THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

How to Tie the Halter Strap—A Convenience at Husbanding Time.

How best to tie the halter strap or rope or whatever it may be is shown in the two figures of the first cut. Fig. 1 B

TYING THE HALTER STRAP.

illustrates the first stage. Fig. 2 shows the second stage.

The knot is completed by pulling on the loop until the knot is tight. Then pull on the free end of the strap. If until the loop is just large enough for it to pass through it. Pass it through and draw it through as far as possible. The knot cannot possibly get the post open, and the halter can be put on the horse. To untie the knot close it from the loop and then a child can pull on it and it will open the knot. A is the halter end of the strap. The second cut shows what is needed at husbanding time. It is explained as follows by The Philadelphia Farm Journal, authority for the foregoing, as is a large, firmly set post, with two stout oak or hickory poles put through auger holes near the top. A good idea and no mistake. One post will hold the entire hog crop of some farmers, and serve equally well to hang up the carcass of a sheep or calf. When not needed for such purposes the boys can use it for a gymnasium.

A FARM CONVENIENCE.

A Point in Corn Culture.

A great deal of injury is done to corn by deep, close culture with the double shovel plow or any other implement that stirs or greatly disturbs the roots. Plowing deep and close to the hills is harmful at any time, but especially late in the season, as the larger roots developed late and those which originated earlier in the growth of the plants are cut or pulled off. To ascertain the extent of the damage from such cultivation a trial was made at the Minnesota experiment station. Rows of corn were thoroughly root pruned to the depth of six inches and at the same distance from the hills on all four sides. The first root cutting was done when the plants were seven inches high and the second when at a height of fifteen inches. The effect on the growth of the corn was very marked. Contrasted with similar rows adjacent not root pruned the average difference in yield was thirteen and a half bushels of corn and one-quarter ton of fodder per acre against disturbing the roots. In another experiment made just as the corn was "laid by," root pruning at the distance of eight inches from the hills lowered the yield three bushels to the acre. At twenty-four inches in their growth hilling up fifteen inches around the plants with the hoe had no apparent effect.

Benefits from Drainage.

By removing superfluous water from the soil a way is made for the air to aid in decomposing the organic substances, which become the food of the plants, and ingredients which are hurtful to plant growth, and which cannot otherwise be removed, are carried off by rain. Not only does the removal of extra moisture make the land drier, but it allows the soil to have the full benefit of the sun's heat, rendering it warm and congenial to plant growth and ready to benefit by the heat and light of the same time raising the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. Draining also makes soil of a stiff or tenacious nature more friable and better prepared to receive the fibrous rootlets of plants, and by the action of the atmosphere hard pans or crusts are broken and pulverized, so that the roots may enter them, a result which could not otherwise be obtained without subsoiling or trenching.

Increase the Supply of Manure.

The supply of manure may be easily doubled by gathering up the wastes of the barn yard and the swamps and other coarse matters, which are increased in value by mixture with the manure in the yards, or by composting with lime. Abundance of absorbent matters are required to hold the liquid manure and prevent waste of it. The best of all absorbents is dry swamp muck. It will hold twice its weight of liquid, and, if properly used, saves the almost unavoidable loss of the liquid manure which will occur under the most careful management without the use of plenty of absorbents. Thousands of farmers purchase costly fertilizers who might by a little foresight and labor gather as much fertilizing matter in the fall and prepare it for use through the winter as would amount in value to the cost of the fertilizers they buy every year.—American Agriculturist.

Shearing Turkeys.

Turkeys have the name of being delicate and difficult to raise, in consequence of which they are not often kept where they might be with advantage. In suitable place turkeys are among the most profitable of all domestic poultry. They are undoubtedly delicate if kept on damp soil, but where the ground is dry and the position not too exposed they will do well. A remedy for securing success is our informant claims to be the young birds during their tender period frozen in winter weather. When about two months old, or when the calves are as large as full grown birds and can leave the warmer weather in safety. The plan adopted for preserving and the keep weight to a small size so that they can be forced to grow rapidly and profitably, and will sweep the eggs out absolutely in the shell during the first hatching and field time.

The varieties of turkeys recognized by the American standard of perfection are bronze, Narragansett, buff, slate, black and white. The black turkey approaches most nearly to the wild turkey, but fattens more readily. The bronze, which most closely resembles the wild bird in color, is the most rapid in growth, quickest to fatten, and, according to some authorities, the hardiest of all. The Narragansetts and whites are the most domestic.

PRESERVING BUTTER IN BRINE.

How and Why Immersion in Brine Is Practiced by Butter Makers.

A method of preserving butter in the interior is taken for home consumption and for export is thus explained: "As soon as the butter is ready for the market, in the ordinary method of working and salting, whether by hand or roll, it is divided into pound and two-pound pieces, according to tastes and demands, and formed into rolls, and then trimmed round the rolls. The rolls are then placed on end, one on the top of the other, in a cask or barrel suitable to the convenience of the butter maker. When the barrel is full a cloth is then spread over and tucked round the roll, and whatever space remains between the barrel and the head of the cask is filled with coarse salt.

The object of the cloth on the top is to keep the coarse salt in its place, and to make sure the delivery of our terms free from breakage or evaporation. The object of the plate is to keep the rolls of butter tightly in their places and thoroughly immersed in the brine. The barrel is then headed up tightly and is filled quite full, and securely hooped, so that no leakage occurs. Before the shipping of the barrel full of butter depends the success of the contract. When the keg or barrel containing the butter is opened by the retailer butter merchant the butter is not removed from the brine, but the parcels are left in it until cutting for lay the customer, which it is lifted fresh out of the brine and handed to the customer.

What a Horse Would Say Could He Speak.

Don't hitch me to an iron post or railing when the mercury is below freezing.

Don't compel me to sat snow, salt than I want for mixing it in my oats. I know better than any other animal how much I need.

Don't think because I go free under the whip that I don't get tired.

Don't think because I am a horse that iron wounds and bruises won't hurt my hay.

Don't whip me when I get frightened along the road, or I will expect it next time and maybe make trouble.

Don't test me up hill, for I have to carry you and the buggy and myself too.

Don't keep my stable very dark, for when I go out into the light my eyes are injured, especially if snow be on the ground.

Don't say "Whoa" unless you mean it. Teach me to stop at that word.

Don't make me drink ice cold water nor put a frosty bit in my mouth. Warm the bit by holding it a half minute against my body.

Don't forget to fix my teeth when they get jagged and I cannot chew my feed. When I get lean it is a sign that my teeth want filing.

Don't ask me to "look" with blinds on. I am afraid to.

Don't you ever put a strap bill, for if anything that frightens me I might throw your neck.

Don't put on my bridle with that iron bitting my eye, or so leave my forelock that it will be in my eyes.

Don't be so careless of my harness as to find a great sore on the before you start to ride.

Don't lead me to some blacksmith that has no sense than I have.—Farm Journal.

Extremes in Breeding.

There have always been two classes of extremists in the matter of theories of breeding. One class has held the idea of securing perfect lineage regardless of any other consideration. The other has sought a perfect model with altogether too slight a regard of the importance of line breeding. The fallacy of both theories has been well demonstrated in the history of several prominent breeds of stock, and the common sense of today, based upon the developments of the industry in the last hundred years, determines that the true theory is the medium between these two. Lineage should be as nearly perfect as possible, and still it cannot be safely sought at the expense of physical qualities. These qualities, too, cannot be perpetuated, but the exceptions be when they may, without the aid of pure blood as a means of securing fixity of type. In the revival of the breeding industry to which intelligent stockmen everywhere are looking for ward we believe that those who occupy a medium ground will lead in their business.—National Dairyman.

Feeding Sheep.

A Missouri correspondent in The New York World says: Clover and millet make good kinds of hay to feed along during the winter. The hay is to be fed in troughs so slatted and put into light troughs to prevent being wasted. It is better in feeding sheep to give small rations at a time, just what they will eat up clean, and then give more. It is better than to give so much at once that they will scatter and waste it. They are more wasteful of both grain and hay than any other class of stock, indeed. It is taken to pressure to. They should have to cover grain, then they will eat it up clean, and should feed their hay or fodder inside of half an hour. Besides the grain two ears should be provided for the hay or fodder, so as to keep them from getting it under their feet. It is very important that they should be provided with good racks, the operators where they can be sheltered from storms, so that they will be allowed to eat out during planned days.

Leave the Foal Unchanged.

The contract for breeding from value made for the purpose of producing the best specimen of a breed or variety of stock, as well as to supply a demand, has tended from time to time, which most modern breeders now practice. He said: "If it was not that a pecuniary incentive is to be looked to we should take no risks have not adopted as intimate or to accurate if the mare is not healthy during I would advise taking the foal of the breeding department, and not opening it till spring, but I advise making these examinations and all needed changes as quietly and as soon as possible. All veterinarians should be arranged so to be in regular attendance at all times, and for ascertaining the temperature, without entering the room for the purpose, should be provided."

DO YOU KNOW WHAT AILS YOU? You feel tired—you know what it means? You are nervous—Why? You cough in the morning—Do you realize the cause? Your appetite is poor—What makes it so? You seem like a changed person to your friends—Do you know what is the matter, or has the change been so gradual it has escaped your notice?

You have Consumption!

We do not say this to frighten you, but it is true. These are the sure symptoms of this terrible disease. There is one thing which will check it and that is

Dr. ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY

It is a concentrated cure for the consumption in Europe and America. 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle.

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PLUSH SACQUES AT	$12.50,	WERE	$22.50
" "	15.00,	"	25.00
" "	20.00,	"	35.00
" JACKETS,	10.00,	"	18.00
" "	12.50,	"	20.00
ALASKA SEAL JACKETS AT	80.00,	"	125.00
" " " "	100.00,	"	150.00

All other Garments in the Stock sold at the same Reduction in Prices.

CHILDREN'S GRETCHEN CLOAKS.

Ages 4 to 12 offered at $2.50 to $5.00. About half regular Prices.

All other Misses' and Children's Garments reduced in the same proportion.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

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100 Pair 10-4 White Blankets, at $1.75, reduced from $3.00
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Higher Priced Blankets offered at marked Reduction in Prices.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

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AT A REGULAR DISCOUNT OF ONE-THIRD FROM WHAT THEY ARE MARKED.

Ladies' Black and Colored Boucle JERSEYS,

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A Warning

To Horse-Owners.

The Split Nail in this Shoe seriously lamed the horse from which it was recently taken in Worcester, Mass. The point of the nail came out in the proper place for clinching, and so deceived the blacksmith who shod the horse. The other point went in the direction shown in the illustration, piercing the leather part of the foot called the "quick," from which the horse was made quite lame for one nearly two weeks.

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The Putnam Nail

CANNOT SPLIT, SLIVER OR BREAK,

It is the only Hot-Forged and Hammer-Pointed Horseshoe Nail in the World made by machinery in precisely the same manner as the old-fashioned hand-made nail.

The United States Government protects the process of their manufacture through patents, and other firms who make or advertise a Horseshoe Nail as here described, are guilty of infringement and *Decoying the Public.*

AS YOU VALUE YOUR HORSE insist on your Blacksmith using the PUTNAM. It is absolutely safe.

For sale by all dealers in Horseshoe Nails. Sample free by mail. Mention this Paper.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Silver Brand of Snowflake Sodas

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Now have their New System of INCANDESCENT LIGHTING in full running order, and will furnish current to consumers by the Meter System. The first of the home lamps already constructed is on display in the way of gutting in the new system of lighting. Parties desiring this attachment or pieces of incandescent lighting at a reasonable price should call on the

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THE CRY OF MILLIONS

OH, MY BACK!

STOP IT NOW, DON'T IT WILL BE TOO LATE.

I have been troubled many years with disease of the kidneys and have tried many different remedies and have sought aid from different physicians without avail. About the 15th of April I was suffering from the worst attack I ever had, and was prevailed on to try a sample box of Dr. Sanford's Kidney Tea. I was best every sense of the word. It was without question the one to give me ease, or put me on my feet, and I feel that I owe my life to the use of the GOLDEN KIDNEY TEA, in my opinion it is unsurpassed by any specialist using the tea. It has an almost miraculous effect, and is the best medicine of all the giants at the head, in a few days, I felt as light as a stick, that I was a new man. I will recommend the tea to all sufferers as I have been.

G. A. TUFTS, Proprietor Occidental Hotel, Santa Rosa, Cal.

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