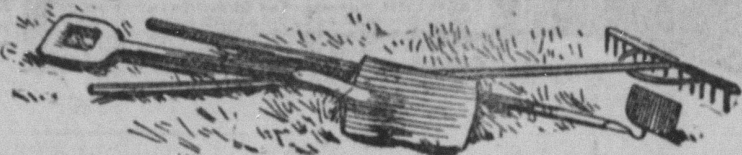


FARM AND GARDEN



ARE THE TOOLS AND WAGONS SHELTERED?

I either shelter my tools or burn them. A tool not worth sheltering is not worth keeping. My wagon has not been out four nights in thirty years that I have run it. I ran it out a night or two so the dew could swell the felloe. The hay rack is drawn up by pulleys over the barn floor, except when I thresh, and then it is put in a tool barn. My horse-rake has been in use over thirty summers and was second-hand when I bought it. I have had but two mowing machines in my farming and I seldom cut less than 50 acres each year. My potato crates are kept sheltered and, if filled, and set in the cellar, they have strips under them to keep them off the ground.

These were the words of a very careful farmer, and a successful one. Going by his place one will note an appearance of thrift and neatness. The buildings are in good repair and well painted. There is a large wood pile, and a roomy wood shed. One notices also the absence of worn-out wagons, sleighs, harrows, cultivators, etc., scattered about. His tools are kept in repair, and he does not buy more than he can shelter.

I went through a farmer's orchard back of his barn last fall and it had the remains of a dozen old wagons standing around, with tall weeds grown up through and among them, and gone to seed. I wondered how he would gather his apples. It would be a tedious and unsatisfactory task to cut these weeds. Many of these wagons might have been repaired for very much less than the cost of new ones. Most of all, he was in debt for the wagons bought to replace these old ones. A self-binder that cost \$125, on which he has been paying interest for ten years, stands out in a snow drift this winter.

Next to providing shelter for wagons and tools is to have a place where they may be comfortably repaired, in winter or on rainy days. A farmer had a tenant house on his farm for which he had not much use. The roof was getting leaky, and rather than re-roof it, he offered it for sale. Now that it is gone he misses it as a workshop. A house makes an ideal place to repair things. It can be heated in the coldest weather, it has good light, and various rooms where things may be put away. I heard another farmer say that if he could start a fire on cold days in winter he might do a whole lot of repairing when he could do nothing else. His work-bench and tools were in the wagon barn, and of course he *dare* not set up a stove.

Why not get in the logs this winter for lumber, and next summer put up a snug shop? When winter comes, let a stove be installed. The farmer will spend many a day profitably in it, and, when the busy season comes, his tools will be in repair. One must remember also that old adage about a "stitch in time." The "stitch" may be taken perhaps in the farm workshop while a large break may require a mechanic to mend it.—Clark M. Drake in Indiana Farmer.

CLASSIFICATION OF CATTLE.

Cattle may be classified in one of two ways—either as natives, common or graded and pure breeds, or as special beef, special dairy and general or dual-purpose. A half century ago the predominating type of cattle in the country was the native or scrub, but during the past few years the introduction of pure bred sires has so changed and improved the quality of our cattle that the larger part of them may be properly classified as graded stock—that is, containing one or more crosses of the pure bred sire on the original native cows. Pure bred cattle are those entitled to registration by reason of their long lineage in which no admixture of foreign blood appears. This classification is, of course, defective in that it does not distinguish the qualities, or better, the function of the several kinds of neat cattle.

In the United States we have a trifold interest in breeding cattle in that we raise them for the production of milk and butter, hence the district dairy type; for beef; or for the purpose of combining both beef and milk as far as possible in one and the same animal. This classification is very satisfactory in many respects, though it is a question, sometimes to know where to place certain of the milking strains of Shorthorns, Red Poll and other animals of the dual-purpose type.

FARMERS NEED ORGANIZATION.

In the present day of manifold organizations, this seems an unnecessary question. If it is necessary for the merchant, the doctor, the lawyer, the mechanic and the coal miner to organize for mutual protection, surely it behooves the farmer to consider the situation carefully, for he is really at the mercy of all these combined interests, though they all depend in turn on his prosperity. It is necessary for the farmer to organize in order that his interests may be properly protected. There are nursery frauds and seed frauds and swindlers and fakirs of first one kind and another

stalking up and down the country openly extorting outrageous prices from the farmer for goods or articles of indifferent quality. Some one says they prey on the credulity of the farmer and on his ignorance. If this be so, it is an additional reason why the farmer should organize through institutes and so properly inform himself about these things. This can be accomplished by bringing them in contact with men who are specialists in various lines or who have had practical experience in the growth and production of certain crops, in the feeding and management of beef cattle, in the fertilization of the various type soils of the State, or in the cultivation of new crops which are of special interest to the farmer. The farmers should organize in order that they may have laws passed for their protection.—Southern Agriculturist.

ABOUT POTTED PLANTS.

Plants grown in pots require good soil, rich in all the elements of vegetable nutrition, and though good garden loam answers in most cases, the best results will be attained by the judicious use of fertilizers. These are sometimes applied in solid form and sometimes in liquid. For use in the latter form, soil will be found very beneficial, putting the soil in a thin sack and steeping in water and then using the water over the roots.

WHAT A HORSE CAN EAT.

There is a certain amount which may vary under different circumstances which a horse can eat and which will sustain him and keep him in a good, healthy condition. Anything more than this is just as injurious as anything less. This amount can only be ascertained by experiment, as no two horses require exactly the same quantity of food.

AIM FOR THE BEST.

Letting well enough alone is no doubt a good and conservative rule, but it is scarcely applicable to the farm. A constant aim for something better should be the rule there. It is a bad plan to worry; there is no profit in worrying, but we are never afraid of discontent—the discontent that leads to better things. The farmer that settles down contented and satisfied is as high up the ladder he will get.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

There is no greater mistake made in the poultry yard than continuous inbreeding as the fowls become delicate, hard to raise, not as good layers and in every way less profitable. New blood should be introduced every year with chickens, turkeys, or any of the feathered tribe to keep up the constitutions, vigor and health of the fowls. In a majority of cases if fowls are delicate it is because they have been carelessly inbred and not because they are pure bred.

A HORSE HINT.

Reject a horse with toes turned in or out. The twist generally occurs at the fetlock. Toes turned out are more objectionable than toes turned in. When toes are turned out the fetlocks are generally turned in, and animals so formed are very apt to cut or bruise. Both, however, are weak formations.

Birdies in Their Nest.

A pretty story of the South Sea Islands was brought to this city yesterday by a passenger on the steamship Mariposa, who describes the romantic honeymoon enjoyed by Dr. J. W. Williams, a dentist of Manitoba, Canada, who has for several years been practising in Tahiti. According to the story, Mr. Williams and his bride, a Mrs. Brackman, a fair American widow, fell so far under the "doce far niente" influence of the southern Pacific isles that they chose for the scene of their honeymoon the lovely but lonely coral top of Tetu-rora, fifty miles north of Tahiti, whither they went immediately after their wedding in Papeete, and there, under the bamboo and palms of the dreamy island, which was formerly the pleasure resort of the savage kings of bygone days, are spending their honeymoon with no neighbors but the handful of natives who sail their small sloop and attend to their daily wants. The atoll is said to be a small fairyland, where leafy palms, gardenia and other tropical vegetation grow in profusion. Here the newly wedded couple will spend the early days of their married life in a bungalow built by native workmen out of native materials, far from the cares of civilization and the "maddening crowd's ignoble strife."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Pilgrims to the number of 92,500, from all parts of Islam, reached Mecca last year. Five thousand are known to have died on the way, and 10,000, who started but did not arrive, are unaccounted for.

The London Musical World does not consider "The Girl I Left Behind Me" a suitable marching tune for departing regiments to play. It says Tommy Atkins is usually heartily glad to leave his girl behind him.

WOMAN'S WORLD

THE NECK BEAUTIFUL.

The throat of the modern girl gives her more trouble perhaps than anything else in her quest for beauty, and even though the high stiff linen collar is a thing of the past, its effects on many necks are still visible in unsightly wrinkles and ugly curves around the collarbone. The masseur and a judicious and patient application of cucumber cream have done much to hide even this, and many apparently hopelessly ruined throats are gradually recovering from one of the most unfortunate fashions ever attempted by woman.

Unslightly stains are much inevitable, however, especially in winter, and it sometimes takes more than plain soap and water to eradicate them. These stains have various causes—furs, turned up coat collars and colored ribbons all being responsible; starch, too, is apt to leave a brown mark. Pure alcohol or a good quality cologne rubbed in thoroughly will remove the stain, or a few drops of ammonia in hot water applied with a good soap will have the same result. It should be borne in mind, however, that the alcohol or cologne should never be of a cheap grade, and the ammonia water should never touch the face.

These neck marks are directly responsible for the invariable habit of some women of always wearing high-necked gowns, and, indeed, it is well that such is the case, for unless a woman has a prettily shaped neck and shoulders and a milky white skin she had better avoid a décolleté bodice. Few are able to realize this fact, for it seems as though every woman has a secret conviction that her neck is irremediably ruined. This is unfortunately rarely the case nowadays, and even then a pretty neck requires constant care in itself and a healthy condition of the whole body to keep it in good condition.

Of course, various authorities give various directions, and, as was said in the beginning of this article, every woman requires individual treatment. If simple rules for bathing and diet fail to reach the root of the trouble, but by being temperate in eating from early childhood, giving strict attention to the general health, keeping regular hours, taking frequent baths, and avoiding cheap lotions, or those which are without a physician's certificate, any woman's face should be fair to see.—Brooklyn Eagle.

FREEDOM FOR THE YOUNG GIRL.

Speaking of the young girl and training her for life's responsibilities, Ruskin wrote:

"The first of our duties to her—no thoughtful person would doubt this—is to secure for her such physical training and exercise as may confirm her health and perfect her beauty, the highest refinement of that beauty being unattainable without splendor of activity and of delicate strength. To perfect her beauty, I say, and increase its power; it cannot be too powerful nor shed its sacred light too far; only remember that all physical freedom is vain to produce beauty without a corresponding freedom of heart."

Freedom of heart is freedom to live with enjoyment, without foolish worries, fretful anxieties and a too great valuation and regard for trifling things.

It is impossible to be too happy, too beautiful, or too buoyant of spirit. We want all we can get of happiness. Neither fair looks nor joyousness is responsible for any sorrows, for true beauty and true happiness are just, sympathetic and unselfish.

The body, the soul and the mind must all receive cultivation. We can make them radiant and blooming or we can neglect them utterly and so fall into a state of rust.—New York Globe.

RAIN AND BEAUTY.

There's something fascinating about a rainy day. To those who take the time to let a few thoughts trickle through their brain cells now and then a stormy hour, with sky gray and brooding, and raindrops pattering, inspires tender reveries and a sweet, charming, exquisite sort of loneliness that is really delightful.

After all, one should not be a fair weather girl. All days can't be sunny, and, besides, one always knows that the sun is still doing business up there in the blue, and there's not the slightest chance of it getting lost. Sooner or later the old warm rays will shine out again. The fair weather girl is so like those cowardly mortals who are brave in successful moments and weak and cringing when things go wrong! All things are interesting and all days are fine to those who have cultivated a simple little philosophy of human contentment.

Be a rainy daisy and defy the elements. Bad weather is Mrs. Nature's chief beauty doctor and the best kind of brain grower.—Washington Star.

BABY'S UP-TO-DATE OUTFIT.

Among other imported articles of dress which come from the Parisian capital, there is none prettier than those for baby's exclusive use. A dainty bag which combines sanitary features with the idea of individual

use, many mothers hold so highly desirable among baby's belongings. Baby's handkerchief receptacles are made of embroidered anglais lined with white linen and they are extremely pretty and are a necessary article to the outfit.

Drawstrings of delicately colored ribbon are used, and when these are removed the bag launders beautifully. Sachets are also very much used to perfume the dainty garments, or used in the baby basket, and these come in the form of a Dutch shoe, made of a delicate pink satin, embroidered in sweet peas, while a frill of pink chiffon and tiny pink satin bows form the finishing touch of exquisite daintiness.

The carriage pillow is another handsome article of the wardrobe, and the most popular ones are made of white linen with a deep hemstitched hem, leaving one edge plain where the pillow is adjusted. Embroidered eyelids carry the ribbon, which are tied in pretty bows in each corner.

FOR PRETTY TEETH.

"A pearl in the mouth is worth two on the neck," is an up-to-date adage which women would do well to ponder over. A woman of many charms will often fall of impression if her teeth are not delicately clean and whole. There are many factors which go to determine the soundness of one's teeth, but none more potent than that of use. Good vigorous action is necessary in order that a supply of blood may be called to the teeth to nourish them, says "Woman's Life." Give a muscle no exercise and the veriest novice knows it will get soft. Give the teeth no work and they become chalky and an easy prey to decay. Too much cooking of food and the use of soft, prepared dishes have had much to do with getting people out of the habit of chewing. Those who live on course foods requiring thorough mastication have the perfect teeth of animals, white and hard and even. The blood supply is perfect on account of the stimulation given by thorough exercise of the jaws.

MASSAGE THE EARS.

Women who will spend hours massaging their faces nearly always neglect to include their ears in this renovating process, the consequence being that their ears lose their color and freshness. The importance of massaging the ear is urged by a leading beauty specialist. As women advance in age and lose inevitably their girlishness, the ear has a tendency to grow old with the rest of the face. It loses its pretty pink freshness and begins to stand out from the head as if it had taken to growing again. This is due probably to the sagging of the muscles in front of the ear and to the shriveling of the ligaments and the soft padding of fat. Delicate massage with the tips of the fingers is said to resuscitate the nerves, quicken the circulation and nourish the cartilage of the ear, in time restoring the delicate pink flush that is so much admired.

COMFORT IN LIFE.

Life is not an easy proposition by any manner of means, but we can make it easier oftentimes by that philosophy that makes us lovable and sympathetic rather than the indulgence of tempers that give everyone around us the "blues."—Woman's Life.

FASHION HINTS.

Party frocks were never so fascinating for young girls as this season. Even for the small tots dainty dresses with embroidered flounces, lace-trimmed skirts and ribbon beaded, are just what is necessary.

The materials for the coming season are beautiful but varied. There are many charming trimmings available, and so many ways of manipulating trimmings of the materials in effective devices.

Plain Japanese silks, white pongees and silk crepes with embroideries, will constitute many of the fabrics used for summer gowns.

Smocking, like all other forms of hand work, is done by machine nowadays, and is a very fashionable method of confining the fullness of skirt and sleeve tops or of the waist where it is needed. It is as possible for wash materials as is shirring.

Simple house frocks for young girls are made in a shirt waist style of flowered challie, albatross or viye la, and the skirt and waist joined in old-fashioned style, with the placket at one side of the front.

Smooth surface suitings with small indefinite check effects, mohairs and lightweight chevrons, Bedford cord and covert cloth are the materials announced for spring tailored suits for young girls.

The trend toward simplicity of lines noticeable in the latest tailor makes for women is to be found in the spring suits.

The number of cigarettes manufactured and sold in Canada increased from 34,000,000 in 1890 to 83,000,000 in 1895. In 1900 123,000,000 were manufactured.

Many Persons Have Catarrh of Kidneys, Or Catarrh of Bladder and Don't Know It.

President Newhof and War Correspondent Richards Were Promptly Cured by Pe-ru-na.

Mr. C. B. Newhof, 10 Delamare street, Albany, N. Y., President Montefiore Club, writes:

"Since my advanced age I find that I have been frequently troubled with urinary ailments. The bladder seemed irritated, and my physician said that it was catarrh caused by a protracted cold which would be difficult to overcome on account of my advanced years. I took Peruna, hardly daring to believe that I would be helped, but I found to my relief that I soon began to mend. The irritation gradually subsided and the urinary difficulties passed away. I have enjoyed excellent health now for the past seven months. I enjoy my meals, sleep soundly, and am as well as I was twenty years ago. I give all praise to Peruna."—C. B. Newhof.

Suffered From Catarrh of Kidneys, Threatened With Nervous Collapse, Cured by Pe-ru-na.

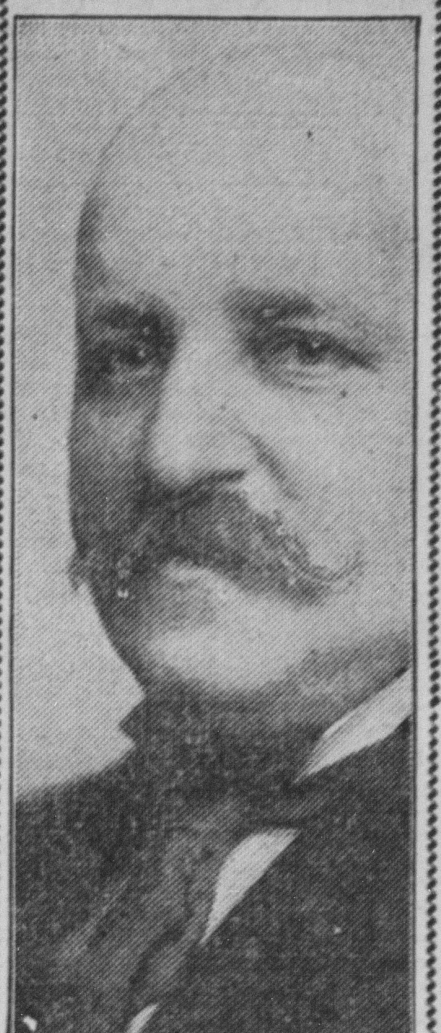
Mr. F. B. Richards, 609 E Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., War Correspondent, writes: "Exactly six years ago I was ordered to Cuba as staff correspondent of the New York Sun. I was in charge of a Sun Dispatch boat through the Spanish-American War. The effect of the tropical climate and the nervous strain showed plainly on my return to the States. Lassitude, depression to the verge of melancholia, and incessant kidney trouble made me practically an invalid. This undesirable condition continued, despite the best of treatment.

"Finally a brother newspaper man, who like myself had served in the war, induced me to give a faithful trial to Peruna. I did so. In a short time the lassitude left me, my kidneys resumed a healthy condition, and a complete cure was effected. I cannot too strongly recommend Peruna to those suffering with kidney trouble. To-day I am able to work as hard as at any time in my life, and the examiner for a leading insurance company pronounced me an 'A' risk."

In Poor Health Over Four Years. Pe-ru-na Only Remedy of Real Benefit.

Mr. John Nimmo, 215 Lippincott St., Toronto, Can., a prominent merchant of that city and also a member of the Masonic order, writes:

"I have been in poor health generally for over four years. When I caught a bad cold last winter it settled in the bladder and kidneys, causing serious trouble. I took two greatly advertised kidney remedies without getting the desired results. Peruna is the only remedy which was



PRES. C. B. NEWHOF, Suffered From Catarrh of Bladder.

really of any benefit to me. I have not had a trace of kidney trouble nor a cold in my system."

Pe-ru-na Contains No Narcotics.

One reason why Pe-ru-na has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotic of any kind. Pe-ru-na is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit. Pe-ru-na does not produce temporary results. It is permanent in its effect. It has no bad effect upon the system, and gradually eliminates catarrh by removing the cause of catarrh. There are a multitude of homes where Pe-ru-na has been used off and on for twenty years. Such a thing could not be possible if Pe-ru-na contained any drugs of a narcotic nature.

Say Plainly to Your Grocer

That you want LION COFFEE always, and he, being a square man, will not try to sell you anything else. You may not care for our opinion, but

What About the United Judgment of Millions of housekeepers who have used LION COFFEE for over a quarter of a century? Is there any stronger proof of merit, than the



Confidence of the People and ever increasing popularity? LION COFFEE is carefully selected at the plantation, shipped direct to our various factories, where it is skillfully roasted and carefully packed in sealed packages—unlike loose coffee, which is exposed to germs, dust, insects, etc. LION COFFEE reaches you as pure and clean as when it left the factory. Sold only in 1 lb. packages.

Lion-head on every package. Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums. SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE. WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

The Good Old Name.

The words "esquire" and "gentleman" are among those which fall from our lips daily, and yet most of us would be rather puzzled to say in precise language what we meant by them. In a recent county court case a schoolmaster was ruled out of the "gentleman" list. The Law Times points out, however, that legal distinctions on the point have been anomalous. The following are not "gentlemen": A buyer of silks, a solicitor's clerk out of regular work, a commission agent and an audit office clerk. On the other hand, the following have been held "gentlemen," viz.: One following country pursuits and a sleeping partner in some business, a medical student, a dismissed coal agent out of work and a person living on a parent's allowance.—Dundee Advertiser.

CUTICURA GROWS HAIR

Scalp Cleared of Dandruff and Hair Restored by One Box of Cuticura Soap and One Cake of Cuticura.

A. W. Taft, of Independence, Va., writing under date of Sept. 15, 1904, says: "I have had falling hair and dandruff for twelve years and could get nothing to help me. Finally I bought one box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap, and they cleared my scalp of the dandruff and stopped the hair falling. Now my hair is growing as well as ever. I highly prize Cuticura Soap as a toilet soap." (Signed) A. W. Taft, Independence, Va.

"Burned" by Cold.

Intense cold, as is well known, burns—if we may use the term—like heat. If a "drop" of air at a temperature of 180 degrees below zero were placed upon the hand it would have the same effect as would the same quantity of molten steel or lead. Every one who has the care of horses ought to know the pain inflicted by placing a frosted bit in a horse's mouth. It burns like hot iron.

A colony of railroad men from this country will go to Japan in the near future to assist in Americanizing the railroads there under the Japanese Government control.

VERY FEW, IF ANY, CIGARS SOLD AT 5 CENTS, COST AS MUCH TO MANUFACTURE, OR COST THE DEALER AS MUCH AS

"CREMO"

IF THE DEALER TRIES TO SELL YOU SOME OTHER ASK YOURSELF WHY?

BEST BY TEST

"I have tried all kinds of waterproof clothing and have never found anything at any price to compare with your Fish Brand for protection from all kinds of weather."

(The name and address of the writer of this unsolicited letter may be had upon application.)

A. J. TOWER CO. The Sign of the Fish Boston, U.S.A. TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED Toronto, Canada. Makers of Warranted Best Weather Clothing.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water