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a,m. 11:05 p.m

3:40 a.m., 4:45

RAILWAY. Geing East,

a.m. 1:50 p.m.

p.m. 3:05 p.m. p.m. 11:10 p.m.

n.m. 2:00 a.m.

p.m. 4:45 a.m

Going West

n.m. 7:10 a.m. a.m. 10:55 a.m.

s.m. 1:45 p.m.

p.m. 8:15 p.m. p.m. 6:10 p.m.

9:10 a.m., 12:05

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AILWAY.

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P. M. 5:56 6:0 6:2

ertion)

ABOUT GEESE.

fit In Goose Raising if It Is Rightly Managed.
Mr. William Rankin, writing in The American Agriculturist, says: There are only three varieties of geese which need be considered—the African, Touuse and Embden, or Bremen. The two



TOULOUSE GOOSE. sarieties of China, Brown and White, although hardy, are not large enough and do not make pounds enough of flesh a do not make pounts enough to hear the early market. The writer has en quite successful with two crosses, ose made by mating an African gan-rand Embden geese and then crossing o young geese with a pure African under. The most perfect geese are the pure bred African, as they mature ear-lier and will lay more eggs while young, and they are very vigorous and hardy. is usual to raise all of them that are

atched.

The Toulouse, though a large breed of reese, are not quite as hardy. They are ully as good layers as the African, but will not take on flesh quite as fast when atting for the early market.

atting for the early market.
The Embden, sometimes called the
Bremen, although not quite as large as
either of the other two varieties, have ther of the other two varieties, have he advantage of being pure white, with syellow bill. When picked, their flesh svery white and will sell readily, yet hey are not as good layers as the others mentioned, seldom laying more than 12 to 15 eggs to a clutch. The African or Italians will lay from 15 to 25. Every ding may be regarded as worth \$1 as mas it is two days old. In the cross ntioned above an improvement is ained in the number of eggs, a marked aprovement in the color of the flesh, ad the green goose for early market, if I fatted, will sell very readily.

Keep the goose laying as long as she dil; then she will line her nest and want ost. Break her up, and in about a week is will lay again. After she finishes at clutch allow her to sit and hatch, hen let her and the gander run with hen let her and the gander run with 10 young, for both will guard them with 11 and the goose grow strong again.



The profit of this business is largely spendent on the price of grain, etc. Lach goose should average 20 goslings for year. Allowing that the goslings werage 10 pounds, the produce from ach goose would be 200 pounds, and I have sold at an average price of 20 cents pround for several years in the Bosta market, which would give \$40 per cose. There is a great difference in Pesse, and I only save the best layers. se, and I only save the best layers.

Overheated Horses.

We have said that horses should have that drinks of cold water when tooking hard in the hayfields. It has she been advised in these columns that he polls of the horses should be shaded l kept wet by means of sponges, says e Farmers' Review. These precau-us will do much to prevent overheatas will do much to prevent overneat, but it may be well to give some ad-sa to what should be done should a res "give out" during the busy sea-d. The symptoms of this trouble are be the symbol to most of our read-to. The swent suddenly dries, the horse or staggers, and if forced to con-

Es. The sweatsuddenly dries, the horse long or staggers, and if forced to conjune working commences to pant and low, with every other evidence of discess plainly noticeable. The flanks rise plainly noticeable. The flanks rise and fall as seen in a horse with heaves, and unless something is done speedily is poor animal will go down and in lany cases die. The horse should be charnessed whenever there is the slightest symptom of overheating. Take him a a cool, shady place where the air is list and at once give him a stimulant, seh as alcohol 2 cunces (or whisky 6 knees), nitrous ether 3 cunces, water that, at one dose. At the same time should be sponged all over with cold vater and have cold water dashed on is head continuously. If very bad, it will be well to rig up a barred on a high list, then put a faucet in it, to which the bridle, then fill the barrel with the tridle, then fill the barrel with cold water and allow the wasto the bridle, then fill the barrel with the triple of the faucet and allow the water run in a steady stream upon the briefs head. The water should be kept thing for hours until the animal has rained strength, which in some cases as to for a day or more. Where there a supply of ice at hand this will be bond of great service. Breakt up fine, look it in a sack and keep this ice poulties on the back of the horse's head until ke is used! For a few days afterward is well. For a few days afterward

Mand S will be trained with the pneualand S will be trained with the phot-hatic bicycle sulky through the sum-ber and until fall. Then she will be latte the test to find whether she can-bet break the 2:04 record of Nancy

If you are free from indigestion you need not far cholera. If you are not free, you tre in danger. K. D. C. will free you from ladigestion and cholera.

THE GREAT SHEEP REGION.

Where Sheep Are Taking the Piace of the Wheat Crop.

One of the pronounced recent departures in the agricultural industry of the northwest is a change from exclusive grain growing to a mixed industry, in which live stock and dairying are prominent features. In Minnesota special attention thus far has been given to horses, cattle and hogs, but in Montana and the Dakotas sheep are arousing the most notable interest. In Montana the sheep flocks have multiplied tenfold in 10 years and in 1891 numbered over 2,800,000 animals. The sheep industry of Montana represents a capital of \$20,000,000 and brings in a revenue of nearly \$2,500,000 from wool alone. Montana wool has in a brief period attained a national reputation. North Dakota is a recent convert to the sheep industry, but already has more sheep than all other domestic animals combined, and the industry is rapidly growing in popular favor as in profitableness. The Minneapolis Tribune is informed by North Dakota farmers that sheep bid fair to be the solution of the crop problem, in paving the way to diversification of products. Experienced authorities insist that there is paore money in North Dakota sheep than in grain and that sheep raising is likely to be the great industry of that state before many years. With only a few sea-In grain and that sneep raising is likely to be the great industry of that state before many years. With only a few seasons start the sheep industry of North Dakota has grown to embrace a capital of over \$5,000,000 and a flock of 600,000. Dakota has grown to children and a flock of 600,000. The average cost of keeping is estimated at \$1 per head for the state, and the average fleece about eight pounds. Consequently the wool alone more than pays the cost of maintaining the flock, leaving the natural yearly increase in flock a net profit. Abundant cheap lands, the low cost of hay, grain and pasturage and the healthfulness of the climate make the Dakotas a natural sheep region. The new industry is a solution of the single crop problem.

In Minnesota the sheep industry has not yet attained the prominence given to

In Minnesota the sheep industry has not yet attained the prominence given to several other branches of stock raising. Indeed the state has more dogs than sheep. Yet the government report for 1891 credits the state with 400,000 sheep, and an average wool clip of seven pounds per sheep. The principal aim of sheep raising in Minnesota is mutton. The government "Special Report on the Sheep Industry," 1892, states in the chapter on Minnesota, "Sheep pay the farmer better than any other class of stock, and in the prairie country those who are now engaged in raising a few stock, and in the prairie country those who are now engaged in raising a few sheep find it the most profitable branch of mixed industry." The average annual increase in flock is placed at 95 per cent, and the average cost of keeping at \$1 or less per head. The government department enumerates numerous advantages, exceptionally favorable climate, the best of feed and water, freedom from disease and a first class local market, which and a first class local market, which Minnesota possesses over all eastern states. Sheep broughtto Minnesota from Obio and other Ohio and other eastern sheep regions Onto and other eastern sheep regards show a narked gain in weight of fleece and carcass. The government department entertains enthusiastic sentiments regarding the future of Minnesota's sheep industry.—Chicago Herald.

and carcass. The government department entertains enthusiastic sentiments regarding the future of Minnesota's sheep industry.—Chicago Herald.

Peed for Work Horses.

Ample preparations should be made for green food for them. A plot of clover or rye or orchard grass should be always laid out for the early spring feeding. A stock of bran should be especially provided for the season when the old coat is shedding, and a daily ration of it given through the summer. It has an excellent effect on the skin and will prevent that frequent irritation which so annoys the animals at this season after a winter's feeding of corn. A mash of bran and linseed, two quarts of each, lightly salted and sweetened with sugar or molasses, will be most useful, and the grateful whinny with which the horse will receive this luxury will tell as eloquently as words might how it is appreciated by him.

Live Stock Points.

Stock feeders near the Rocky mountains have one advantage over their eastern competitors in the matter of curing hay and fodder. The dry, light air of their country cures hay and fodder in a

their country cures hay and fodder in a way that preserves much more of the food value than is the case with the same kind of crops cured in the rain region. Sheep and steers in the west prefer the air dried fodder to ensilage.

arr dried rodes to enshage.

There is one plant that is never touched by an insect, and that is tansy. If you rub a horse over with a handful of it before taking him out upon the road, it is claimed that the flies will not touch him. At any rate it does not cost much to try.
Rubbing a cos's legs with an infusion
of tansy just before you milk her will
keep the flies away and allow you to proceed in peace.

The open air horse show at New York paid expenses. The promoters hope it will do something more next year. It is much pleasanter to see fine horses out doors than in a wooden circus tent, shut up in a stifling atmosphere with dudes and fashionable women who come to and fashionable women who come to show their style and good clothes. The open air horse show is a compromise be-tween the annual display of fashionable men and women with some fashionable horses thrown in on the one hand and the county fair exhibition of useful ani-mals. At the same time the New York affair has a leaning to the side of fash-ion. One of the premiums was for the best pair of farm horses. This prize, best pair of farm horses. This prize, \$100, was won by a pair of splendid big grays named Pepper and Ginger, belonging to a plain Long Island farmer. On the other hand, however, a premium of \$200 was given for best "all round goat." There were prizes for trotting stalltons, hunters and high steppers. Among the useful classes may be named park hack horses and delivery wagon horses, for the latter of which a prize of \$100 was offered by a well known dry goods firm. Most of the premiums were goods firm. Most of the premiums were good in money. Then, too, there were-hurdle and other races, tandem teams and high jampers, for the millionaires and their best girls.

A MODERN DWELLING.

Refined and Chaste Design In the Old Colonial Style—Cost, \$6,000. [Copyright, 1888, by American Press Associa-tion.]

Here are the plans and perspective view of a convenient and comfortable dwelling suitable for a family in easy circumstances. It may be termed a free treatment of the old colonial style of architecture—refined and chaste in all its details and pleasing in appearance. There is a broad veranda extending almost across the entire front and one end of the building.

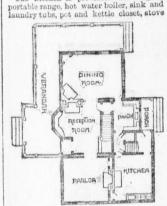


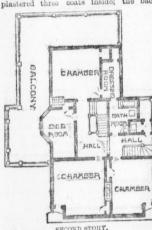
In the first story are the staircase hall, parlor, dining room, pantry, back hall, kitchen and closets, back porch, etc., which are but a common list of the essential rooms and accommodations required in any well regulated dwelling. There are some special features in this plan worth studying. As you pass through the front door and vestibule you enter a bandsome reception and staircase hall, abundantly lighted by the large bay window which commands a view of the front. This bay window forms a very pretty and cozy alcove. This room is further ornamented by a handsome staircase, underneath which is the entrance to the cellar, passage to the back hall and coat closet combined. In the first story are the staircase hall,

closet combined.

Upon the right is the parlor, separated from the reception hall by sliding doors. At the left of the hall, and likewise separated. At the left of the hall, and likewise separated by sliding doors, is a large dining room with a corner fireplace and china closet. The dining room communicates with the pantry by a door which is hinged to swing both ways. From the pantry you pass to the back hall and from thence to the kitchen. From the back hall a staircase leads to the second story. The back door is protected by a comfortable porch. Underneath the back stairs is space for a refrigerator.

The kitchen is provided with a good





hall, kitchen, pantry and closets finished in yellow pine; parlor in whitewood, painted and enameled white; the diming room, front door, vestibule, stairs, first, second and attic stories and hall finished in quartered oak; all other woodwork of white pine and whitewood painted; building heated by hot air furnace. It can be creeded for \$5,000.

Color In Our Homes.

Tight is the alpha and omega of color, and without illumination there can he no color effect. But light, aithough we may say it reveals form to us, cannot alone produce upon the brain the sensations we term color. Other independent factors are required—namley, certain light reflecting powers on the part of the surface appearing to us as colored, and also certain other receptive qualities existent in the physical eyesight. White light—i. e., sunlight—is a balanced compound of all colored lights, and since without light there is no color then the study of colored light, or prismatic color, must be the true source whence all conclusions should be drawn and is the only sure foundation upon which to base principles of true practical colorings.

Get rid of your indigestion before the

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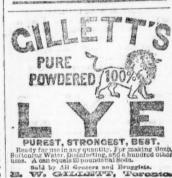
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