Properly Mixing Cream.

In commenting upon the mixing and ripening of cream before churning, Hoard's Dairyman says: Not long since a farmer's wife complained to us that she did not get the yield of butter from her cows that one of her neighbors did, and she wished to know if we could give her any light on the subject. Upon inquiry we found that the cows on both farms were natives, and handled about alike. But when we inquired further into the manner of caring for the cream, we saw at once where the difficulty lay. It was her practice to skim her milk every morning, and put the cream in an earthen jar which was kept in the cellar. Churning was done twice a week, if her husband or the boys were not too busy. But the particular point where he failed was in putting the last skimming of cream immediately after it was taken from the milk. When we told her that she received but little benefit from the last skimming thus handled, she could hardly be persuaded of the truth of our assertion. We are convinced that this mistake is largely indulged in by the makers of farm butter. Yet they might about as well throw the last skimming to the pig, for there is where it finally goes in the buttermilk. The last skimming should be thoroughly stirred with the older cream, and the whole kept from six to twelve hours, depending upon the age and acidity of the older cream before churning.

No Living by Crops Atone.

He is not the best farmer who realizes the most money from a given number of acres, but he who, while producing the largest crops possible with the facilities at hand, does not fail to keep everything trim and attractive-the house and grounds in order, fences in good condition (those around the house painted or whitewashed), the yard covered with turf, dotted with trees and shrubbery; the back yard as neat as the front, not a single corner for rubbish; the kitchen garden free from weeds and full of every vegetable in its season. In the household everything that tends to the comfort of the family will be at hand.

At the barn everything can be in place; no loose boards and litter about the vard, no holes of dirty water, no implements wasting in the weather. A good farmer will be ambitious to have a good road by his premises; even gratis labor will be given to this end. In many places trees will be planted along the way and neatly trimmed hedges take the place of unsightly zigzag fences. The roadside will be mowed in proper season thus destroying weeds and keeping along the border a plot of nice green grass. Thus in everything pertaining to the farm the farmer will not only keep before his mind the profit to be derived, but will often be content with less money in order that the love for the beautiful and good may be cultivated and the highest type of manhood developed by the side of great crops of grain and herds of fine stock.

Small and Large Farms.

Our notion is that small farm well cultivated are almost invariable the most profitable, writes J. B. Delosier. of Newry, Penn., in the Farmer's Call. Hence, we firmly believe, what has been so often asserted, that if many a farmer would sell half or even more of the acres he now occupies and poorly manages, and devoted his entire time and energy to the care and cultivation of the remainder, he would derive far more profits from his labor and investment, with much less vexation of spirit,

The fact is we save too many who are land poor-who have so much land they cannot make a living above expenses, The happiest and thriftiest farmers we have ever known live on farms of only ten to one hundred acres, every part of which is made to count. On the other hand, the farmer who has so many broad acres that he cannot walk over them daily, where rods of fence corners are never cultivated or otherwise utilized. lives a life of anxiety and worry.

Instead of working like slaves and living in a miserly manner in order to run a large farm or purchase all the land that joins them, it would be wise for hosts of farmers to sell some of their broad acres and concentrate their efforts upon limited acres and look more to the comfort and happiness of their households, and the proper education of their

Even if large farms were more profitable-which we deny-small ones are to be preferred for many and urgent reasons, not the least of which are the be undergoing. The control of some comfort, peace and general welfare of maladies by food is what every enlightthe owners and their families. Larger profits are realized without much money laid out on the farm. It is labor which banishes the pleasure of farm life.

F. eding Straw Profitably. Opinions of feeders differ pretty widely as to whether straw can be fed with profit or not. The best dairymen are strongly opposed to any straw feed-

ally found. It is a dry feed, and there- -[Philadelphia Ledger.

fore illy adapted to making milk. It is not a rich food in any respect, much of it being a woody fibre of no more nutritive value than so much sawdust.

W tit has of nutrition is mainly carbon or heat giving, and if it were even richer in this it would not alone keep an animal in vigorous health. And yet there are feeding uses for straw in which it serves an excellent purpose. Given with linseed meal or cotto i-seed cake it furnishes the bulk which those excessively condensed forms of nutrition require for safe feeding. As it is bulk rather than nutrition that is needed, straw may be well substituted for hay. This has been found true in practice by

those who have given it a trial. There is a great difference in the quality of straw. That from early-cut grain retains more freshness, and becomes much less hard and woody. Too often straw is considered scarcely worth caring for, and cut late and poorly stacked it rots down into very poor manure. It may be better even thus than to be relied on as a staple for winter feeding, unless there are large supplies of foods rich in albuminoids to give with it .- Boston Cultivator.

Cabbag a for Feeling Cows.

The Farming World, of Edinburg, Scotland, discusses at some length the value of cabbages in feeding cows. The editor asserts of knowledge that this vegetable may be fed liberally to cows without giving any taint or ill-flavor to the milk or butter. This is on the assumption, of course, that the cabbages would be certain to affect the milk. The editor then goes on to say: It is astonishing that cabbages are not far more extensively grown as a field crop. They are as easy to grow as turnips, and at least twice as valuable when grown. For dairy cows in winter and spring, and also for ewes and lambs, there is no feed to equal them. One of the hindrances to a more extended cultivation of cabbages, is the mistaken idea that they can not be preserved against frost, except in a barn or other building specially prepared for them. The crop is one which can be perfectly secured in the field or elsewhere without much trouble or ex-

Taking them up and replanting them in a sloping manner, and covering them with straw, pitting them; hanging them up in a barn; turning them head downward, and covering them with earth, leaving the roots sticking up in the air-are among the methods of storing we have seen practiced. But every one of these plans is attended with great labor, and some of them forbid the hope of being able to preserve any

considerable quantity. The most successful plan is this: Throw up a sort of land or ridge with the plow, and make it pretty hard on top. Upon this land lay some straw. Then take the cabbages, turn them upside-down, and after taking off any derayed leaves, place them, about six abreast, upon the straw. Then cover them, not very thickly, with straw or leaves raked up in the woods, throwing here and there a spadeful of earth on the top, to keep the covering from being blown off by the wind. Only put on enough of straw or leaves to hide all the green, leaving the cabbage roots sticking up through the covering.

Stored in this way cabbages of all sorts vill be found to keep well through the winter. And not only do they keep better in this than in any other way, but they are at all times ready for use. They are never locked up by frost, as often happens with those pitted in the earth; and they are never found rotting, as is often the case with those stored with their heads upward and their roots in

Ordinarily no reliance is place1 upon cabbages for use as a cattle food later than the month of December. The bulk of this crop is so large that storing in buildings of any sort is not to be thought of. Besides, the cabbages so put together in large masses would heat and quickly rot. In some gardens, indeed, cabbages are put into houses, where they are hung up by the roots; but they wither in this state or soon putrify. By adopting the mode of storing recommended above, however, all these inconveniences are avoided. Any quantity may be stored, in the field or elsewhere, at a very trifling expense compared with the bulk of the

Regulating Maladies by Diet. By fasting from sugar, or from meats, or other specific articles of food, it looks as though the distinguished patient, the crown prince of Germany, might at least benefit the suffering world by the value found in the experiments he is said to ened physician now aims at. Teething ballies are fed to suit their symptoms rather than treated with drugs. As the soon takes the profits of farming and Ledger pointed out some years ago, the time will come when human beings will have some share at least of the good supervision that blooded animal stock has had for years in their food and treatment in order to improve their condition, health, muscle, endurance, speed, symmetry of form, etc. The ing to cows giving milk. One of them stock-grower has given the healing scisaid to us recently, "I never let my cows once many points in these respects. One get a taste of straw if I can prevent it. great use in special hospitals, such as It is used for bedding, and they will the cancer ward established here in the eat some, no matter how well fed, as it Home for Incurables, is that they give is a change; but I had much rather they good chances to observe, simultaneouswould not." He feeds brewers' grains, ly, the results of various foods. Side by a ration very stimulating to the produc- side are the patients who are deprived tion of milk, but not very rich in itself, of sugar and those who are not allowed and not making milk of very high meats, those who have some electric quality, though it is the best that the treatment, those who take hot water people in beer-making cities are likely plentifully or who live on cranberries, Observations of these may add to scien- said to have been cut from the head of Feeding straw successfully probably tific knowledge in return for the tender George Washington. The pin is oval in requires peculiar conditions not gener- care that shelters and provides for them. shape, of old yellow gold, and within a

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The sonnet was invented by Guido d'Arezzo, about 1024.

The Chicago fire destroyed 17,450 buildings, valued at \$196,000,000. In 1797 the first cast-iron plow patent

was issued to Newbold of New Jersey. The first British writers were Gildas. Nennine and Bede, in the seventh cen-

Potatoes weighing eight pounds apiece are spoken of in Washington Territory Already 40,000 lives have been sac-

rificed in the attempt to build the Pan-It is said there are 300,000 people in

France who live in apartments that have The oldest tombstone in the German empire is one at Worms, which bears

the date A. D. 900. The first stereoscope by reflection was constructed and exhibited by Professor

Charles Wheatstone in 1838. A mass of clam shells embedded in sandstone has been found at a depth of

100 feet near Forestville, Cal. The first cotton, consisting of eight bales, sent from the United States to England in 1784, was seized by the custom house officials, on the ground that the United States could not have produced so much.

A Maine man as an experiment clipped the fleece from a pet Newfoundland dog, and had it carded and spun into yarn. It yielded four skeins of jet black yarn, weighing two and one-quarter pounds, and was as soft as wool.

A mud devil is a new addition to the Philadelphia Zoological Garden. It i much like a tadpole, is about eighteer inches in length, with a broad, flat head and has a sharp, saw-like fin running from the middle of the back to the tail.

There are 40,000 different symbols, each representing a word in the Chinese language, and the telegraph operators in the empire find life a burden. The operator sending even a brief message by telegraph is obliged to make use of a complicated system of namerals which the receiver must wearily retranslate in-

Cameos,

Cameos are made from pieces of seashell, of which, as every one must have noticed, while the outside is often rough and unseemly, the interior is perfectly polished, and sometimes of a brilliant color. The shells, which are usually of a-species of Cassis and Strombus, names of the West Indies are chosen on account of the thickness and hardness of the layers, of the contrast of color between them, and of the presence of knobs on the exterior surface which ren. der it possible to work in relief. When a cameo is begun, a piece of the shell, rather larger than the ornament is intended to be, is cut out and affixed to a holder by a kind of coarse sealing-wax-The inner surface of the shell is of course the lowest, and on the gray outside the master draws a rough outline of the design, and places the work the hands of an apprentice, who, by means of a file, reduces the knob to the requisite height, removes all the gray matter that lies outside of the boundary lines, and dresses the whole of the irregular surface. In this condition a cameo looks like an irregular piece of chalk rising out of a small plate of colored glass. It is now returned to the master, who again draws the design in pencil upon it; and from him it passes to another apprentice or workman, who brings out the design with a burin. In late years it has become the fashion to have cameoportraits taken, but the likenesses, to which the artist usually manages to give a classical turn, are said to be "often striking, always clever, and generally abominable." The great fault of most modern cameo-cutters is an excessive fondness for detail, -[Popular Science Monthly.

Old-Fashioned Propriety.

Those "society balls" were conducted with great propriety and reserve. The claim of every person of both sexes to be admitted having been previously determined by the responsible and trusty committee, there was a sort of temporary and conventional equality on the terpsichorean floor; and therefore every gentleman had the privilege to invite a lady, without the formslity of an introduction, to figure in the dance as his partner. After it was over, he escorted her back respectfully to her seat, without presuming, if unknown and not duly presented, to remain standing before her, or to sit by her side, to continue the conversation, or to prolong the accidental acquiintance. During the intervals of dancing, the gentlemen walked up and down between the rows ladies that densely lined the hall, some merely bowing as they passed to those whom they knew, and others stopping to converse. No woman, married or single, joined in this promenading with a male companion as is the custom in these present days and the eye of a lynx could not have detected the slightest flirtation. The word itself is not known, for the thing it means is for Louisiana a modern invention, which had not then been patented and brought out for public use. In fact, this peculiar pastime would have been impossible to attempt; it would have produced a social earthquake. - [American Maga-

A Lock of Washington's Hair. A woman in Dalton, Ga., has a breastpin containing a lock of hair which is circle of diamonds is the lock of hair,

THEY ESCAPED THE DANITES.

The Death of Mrs. Briggs at Denver Recalls the Days of Mormon Ter-

[From the Denver News.]

he death of Mrs. Briggs, which occurred on Wednesday, is not in itself a matter of much public comment, but it brings once more to light the story of a miraculous escape of a couple from the notorious Brigham Young and his Territory in the days when capture meant certain death at the hands of the everwatchful and much-dreaded Danites, who were then in the full zenith of their power. Then it was that murder was no crime in the eyes of the zealous apostles of Mormondom, and it needed but a significant nod from some chosen leader to send a soul from the narrow confines of earth. There was no retaliatory vengeance, and the story of the escape of Mr. and Mrs. Briggs becomes more romantic when the facts in regard to the affair become fully known.

It was just twenty-nine years ago when the couple made their first appearance in Denver. They came in the usual way in those days-by teams-and their story at first was hardly credited. Years before, imbued with the Mormon principles, they had gone to Utah and became willing subjects of Brigham Young, who was at that time in the height of his power. Mr. Briggs became a chosen disciple and an elder of the Mormon Church, and bid fair to become a fixture in the Territory. But he remained true to his first wife, and never would concut to avail himself of the Mormon privilege by increasing the number of his "better-halfs."

Where the trouble between Briggs and the Church arose is not exactly known, although some say that his disinclination to be a much-married man aroused the suspicions of his brother elders, who seemed to think he was not doing quite the right thing in not practising what he preached. Another story has it that the amorous Brigham Young was slightly inclined to fall in love with Mrs. Briggs, and as it was a well-known fact that anything the "old man" wanted he was sure to have sooner or later, Briggs concluded to shake Utah and the Mormons and thus save his wife from becoming famous and probably having her hair pulled by the score or more of other Mrs. Youngs.

Both stories are probable, but which is the strict truth is not known. Suffice it that the Briggses arrived in Denver in the fall of 1858, and Briggs was nicknamed "Gov." Briggs, after the Governor of Massachusetts. It was not long afterwards that "Gov." Briggs passed to the home of his fathers and left the wife he had snatched from Mor-

mon bands a widow. Mrs. Briggs went into mourning for the good old man and was much bereaved at his demise, especially after the troubles they had gone through in the wild woolly West together. Five years ago, however, she brightened up, looked roung again, and astovished her friends by remarrying, at the ripe old age of ninety years, a miner by the name of O. E. Collyer, who was considerably younger than she was.

New Phase of Drunkenness.

The Jamaica ginger drunkard is a new form of intoxication. In the sparsely settled regions of the South liquor is sold, if at all, in the "general stores," and these will not take the risk of losing their general trade by selling liquors surreptitiously when public sentiment has de clared in favor of prohibition. But they can sell Jamaica ginger, an! the thirsty toper can become fairly drunk on a half pint bottle of this mixture of alcohol and essence of ginger. In view of the use of Jamaica ginger as an intoxicating beverage, the town officers of Dawsonville Ga., have passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of that tipple within the town limits.

The Professor's Idea. Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, the earthquake prophet, has been heard from again. He says that a great earthquake period in North America will begin in 1904-on August 19, to be exact. Meanwhile he will not bother with small shakes, like those which have taken place recently, which are merely "the negative or reflex action of an earthquake, the position being located south of Cape Horn."

It's Always the Way. "Didn't I tell you so?" said a gentleman to an acquaintance whom he chanced to meet on the street; "it's always the way." "What's always the way?" inquired a mutual friend of the two men who happened along just then. "Why, just this," replied the first speaker: "you see smith, here; the last time I met him he had one of the worst coughs you every heard. He comp ained of a loss of appetite, of night-sweats, of low spirits and other uamistas able premonitory symptoms of consumptasable premonitory symptoms of consumption. I told him to get a supply of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery at once. He did so and look at him now! Did you ever see a healthier look ig man? The 'Discovery' has tratched the nearly from the consumptions. suatched th usands from consumptives graves. I knew it would cure "mith. It's al ways the way."

Snow and ice is keeping the peace of Eu-rope, War is centain to break out in Spring.

We ought not to be too anxious to encourage we ought not to be too anxious to encourage untried innovation in cases of doubtful improvement. For a quarter of a century Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been before the public and passed through the severest test and is pronounced the most reliable remedy for that disagreeable malady. Thousands of testimonials of its virtues. 50 cent. per bottle. By druggists.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has decided that the state local option law is constitutional.

Consumption Surely Cured, To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy fright to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address Respectfully,

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If, after a ten days' trial of Taylor's Hospital Ours for Catarrh, the remedy falls to meet the requirements of the case the price will be re-funded. Address, City Hall Pharmacy, 204 Broadway, New York, for free pamphlet.

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If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion and preparation, curative power superior to any other rticle of the kind before the people. Be sure to get

"In one store the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's Sarsaparilla. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's S. rsaparilla was; I had taken it, was perfectly attained with it, and did not want any other."—Mrs. Ella A. Goff, 61 Terrace St., Boston. Hood's Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar

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The most ingenious arrangement, and something that all wide-awake farmers should use in preserving their lands, is the Universal Gravity Level, manufactured and sold by John R. Wilkinson, 37 South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. This Level is scientifically made, of brass and iron, easily manipulated, very simple in construction, lasts always, good builders' tool, combining square, tri-square, two-foot measure and plumb. For terracing there is no level made to equal it, for the small amount invested. (All complete, with target, for \$5.) The Gravity Level captures all the premiums at fairs wherever exhibited. More of them sold and better satisfaction given than any Level made. Thousands of testimonials from leading farmers throughout the States tes ify to its merit. When one goes into a community it sells others sure. Never has failed. Write for circulars and and agents' commissions. Instruction in ditching, draining and terracing accompany each Level. [Mention this paper. Terracing Levels. "Marion Hariand" (Mrs. Terhune) is to edit a new illustrated magazine, the Homemaker.

She Broke the Engagement She Broke the Engagement
because she saw that he had ceased to love her.
If r beauty had faded, her former high spirits
had given place to a dull lassitude. What had
caused this change? Functional derangement;
she was suffering from those aliments peculiar
to ner sea. And so their two young lives drifted apart. How needless, how cruel! Had she
taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription she
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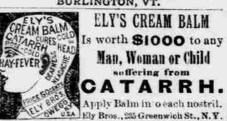
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