

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

THE EVER-HELPFUL HEN.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said, 'This flesh is naught on earth that goes ahead Of either meat, or fish, or bread, And that so fully 'fills the bill' In various ways does and will The egg of the Helpful Hen?"

Breathes there a woman in all the earth, Who doesn't know the use and worth Of the real value of dollars and cents, Of the saving grace in family expense, Of the joys and welcomes oft intense, While patiently waiting in some suspense, Egg fresh from the Helpful Hen?"

Breathes there anyone who never sings In praise of Biddy and what she brings, Alike to beggars, as well as to kings, Who covers her brood with outstretched wings, And folds them close to incubate With an early crow and a cackle late The ever Helpful Hen. —Good Housekeeping.

THE SNOW GOOSE.

It breeds in the barren grounds of Arctic America. Snow geese are exceedingly graceful and beautiful birds, of about 28 inches in length. They are sometimes known as White Brant and Blue Winged geese. Their range is very extensive. They have been noted in Texas, are abundant



SNOW GESE.

on the Columbia river and Audubon notes that he has seen them in every part of the United States which he has visited. The young geese are gray. At what period they become white is not definitely known. One that had been captured while young remained gray for six years, when in two months' time it grew to be a pure white. Every spring these birds migrate to the north, and it is a curious fact that the old, white birds go first, followed a week or two later by the young or gray ones. Dr. Richardson is authority for the statement that they breed in the barren grounds of Arctic America. The young are able to fly in August, and by the middle of September they have departed for the south. They mainly feed on rushes, insects and berries and in turn are very excellent eating themselves, but are rarely domesticated.—Orange Judd Farmer.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Much discomfort and disquietness among the fowls at this season of the year is causing vermin.

A light Brahma hen's egg will weigh from 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 ounces or about 1 pound and 12 ounces per dozen.

Milk is the best feather and bone producer that can be used on the farm, when ground bone is not easy to secure.

Hens running at large on the farm should be practically picking their own living now, but a feed of grain at night will pay.

No longer put off the job of cleaning up the hen house; clean from top to bottom; make a bonfire of the litter; whitewash the inside and give the fowls a chance to rest these hot nights.—Rural World.

Cracked Wheat for Chicks.

Some cracked wheat should be given to chicks even before they are a week old. It is the best exercise their digestive organs can have. Whole wheat will be eaten when the chicks are ten days to two weeks old, and should always form a part of their ration. It is especially valuable to make them feather quickly, the grain containing just the kind of material necessary for feather production. Where wheat is largely grown the fowls find enough scattered grains about barns or stacks, so that young chicks hatched in mid-summer will become full feathered before winter, and will make early spring layers.

Dipping is a Good Practice.

The practice of dipping sheep is a very commendable one. In fact, it is considered absolutely necessary for the preservation of a flock. Many on the western range think that sheep there are free from all diseases, but the fact remains that while sheep may run a year or two and show no signs of being affected in any way, there may be a few sheep that are affected and consequently the whole flock must be dipped to reach the few as well as to prevent the growth of the disease until it affects the whole flock.—Dakota Field and Farm.

FEEDING PROBLEMS.

Balanced Rations Produce Better Results Than Corn Alone.

There are several horns to the dilemma that confronts the man who settles down to one way of doing things without so much as a thought about changing his plans and methods to suit changing conditions, says the Kansas Farmer. We may use the feeding problem as an illustration of the point in question. When corn is comparatively cheap, or as might be said during the last feeding season, absolutely below cost of production, the feeder does not feel justified in buying more concentrated feeds in any form whatever for making up a balanced ration. In one sense he is a loser by this neglect, but upon the whole no doubt he is on the safer side, all things considered. But to fix upon this as a rule of action for all seasons, would be to invite and meet sure defeat. The Kansas experiment station has had under consideration some important phases of the feeding problem. Their operations in the feed yard have shown conclusively that steers fed a balanced ration have eaten more pounds of grain and more pounds of fodder than steers that were fed on cornmeal and corn fodder, and likewise more than steers fed on ear corn and corn fodder. These balanced ration steers made a gain of 141.3 pounds more during the season than the cornmeal fed steers, and 164.2 pounds more than the ear corn fed steers. Being in better condition when sold they brought a better price than did the other lots. But what would appear to be the strangest part of it all, is the fact that they made their gains at a less cost than did the other two lots. This lot was fed on cornmeal, oil meal and mill feed, closely approximating Wolff's feeding standards for fattening steers. The profit over that derived from feeding the other lots was quite small as we understand it, and for the ordinary feeder who has on his farm in a year like this, unlimited stores of corn, and who might have the corn fodder if he would, it would unquestionably be the better policy to feed simply corn and corn fodder. And this is exactly what feeders have been doing upon the whole. Yet the experiment is a valuable one in demonstrating how necessary it is that the feeder go about his business intelligently and thoughtfully if he expects to get the most possible out of it in the way of profits. Because he has found it good policy to be a little hap-hazard in using whatever was at hand for feeding in a year like this, it does not follow that he can do it again without coming out loser. When corn goes higher in price it will pay the feeder to return to more careful methods of feeding.

COMFORT FOR POULTRY.

How to Build a Movable Roost and Droppings Board.

When the nests are under the droppings-board there is a greater liability of lice multiplying, as the heat accumulated in the nests from the bodies of the hens is conducive to their propagation. They go up to the roost and annoy the hens. The nests cannot be easily made movable when covered by the droppings-board if the roost is also over the board. The illustration is a design of a movable roost placed over a droppings-board, the board having legs of any height desired to keep it off the floor. This arrangement permits of placing the roost and board at any desired location in the house, and it and the nests (which should also be movable) can be taken outside and cleaned at any time.—Farm and Fireside.

Patent for Fattening Pigs.

The most ingenious scheme ever devised by the Yankee mind was that of a man who wished to claim as exclusively his a plan for fattening hogs by a wonderful method. The plan was this: Three pig pens were built, one having several lean scrub swine, known as "razor-backs," the central one being empty, and the third containing the blooded animal which it was desired to fatten. The scheme was to let the fine pig into the central yard and let him eat all he could out of the trough. When he had as much as he could hold, a hungry pig would be let in, and, of course, begin to eat. It being a pig's nature to eat as long as it saw another pig do so, the man reasoned that the full pig would immediately set to work again and take another meal. When the razor-back was full he was to be taken out and a third hungry pig brought in, when the same performance would be gone through again.—Philadelphia Times.

Right Size of Turkeys.

People, as a rule, do not want enough turkey at one time to lay a banquet spread, and consequently they pick for something small, or not exceeding medium in size. The hen turkeys always sell first, simply because they are more suited in size to the wants of the ordinary family. Then the smallest gobblers go, and lastly the pride of the flock—the biggest tom in the lot; and he usually goes at a discount of two or three cents a pound less than the lesser weights. A turkey that weighs 10 to 15 pounds dressed is plenty large enough. The people don't want a turkey as big as a hog, but do want a fat turkey.—Western Plowman.

It requires constant vigilance to keep the poultry premises free from vermin at this season of the year.

INFANT INCUBATORS.

A Successful Machine for Raising Weakly British Babies.

At the Victorian Era exposition at Earl's court recently a novel treatment of prematurely born and weakly infants was opened to private inspection. The situation of the model institution, which is of considerable dimensions, having a 60-foot frontage and a corresponding breadth of 25, is in the line of buildings in the Western gardens, opposite the old Welcome club. It is conveniently divided into three sections. In the central one are the handsome nickel-plated and plate glass incubators, in which the infants are placed, neatly wrapped in cotton wool and laid on little white coverlets. One wing of the building, which is built of brick, is arranged as a model nursery, while the other is used for the offices of the nurses and medical men in charge. The most important considerations in the vitality of premature infants are weight and temperature, and on these features depend entirely the chances of saving their lives. As a general fact, infants weighing less than two pounds three ounces die on the day of their birth. Of those under three pounds five ounces half are saved by the Altman apparatus. In the primitive methods of years ago the puny babies were wrapped in wadding or in a sheepskin with the wool adhering. In some countries they were put in jars of feathers or a cradle was drawn close to the hearth. M. Turner's contrivance has done good service at the Paris Maternity hospital, and other apparatus has been usefully employed to a limited extent; but nothing so regular and uniform, so pure and wholesome in its operation, has heretofore been devised. The new apparatus was explained to the audience of Prof. Coney, of Heidelberg—its paramount qualification being the automatic maintenance of a uniform temperature, the incubator is a metal and glass case under an etbio yard in capacity. The front portion is furnished by two swinging doors. The child rests on the coverlet of a fine wire hammock suspended from the four corners. The air is supplied through a pipe four inches in diameter connected with an air box, and before entering it is made moist by passing through a small sheet of antiseptic absorbent wool. The air then passes through dry wool, which retains the soot and other impurities of the atmosphere. From this filter the air traverses another pipe leading to the center of the incubator. Over its orifice is placed a disk for uniformly distributing the air and above all is a three-foot chimney with a horizontal revolving fan, which compels the exhausted air to escape. The uniform heating of the case is produced by hot water drawn from an external boiler heated by paraffin, gas or electricity, the circulation being effected by a copper pipe running beneath the wire hammock. In the right hand wall is fixed a thermostat, connected to a light chain, which suspends an aluminum cone lid over the lamp of the boiler, and its expansions and contractions automatically control the temperature to the degree to which the apparatus is set. A thermometer suspended inside one of the glass doors renders possible observations of the temperature of the interior, while a hygrometer similarly indicates the moisture of the air within.—London Standard.

PROTECTING THE BIRDS.

Efforts to Stop the Slaughter of the Songsters.

It is the evident duty of all good citizens to do everything in their power to protect the song birds. In a neighborhood near Baltimore a mutual agreement has been made among the larger holders of property that strict orders shall be given to every employe to refrain from molesting birds of any kind, except the crows. This agreement, although only a year old, has wrought miracles, and in the spring, summer and autumn the trees in that neighborhood are full of the most exquisite music; and in the mornings there is a regular orchestral chorus, beginning with the break of day and chattering its merry course until sundown and after. There are strict laws against the slaughter of song birds in many states, but they are indifferently enforced. There are two factors that must be dealt with—the small boy, who slays from mere wantonness, and the millinery fiend. The small boy can be controlled by the law. The millinery offenders must be reached by public sentiment. An officer of the New York museum of natural history—an institution which we advise all, who have the opportunity, to visit—recently said that in the course of two afternoons in New York he saw on the hats worn by women 173 wild birds, or parts of them, representing more than 40 different species. What this means must be plain to the commonest understanding. It is that the birds which furnish us music, the birds which give life to our trees, the birds which were placed on earth to sing, the birds which we love, are simply sacrificed to the caprices of fashion. Public sentiment must stop this slaughter.—Leslie's Weekly.

Their Decorations.

Maud—I have an uncle who distinguished himself in the Franco-Prussian war, and was decorated by the German emperor. Cholly—Aw! I have a relative who was decorated by royalty. "In what manner did he distinguish himself?" "In no particular manner. He was simply shipwrecked on a South Sea island and was tattooed by the king."—N. Y. Journal.

Got It from a Book.

Mrs. Parkly—I often wonder how people manage to understand each other in France? Mrs. Gotham—How absurd! "Well, both my daughters speak French, and they can't understand each other."—Up to Date.

A MOTHER'S EFFORT.

A Mother Sees Her Daughter in a Pitiful Condition, But Manages to Rescue Her.

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind. The St. Paul correspondent for the New Era recently had an interesting story of Mabel Stevens, who had just recovered from a serious illness of rheumatism and nervous trouble, and was able to be out for the first time in three months. The letter stated that it was a very bad case and her recovery was such a surprise to the neighbors that it created considerable gossip. Being anxious to learn the absolute facts in the case, a special reporter was sent to have a talk with the girl and her parents. They were not at home, however, being some distance away. A message was sent to Mr. Stevens, asking him to write up a full history of the case, and a few days ago the following letter was received from Mrs. Stevens: "ST. PAUL, IND., Jan. 20, 1897. "DEAR SIR: Your kind letter received and I am glad to have the opportunity to tell you about the sickness and recovery of Mabel. We don't want any newspaper notoriety, but in a case like this where a few words of what I have to say may mean recovery for some child, I feel it my duty to tell you of her case. "Two years ago this winter Mabel began complaining of pains in her limbs, principally in her lower limbs. She was going to school, and had to walk about three quarters of a mile each day, going through all kinds of weather. She was thirteen years old and doing so well in her studies that I disliked to take her from school, but we had to do it. "For several months she was confined to the house and grew pale and thin, and down to almost nothing. Her legs and arms were drawn up and her appearance was pitiful. Several doctors had attended her, but it seemed that none of them did her any good. They advised us to take her to the city, but times were so hard we could not afford it, although we finally managed to get her to the Martinsville baths. Here she grew suddenly weaker, and it seemed that she could not stand it, but she became better, and it seemed that she was being helped, but she suddenly grew worse, and we had to bring her home. "She lingered along, and last winter became worse again, and was afflicted with a nervous trouble almost like the St. Vitus' dance. For some time we thought she would die, and the physician gave her up. When she was at her worst a neighbor came in with a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and wanted us to try them as they were advertised to be good for such cases, and her daughter had used them for nervousness with such good results that she thought they might help Mabel. "We tried them. The first box helped her some, and after she had taken three boxes she was able to sit up in bed. When she had finished a half dozen boxes she was able to be out and about. She has taken about nine boxes altogether now, and she is as well as ever, and going to school every day, having started in again three weeks ago. Her cure was undoubtedly due to these pills. "I signed MRS. AMANDA STEVENS." "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unending specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness in children, male or female. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100 by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Height of Impropriety.

"Do you know," said the girl in blue, "while we were sitting in the hammock, and just as I thought he was about to propose, a garter snake suddenly appeared." "How indecate!" returned the girl in pink.—Chicago Post.

Gross Outrages.

Upon the stomach and bowels are perpetrated by multitudes of injudicious people who, upon experiencing the annoyance of constipation in a slight degree, infiltrate their bowels with drenching evacuations which entangle the intestinal membrane to a serious extent, sometimes, even, super-inducing dysentery or piles. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the true succedaneum for these nostrums, since it is at once invigorating, gentle and effectual. It also banishes dyspepsia, malarial complaints, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

The Alternative.

Customer—Chalk down that shave; I'm broke. Barber—We don't trust. If you can't raise ten cents raise whiskers.—Judge.

Real Rest and Comfort.

There is a powder to be shaken into the shoes called Allen's Foot-Ease, invented by Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y., which druggists and shoe dealers say is the best thing they have ever sold to cure swollen, burning and tender or aching feet. Some dealers claim that it makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It certainly will cure corns and bunions and relieve instantly sweating, hot or smarting feet. It costs only a quarter, and the inventor will send a sample free to any address.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like LIVE STOCK, CATTLE, HOGS, etc. Columns include item name and price per unit.

NEW YORK.

Table with market prices for various goods like FLOUR, GRAIN, etc. Columns include item name and price per unit.

CHICAGO.

Table with market prices for various goods like FLOUR, GRAIN, etc. Columns include item name and price per unit.

BALTIMORE.

Table with market prices for various goods like FLOUR, GRAIN, etc. Columns include item name and price per unit.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Table with market prices for various goods like GRAIN, etc. Columns include item name and price per unit.

LOUISVILLE.

Table with market prices for various goods like FLOUR, GRAIN, etc. Columns include item name and price per unit.

A Methodical Man.

Just as Wiggins was ready to leave home the other morning to go down to his office, his wife said to him: "John, I wish you would stop at Blank & Co.'s department store and have them to send me up three yards of goods to match this sample." "All right," said Wiggins, reaching for the sample. "How much will it cost?" "I don't remember exactly," replied his wife. "It's 35 or 40 cents a yard." "But I must know the exact cost," he persisted, "or I can't stop for it. I am in a rush, this morning to get down to the office." "But what difference does it make," asked Mrs. Wiggins, "about knowing the cost of the goods to the penny?" "A whole heap of difference," snapped Wiggins. "It will save my losing a couple of hours waiting for my change."—Ohio State Journal.

Home Seekers' Excursions.

Via "Big Four Route" Sept. 6-7 and 20-21 at one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip to specified points in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, North and South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. For tickets and full information call on any ticket agent of the Big Four Route, or address E. O. McCormick, Pass. Traffic Mgr., or Warren J. Lynch, Ass. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Cincinnati, O.

The measure of manhood is the degree of skill attained in the art of carrying one's self so as to pour forth upon men all the inspirations of love and hope, and to invoke good even from the meanest and wickedest of mankind.—W. D. Hillis.

"What is the age of chivalry, Aunt Penelope?" "Those good old times when men fell in love with women over forty."—Tit-Bits.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. Cady, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

Boarding-School Teacher—"And now, Edith, tell me the plural of baby." Edith (promptly)—"Twins."—Tit-Bits.

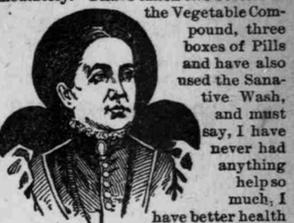
Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c. Many a woman can do exquisite embroidery, but can't darn a sock.—Washington Democrat.

MRS. KRINE'S LETTER

About Change of Life.

"I suffered for eight years and could find no permanent relief until one year ago. My trouble was Change of Life. I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and relief came almost immediately. I have taken two bottles of the Vegetable Compound, three boxes of Pills and have also used the Sana-tive Wash, and must say, I have never had anything helpso much, I have better health than I ever had in my life. I feel like a new person, perfectly strong. I give the Compound all the credit. I have recommended it to several of my friends who are using it with like results. It has cured me of several female diseases. I would not do without Mrs. Pinkham's remedies for anything. There is no need of so much female suffering. Her remedies are a sure cure."—MRS. ELLA KRINE, Knightstown, Henry Co., Ind.



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