

Good Fertilizers For Crops. Linseed meal, cottonseed meal, bran and other feeding stuffs serve admirably as fertilizers for crops, but it will stock and use the manure.

Introducing New Blood.

Successful poultry breeding depends in a very great measure upon good, dinary paint, may be prepared for outpure blood. To violate this law will side work by adding to the same bring disaster to any flock. It is for that reason that inbreeding should not two pounds of sulphate of zinc, one be risked by the amateur. We may pound of common salt, and one-half breed in line and yet avoid the evils pound of whiting, thoroughly dissolved. of inbreeding, but that is science which It should be mixed to the proper conthe beginner has not yet mastered. sistency with skim milk and applied Where market poultry is the mainstay, hot. If white is not wanted, enough it is best to purchase new male birds | coloring matter to produce the desired each year. This is the most positive shade should be added. This much guarantee that we can give for good, superior to any ordinary wash, comparpure blood. It gives stamina-adds ing not unfavorably with good lead new life. But the fancier can hardly afford to take that risk. To retain the yards to which it is applied a very atcharacteristics of his strain it is nec- tractive appearance. For an inside essary for him to introduce new blood whitewash, slake and strain a halfthrough the females, which he does bushel of lime, as described, and add by adding a few each year. It is tak- to it the following ingredients. Three ing a long road to accomplish what a poupnds of rice boiled in water to a shorter cut (introducing new males) thick paste, one pound of powdered would make.

In securing new males the buyer has been a curse to many beginners. It has given them dwarf bodies, poor lavers and weak constitutions. The poultry farmer cannot afford to take such risks .- Poultry Farmer.

Three-Lined Leaf Beetle.

The Three-Lined Leaf-Beetle (Lema trilineata) attacks the potato plant, both the larvae and the beetles feeding

el of lime, keeping it just fairly covered with water during the process. and strain it to remove the sediment. Add to it two pounds of sulphate of zinc, and one pound of salt dissolved in water. If any other color than white is wanted, about three pounds of the desired coloring matter, such as painters use in preparing their paints. should be added. Yellow ochre, which pay better to feed such materials to is inexpensive, makes a beautiful cream color, and brown, red and even various shades of green can likewise be easily obtained. Another excellent wash, which will last almost as well as oramount of lime, slacked and strained. paint, so that it gives to the houses and Spanish whiting and a pound of clear glue dissolved in water. Having mixshould be careful to purchase only ed the whole thoroughly let it stand from a breeder who is generally known for several days. When ready to use to be annually mating for increased it should be applied hot. For a egg production, and who can show a smaller quantity of these washes, use good record in that line. Inbreeding less of the required materials in the same proportion.-Fred O. Sibley, in

OUR BEST CUSTOMER.

the Epitemist.

A Revolution in Our Trade With Great Eritain.

6.3

It is in Great Britain that we find in its fullest development the effect of the American commercial invasion of the world's markets. It is true that American competition has been making notable inroads into the commerce of all the countries in Europe. But important as is the effect which has been produced upon commercial conditions in the Continental countries, that result is almost insignificant when compared with the consequence of this competition in Great Britain. From the beginning of our history England has formed our most important market, and for two generations at least we have been the largest customers for English products. In the last halfdozen years a change has taken place in the trade balance between the two nations, which is, perhaps, the most notable single commercial event to be recorded in the last decade. We have been steadily reducing our purchases from the mother-country; we have been making astounding increases in our sales to her. Comparing, for instance, the change which has taken place in the trade movement between the two nations in the last half-dozen years, we see that our annual purchases from the United Kingdom have dropped \$16,000, 000, standing last year at \$143,000, 000. In the same period our sales to Great Britain nearly doubled, going up from \$387,000,000 in 1895 to \$631. 000,000 last year. This change in the annual trade balance, showing for us a more favorable total by \$269,000 000 than we had six years ago, is a change of such import as can only mean revolutionary transformation in the industrial life of the two nations. These figures are so significant that they need to be dwelt on somewhat, to fix in the mind their importance. Six years ago we sold to Great Britain \$228,000.000 more than we bought. Last year we sold to her \$488,000'000 more than our purchases. In every business day last year we sent to her \$1,500,000 more than we bought. For every dollar's worth of goods we bought we sold her four dollars and forty-one cents' worth of our products. -From "The American 'Commercial' Invasion' of Europe." by Frank A. Vanderlip, in Seribner's.

FOR HARNESS and faddlo fores Elections Hustang Lint-tonce, and you will be astonished to soo how quickly it heals sores.



It's this way:

You can burn yourself with Fire, with Powder, etc., or you can scald yourself with Steam or Hot Water, but there is only one proper way to cure a burn or scald and that is by using

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

It gives immediate relief. Get a piece of soft old linen cloth, saturate it with this liniment and bind loosely upon the wound. You can have no adequate idea what an excellent remedy this is for a burn until you have tried it.

A FOWL TIP. If you have a bird afflicted with Roup or any other positry disease use Mexican Mustang



Southern Railwa

ANNOUNCES THE OPENING OF THE WINTER TOURIST SEASON

> AND THE PLACING -ON SALE OF-

Excursion Tickets

phis and

Thomasville,

W. A. TURK.

30 YEard

DESIGNS

COPYRIGHTS &

are four monthe, Si.

MINIT & CO ARIPH adway. Now M.

EXPERIE.



The perfect beetle is of a pale yellow color, with three black stripes on its back. It bears a strong resemblance to the common cucumber bug. It is, however as a general thing, a slightly larger insect.

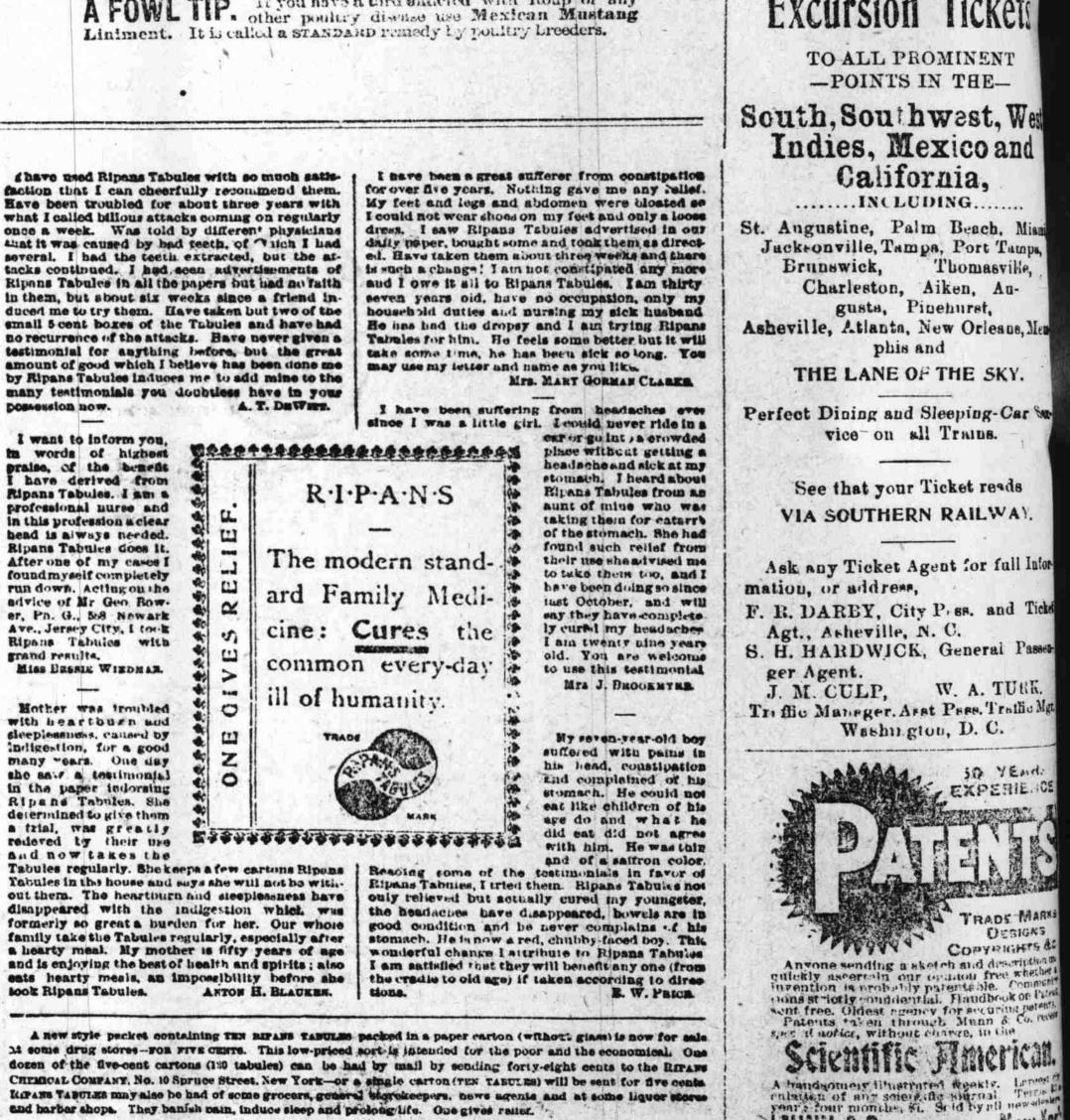
Sheep Scab.

Among the last acts of the last session of the Indiana Legislature was one making it compulsory to dip all scabby sheep. The object is to stamp out this expensive but unnecessary disease.

Scab is produced by an itch mite, that causes itching, rubbing, pulling and shedding the wool, causing a bare and scabby skin. The parasite cannot live for any great length of time off "he skin, and does not thrive on any other animal. It is therefore possible to stamp out the disease by killing all mites by dipping. Solutions of tobacco, lime and sulphur and arsenic are effective for this purpose. The tohacco solutions have preference. They may be made by taking from twenty to twenty-five pounds of tobacco leaves and stems and soaking for one day in sufficient water to cover. Then boil for an hour and draw off after six hours. Dilute to 100 gallons. Add twenty pounds of sulphur and use while warm. The lime and sulphur dip may be made by slacking eight pounds of lime in some water, adding twenty-four pounds of sulphur and dilute to 100 gallons. It is troublesome to prepare the tobacco solution and is about as cheap to buy the extract ready for use. The lime and sulphur dip is injurious to the wool. It requires on an average one and a half gallons of dip solution per head for more than twenty-five head. The second dipping is necessary at the tenth day, so that the cost for material must be reckoned at about five cents to seven cents per head. The coal tar or creolia dips are excellent for ticks, but not as effective as they should be for scab .- New England Farmer.

Steam-Beated Catteries.

The Brookside Kennels, at Kenosha, Wis., consist of rows of small, low buildings, built especially for their



Whitewash For Poultry Houses.

Hen houses and coops should frequently be whitewashed inside and out, not only during the summer, but at all times of the year. In fact all the nest boxes and other fixtures should each receive a good coating. Many poulterers are dverse to using whitewash, however, in that the ordinary lime and water wash has a tendency to wear off readily, and also to stick and mark one's clothes. If the whitewash is properly prepared it will not do this, and that is what is claimed for the following recipe: Slack in boiling water one-half bush- table couch .- Milwaukee Sentinel.

Angora occupants. The houses are constructed in such a manner that they are kept at the same temperature from one end of the year to the other. In order to make this possible a steam plant has been placed in the house near the kennels and hot water is used for a heating power. The quarters for the cats are well arranged, one whole side of the building being built of glass in order to give the cats plenty of sunlight. The walls are painted in soft tints in order to prevent any injury to the eyes of the kittens, and the rooms are cutained so that the sunlight. may be shut out if necessary. Every one of the fifty cats now in the kennels has an apartment of its own. From the time the kitten is born until it finds a permanent owner it has every care that would be given a babe. It is tenderly fed and washed daily. When it, is old enough to have the air it is allowed a certain amount of exercise in a little inclosure adjoining

