," in order to go to a people begging to be preached to.

There in the middle west the family built a small cabin of three rooms and a "lean-to" for the kitchen. No trees protected them from the burning sun in summer or the fierce hurricanes in winter. The country was new. There were no roads. Their nearest neighbor was six miles away across the prairie, and one Sunday the good man, after preaching to an audience of 12 persons several miles from his home, was lost in a blizzard in endeavoring to return to it. From the effects of this exposure he died and his wife soon followed him.

The daughter, 20 years of age, was left alone. What was she to do? Should she pack up and return to the comfortable east, or stay and fight it out in the pioneer west? She decided to stay and continue her father's work.

She went out upon the vast prairie to teach. Most of the settlers there were Norwegians, and in a little two-roomed house, occupied by a large family, she went to board so that she might learn the language. But the food was so poor that she became ill. Finally she secured the position of principal in a small, struggling college. Here her surroundings were pleasant, but the trustees could not pay her salary, and after three years she went back to the prairie.

This time she boarded with a kind but ignorant Irish family. During the winter the mother died, leaving two little girls to care for a household of men. Here, the teacher found her mission in life.

She taught those girls how to work. She helped them to cook, to sew, to make their own clothes, to make the home cheerful and sweet. She made herself an elder sister to the two. She shared their whole life. She mended with them, baked with them, made butter with them, milked with them, and endured the hay-field with them. Soon the two sisters became noted for their gentleness, consideration and excellent home qualities. Wherever they went they carried a spirit of helpfulness and an electric ray of cheerfulness.

But the world never knew of the sacrifice of the minister's daughter, who spent some of the best years of her life in dreary hardship in order to make the lives of two other girls worth living. The story of this noble sacrifice came recently to the writer from the west. What can be said of her who would have had the sweet, but chose the bitter for humanity's and for Christ's sake? There are many bright, educated eastern girls in the west, enduring poverty and hardship as soldiers of the Master, that they may do all they can for Him. Such unreserved giving up of self ought to shame us out of our easy, self-satisfied lives of nominal Christian service.—Youth's Companion.

Maekeler Getting Wary. Cape Cod fishermen complain that the maekeler of to-day are not to be taken by any of the methods that proved successful with their ancestors. The first result of the constant pursuit of which these fish were the objects was almost to exterminate them. Only the most knowing maekeler survived, and their progeny, though now very numerous again, manifest an adroitness in escaping from nets and hooks that is immensely pleasing to people seeking confirmation for the theory of natural selection, but most exasperating to men with a living to earn.—N. Y. Sun.

THE MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various commodities including LIVE STOCK, GRAIN, FLOUR, and LARD across different cities like CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, and BALTIMORE.

A Step Forward in Railroad Advertising.

One of the most elaborate and successful moves in the way of advertising transportation lines that has been seen recently, is that of the Queen & Crescent in the January issue of the Review of Reviews. While it appears in the advertising pages of that magazine, it is not so much an advertisement as it is an article of unusual interest concerning the equipment of tracks and trains on the modern line of railway. It is a revelation to most people to know that such a line exists south of the Ohio River. The block system, the electric equipment such as track signals, locomotive headlights, crossing gongs, all go to provide for the swift movement of trains and is found here. The track is of heavy steel and the ballast of crushed stone and over this roadbed passenger trains of the most luxurious pattern hurry to and fro on schedules which each year are made a little shorter.

No wonder that the old folks stand in a troop of childing mothers. When little boys wear trousers and grown men wear knickerbockers. —Washington Star.

In Palace Sleeping Cars From Lake Michigan to the Potomac.

A new line of Pullman sleepers between Chicago, Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, via the "Queen City," commencing January 24th the C. H. & D. Ry., and Monon Route, in connection with the B. & O. and B. & O. S. W. Railways, will operate a line of Pullman sleepers between Chicago and Baltimore, via Cincinnati and Washington City. The schedule will be as follows: Leave Chicago 2:45 a. m., Indianapolis 7:55 a. m., Cincinnati 12:05 p. m., Arrive Washington, D. C., 6:47 a. m., Baltimore 7:55 a. m. Returning the sleeper will leave Baltimore 11:00 a. m., Washington, D. C., 12:00 n. n., Cincinnati 3:30 a. m., Indianapolis 7:00 a. m., Arrive Chicago 12:00 n. n. The sleepers are of the latest Pullman pattern, equal to any running on any line.

A corn doctor says that if people walked more they would not have corns. If they didn't have to walk so much they wouldn't care for corns.—Washington Democrat.

The Truth About Kansas.

No State in the union has been more slandered than Kansas. The western part of the State is as fine grazing country as the sun ever shone on, and the eastern 200 miles square raised more corn to the acre in 1896 than any other State in the union. With only the eastern part of the State raising corn and wheat the State ranks fifth in these cereals in this country. We have more churches and schools and less illiteracy per capita than any other State. Productive smooth farm land can be bought for from \$5 to \$40 per acre. Write to K. B. DRURY, Atchison, Kansas.

THERE is nothing that makes a good woman's heart so swell with pride as to have her pastor notice her absence from church.—Atchison Globe.

To Get Out of the Way.

When trouble is coming, is obviously the part of common sense. An obstruction of the bowels is a serious obstacle to health. To get this out of the way is an easy matter with the thorough laxative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, although it affords relief, never gripes and convulses like a drastic purgative. Dyspepsia, malarial, kidney and rheumatic ailments and nervousness yield to this genial family medicine.

THERE seems to be nothing people enjoy talking about so much as a married couple that don't get along very well.—Washington Democrat.

The Most Unique Calendar of the Season Has just been issued by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. Copy can be secured by sending six cents in stamps to Cleveland, to A. J. SMITH, G. P. A., Cleveland.

THERE is an unwritten law among women that no woman should go further from home than two blocks with a shawl over her head.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco. Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00, all druggists.

EVERYONE who doesn't have to light the fires in the morning preaches against using coal oil for that purpose.

The pain that tortures—sciatica. The cure that cures it.—St. Jacobs Oil.

Good breeding is doing nothing needlessly that one thinks will hurt or displease others.—N. Y. Weekly.

SORE and stiff from cold; don't wait and suffer; use St. Jacobs Oil and get cured.

Most young married couples begin house-keeping with hope and a misfit wedding presents.—Atchison Globe.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

A short absence quickens love, a long absence kills it.—N. Y. Weekly.

A sprain may cripple but St. Jacobs Oil will cure it before it can. It cures.

Our happiness is but an unhappiness more or less concealed.—N. Y. Weekly.

REASONS FOR USING

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

- 1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

MILLIONS NOW USE PEARLINE

LAXATIVE CATHARTIC Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative. They never grip or irritate, but cause easy natural relief. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STEARNS REMEDY CO., Chicago, St. Louis, Wash. D.C., or New York.

Only One! Not more than five men or women in a thousand are free from some form of Kidney, Liver or Bladder trouble, which is certain to run into serious disease unless checked. Stop and Think! that there is but one known remedy for these troubles! Ask any druggist, physician or friend what it is, and he will tell you, Warranted Safe Cure. This great remedy stands ABSOLUTELY "at the top," and is so acknowledged by the most advanced thinkers of the world. This suggestion is all you require!

JOB ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PROMPTLY EXECUTED BY A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co.

We offer to our Customers and The Trade generally the most satisfactory work possible in these branches. Our facilities enable us to turn out work very rapidly. If you desire to release your type on some large job, send it to us for either stereotyping or electrotyping, and it will be returned to you promptly and in good order. We make a specialty of Newspaper Headings and Cuts, and have the largest assortment in these lines to be found anywhere in the country from which to select.

A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO., 429 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O. FOR 14 CENTS. We wish to gain 50,000 pleased customers in 1897 and hence offer...

We have used the QUEEN CITY PRINTING INK CO. INK with satisfaction for many years, and are using it now. When in need of ink write to them, Cincinnati or Chicago.

A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO. SOUTHERN HOMES IN TEXAS. In the celebrated Coast Country. Cheap and on reasonable terms, fruit, vegetable and field crop farms. Great production. Direct markets. Diversified crops. Travel via Frisco Line from St. Louis. For land hereafter, make application rates and full information, write THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, 303 Hoe Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

PENSIONS for SOLDIERS and WIDOWS. Fee for increase \$2. Rejected claims reopened. All laws free. 31 yrs. practice. Success of 100. A. W. McCormick & Sons, Cincinnati & Washington, D.C.

A. N. K.-E. 1640

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.