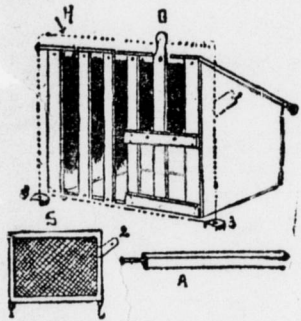




HEN AND CHICKS.

Screen in Place of Boards to Close Front of Coop at Night.

It is a cruel plan which shuts off the air almost entirely from the hen with a brood of chicks by placing a board in front of the coop at night; nor is such a plan necessary if one will take the trouble to build a coop or coops after the following plan: Build the coop after the usual plan, sloping the roof to the rear and covering the front with slats except at the lower corner, where a door should be arranged, so that the hen can be easily let out when desired. To solve the problem of plenty of fresh air and at the same time freedom from crowing small animals, says the Indianapolis News, construct a screen; make the frame large enough completely to cover the front of the coop and cover it with wire netting; at either side fasten a strap with a hole at the end, and on the sides of the coop place a screw, over which the traps are placed to hold the screen



Screen Front for Coop.

in place. To make the screen still more secure when placed have the side pieces large enough so that a long wire nail may be driven in them about one-quarter the length of the nail, at the end; then sink in the ground at either end of the coop two pieces of wood, each having a hole at the end, into which the nail in the end pieces of the screen will fit when the latter is in position. In this way it will be impossible for the screen to get loose. In the illustration, H, dotted line, shows where the screen will come when in position; A, the piece of the screen, with the long wire nail in position; 3, 3 the stakes in the ground to receive the nails; B, the screen complete; G, the winging lath by which the door for the use of the hen is kept in place, and 2, the manner of attaching the nail strap to the side of the screen.

POULTRY FEEDING.

What Rule is Common Sense—Give Fowls Food That is Nourishing.

The best rule for feeding poultry is common sense; the health and usefulness of fowls does not depend on following rules so much as on getting an adequate supply of palatable food. Changing the food several times daily is no better than making the same changes as often each week. This may be seen from the rules practiced by successful poultrymen, says the Orange Judd Farmer. Notice the following:

Mash of bran and middlings, bran and corn meal, bran only, various grains ground together. These various mashes fed morning, noon or night, in amounts varying from a spoonful to a crop full. Some poultrymen give no mash at all. Again, some keep beef scraps before the fowls at all times, others give an ounce every second day. Some give as much green one each day as the hens will eat; others half an ounce on alternate days. Some mix grit, charcoal and cut lover with the mash, others feed them separately. It's up to you; but our neighbor may have equal success by an opposite practice. Principle is above rule.

HOW TO SELL HONEY.

Way in Which One Farmer Disposes of His Product With Profit.

Not wishing to send my honey to commission men and help to overstock the market and lower the price, have always tried to be my own lesman. I have tried selling honey many ways. The most pleasant and successful way is selling by sample. I find October and November the best months in the year to sell honey. I select a pleasant day, put in my tubs some nice samples of comb and extracted honey and beeswax, mount my bicycle and start for neighboring towns and cities, says the Farmer in Farm and Home. I visit the leading grocers and show my honey, guarantee everything to be as good as the samples shown and promise to deliver honey safe, sound and clean, free from breakage or drip, and most ways effect a sale.

Blood Will Tell.

Blood will tell in the poultry yard in no other farm stock department. A meat breeder beats the mongrel and so do the laying breeds, each in its own specialty. Never has this been better understood than now and never has the scrub hen been in such favor.

CONTROL OF SWARMING.

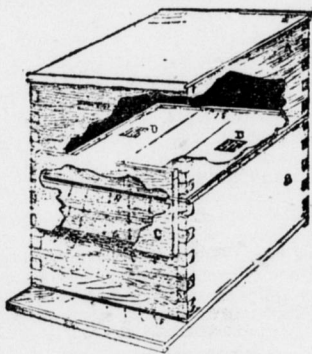
A Device Designed to Keep Down Increase While Securing Honey.

During the past three years I have made a good many experiments in trying to perfect a simple mechanical device and to evolve a system of manipulation to go with it that would enable the apiarist to control swarming effectually, secure a crop of honey, and requeen his colonies at one and the same time; and having met with good success along the lines of my experimenting I have concluded to tell the bee-keeping public the results of my work, writes J. E. Chambers, of Vigo, Texas, in Gleanings in Bee Culture.

In the illustrations, A represents the top story of a hive, and B the bottom or the lower story, with the dividing board and chute in correct position on the hive; and the entire construction and method of application are so clearly shown that any extended description is unnecessary.

The dividing board is simply a board cleated on the two upper sides and rear end. The front is not cleated, and forms the opening shown at H. The passage holes are bored through and covered with zinc, as shown at D D. The purpose of these holes is to maintain a certain degree of communication between the two hive bodies, and to guard against the possibility of the young bees in hive A deserting in too great force. In the rear end of the dividing board a small opening covered with zinc is shown at E. This serves as a flight hole, and helps to arrest and fix a certain number of bees; for by numerous experiments I found that, without these holes to act as counter-checks, the entire force will desert from hive A above, thus leaving the brood and queen unprotected to starve; but through the holes D D sufficient nurse bees come up from hive B to prevent this, and this trouble is overcome.

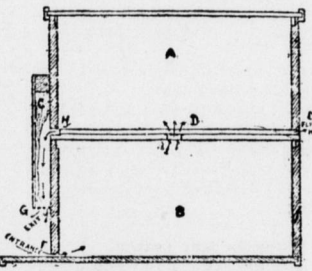
The chute is made by nailing together two pieces of timber, 1x1, six inches long, and one piece 1x1, 14 inches long, and covering one side by nailing on a thin board six inches



Arrangement of Hive.

wide and 14 long, as shown at C, and attaching a strip of zinc one inch wide and 14 long over the exist, shown at G. For deep hives it might be advisable to make the chute a little deeper than six inches, in order to bring the flight of outgoing young bees down nearer to the entrance shown at F, thereby causing them to mix up with the field force going in there; but in no case should the exit G be nearer to the entrance F than 4 inches; for if brought in direct contact it might induce some of the bees to go back by the route they came, though the perforated zinc acts as a great check on such an attempt.

In using this device there are three different systems of manipulating, any one of which can be used with good results. The one I use mostly in my own apiaries is, I think, the best and easiest for extracting colonies; but



Sectional View of Hive.

for comb honey either of the others is better. Just as soon as a colony makes preparations to swarm I begin work. Selecting one comb and adhering to it I make sure that the queen is not on it. This comb should contain two or three cells well started. I now place this comb in the center of the hive represented by B, and fill up the vacant spaces with empty combs or full sheets of foundation, as bees working under these conditions can not be depended on to build combs. I now place the dividing board in position, as shown in the illustration, and set hive A over it. Nailing on the chute completes the operation for the present, except that a record of the stage of development in which the cells were at the time of manipulating must be kept, and should be marked on the hive so as to be readily seen. With this record to go by, the hive can be opened at the proper time and all cells cut, except one of the best. The hive is then closed, and requires no further attention until time to remove the dividing board and reunite the colony, which is as soon after the young queen begins to lay as possible.

Hen Utilizes Wastes.

The hen on the farm utilizes the waste.

Scientific Means of Detecting the Presence of Kidney Disease, Diabetes or Tuberculosis.

Among recent advances in Medical Science bringing the greatest benefits to Humanity, Chemical and Microscopical analyses for early detection of Diabetes, Kidney and Lung Troubles, are probably the greatest. When no such analyses were made, these diseases reached advanced stages before being discovered; especially in women and children; now, we have only to send specimens to an Analyst, to determine their existence, thereby enabling the patient to be treated in the earliest stage and the progress watched. Statistics show that two-fifths of all adults having Kidney Disease die within ten years of their being declined by Life Insurance Companies. At least 75 per cent of these could have been saved, had they taken the precaution of having an early analysis made. Progressive Physicians think it only prudent for everyone to have an analysis made once a year, even if no disease is suspected. Through "Preventive Medicine" and such popular instruction as this by the public press, disease is decreasing. Intelligent people know it is better, and cheaper to keep well than to be made well. Insurance Companies blacklist many for Kidney diseases, or Diabetes, who could escape this serious and often unjust action, by having an analysis made in advance by an Expert. Once blacklisted, it is difficult to obtain insurance in any reputable Company. Family Physicians are often too busy, or without the special training and apparatus to do analytical work; but it has assumed such importance that in New York City a prominent Physician and Analyst makes a specialty of it, furnishing preservatives and mailing cases by means of which specimens can be mailed even from Europe.

Space does not permit further details of this important subject, but those interested can obtain additional information by addressing Manhattan Laboratory, Box 97, N. Y. City. The cost of such analysis is so trifling, when the advantages of detecting these diseases in their early stages is considered, as to be hardly worth mentioning. The laboratory only makes analyses and does not prescribe.

His Only Concern.

A well known member of the New York bar, a man of most patronizing manner, one day met John G. Carlisle, to whom he observed loftily. "I see, Carlisle, that the supreme court has overruled you in the case of Mullins versus Jenkinson. But," he added, in his grand way, "you, Carlisle, need feel no concern about your reputation."

Carlisle chuckled. "Quite so," he agreed. "I'm only concerned for the reputation of the supreme court."—Harper's Weekly.

French State Monopolies.

State monopolies are more than ever in favor in France as a means of raising revenue to the prejudice of private enterprise. A committee of the chamber of deputies has been appointed, with a foreign minister of finance as chairman, to collect information on the possible working of monopolies on sugar and petroleum refining, the rectification of alcohol, and insurance.

Saw Own Contrivances at Work.

Lord Kelvin paid a visit to the British schoolship for navigators officers at Portsmouth, on which are several mechanical contrivances and appliances of his own invention. The practical working of these had to be demonstrated and explained to him. Lord Kelvin understood the theoretical principles of the mechanism, but had never seen them applied and at work before.

To Survey Alaskan Boundary.

Fremont Morse and L. Netland, in charge of the Alaskan boundary commission, have left for Yakubut bay, where each with a party of nine men will survey a strip of the boundary.

GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP.

No Medicine so Beneficial to Brain and Nerves.

Lying awake nights makes it hard to keep awake and do things in day time. To take "tonics and stimulants" under such circumstances is like setting the house on fire to see if you can put it out.

The right kind of food promotes refreshing sleep at night and a wide awake individual during the day.

A lady changed from her old way of eating, to Grape-Nuts, and says: "For about three years I had been a great sufferer from indigestion. After trying several kinds of medicine, the doctor would ask me to drop off potatoes, then meat, and so on, but in a few days that craving, gnawing feeling would start up, and I would vomit everything I ate and drank.

"When I started on Grape-Nuts, vomiting stopped, and the bloating feeling which was so distressing disappeared entirely. "My mother was very much bothered with diarrhea before commencing the Grape-Nuts, because her stomach was so weak she could not digest her food. Since using Grape-Nuts she is well, and says she don't think she could live without it.

"It is a great brain restorer and nerve builder, for I can sleep as sound and undisturbed after a supper of Grape-Nuts as in the old days when I could not realize what they meant by a "bad stomach." There is no medicine so beneficial to nerves and brain as a good night's sleep, such as you can enjoy after eating Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason."

THE WHITE RIVER COUNTRY.

In the opinion of one who has traveled much and observed closely, the most truly and rightfully contented people in the United States to-day are the small landowners in what is known as the Upper White River Country, anywhere from Newport, Ark., to Carthage, Mo. They are contented because their surroundings are ideal and, until recently, the great, uneasy, disquieting world, with its artificial needs and inadequate compensations, has been to them but little more tangible than a dream. Here, still existent, and by reason of their very rarity at this day and time more delectable than in the past, are the conditions which have ever appealed with irresistible force to the independent-spirited Anglo-Saxon. Every man is the supreme ruler of his own little principality; acknowledging no master save the law—and possibly his feminine helpmeet; cringing to no employer; asking no favors from the world, save those that his neighbors freely extend and expect as freely in return. He lives in a latitude where the extremes of heat or cold are never known, and at an altitude that insures perfect health. The richest bounty of Nature has been showered upon him with unsparring hand, but it is a question whether he more than dimly realizes the fact. He accepts as a matter of course the fertile soil which produces in abundance every cultivable growth common to the north temperate zone, the surrounding forests of valuable woods and the underlying stratas of precious minerals, the springs and streams of translucent purity on every hand, the wealth of fish and game at his very door, such as less favored mortals annually travel hundreds of miles to find. He is contented, but small credit is his for that, for how could he well be otherwise than content? It is sad that such idealistic conditions may not continue, but it is written that the present possessors of this favored land must soon give place to others more appreciative of its incomparable features. A railroad has recently cut its way through the best of this region, and the unaccustomed rustle of bank notes and chink of coin will eventually tempt the hill-dweller to part with his birthright. So it has always been in the world's history—the good things that are ours without price invariably pass from our hands before we come to understand their value. The White River country will shortly be discovered anew by a class of immigrants better capable of judging its possibilities—the men who seek modest homes where the "lay of the land" will effectually prevent crowding by too close neighbors, where their cattle can fatten on free range, where the wealth of forest and mine awaits development by intelligent workers, and where the game and fish offer enjoyable recreation to all who have leisure and inclination for sport.

ERRORS ABOUT THE WHITE HOUSE.

To the Editor:

I noticed somewhere recently—I would not say positively that it was in your columns—an article on the White House which contained several misstatements.

In the first place it was stated the White House was first occupied in 1800 and that its first occupant was President Madison. The fact is, its first occupant was President Adams, who took up his residence there in 1800.

The original mansion was begun in 1792. In 1814 it was burned by the British and rebuilt in 1818.

Another of the errors in the article referred to was the statement that ready-prepared paint is used on the White House to make it beautifully white.

I noticed this especially because I have used considerable paint myself and ordered that "cannot" paint should be used on such an important building when all painters know that pure white lead and linseed oil make the best paint.

It so happened also that I knew white lead and linseed oil—not ready-mixed paint—were used on the White House, because I had just read a booklet published by a firm of ready-mixed paint manufacturers who also manufacture pure white lead. In that book the manufacturers admitted that for the White House nothing but "the best and purest of paint could be used," and said that their pure white lead had been selected.

Above all people, those who attempt to write on historical subjects should give us facts, even if it is only a date or a statement about wood, or brick, or paint, or other building material.

Yours for truth, L.

How to Put On Gloves.

Open and turn back the gloves to the thumb and powder lightly. Put the fingers in their places, not the thumb, and carefully work them on with the first finger and thumb of the other hand until they are quite down; never press between the fingers. Pass the thumb into its place with care and work on as the fingers. Turn back the glove and slide over the hand and wrist, never pinching the kid, and work the glove into proper place by means of the lightest pressure, always allowing the kid to slide between the fingers. In finishing care should be taken in fastening the first button.

Beware of Servian Bank Notes.

There is dismay in the Servian ministry of finance. In the strong room in this department, in a specific safe, were stored the engraved plates from which Servian bank notes were struck. These plates were engraved in Paris and cost a sum of £1,600. All these plates have within the past few days been found to be stolen from the safe, without any visible sign of the safe having been tampered with.

Schools Spreading in China.

A few years ago the foreign missionary schools were practically the only institutions in Foochow offering facilities for the acquisition of western learning. There are now at least 30 native schools fashioned after the foreign model. Foochow is a city of 600,000 inhabitants, and these schools embrace about 2,000 students. Posters placarded all over the city advertise the opening of various modern schools, which are springing up in every nook and corner of the place. Scarcely a week passes without the announcement of the opening of a new school.

Training School for Elephants.

There is a training school for elephants at Apl, in the Congo State, where 28 elephants are taking lessons. The training operations have produced encouraging results, says the Tribune Congolaise.

Beginning of Great Industry.

The first woolen cloth made in England was manufactured about 1330, though it was not dyed and dressed by the English until 1667.

Economy is the road to wealth. PUTNAM FADELESS DYE is the road to economy.

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Another Triumph for X-Rays.

So successful has the application of the X-rays been in the treatment of children suffering from ringworm, that the Metropolitan Asylums Board, London, has been enabled to discontinue the use of one of the two institutions reserved for such cases.

When Pope Pius Receives.

People who are received by the pope must appear in full evening dress, although the hour is usually at 11 o'clock in the morning. The outer office looks like that of a good New York lawyer. A pleasant young secretary in secular garb meets the visitors. All is very simple, not in the least awe-inspiring. Visitors must kneel and kiss the pope's hand.

England Mourns Dairy Butter.

The London Times asserts that genuine dairy butter is a thing past praying for. Four-fifths of the population of London, the Times asserts, have never seen it in their lives. Those who know what it is have great difficulty in procuring it, and cannot obtain it in many cases at any price. What is called genuine butter in London, the Times says, is blended and reworked butter.

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TUMORS CONQUERED.

SERIOUS OPERATIONS AVOIDED.

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One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy, Tumor. The growth of a tumor is so slow that frequently its presence is not suspected until it is far advanced.



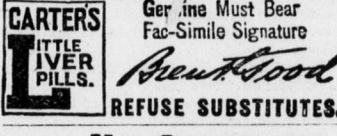
So-called "wandering pains" may come from its early stages, or the presence of danger may be made manifest by profuse monthly periods, accompanied by unusual pain, from the abdomen through the groin and thighs. If you have mysterious pains, if there are indications of inflammation, or if there are indications of a tumor, secure a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound right away and begin its use.

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Dear Mrs. Pinkham— "I take the liberty to congratulate you on the success I have had with your wonderful medicine. Eighteen months ago my periods stopped. Shortly after I felt so badly that I submitted to a thorough examination by a physician and was told that I had a tumor and would have to undergo an operation. "Soon after I read one of your advertisements and decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. After taking five bottles as directed the tumor is entirely gone. I have been examined by a physician and he says I have no signs of a tumor now. It has also brought my periods around once more, and I am entirely well."—Fannie D. Fox, 7 Chestnut Street, Bradford, Pa.

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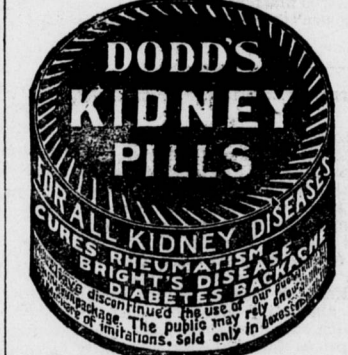
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