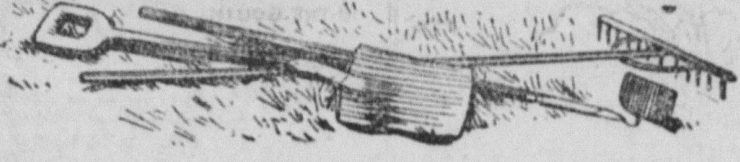


FARM AND GARDEN



CORN AND COB MEAL FOR FEEDING.

At the Kansas experiment station Professor Shelton fed two different lots in order to determine the relative value of these two feeds. The first experiment shows an average gain per steer of 316 pounds with corn and cob meal, and 292 pounds with cornmeal. The grain required for 100 pounds of gain was 732 pounds with corn and cob meal and 795 pounds with cornmeal. In his second trial about equal amounts of corn and cob meal and cornmeal were required to produce the same gains. The results of these experiments would indicate that, pound for pound, corn and cob meal has equal value with cornmeal.

At the Texas station an experiment was made in which the corn, cob and husk were ground together. In this case the total gain made by the steers on the corn and cob and husk meal was 481 pounds, on coarse cornmeal 465 pounds. Four hundred and ninety-eight pounds of the corn, cob and husk meal were required for 100 pounds of gain and 400 pounds of cornmeal were required for 100 pounds of gain. Deducting the weight of the cob and husk it is found that 288 pounds of clear meal with the cob and husk produced the same gains that 400 pounds of cornmeal fed alone produced. This would indicate a saving of three per cent in feeding whole corn ground up. If you have a mill that will grind ear-corn I think you will find it preferable to feed cattle corn and cob meal.

There is much less danger of founder and digestive troubles than where clear cornmeal is fed. Cornmeal is too concentrated and apt to lie sudden in the stomach, and undoubtedly is not acted upon by the digestive juices so thoroughly as where it is mixed with the cob. In this condition it is lighter, more porous, and as a rule much better results may be expected. The only difficulty with feeding corn and cob meal is that it requires a little more power to grind it than it does to grind shelled corn.

We have been feeding at the Kansas experiment station corn and cob meal for two years and much prefer it to feeding cornmeal alone. The last few weeks before the cattle are marketed it might be well to gradually change the ration to clear cornmeal, as it will aid in giving a better finish to the cattle. G. C. Wheeler, Kansas Experiment Station.

MAKE THE BROOD SOW COMFORTABLE.

The brood sow should receive a liberal amount of feed and that which is of the best quality. She must be kept in good condition, if she is to bring strong, healthy pigs. It is not possible for a half starved sow to be at her best in pig production, and why not have her at her best? Give her plenty of feed, and never give it to her dry. A brood sow should have an abundance of roots and sops at this time of the year. Do not let her have dry grain of any kind. If her feed is dry, it matters not how nutritious it may be, it will produce a fevered condition in the sow and make farrowing harder for her. It will also be against the flow of milk for the pigs. Rye, oats and wheat, ground separately or together, make good sops, of which the sow should be fed liberally. Just as soon as there is any pasture for her, let her have the benefit of it. Do not let her run with the fattening hogs; it is not the place for a brood sow.

The care for the brood sow should be similar to that born of affection. Yes, sir, affection! One should have a constant desire to make her comfortable. Then he will not compel her to sleep out of doors, these cold stormy nights, with her back the only protection against the northwest wind, but he will give her warm, roomy quarters, for protection in bad weather, and a warm bed to sleep in. Stop all the cracks where the cold wind blows in, and see that it does not rain through the roof.

The brood sow should be allowed to go in and out of her house at her own pleasure. For this purpose a swinging door is very good. Make the outside run as big as possible—the bigger the better, for a brood sow needs plenty of room to roam around. It will have to be a big lot if she does not find the back side of it, and the trip will do her good.

Just before farrowing time—about a week before is safest—shut her away from all other hogs, and look after her carefully till she farrows. Don't excite the brood sow, nor allow her to be worried by anything. If she gets out, don't dog her back; there is a better way.—A. L. B. in The Indiana Farmer.

TOP-GRAFTING.

Referring to the subject of the influence of the stock on the scion or root upon the top in the case of propagated trees, I may say that top grafting a seedling usually hastens the period of fruit bearing. In other words, if you were to grow an apple from seed and take a scion from that seedling, say the second year, and graft it on the branch of a bearing apple tree, it is altogether likely that

you would have specimens of fruit the third or fourth year afterward. But it is very unlikely that your original seedling, standing undisturbed in the soil, would bear within two or three years as soon. We might, then, save that much time by top grafting and this is a very general practice with those who improve plants by cross breeding. It is a pretty well recognized fact that top grafted trees bear earlier and sometimes more regularly and abundantly than trees of the same variety on their own stocks, that is, root grafted or budded at the collar. This kind of top grafting refers to the placing of scions upon bearing trees and not upon stocks in nursery or newly set in orchards.—Tribune Farmer.

GUINEA FOWLS.

Guinea fowls are not kept in nearly sufficient numbers by the ordinary farmer or poultry keeper. Certainly they are not expensive birds to raise, as they are thorough foragers on their own account. They do not destroy crops, as oats, barley and such like when in a young state, as the ordinary hen does. Some object to guinea fowls by reason of the shrill noise they emit, while others say they can not manage them by night, as they are so fond of roosting in the neighboring trees, and sundry other objections, such as not being able to breed from them satisfactorily, etc. This latter is owing to ignorance in management. Guinea fowls are like partridges—they mate in the early spring if the sexes are equal. The proper plan is to pick out the same number of male birds and females, and no difficulty need then be experienced in obtaining fertile eggs. As to the profit derived from guinea fowls, there is no difficulty at all in selling the eggs, but the demand for the birds is not always large. It is when the game season is at an end that guinea fowls find sale in market.

STUDY OTHER FARMS.

There is not a single line of farming but what can be improved from year to year, and there are so many different products which the farm will yield, that it gives great variety to the work of the farm and consequently gives great interest. A study of the conditions of the farmer's success or failure on the farms in your own neighborhood will often bring valuable hints and suggestions for the management of your own farm. In some neighborhoods milk is one of the principal products, and it will take but little inquiry to find that one man will produce from 35 to 50 per cent more milk than his neighbors do. There must be a reason for this and in finding it, if you are one whose milk production falls below the average, you ought to see how you can adapt his methods to your own advantage.—Home and Farm.

FOR THE STOCK.

Health and comfort ought to be among the first considerations for the stock. These cannot be maintained if your barns or enclosures are cold and draughty. There is such a thing as going to the other extreme, though, and if your horses, cows, sheep, hogs or poultry are kept too warm, in close or poorly ventilated houses, you are more certain to have a great many sick animals on your hands.

HOGS A DAIRY ADJUNCT.

Those who are interested in dairying should bear in mind that the production of hogs from the by-products of the dairy, along with such other foods as are necessary, makes it possible to produce pork very cheaply, and the best part of it is that pork produced in this manner is in the majority of cases of most excellent quality.

The "Yolk Cure" for the Underfed.

The "yolk cure" for the underfed is the latest idea of dietetics, and it is especially adapted to consumptives. Dr. Heinrich Stern contributes to the Medical Record an interesting article on the subject, in which he gives the following as a sample menu for a consumptive weighing 11 pounds whose normal weight ought to be 149 pounds: Breakfast: 250 cubic centimetres of skim milk, with four yolks, 20 grains of wheaten toast. Early Lunch: Cup of coffee, with two yolks. Midday Dinner: One plate of soup, with four yolks; 150 grains of very lean beef and 20 grains of wheaten toast. Four O'clock: 250 cubic centimetres of skim milk and three yolks. Supper: 100 grains of farina or rice, porridge with one yolk and skim milk; 75 grains of apple sauce. Bedtime: Night cap, composed of 90 cubic centimetres of hot water, one yolk and a teaspoonful of granulated sugar.

Dr. Stern says this menu must be varied from day to day, the variations depending largely upon the patient's digestive faculties, and he adds, all must be adapted, to all dishes.

The inch was formerly divided into three "baricorns," these divisions being originally the length of a well dried grain of "corn" of the barley,

IDEAS FOR THE FAIR ONES

ARE YOU A SUCCESSFUL WIFE?

Success in any line is only achieved by hard work, plus a certain amount of natural talent along the same line. Hard work, thought, perseverance, and a continual hammering away at circumstances which beset and oppose all human effort.

The dreams of youth are pleasant and most alluring; but to make the dream come true is another matter. This matter of being a successful wife—have you ever thought about it as you would about any other profession?

Most girls, be their birth, training, intellect or physical endowments what they will, all think themselves fit to marry.

Having married, they expect to live happily ever after.

Come years, children, work, self-denial, disappointments, and a thousand small tribulations to try the mettle of the woman; and how many come out victorious?

Nine out of ten emerge at middle age beaten, vanquished and subdued by the conflict, having lost looks, wit, yea, even love itself along the arduous matrimonial highway.

Women, given a man, in the best sense of the word, for a husband, plus the love which is yours to start with, and happiness and a continuance of that love rest in a very overbalancing degree upon your feeble shoulders.

Upon you depends the patience and never flagging vigilance necessary to keep alive and in blossom that most delicate and sensitive plant of love.

Upon you depends the happiness of your husband, the future of your children, the peace and comfort of the home which your husband provides for you.

Upon you depends whether life for these in that home shall be sad or merry, monotonous or pleasant, comfortable or forlorn.

Think of these things, girls, before you marry.

Think of these things, women, after you marry.

This business of being a successful wife is most emphatically no sinecure. You have time to fight, which would rob you of physical charm, moral strength and mental energy.

You have monotony to fight, which will cause your husband to tire of the sameness of the thought, talk and appearance of his matrimonial partner.

You have dirt and disease to combat, you have evil to ward off from your children; you have housekeeping burdens to bear and old age to keep at a distance.

You have all these things to do, and it is necessary to remain gay while doing them. The strenuous, frowning, intense and strong minded woman is an awful thing to live with; the earnest, never-smiling, rather moody wife is not a true home maker.

As wise as the serpent, as harmless as the dove, as merry as a child, and numerous other qualifications and abilities. Here are a few of the things necessary to make a success of the career of wife.—Mirror and Farmer.

PRETTY PARTY ACCESSORIES.

There is so much more than just a pretty frock in the perfect party outfit. No girl likes to hide her lovely gown en route to a dance in just any old ulster or mackintosh. A dainty cloak with a delicate gown is half the pleasure of fluttering away to an evening's merrymaking, says Mary Annabel Fenton. These things really count as much in a well planned outfit as the correct footwear or the right sort of corsage bouquet of beads of some sort—for a girl is not smartly costumed for any occasion this season without beads in harmony with the colors of her frock.

Girls who have any gift for designing and sewing get up small clubs, just the most intimate chums, and make their own cloaks, hoods and bags. And once the cost of making is done away with, these pretty accessories can be had for so little money that almost no girl need be debarred from the pleasure of their pleasant possession.

Cashmere, brilliantine, nun's veiling, velveteen, camel's hair and ladies' cloth are all appropriate materials for cloaks. And for comfort and convenience's sake they are lined with silk or satin. Accordion plaited China silk makes a most graceful, effective lining.

Of course they must be interlined with wadding unless fur is used. The cheapest fur is gray and white squirrel, but the cheapest makes a cloak fairly expensive and broche silk or broadcated satin is much dressier. The cheapest fur trimming is lamb or white astrakan, or the soft white hair. And it is very fashionable to have just a narrow collar of fur.

It is a pretty, artistic idea to have a slipper bag to match the lining; but it can be made of odds and ends of silk and velvet in harmonious colors, all of or a bit of goods, or of

several fabrics in stripes. Bands of passementerie caught together with narrow velvet ribbon are effective, or lace and ribbon over a colored lining. Say, for instance, that your cream white party cloak is lined with cream silk having a broche figure in pale pink and blue, what could be prettier than a slipper bag of bands of cream coarse lace insertion held together with some odds of pink satin ribbon over a lining of pale blue silk or satin. Or use both pink and blue ribbon with the lace and line with cream, or black velvet, if you have it, with pink or blue and a tinted lining. There are endless combinations to meet the supplies of any scrap box.

First, all one piece must be cleaned and pressed, and if the velvet is old it can be "panned" into freshness and fashion. It is better to wash either satin or silk as wrinkles will come back in materials that are only dry pressed, and if you sprinkle ribbon or rubbing or any ordinary common or garden laundry methods.

In a basin of water that has just come to a boil, put half a cup of hot castile suds, and one teaspoonful of dissolved borax. Dip the pieces in one at a time, run with the fingers on both sides, and a very little rubbing will clean absolutely, then rinse once in clear warm water. Clap all the pieces until partly dry and wind around a curtain pole. Make sure the bits are perfectly smooth and wind tight. Place the pole, covered with a bit of old muslin to prevent dust or soil near the fire, and leave for a day or two. When quite dry the ribbon will unroll as fresh and bright and smooth as though off a new roll.

You panne velvet by steaming it and then pressing it in one direction on the right side with a moderately hot iron. You can panne plush in the same way, also the new broadtail velvet. The oldest, most wrinkled velvet or velveteen will respond graciously to this treatment.

SIMPLE PLEASURES.

The modern tendency is toward extravagant entertainment, costly favors and a critical attitude, even among the very young. Fun is estimated at its cost value. Instead of enjoying a game for the sake of a romp, many children look forward to a party for what they are to get from it in the way of gifts. They do not throw themselves into play with natural abandon. We of an older generation, who can recall our rare visits to the theatre during the holidays and the weeks of blissful anticipation which preceded them, look with pity at the children who are taken to matinees every Saturday. What is left for them when they grow up and who is to blame for this state of things? Can we be surprised that to these practiced infantile eyes "Blind Man's Buff" seems tame?

Does the wise parent lead her child with a lot of unnecessary luxuries? The cheapest toy generally receives the most lasting attention, and the child who is earliest taught to "go without" something is the child for whom its parents are laying the surest foundation for happiness in the long run. Teach the children not to despise small things, to believe that over-dressing, over eating and general extravagance are not the things that make for lasting pleasure, and teach them also that an unselfish spirit, a desire to share with others and a determination to enjoy whatever comes shall win every boy and girl a place in the affections of those around them.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

HOW TO GET RID OF HIM.

Here are some of the rules Edmund Russell once read to the Eclectic Club on "How to Get Rid of a Lover": Step often on his feet.

Move your hands a little every time he opens his mouth. It will make him nervous.

Let him see you conversing with superior men while he sits bored and unnoticed in the background.

Do not move when he attempts to embrace you.

Should he offer a caress turn a little aside.

Ask him to love you when he is tired.

Never laugh when he laughs. If both should happen to laugh at the same time show that you are not laughing at what he is laughing.

When he wants to tell you a story interrupt him with another one that has nothing to do with the one he is about to tell you.

Find fault with all plans he makes for your pleasure.

Ask him continually for things he cannot give you.—Minneapolis Journal.

TO KEEP YOUNG.

Keep in the sunlight; nothing beautiful or sweet grows or ripens in the darkness.

Avoid fear in all its varied forms of expression. It is the greatest enemy of the human race.

THE KEYSTONE STATE

Latest News of Pennsylvania Told in Short Order.

After a fierce struggle with a supposed mad dog, George Kessler, of Pottstown, held the animal on a trolley track while a car ran over it. The dog had bit Kessler and two other persons. The dog, which bore every symptom of being afflicted with rabies, created consternation by a run of six miles from Douglassville to Pottstown, biting at every man and animal it met. In Douglassville the dog ran through the village and bit Raymond Undercuffer, aged 14 years, as he was coming out of the postoffice. People on the street fled, and the dog continued to Brown, biting several horses and cows on the way. The dog entered the Lessig iron plant, and after biting two horses sank its teeth into the arm of Jacob Frech, one of the workmen. The dog was pursued and then turned upon George Kessler, of Douglassville. The animal sprang at Kessler's face, the man and dog rolled in the snow. The dog, with foam at his mouth, made repeated efforts to bite Kessler, and tore his overcoat to shreds. Kessler was without a weapon and the onlookers were apparently afraid to go to his assistance. After a struggle Kessler succeeded in getting the dog to the trolley tracks and held it there until a car came along and crushed it to death.

The greatest surprise of all in the notorious Johnson murder case came at Towanda, when by direction of the Court, the jury hearing the evidence against Mrs. Sophia Merritt rendered a verdict of not guilty. This action was taken after the District Attorney had decided not to put Bigler Johnson, the dead woman's husband, and a confessed murderer, on the stand. Mrs. Sophia Merritt was held to be the chief conspirator in the plot that resulted in the killing and burning last September of Maggie E. Johnson and Annie Benjamin. The woman was entirely unmoved and seemed utterly indifferent to the situation, when the verdict was announced, the stoicism of her Indian blood showing more strongly than ever. The cases against the children, Alanson and Nancy, were not pressed.

The State Forestry Commission is preparing an amendment to the Hoke bill which provides that the commissioner may grant to boroughs and municipalities the right to impound water on the State forestry reservation and pipe it to towns or cities for the purpose of serving citizens. This amendment would give the commission the right not only to grant such a privilege to municipalities, but to individuals and corporations as well.

More than 3000 persons viewed the bodies of Edwin, Lizzie and John Haeffer, the three children who were drowned last Sunday in Conestoga Creek. After the services in Emanuel Evangelical Church, Brownstown, hundreds of persons had dinner in the town hall, the meal being prepared by citizens of the town. Business was suspended for the day in Brownstown.

Another crash in Lancaster financial circles was chronicled when the United States Court adjudged Schroeder, Smith & Schroeder, paint manufacturers, voluntary bankrupts. The firm consists of Henry M. and J. Nevin Schroeder. The individual petition of the latter sets forth that his liabilities are \$129,411.72 and assets \$2,175, while that of his brother shows liabilities of \$74,647.04 and assets of \$13,975. In each case the firm's liability is added to that of the individuals. The suspension of the City Saving Fund & Trust Company undoubtedly hastened the failure, and it is the heaviest creditor of the firm.

The jury in the case of John Bodnar, a young Hungarian, of Phoenixville charged with the murder of Mike Sics, in November last, after deliberating for several hours, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. One of the prisoner's counsel, Thomas W. Pierce, asked permission to file motion and reasons for a new trial. This motion will likely be argued at the March term.

For the first time in the history of the Morrisstown High School hazing is causing trouble at the school. Promotion day many new students were hazed. After a reprimand from Principal A. D. Eisenhower the members of the senior classes agreed to abstain from further hazing. Three particular offenders were reported to the School Board for discipline. Despite the pledges a newcomer to the high school was seized and bathed under a hydrant, the hazers not knowing that the principal was watching the proceeding. These offenders will be reported to the School Board, as the school authorities are determined to suppress hazing.

It is now said on good authority that Mrs. Kate Edwards, the condemned murderess, has written a full confession completely exonerating Gresson. Her counsel declines to affirm or deny the rumor, but it is known she has made some statement and this will soon be in the hands of the Board of Pardons.

This, with the statement said to have been secured from Mary Edwards, the daughter, in which she emphatically states that another colored man and not Gresson was the one most closely identified with the actions leading up to the murder, and will put a new phase on the case. It is now an almost assured fact that little Anna Edwards will be allowed to remain with her mother until the date set for the execution, Thursday of this week.

Edwin, aged 17; Lizzie, aged 11, and John, aged 9, children of George W. Haeffer, a Conestoga Traction Company employe, of Brownstown, were drowned at Wenger's Dam, on Conestoga Creek. The eldest was skating and the others were coasting on a hill near by. No one saw the accident, but it is believed that Edwin finally began pushing the others on their sled on the creek when the ice broke and all were drowned. Some children found the sled beside the hole and this led to a search by C. S. Wenger and a companion, who recovered the bodies.

WOMEN WHO CHARM

HEALTH IS THE FIRST ESSENTIAL

It Helps Women to Win and Hold Men's Admiration, Respect and Love

Woman's greatest gift is the power to inspire admiration, respect, and love. There is a beauty in health which is more attractive to men than mere regularity of feature.



Mrs. Chas F. Brown

To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband, should be a woman's constant study. At the first indication of ill-health, painful or irregular menstruation, headache or backache, secure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and begin its use.

Mrs. Chas. F. Brown, Vice-President Mothers' Club, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot Springs, Ark., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—For nine years I dragged through a miserable existence, suffering with inflammation and falling of the womb, and worn out with pain and weariness. I once day noticed a statement by a woman suffering as I was, but who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I determined to try it. At the end of three months I was a different woman. Every one remarked about it, and my husband fell in love with me all over again. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound built up my entire system, cured the womb trouble, and I felt like a new woman. I am sure it will make every suffering woman strong, well and happy, as it has me.

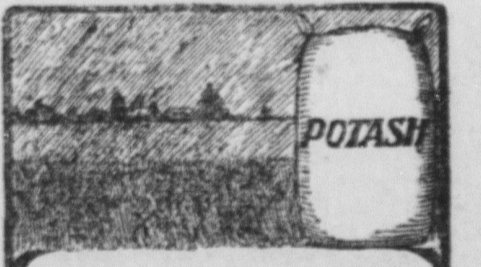
Women who are troubled with painful or irregular menstruation, backache, bloating (or distention), leucorrhoea, falling, inflammation or ulceration of the uterus, ovarian troubles, that "bearing-down" feeling, dizziness, faintness, indigestion, or nervous prostration may be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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