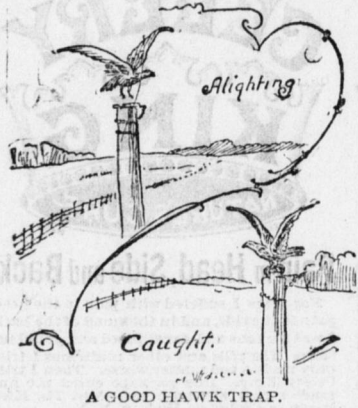




SOUTHERN HAWK TRAP.

Tennessee Poultryman Describes a Device That is Based on Common-Sense Principles.

In this part of the country I find in use an ingenious and very effective hawk trap. It consists of an ordinary steel trap, not too large, mounted on the top of a common fence rail or a long pole, set firmly in the ground. It is best located on some moderately high point in the middle of a wide field, where there are no trees or other



A GOOD HAWK TRAP.

objects upon which a bird may light. No bait is needed. The trap is simply opened on top of the pole, where the bird sets it off and is caught in the act of alighting. A. Of course the trap must be firmly secured to the pole. The device is based on the principle that birds of prey habitually light on prominent objects in large open spaces, where they will have a good outlook for game. A trap well placed will, during one season, catch all the hawks within a radius of several miles. Owls and other large birds are also frequently found in the trap. The longer and the more substantial the pole, the better it is.—Orange Judd Farmer.

ABOUT YOUNG TURKEYS.

Should Be Forced Forward as Much as Possible Immediately After the Hatching.

For the first food give some finely cut onion-tops mixed with hard-boiled eggs, and crushed wheat or breadcrumbs. Finely chopped onion-tops are always relished. The young turkeys are keen on picking out from their diet those articles which they most prefer. Stale bread and curds are accepted. Dampness, whether from rain, dew or from any other cause, is fatal to very young turkeys. In a few weeks the diet may consist mostly of grain and a variety. In addition it is a good plan to tie up a vegetable of some sort just so high that the birds must stand well up to pick at it. This is good food, and the exercise is beneficial. Where grain is grown the birds as they come on should be given the run of the stubble-fields, where they will pick up much food for themselves. A point in feeding young turkeys is to give them food four or five times a day—all they will eat—but clean away that which is uneaten, as it may ferment and injure them. A little millet-seed may be scattered for them to seek, and they may be turned out with the hen from nine o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon, but must not be allowed among other lots of turkeys or chicks, in order to avoid lice. The large lice on the heads come from the hen turkey and quickly destroy the young ones. Dust them with insect-powder, and rub it on their heads. Hatch the first eggs under (chicken) hens.—Farm and Fireside.

Dampness Causes Many Ills.

Protection from dampness is of the greatest importance. More injury comes to chicks from dampness than from all else besides. If they can find a dry spot for their feet during the day and a warm, dry place to stay in at night, they will do fairly well, even during a long wet period, after they are three or four weeks old. Small chicks suffer very much during wet weather, and should be protected from both wet and dampness. Cold and dampness produce colds and bowel trouble, either of which is very disastrous to a brood of chicks. During wet weather it is not amiss to tie a small piece of gum camphor with a small stone in a piece of cloth, and put in their drinking water. It is one of the best simple remedies for colds.—Country Gentleman.

Teaching Chickens to Roost.

The best method to follow for the smaller breeds is to teach them to go upon a roost as soon as they are old enough. Place a roost in their coop as soon as they are old enough to leave the hen or brooder, so that they will learn the habit of roosting, as it keeps their legs in better shape as to smoothness and color. This will not do so well for larger fowls, as they are so heavy and clumsy that it is not of benefit to them, for the reason that it often bends their breastbone out of shape. The best plan for them during the summer is in open sheds upon clean sand, protected from all roving animals by wire cloth fronts to the sheds. These sheds or runs should be cleaned up every morning and raked over so as to keep them clean and sweet.—Country Gentleman.

GOOD HIVES FOR BEES.

Work That Should Be Done as Soon as the Busy Little Insects Begin Their Work.

Hives become unfit for good manipulation, and if not cleaned up every spring and put in good order we lose a great part of their usefulness. Bees carry in large quantities of propolis or bee glue, and plaster it over the inside of the hives and over the frames in such quantities that it almost disqualifies the frame hive for the use it is intended. Bees also build burr combs around the edges of the frames, and about in the inside of the hive; this also blocks good handling. While hives are made to prevent the building of burr combs as much as possible no hives entirely prevent it.

During the honey season bees frequently build out some of their combs in which they store honey so wide that they can scarcely be placed back in the hives without bruising the combs and killing bees. These combs should be trimmed down to the proper thickness by shaving off the surface with a sharp knife. The frames should be cleaned of propolis and burr combs, thus putting the frame in the best shape for good handling during the honey season.

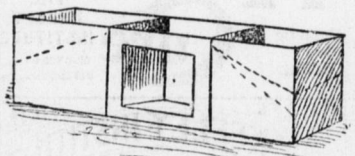
We can clean up the hives nicely by beginning with a clean one and setting the frames with contents, bees and all, into it from another; then this one may be prepared for the next colony, and so on until the entire number of hives are put in good shape and with but one empty hive to start with.

This is the important work to be done in spring and should be done just after the weather gets warm and the bees are beginning work. Transferring bees from old hives into new ones, and all the work of cutting out and straightening up the combs in the frames should be done at this time. Some who are not well posted become discouraged with combs that have turned black and think them worthless, but by no means is this the case, for after brood is reared in combs they all turn black, but are not impaired from usefulness.—A. H. Duff, in National Rural.

HOUSE FOR BANTAMS.

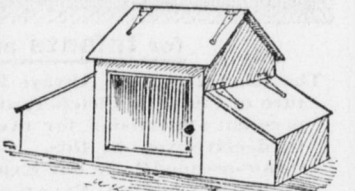
A Hint or Two for Country Boys Who Desire to Own Some of These Charming Birds.

The boy who owns bantams, or who has an ambition to own some of these charming little pets, can build a fine little home for them according to the plans illustrated herewith. Get three large grocery or dry goods boxes and



HOW TO ARRANGE THE BOXES.

place them together, side by side, as portrayed, first having cut down the two end boxes along the dotted lines. The opening in the center box is cut out for a window of two panes of glass. A little door in the rear admits the bantams. The roofs are put on as shown, being hinged to open, as suggested by the dotted lines. One side room serves as a roosting room, the other side room furnishes the laying



THE HOUSE COMPLETED.

quarters, while the central room is for the scratching quarters. The outside and center boxes have openings cut through between them. This little home will accommodate from six to twelve inmates, according to size of boxes. It can be placed under the shade of a tree in summer, and taken into the stable or into a shed in winter. If the floor is kept well covered with dry chaff, the birds will be very comfortable.—Webb Donnell, in Farm and Home.

NOTES FOR SHEEPMEN.

Stick to your breed. The conditions for a healthier wool trade are more favorable. Less crossing and better blood line breeding would be a blessed good thing for the country. More sheep will be imported this year than ever before, particularly of the very high class variety. Each succeeding week shows signs of an increasing wool trade and the outlook is more promising. Advice from abroad reveal a very unsatisfactory condition prevailing in the woolen manufacturing centers, many of the factories producing only a very small percentage of their full capacity.

The London wool auction sales now in progress are not at all satisfactory. Merinos barely commanding a price equal to the closing values of the last series, and all cross-breeds have declined from five to six per cent.—American Sheep Breeder.

Progress in Agriculture.

Progress must be the watchword of all of our farmers and progress consists in finding out the best methods, and adopting them. Let the farmer diligently give attention, and what he has learned for himself let him teach his children at home, and then send them to school, where that education can be continued and enlarged.

SIXTY DOLLARS AN HOUR.

Estimated Cost to the Citizens of Boston of Keeping Watch on Two Rat Holes the Other Day.

This is a story of a rat and two holes in the ground. The holes were very small holes, just big enough to let two rats into the cellar of the Old South meeting house, and probably more than big enough to let them, wiser and leaner rats, out again, says the Boston Evening Transcript.

These two holes, with the intermittent assistance of the rat, entertained the good citizens of Boston at the rate of 2,000 an hour for an indefinite period in the middle of one day recently. It is easy enough to reckon. During the show there were from 30 to 35 people standing in choice positions along the Milk and Washington street railings of the fence about the tiny yard of the Old South meeting house—a constantly changing crowd that renewed itself every minute.

Now in this crowd were all kinds of persons, from the office boy at three dollars a week to the broker at \$500. Everyone watched his minute before he went about his business; for some the monetary loss was only the fraction of a cent; for others it amounted up in the dollars. A low and conservative estimate of the average monetary value of these people is 20 cents an hour. Thirty people standing for one minute are equal to one person standing for half an hour. But the entertainment extended over many minutes. An hour of it for 2,000 people was paid for by Boston employes in \$60 worth of time.

What did this \$60 crowd of 2,000 persons see for its money? Most of the people two holes in the ground; some of them the bright, beady eyes and the whiskered nose of a rat. The poor fellow was probably trying to get away to some less hallowed, but more fruitful surroundings, when the first observing eye saw him and by looking collected the audience. He lay low for many long minutes, so many that the whole crowd about the fence was in utter ignorance of what it was watching; but still the crowd hung on, looking at the holes, or gazing up at the sparrows which twittered in and out of their nests in the close ivy growth on the wall. Every time the rat looked out one or two saw him, and then everybody devoted his attention to the holes again. And neither rats nor holes can have known how much they were costing the employers all over Boston.

Water Flowed Like Champagne.

"Speaking of diplomatists, reminds me that Mrs. Hayes, who, as you remember, was a staunch teetotaler, argued with me for an hour over the first dinner the president was to give to the foreign representatives. I tried to make her see that it would be no sacrifice to principle on her part to set wine on the table, but only the civility we always show to guests by recognizing their ways of living at home.

"I'm afraid," she declared, "that the ministers will have to make up their minds to be sociable with water."

"And I shocked her dreadfully by answering: 'Mrs. Hayes, I have never known people to be sociable with water—except in a bath.'"

"Did Mrs. Hayes carry her point?" he was asked.

"Yes, indeed," he responded, with a dry chuckle. "She had the dinner as she wanted it, and the water flowed like champagne."—N. Y. Post.

The Old Story.

Dr. Nacnamara, M. P., is skeptical of the origin of most of the witticisms ascribed to children. He asserts that they are manufactured by children of an older growth, chiefly because they make good reading. But in his own experience he has come across some genuine witticisms, some of them unconsciously humorous, by school children. At an examination in Scripture the question was asked: "What did Moses do for a living while he was with Jethro?" A worldly-wise youngster replied: "Please, sir, he married one of Jethro's daughters."—London Chronicle.

One Man's Wisdom.

New Clerk—That young lady in front wants to look at some rings exactly like she has on. Says she is thinking of purchasing a duplicate for her sister.

Old Jeweler—Hub! You needn't waste any time on her. The ring she has is an engagement ring, and she merely wants to find out what it cost.—Chicago Daily News.

Consolation.

Miss Lingerlong—I shall never marry! Maud Brisk—Oh! Cheer up, dear! You should remember that Naomi, the daughter of Enosh, was 580 years old when she married!—Puck.

Haste Is Waste.—Dollard—"Bis dat qui cito dat." That's Eye-talian, I guess. What it mean. Do you know? Scoldard—"Literally, 'He gives twice who gives quickly.' A freer translation would be: 'He who gives quickly gives twice as much as he would if he stopped to think it over.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Hattie—"I hope you don't believe all Fred Thompson says about your good looks and your brilliant conversation, and all that sort of thing." Bossie—"Can't say as I do, but what of that? If he did not think a good deal of me he wouldn't take the trouble to flatter me."—Boston Transcript.

Easily Fixed.—"A man named John Jones," said the country editor's assistant, "writes to us to stop his paper, but he doesn't give his address." "Well," replied the editor, "drop him a postal, and tell him we can't stop his paper unless he gives us his address."—Philadelphia Press.

Advertisement for W.L. Douglas shoes, featuring an illustration of a shoe and a portrait of the inventor.

Advertisement for an Engineer's License, mentioning mechanics, engineers, and firemen.

Advertisement for Sozodont for teeth and mouth, priced at 25 cents.

A GIFTED AND BEAUTIFUL GIRL Threatened With Nervous Prostration, PROMPTLY SAVED BY PE-RU-NA.



MISS ROSE CULLEN, OF BUTTE, MONT.

Miss Rose Cullen, President Young Woman's Club, of Butte, Mont., writes from 921 Galena street, as follows:

"Peruna has many friends in Butte. I cannot say too much in praise of it. While finishing school I became very nervous and exhausted from over-study. I was weak and sick, and could neither eat, sleep, nor enjoy life. A couple of bottles of Peruna put new life in me. I find that having it in the house and taking a dose off and on keeps me in fine health.

"A large number of my friends place Peruna at the head of all medicines."—Miss Rose Cullen.

How Peruna Quickly Cures Backache, the Bane of Women.

MRS. G. W. HEARD, Hempstead, Texas, writes: "We have moved recently, and I must have lifted something that was too heavy for me in straightening things up, for I had such a backache and could hardly stand on my feet at all. Beside, I was so tired all the time. My face was spotted and I was very thin. I took one bottle of Peruna and was soon real well. When I felt tired and all run down I take Peruna and feel all right before I finish one bottle. I know it is a wonderful medicine, and both myself and husband praise Peruna.

"There has been a great deal of sickness through this part of the country, but, thanks to Peruna, which we use freely, our own family has escaped with almost no sickness at all.

"Could you but see our baby Ruby (to whom we gave Peruna for bowel trouble), you would see from her robust looks that you need no better advertisement in this little town. She is so fat and rosy, is nearly five years old now, and is a great believer in Peruna."—Mrs. G. W. Heard.

Given Up to Die—All Doctors Failed—It Proved to be Catarrh of Stomach and Was Cured by Peruna.

W. A. Mitchell, dealer in general merchandise, of Martin, Ga., writes: "I wrote you some time ago concerning my wife's case. She had tried all of the best doctors, and we got to where we thought all they did was

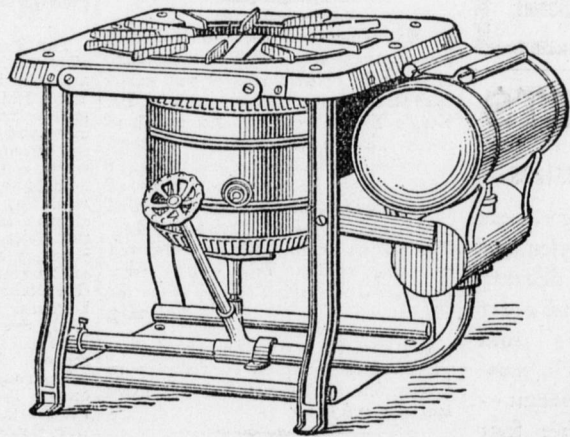
against her. She weighed about 100 pounds when she was in good health. When she commenced with our family physician in April, 1898, she weighed about 130, but kept going down all the time. She went to Atlanta, Ga., and took treatment, but it did her no good. Then she went to Harmony Grove, Ga., and took treatment from the best physician there for three months. She kept going down under his treatment, although he was considered the best physician in the county. She went down from 130 pounds to 68, and we saw she could not live long. She was a skeleton. We consulted an old physician who told her to use Peruna. She gradually improved and got stronger. She has gained 38 pounds since she has taken Peruna, and is gaining every day, and does her own housework.

"She was well known when she was so low, and now everybody wants to know what cured her. She had indigestion and catarrh of the stomach. It is as good for children as for grown people. We haven't had to have a doctor for one of our children since 1898."—W. A. Mitchell.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

This is the Smallest WICKLESS Blue Flame OIL STOVE



Made also in four larger sizes. Sold everywhere.

If your dealer does not have them—write to the nearest agency of STANDARD OIL CO.

Advertisement for the Interstate Physicians League, offering individual treatment for chronic diseases.

Advertisement for PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Advertisement for BINDER TWINE, mentioning August Post, Moulton, Iowa.