FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

RYE AS GREEN MANURE.

Rye is not considered of any great value as green manure for ploughing under. It is worth but little more than straw would be, but it is better than nothing sometimes. The practice of green manuring is not so well adapted for poor soils as for those in better condition, as the effect on the land is in proportion to the value of the crop turned under.

Thus, it is better for the preservation of fertility than for restoring it when the land has been exhausted. It gives nothing to the soil but what is taken from it, except whatever may be taken from the atmosphere.—Colman's Rural World.

TREATMENT OF AN ASPARAGUS BED.

Asparagus should not be permitted to seed, or, at least, the stalks should be cut and burned before the seeds drop. These seeds will make new plants, and, as they may fall out of the rows, they will become weeds, crowding the other plants, and, being almost impossible to eradicate, they will become a great nuisance and damage to the beds. The stalks are now useless and should be cut and removed from the bed and burned. Then the ground should be plowed, either by the horse plow, for a large bed, or with the hand plow, for a small one, and then well manured for the next crop. Half a peck of salt to the square rod will be useful to this crop.—New York Times.

CHARCOAL FOR FOWLS.

We have found charcoal a very excellent thing to furnish our poultry with. It may be given in a powdered state mixed with the soft meal feed, and a little pulverized sulphur at the same time may be added to advantage. But the very best way to supply this is to burn an ear or two of corn upon the cob, charring it to blackness and throwing it before them. They will devour every kernel and so supply themselves with a grateful and healthy substance that sweetens the crop, and serves as an admirable tonic to the stomach.

At this season of the year, the above recommendation will be found a valuable hint to poultrymen. Hens also ready to lay will devour this prepared charcoal eagerly, and the increased freshness and redness of their combs afterward evince the efficacy of this allowance. For a month or six weeks in the early breeding season, nothing is better than this for laying hens given them daily.—Poultry World.

WHAT AND HOW TO FEED.

The daily feeding standard for milch cows of 1,000 pounds weight should contain two and a half pounds of protein, four pounds of fats, 12 pounds of sugar and starch, and 24 pounds of dry matter. Following are rations properly made of the required quantities, by the Wisconsin experiment station.

Corn silage 40 pounds, clover hay eight pounds, wheat bran six pounds, corn meal three pounds.

Fodder corn 20 pounds, hay six pounds, oats four pounds, shorts four pounds, oil meal two pounds.

Corn silage 50 pounds, corn stover six pounds, oats six pounds, malt sprouts four pounds, corn meal two pounds.

Hay 11 pounds, corn fodder 11 pounds, corn meal four pounds, cotton seed meal four pounds, gluten meal one and a half pounds.

Silage thirty pounds, hay two pounds, corn meal three pounds, cottonseed meal three pounds, gluten meal two pounds.

The Bulletin says it cannot assert too emphatically that heavy feeding pays, other conditions being given. A cow producing a full flow of milk should receive over seventy per cent. more food than is required for the maintenance of her body; it is the excess over maintenance that brings profit to the dairyman. Keep only cows that respond to good feeding. Feed liberally but not to waste. Select such feed stuffs as will supply a four quantum of protein. Raise more ensilage and clover; use bran shorts and oil meal whenever needed and when obtainable at a reasonable price.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

SOWING CLOVER.

The Rhode Island experiment station report says that for many years the idea has been prevalent among the farmers of Southern New England that it does not pay to sow clover. There are, perhaps, two reasons for this—one being the frequent failure of clover seed to "catch," and the other the fact that the presence of clover in any quantity in loose hay injures its price in market, and as a majority of farmers sell some hay, but small quantities of clover seed are used in seeding. This condition of things is unfortunate for our agriculture in the light of the discovery within recent years that the leguminous plants are able to use the nitrogen of the atmosphere for their growth through the medium of bacteria infesting a nodular growth upon their roots. All the clovers, peas, beans, lupines, vetches, spurry, serradella and sainfoin belong to this class and are generally cultivated for their seeds, for fodder or for green manuring.

None other of our ordinary field and garden plants, grasses, cereals, root crops, vines, etc., have yet been shown to possess any such ability to assimilate atmospheric nitrogen, hence are dependent for their growth upon the supply of nitrogen within the soil and rain water, or supplied by the farmer in manure or fertilizers. When purchased nitrogen is the most expensive element, costing more than three times as much per pound as potash and more than twice as much as phosphoric acid, hence true economy should direct the prudent farmer to invest his money in phosphoric acid, potash and the seeds of leguminous plants, in so far as he can use such crops for market, for feeding or for green manuring. "The cheapest manure a farmer can use is clover seed," has become an American proverb and one in which many successful farmers in the Middle and Western states have firm faith. It is a question whether here at the east the common failure of clover to "catch" may not be due to the lack of some particular element in the soil, notably lime. It is well known that the application of unleached wood ashes will promote the growth of clover, even cause a volunteer crop of it to spring up, "bring in clover," as the saying is. Potash has heretofore been considered the valuable element of wood ashes, but potash in other forms (without lime) does not produce the same effect, and it is a question whether the application of lime is not essential to a successful "catch" of clover. Knowing what we do of the leguminous plants to feed upon the nitrogen of the atmosphere every farmer should employ as many of these "nitrogen traps" as possible. We believe the cowpea to be one that can profitably be added to the list for our state.—New England Farmer.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The shorter the silage is cut the better.

A light frost improves the flavor of turnips.

High roosts are a frightful cause of sore feet.

Chickens are as fond of ripe fruit as human beings.

Ducks generally lay at night or early in the morning.

For health, feed plenty of oats; for fat feed plenty of corn.

A moderate sized, highly cultivated farm is the most profitable.

The light Brahma is an excellent winter layer, if not overfed.

Alfalfa should endure for 10 years after being well established.

Draughts are largely responsible for sore eyes and swelled necks.

To make your fruit sell well, it must be carefully picked and packed.

The old hens will be the first to lay now and the first to get broody.

Cream should invariably be removed from the milk before it is sent.

All root crops take a considerable amount of potash from the soil.

The strawberry will adapt itself to and bear some fruit on almost any soil.

It is well to consider the matter of first and the mind secondly, secondary.

If you would have good results be careful in the transplanting of your trees.

Sheep thrive better if kept on the open air as long as the weather will permit.

Only use milk from healthy cows and not until at least five days after calving.

Milk which shows less than 3 per cent. of fat is not profitable for cheese making.

Milk readily absorbs odors, hence it is important that all the surroundings be pure.

Ensilage is rich in carbohydrates and makes a succulent and easily digested food.

It is suggested that if a few goats are kept with the sheep, the dogs will keep at a distance.

The English gooseberry thrives in places where the soil is shaded by high walls and buildings.

Weeds are approaching rapidly the only way to get rid of them entirely is to burn them.

When it is necessary to keep the swine penned up it is also necessary to provide some sort of green food for them.

The Southern plant, Ti-Ti, is a boon to honey producers, as the blossoms yield a large amount of pure honey, and remain in season for a long time.

To secure a supply of sweet peas for the winter fill a window box full of light soil. Put in the seed, planting them four inches deep. When they are three inches high provide them with wire netting to run upon and your labors will soon be rewarded by the pink and white blossoms.

If the hives are put in too warm a spot the bees become uneasy, go to breeding, consume large quantities of honey, thus distending their bodies and using up their vitality, causing them to die of old age during the early spring, while the young bees have not the usual strength and vitality of bees hatched in September and October to withstand the rigors of winter, so spring dwindling and death are the result.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

FRUIT WITH CEREALS.

A banana, raw, is not easily digested, but if cooked but slightly can be eaten by a person who could not possibly digest a raw one. When there is a full, as it were, in our smaller fruits, one can always get bananas, which may be fried, baked or served with hot cereal. Peel the banana, cut it into very thin slices with a silver knife, put these in bottom of bowl, and pour over the boiling oatmeal, farina or wheat granules; serve with sugar and cream.

BUTTERMILK CAKES.

A quart of buttermilk, a teaspoonful of salt, flour to make a thin batter, one egg, one teaspoonful of soda or saleratus. Beat the egg, add to it the buttermilk; add the salt and mix well. Dissolve the soda or saleratus in two tablespoonfuls of boiling water, then stir it into the buttermilk. Now add gradually the flour, stirring all the while, until you have a batter that will pour smoothly from a spoon. Give a good beating, and bake quickly on a hot griddle.—New York World.

SMOTHERED CHICKEN.

Cut open the back as for broiled chicken, and salt well, several hours before cooking. When ready to cook wipe off salt, place in a pot, breast down. Add a spoon of lard, and season with plenty of pepper and a little salt. Barely cover with water and let boil until perfectly tender. Then put in a baking pan, breast up, rub flour over all parts of the chicken, pour in all the liquor from the pot and put in the oven.

While browning baste frequently with the gravy and a little butter. When brown and the liquor boiled low, mix one teaspoonful of flour in a half cup of milk and stir in the gravy.—Detroit Free Press.

HOT SCOTCH BISCUITS.

In beating whites of eggs for meringue or frost, we do not add the sugar until the egg is stiff.

To cut fresh bread so that it may be presentable, we warmed heat the bread knife by laying first one side and then the other across the hot stove.

Canned tomatoes are nice stewed and baked in alternate layers with boiled rice or macaroni, seasoning the layers with butter, pepper and salt.

In making coffee remember that the broader the bottom and the smaller the top of the vessel in which you prepare it the better the coffee will be.

If tea be ground like coffee or crushed immediately before hot water is poured upon it, it will yield nearly double the amount of its exhilarating qualities.

Almost anything made with baking powder can be raised quite as well with sour milk or buttermilk and soda, allowing one even teaspoonful of soda to each pint of milk.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A lump of pickle weighing 4,500 pounds is worth half as many dollars.

Illuminated walking sticks are among the latest applications of electricity.

Fort Scott, Kan., has a new paper mill which is making paper from the refuse cane stocks of the sorghum sugar mill.

The animal which most nearly resembles a plant is probably the hymenopus bicornis, an insect found in India, which bears an extraordinary likeness to the flower of an orchid.

A Canadian has invented a conductor's fare box for use on street railways. It registers every ticket or fare dropped in the slot and deals out dated transfer tickets automatically.

Camphor trees have been planted at Sanford, Fla., and give proof of adaptability to soil and conditions. This is the identical camphor tree from which all the camphor of commerce is obtained.

It is said that on account of the size and attractiveness of the sun, a man of 165 pounds weight removed to the surface of that orb from this planet, would "tip the beam" at not less than two tons.

It has been computed that in a single cubic foot of the ether that fills all space there are locked up 10,000 foot tons of energy which has hitherto escaped notice. To unlock this boundless store and subdue it to the service of man is a task for the electrician of the future.

When examined under a microscope, milk is found to consist of numberless transparent globules of very minute size, floating in a clear, colorless fluid. These globules are composed of milk fat (butter), and they are each inclosed by a thin envelope of albuminous material termed caseïn.

A grower of pineapples claims valuable medicinal properties for the juice of that fruit, confidently asserting that it will cure indigestion, no matter how severe, and has proved itself to contain wonderful tonic and restorative qualities for a weak stomach. It relieves and so to speak, warms and nurses the distressed organ.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

"Carpets that can't be beat," are advertised by a Kansas merchant.

Every nation on the globe has had its "stone age" at some period of its history.

Thrasher is the appropriate name of a school teacher in Hickory county, Indiana.

The oldest known pottery is that of Egypt; some of it dates from nearly 4000 B. C.

Rose leaf jam is a common dish in Roumania, where roses are grown by the million.

The smallest races are the Eskimos and certain dwarfs in Africa; the largest the Patagonians.

The oldest railroad in France runs between Paris and Havre. It was built more than half a century ago.

It is estimated that territory equal to the whole surface of the globe has been dug over 120 times to get room for burial places.

Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, first divided the Bible into chapters and verses, this about the close of the twelfth century.

The sword carried by Colonel Ethan Allen when he demanded the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga is on exhibition at the National Museum at Washington.

At Chesterfield, England, there is a church with a very curious steeple. Whichever way the observer looks at it it appears to bulge out in that direction.

There is a haunted tree at North Searsport, Me., which shelters a spot where a murder had been committed. Moss has formed the initials "W. R." on the bark.

Tweed, as a cloth name, arose from a mistake. Its name was twill, but in a blotted invoice sent to a London merchant the word looked like tweed, and so this name came into use.

The British army rifle has eighty-two component parts, in the production of which 952 machines are employed, as well as various processes which do not require machinery.

The upholsterer bee lines her nest with the leaves of flowers, always choosing such as have very bright colors. They are invariably cut in circles so exact that no compass would make them more true.

Paper Belting.

Machinery belting made of paper is a novelty for which a patent application has been filed. The inventor was for a long time superintendent of power in one of the great factories of Lowell, Mass., and observed that a thick piece of pasteboard can be made to take a firm, smooth and durable surface by holding it for a short time against another moving surface. He argued that thick paper made in the form of a belt and run on the surface of a pulley day after day would soon create upon its surface a firm, hard, shining coating that would last a long time. In making the belt links made from paper pulp are used. As soon as a belt is put into working order a hard, shining coating appears upon the surface next the pulleys, and this becomes harder as the months slip by. It becomes so hard finally that only a cold chisel can cut into it. Such a surface works well on the pulleys.

Leprosy and Periwinkles.

"Arrenolj" writes as follows to the Indian papers: "Permit me to invite attention to the fact that the districts of Bibhum, Burdwan, Bancoorah, etc., four or five of the districts of Bengal in which leprosy prevails to the greatest extent (vide statistics of the leprosy commission), are notorious for the quantities of periwinkles consumed in them by the inhabitants. In no part of India are there such dirty and filthy pools of water in which periwinkles (Bengalee: Googhee) exist as in these districts, and the women fish them up by the hundred weight and eat them by the ton each year. Can it be that these shell-fish contain the leper bacillus, or microbe, or germ, or other abomination that maimess the system to hatch the disease, so to put it?"—St. James' Gazette.

Curious Correspondence.

The historian Freeman used to write his letters in a most peculiar way. It was his custom to have half a dozen incomplete epistles spread out before him all kept going at the same time. He had a curious habit of stopping at the end of a page, perhaps in the middle of a sentence, to go on with another letter, and, returning after several days, he would conclude the sentence and continue the letter. He wrote with a quill pen on the smallest of paper.

The Fatal Gift of Beauty.

"That is an awfully pretty girl that Timmins is engaged to just now."

"Yes. Too pretty, in fact. Timmins tells me he is so fascinated with her beauty that he has never had the courage to turn down the gas when he was calling on her for fear of losing sight of her pretty face."—Indianapolis Journal.

Her Designs Perfected.

"You say Tom is going to marry Miss Capsett? Why, he never told me so."

"Probably not. He doesn't know it himself yet."—[Chicago Record.

THE HIGHEST AWARD.

Royal Baking Powder has all the Honors—In Strength and Value 20 per cent. above its Nearest Competitor.

The Royal Baking Powder has the enviable record of having received the highest award for articles of its class—greatest strength, purest ingredients, most perfectly combined—wherever exhibited in competion with others. In the exhibitions of former years, at the Centennial, at Paris, Vienna and at the various State and Industrial fairs, where it has been exhibited, judges have invariably awarded the Royal Baking Powder the highest honors.

At the recent World's Fair the examination for the baking powder awards were directed by the chief chemist of the Agricultural Department at Washington. The chief chemist's official report of the tests of the baking powders, which was made for the specific purpose of ascertaining which was the best, shows the leavening strength of the Royal to be 160 cubic inches of carbonic gas per ounce of powder. Of the cream of tartar baking powders exhibited, the next highest in strength tested contained but 133 cubic inches of leavening gas. The other powders gave an average of 111. The Royal, therefore, was found of twenty per cent. greater leavening strength than its nearest competitor, and forty-four per cent. above the average of all the other tests. Its superiority in other respects, however, in the quality of the food it makes as to fineness, delicacy and wholesomeness, could not be measured by figures.

It is these high qualities, known and appreciated by the women of the country for so many years, that have caused the sales of the Royal Baking Powder, as shown by statistics, to exceed the sale of all other baking powders combined.

Unresisting Prey to Tigers.

There are some unfortunate Indian villagers who appear to live all their lives in constant peril. On the one hand stands the man-eating tiger; on the other the Arms act warns them to beware of acquiring lethal weapons. They have nothing for it, therefore, but to trust everything to official protection, and this, it appears, sometimes proves anything but a safeguard. Only the other day the miserable inhabitants of Anami, a hamlet in Bengal, implored the Lieutenant Governor to take action before they were gobbled up.

A particularly hungry tiger had established itself close to the village, and almost every day witnessed a fresh outrage. At one time, the beast showed a preference for cattle, and the milky mothers of the herd had their ranks thinned. But this kind of fare required to have its monotony relieved at intervals by the substitution of "long pork," with the result of some inhabitant becoming acquainted with the digestive tigrine apparatus.

The villagers were quite willing to make war upon their striped foe; at least they professed to be. But they possessed no arms, that being forbidden by law, while the state did not attempt to afford them any protection beyond the general offer of rewards for tiger killing.

Similar cases are by no means uncommon; they often come to light in the native papers, by which they are adduced as arguments for the abrogation of the Arms Act. That remedy would be far worse than the disease; if all the people in Indian were allowed to carry deadly weapons there would be no end to battle, murder and sudden death. Efficient state protection is the proper remedy for an evil which would scarcely exist at all but for the interference of the state with the liberty of the subject.

Perhaps the Indian Civil Service examination will hereafter include some tests of sporting prowess; it is a much more necessary kind of education than many of the subjects which are taken up.

A Queer Dwelling.

Arizona is literally covered with the ruins of strange habitations. Most of them are constructed of concrete or adobe, and the mystery about them is the identity of the people who designed them. How they could be built is not a matter of conjecture, as the materials are close at hand. But there is one ruin, although still in a good state of preservation, that is a mystery, no matter in what light it is considered.

It is in the Huachucha mountains, not far from the military reservation, in a northeastern direction. Nothing is known of its origin, and the wonderful part is the material of which it is constructed.

It is about two hundred miles from the ocean, and surrounded on all sides by hills of sand and rocks covered with cacti. There is no water for miles, except the excuses for rivers that run during the rainy season. There is not even a suggestion of water, and yet the house is built of sea shells laid in a sort of cement.

Where the shells were obtained is a mystery that may never be solved. It does not seem possible that the builder of the house would carry the material over hundreds of miles of desert when there were plenty of rocks near by that would answer the purpose just as well, even though they were not so unique.

The house is built in the shape of the straw huts of the Papago Indians, and is about the same size. There is room inside for five or six persons, but at present nobody occupies it, except perhaps, some prospector, who uses it for temporary shelter in cold weather.

There are a dozen varieties of shells to be found in the walls, and one over the door is of extraordinary size.

The age of the building will never be known, but there is little doubt but that it is as old as the oldest in the Territory.

FASHION requires that pie should be eaten with a fork; but Bass says he always eats it with cheese, which is quite good enough for him.—Boston Transcript.

THE kennel-keeper thrives "by going to the dogs."—Glens Falls Republican.

THE friend of everybody is nobody's friend.

THE RIM OF A WHEEL.

Explanation of Why the Top Moves Faster than the Bottom.

The statement that the top of a wheel moves faster than the bottom has occasioned much discussion by practical men in all lines of business, and frequently they have aired their views in these columns. Our excellent contemporary, Power, recently published the following lucid explanation of the problem:

The angular velocity of all parts of the wheel about the hub is the same. The linear velocity about the hub of all points in the wheel is proportionate to their distance from the center, whether above or below the center. With reference to the ground or a stationary object the top of the wheel advances the faster, but as every point in the wheel is consecutively assuming that position the forward motion of the wheel as a whole, is, of course, the same. In the accompanying sketch the top of a wheel is marked A, the bottom B. As the wheel makes a half revolution, bringing A to the bottom and B to the top, these points are carried through paths indicated by the dotted lines. During the first quarter revolution A has gone to A1, B only to B1, but during the next quarter A goes only to A2, while B goes to B2. The curve traced is a cycloid. While the point B was below the hub it went ahead only the distance x; when it was above it went ahead with reference to the ground the distance y. When A was above the center it went ahead the distance m, after it fell below the center it only made the distance n in the same time, but x plus y equals m plus n. The apparent anomaly that different parts of the same wheel can travel at different speeds is explained by remembering that it is the speed as between one part of the wheel and a stationary object, not as between different parts of the same wheel that is considered. In the first position A and B are at equal distances from a point in front of the carriage. In the second position A is ahead of B in the direction of movement of the carriage a distance to the diameter of the wheel. In the third position they are again even, for one loses below the center as much as the other gains above.

IS A FAMOUS CRIMINAL JUDGE.

Does Many Kind Acts, Though Credited with Judicial Severity.

The Recorder of the city of New York has the name of possessing a short temper, but for a baker's dozen of years he has with cherubic resignation put up with having his name mispronounced by some 1,700,000 of his fellow-citizens, every one of whom is pretty sure to have that name on his tongue during some portion of the year. The Press, therefore, comes to the long-suffering Recorder's rescue by informing the general public that Frederick Smyth pronounces his name Smith. In repose and with the eyes closed, as they frequently are, as if to shut out the dismal outlines of the court-room, Recorder Smyth's face looks like a death-mask of George Washington. When he smiles, as he does on those very unusual occasions when a lawyer makes a really humorous sally, it is a smile of dry amusement, and the face looks then like that of a cynical eighteenth century diplomat. The Recorder has a great fund of quiet humor of his own, which he keeps pretty much to himself. Everybody knows of this Judge's severity toward evil-doers, and his reputation for bending the plastic minds of juries in the way that his strong mind inclines—which is generally for conviction—is widespread. On the other hand, none but habitues of the court are aware of his many kindnesses to innocent prisoners brought before him nor of his encouragement of such young lawyers as he really thinks worth developing. His term expires next year.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Beware of the man or woman whom a child will not love.

Ladies needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints, makes the Blood rich and pure.

Choose rather to punish your appetites than to be punished by them.

Use BURNETT'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs, Colds and all other Throat Troubles. "Pre-eminently the best."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

It is human nature to hate him whom you have injured.

If your Back Aches, or you are all worn out, good for nothing, it is general debility. Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you, make you strong, cleanse your liver, and give you a good appetite—tones the nerves.

Fairness has this advantage over beauty—it never fades.

A wonderful stomach corrector—Beecham's Pills. Beecham's no others. 25 cents a box.

The best preparation for behaving right is to think right.

Now Is the Time to Take a **Fall Medicine**

To purify your blood and build up your strength so as to prevent Pneumonia, Diphtheria, the Grip and fevers from getting a hold on you. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses just the qualities which make it the ideal Fall Medicine. Be sure to get Hood's, because

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Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

"August Flower"

"For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said my stomach was worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food. On the recommendation of a friend I procured a bottle of August Flower. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained strength and flesh rapidly. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has cured me." Jas. E. Dederick, Saugerties, N.Y.

A remedy which, if used by Wives about to experience the painful ordeal attendant upon Child-birth, proves an infallible specific for, and obviates the tortures of confinement, lessening the dangers thereof to both mother and child. Sold by all druggists. Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle, charges prepaid.

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BERKSHIRE, Chester White, Jersey Red and Poland China Pigs. Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein Cattle. Thoroughbred Sheep. Fancy Poultry. Hunting and Horse Dogs. Catalogue. S. W. SMITH, Cochranville, Chester Co., Penna.

MEN AND BOYS!

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