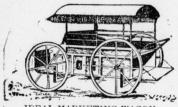


FARM MARKETING WAGON.

Indispensable Where Garden Dairy Products Are Sold Directly to the Consumer,

Hundreds and hundreds of our most successful farmers find the most profitable method of disposing of the farm's products to be selling them at first hand to consumers, direct from the farm wagon. Where there is a easy driving distance there can be so doubt that this plan is eminently wise. It enables one to market his crops when they are at their best, thus affording a chance to get best prices, while it saves to the farm the middleman's profit. In following this plan of selling crops it is of great importance that the market wagon te well suited to the business. If the



IDEAL MARKETING WAGON

rdinary open farm wagon be used, there is little protection from the sun and flying dust, while all the articles composing the load are more or less jumbled together, detracting from their flavor. Again, a rusty-looking old wagon is not suggestive of delicious fruits, vegetables or dairy products. Bright paint and varnish pay big interest when it comes to the selection of a market vehicle.

It will often pay to build a wagon just suited to the needs of the farm whose crops are to be disposed of at first hand, or at least to build a wagon body that may be set upon a "low-down" running gear that may already be at hand. The accompanying design of a farm marketing wag-on is presented for the consideration of those who may find it expedient to build. This wagon was designed for the convenience of the farmer and for the safe bestowal of his load in a manner to make the contents of the load show to the best advantage. It has a "deck" on which the bulky articles, such as cabbage, squasbes, melons, etc., can be heaped up, while "below deck" is a covered space, accessible from four points, where such articles as butter, cream, strawber-ries, etc., can be kept secure from heat and dust. This interior space can be reached from behind the cart, the end letting down; from either side through little doors, and by lifting up the driver's seat in front. Ice be used in one of these apartments to keep cream, milk, butter and tender fruits in the best condition. A canvas cover over the whole will not only add to the attractive appearance of the outfit, but will protect the load from sun or show With so handsome a wagon, with a driver clean and neatly dressed and with farm products of No. 1 quality, there will be no lack of patronage and the money the consumer pays will all go into the farmer's p -Webb Donnell, in Farm and Home.

Keeping Roads in Condition Fred Grundy, in Farm and Fireside tells us he has been watching "road keeper" care for ten miles of black earth road, and he has kept it in good condition, not by macadamizing it or by covering it with crushed stone, but by providing good drainage, by tile in most places, to take the water off, and by digging out some of the worst places about 18 inches deep and filling with broken brick, tile, coal, cinders or whatever will make a firm foundation, and allow water to drain through. Then if the roads are rounded up to allow the water to run off and they get B little attention after every rain, they are easily kept in good condi-tion. The results are much better and the cost much less than they were for the annual turnout of the district to mend, or often to make worse the roads, the job being ex-pected then to be done until the same season comes around another year.

Fertilizers for Melons.

Growers of melons claim that if the manure is put in rows or broadcasted it will be better than using it in hills, as the cause of the vines dying pround the main stem, although the branches may appear healthy for a short time later, is the use of fresh manure in the hill. In the rows or hills the coarse litter is said to be better than fresh manure. Lime is not beneficial to watermelons, but does no harm to muskmelons. Fertilizers give excellent results with melons, and they should be broadcasted and well worked into the soil.

Some Neglected Vegetables,

There are some crops seldom grown in gardens, but which would be appreciated if given a trial. Okra, one of the essentials for certain soups. is grown very easily and with little or no labor. Salsify, or vegetable oyster, which is seeded in the fall, and the various peppers and garnishing plants, will occupy but little space. Even the peanut will prove ornamen-tal and worthy of a place. It should have a little lime scattered over the rows, which will assist it to fill out. Even the aggplant is absent in some

WORK FOR GOOD ROADS.

onsiderable Has Been Accomplished in the Course of One Decade of Agitation.

Ten years of agitation has resulted in a national movement for good roads, but it is only within three years that a tangible progress has

Up to that time there had been a number of state associations. these were made to include a number of states, until in 1897 a national convention was called at St. Louis. Twenty-two states responded to the call, with over 2,200 delegates. Other and larger conventions were held in 1898, 1899 and 1900. Several years ago President Moore originated the idea of trips of road instruction. Last year he took a train through Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and other western states. The train traveled over 38,000 miles on the trip, built 32 miles of model road, held 38 conventions and addressed 105,000 people. The trip was paid for with \$14,000 appropriated by congress for the purpose. Following this trip, the last national convention was held in Chicago. Thirty-eight states were represented.

It was then determined to secure an appropriation of \$150,000 and arrange a trip which would result in a mile of model road being built in each state in the union. At the same time the convention secured the drafting of a good roads plank in the national platforms.

The association failed to get the appropriation asked for, but with the assistance of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson secured \$20,000, which was available for the work since July 1. After the failure to get the money President Moore went to New York and discussed the plan of a southern trip with President Stuyvesant Fish, of the Illinois Central. He was enthusiastic over the plan, and at once offered to provide the train and pay a large proportion of the incidental expenses.

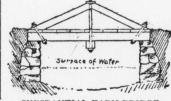
The association intends to push the good roads work. Congress and state will be asked to pass legislation favorable to road improvement. Good roads are conceded to be the opening wedge for every other improvement to follow. One idea advanced is to work the convicts of a state on its road construction. Over 200 miles of model road could thus be built each year. Tramps and vagrants are forced to build roads in

Germany and England.
October 20 is to be Good Roads day in every state in the union. On that day instruction in good road building will be given everywhere, in schools, through the press, and, if the day is on Sunday, the pulpit will be asked to assist the cause of good roads.

SAFE FARM BRIDGES.

Truss Arrangement Shown in the Picture Assures a Structure That Cannot Be Improved.

Where streams or ravines on the farm must be crossed by teams, it pays to build substantial bridges; for are a constant menace to the safety both team and driver. bridges are so short that three stout 'sleepers" can be thrown across, havng supports only at the ends, but where the bridges must be longer, a support in the middle is imperative,



SUBSTANTIAL FARM BRIDGE

and for this purpose the truss arrangement shown in the accompany-ing diagram cannot be improved. Such a bridge cannot well break down so long as the end foundations remain in place. The iron rods and bolts show plainly the method of construction, and the manner in which support for the center is gained. A center support that is placed beneath the bridge is constantly working loose by the action of frost and the weight of heavy loads, a criticism that cannot be applied to the form of bridge shown here.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Old Strawberry Bed.

A Maryland strawberry grower says: My way of handling old strawberry rows, which I wish to keep for another year is as follows: As soon as they are done bearing I mow off the tops as close as possible, and then apply well-rotted manure, bone meal, if I have it, and wood ashes. This is applied when the weather is damp. After mowing I burn the stalks and leaves. It is now easy to remove all weeds and cultivate close to the plants. This is the time to pile on the fertilizer. Plants then start out a new growth and make a fine bed by fall, when I cover them with straw after the ground freezes.

Trees Restore Fertility. Many of the worn-out farms of the east may be restored to fertility by growing forest trees upon them for a series of years, and many of them are better suited for the production of timber than for any other pur-pose. It is fortunately true that worn-out farm lands throughout the region once wooded will usually revert to their previous condition if protected from fire and stock. The process is naturally slow, and the re-sult may be materially 13stened and more vaiuable foras may be grown the judicious planting of useful species.

SET PRECEDENTS AT NAUGHT.

Business Women Refuse to be Gov-erned by Axioms and Customs of

A critic of the new woman-the woman in business—declares that one-half of the members of the class indorse their checks on the wrong end. Some of them, he says, are just as fatally ignorant of laws that the most ignorant man knows as are their sisters who are tenderly kept from contact with this wicked world, says the Chicago Chronicle.

The business woman denies this and pronounces such stories as that one going the rounds of the press about the girl who drew a check on certain bank to cover the amount hat her account was overdrawn in that bank the most preposterous of fakes. It is nevertheless true that a stamp very rarely accompanies the eneck with which a woman pays a bill; that she is invariably surprised that she has to put one on an ex-press package and not a little indignant at the government for putting her to this trouble and expense.

It is related of one young woman who considers herself quite a person of affairs that when called upon to register at a hotel on a certain occarior she wester herself sion she wrote herself down in big black letters as Miss "Pussy" Brown, that being her pet home name. And she moreover invariably hid the key of her room under the carpet in the corridor when she went out, instead of taking it to the office, as the aver-

the way into town, a distance of 25 miles, to draw the money for her debts, and will then mail the bank notes to the firms which she to pay. Asked her reason for this vagary, she replies that it would be such a disappointment to people who expect money to open an envelope and find only a slip of paper. Yet she is a clever woman and conducts a

poultry farm with marked success.

There are women who never keep a receipt for money they've paid and who have to settle many a bill twice in consequence, and there are those who deem receipts themselves wholly unnecessary and troublesome and are willing to trust to the honesty of human nature. Yet all of these call business women themselves would be highly indignant if anyone an aspersion upon their ability to take care of themselves.

Our Character Shown in Traveling Quite without our suspecting it, we show the stuff that is in us when we turn our backs upon home and take the road. Our revelations are entirely unconscious. We display our familiarity with social usages or the reverse, but that is the lesser matter. A novice or a globe-trotter alike lets down the mask which hides the inner self, when fretting over delays, care-less of others' comfort, and selfishly monopolizing conveniences intended intended for the many rather than the one.-Ladies' Home Journal.

of taking it to the office, as the average individual does.

Another woman, this one with a bank account, is strangely averse to paying by check, but will travel all

A good story is being told about Miss Marie Corelli and the proprietress of a seminary for young ladies at Stratford-on-Avon. It is said that when staying on one occasion at Shakespeare's native town Miss Corelli happened to be residing just opposite to the school and found the opposite to the school and found the continual piano practice of the pupils jar on her nerves and interfere with her work. Accordingly she decided to write to the principal and penned a polite note asking that lady if she would kindly order the windows closed when the young ladies were along the state of the school of the ed when the young ladies were playing, as the music was rather distracting and disturbed her in her composition. It so happened, however, that the good lady was no admirer of Miss Corelli's work and immediately sent a curt reply, saying that if she thought the practicing would stop the composition of another work like "The Sorrows of Satan" she would at once order 20 more pianos.—International Courier.

His Economic Difficulty.

"Did you ever notice how Wabsley hesitated and seemed to grope for the right expression when he is talking?" "Yes; his supply of words is never equal to his demand .- Chicago Trib

An Emphatic Touch.

An Emphatic Touch.

The man who lives in a flat and is often annoyed by the violent piano playing of his otherwise agreeable neighbor of the floor below remarked to his wife the other day: "That Smith downstairs would make an elegant carpet beater." "Why?" asked his wife.

"Oh, he has the regular carpet beater's touch," replied her husband.—N. Y. Times.

Ease Trade-Mark.

Justice Laughlin, in the supreme court, Buffalo, has ordered a permanent injunction, with costs and a full accounting of sales, to issue against Paul B. Hudson, the maxufacturer of the foot powder called "Tr. Clark's Foot Powder," and also against a retail dealer of Brooklyn, restraining them from making or selling the Dr. Clark's Foot Powder, which is declared, in the injunction of the court, an imitation and for fringement of "Foot-Ease," the powder twishake into your shoes, now so largely advertised and sold over the country. Allen S. Olmsted, of Leroy, N. Y., is the owner of the trade-mark "Foot-Ease," and he is the first individual who ever advertised a foot powder extensively over the country. The decision in this case upholds his trade-mark and renders all parties liable who fraudulently attempt to profit by the extensive. "Foot-Ease" advertising, in placing upon the market a spurious and similar appearing preparation, labeled and put up in emvelopes and boxes like Foot-Ease. Similar suits will be brought against others who are now infringing on the Foot-Ease trademark and common law rights.

It is an easy step irom gossip to lying.—

It is an easy step from gossip to lying.--tchison Globe.

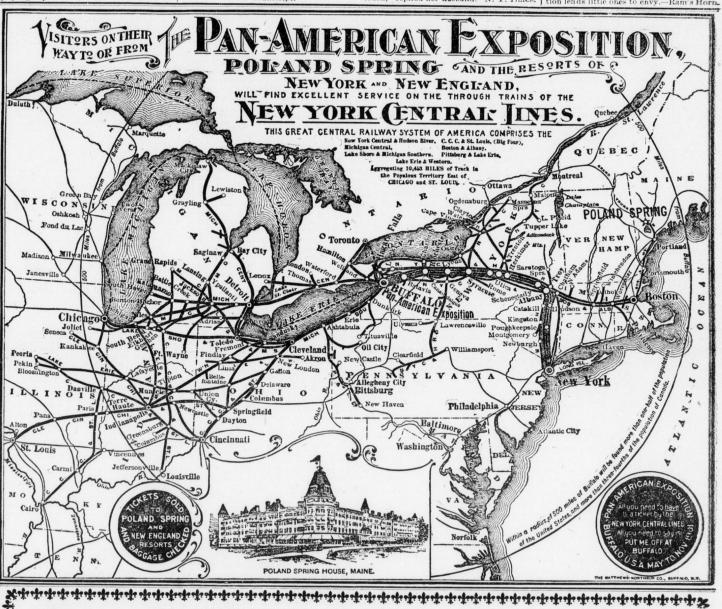
I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption aved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Cobbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y. Robbins, Ma Feb 17, 1900.

"When was it you first noticed your father's deafness had disappeared?" "Last night. I was singing away when suddenly he clapped his hands on his ears and rushed from the room."—Philadelphia Times.

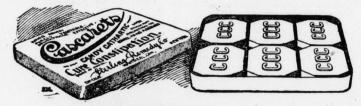
Hoxsie's Croup Cure

The life saver of children. No opium. 50 cts. It is worthier to be honored by the wise we than to be flattered by the foolish any.—Wellspring.

The merit that leads great souls to emula-tion leads little ones to envy.—Ram's Horn.

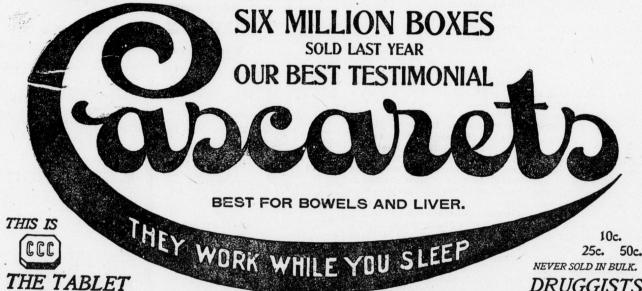






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THE TABLET

DRUGGISTS