

### A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

How a Veteran Was Saved the Amputation of a Limb.

B. Frank Doramus, veteran, of Rockwell Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., says: "I had been showing symptoms of kidney trouble from the time I was mustered out of the army, but in all my life I never suffered as in 1897. Headaches, dizziness and sleeplessness first, and then dropsy. I was weak and helpless, having run down from 180 to 125 pounds. I was having terrible pain in the kidneys and the secretions passed almost involuntarily. My left leg swelled until it was thirty-four inches around, and the doctor tapped it night and morning until I could no longer stand it, and then he advised amputation. I refused, and began using Doan's Kidney Pills. The swelling subsided gradually, the urine became natural and all my pains and aches disappeared. I have been well now for nine years since using Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

### Mrs. Cortelyou Old-Fashioned.

Persons who "view with alarm" the young woman of today, progressive to the point even of asking young men if they wouldn't like to marry, point to the wife of Postmaster General Cortelyou as an exponent of the old school, and from whom the debutante might take a hint or two that would be much to her advantage. Her first consideration is home, and no pressure of social duties can make her change the routine which was established in the early days of her married life. Mrs. Cortelyou has no patience with that kind of women designated as "paper-bag housekeepers," which term gives a terse description of the situation of this cookless, kitchenless age. Her's is a home where everything is prepared on the premises. This charming and talented woman preserves her own fruit, pickles, and the dainties which serve as relishes on her table throughout the year, and even "puts up" vegetables, which takes the place of the tinned goods used ordinarily. "Bakers' bread" is never brought into her household, nor any of the bakers' cake which belongs to the paper-bag system of living. While Mrs. Cortelyou, like most women in official life, must depend on caterers to provide most of the fare at a formal dinner, she can cook a meal which would be a delight to those cynics who say that "paper-bag, oil stove, and chafing dish fodder" may end in starvation and extermination of the race.—New York Press.

### Rockefeller's Bible Class.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., addressing his Bible class in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday, declared that the cry of the peoples of the earth today is for a man. "How strange it is," he said, "that in all the millions of us there are so few men! How scarce are the fearless men in business, in politics, and in religious life! The cry has ever been, since the call was received by Gideon, for a man. Not an army or a horde, but a man is wanted, a consecrated man."—New York Times.

### "Dead" Leaves Not Dead.

Leaves do not fall from the tree because they are "dead"—which we may take as equivalent to saying because they are no longer receiving the constituents of their being from the sap and from the air—but as a consequence of a process of growth which develops just at the junction of the leaf-stem with the more permanent portion of the tree, certain corklike cells which have very little adhesion, so that the leaf is very liable to be broken away by influences of wind and changes of temperature and of moisture.—Spectator.

### NO DAWDLING

A Man of 70 After Finding Coffee Hurt Him, Stopped Short.

When a man has lived to be 70 years old with a 40-year-old habit grown to him like a knot on a tree, chances are he'll stick to the habit till he dies.

But occasionally the spirit of youth and determination remains in some men to the last day of their lives. When such men do find any habit of life has been doing them harm, they surprise the Oseerites by a degree of will power that is supposed to belong to men under 40, only.

"I had been a user of coffee until three years ago—a period of 40 years—and am now 70," writes a N. Dak. man. "It was extremely nervous and debilitated, and saw plainly that I must make a change.

"I am thankful to say I had the nerve to quit coffee at once and take on Postum without any dawdling, and experienced no ill effects. On the contrary, I commenced to gain, losing my nervousness within two months, also gaining strength and health otherwise.

"For a man of my age, I am very well and hearty. I sometimes meet persons who have not made their Postum right and don't like it. But I tell them to boil it long enough, and call their attention to my looks now, and before I used it, that seems convincing.

"Now, when I have writing to do, or long columns of figures to cast up, I feel equal to it and can get through my work without the fagged-out feeling of old." Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

## ORCHARD and GARDEN

### WEEDS IN THE GARDEN.

After the vegetables have obtained a nice start, there is a temptation to fight the weeds with less vigor than earlier in the season. This is a mistake for several reasons. Garden soil as a rule is rich and if the weeds are allowed any headway they will grow with great rapidity and it may then become necessary to attack them to save some of the vegetables from being smothered. If this is the case it will be found that a good deal of labor is involved. Some weeds become so thick and tough in the stalk that it requires considerable exertion to cut through them even with a sharp hoe. In pulling them up, frequently the tops give way leaving the roots in the soil. All this extra labor and effort could be obviated by keeping the soil stirred and cultivated, thus destroying these weeds when they were small and tender. The stirring of the soil, also helps the vegetables in their growth.

In fact it has been said that weeds make the tilling of the soil necessary whereas if there were no weeds there would be a tendency to leave the vegetables to themselves without cultivation and they would be poor in consequence. Cultivation is now absolutely necessary for a certain period and it will be found a great advantage to extend this period as much as possible. Even where cultivation is kept up until there is no danger of the vegetables getting smothered by weeds, yet if after this there is some neglect, it will be found that the vegetables suffer to a certain extent. There is more apt to be rust in beans, decay in beets, under-size and lack of right flavor in other vegetables where weeds are allowed to grow later in the season.

The very weeds will at last have to be attended to. It would never do to let them go to seed. They will have to be mowed before they mature and distribute their seeds and also for the reason that it is necessary to do so for the purpose of having the roots rot away during the winter, which would not be so apt to occur if their tops were left standing.

Their tops, stalks and leaves make a useless and disagreeable mass of material that has to be taken away after the labor of mowing them is completed, so it is a great deal better to keep these tops and stalks from ever existing. Keeping ever-lastingly at the weeds is the only way to have a garden produce the best vegetables.—H. E. Haydock, Locust Valley, N. Y., in the Epitome.

### STUBBLE FIELDS.

There are usually about four months of growing weather after cereal crops are removed. This is ample time for annual weeds to mature. Foxtail usually comes on and fairly covers the soil, while morning glory and, possibly the worst of all, cocklebur flourish. Many a man is too busy to get his plowing done early, and as a result he finds that his small grain area is given a fairly good seeding down to weeds of various kinds. It stands to reason, therefore, that stubble land should be plowed early in the fall. In addition to the destruction of weeds that is wrought by early plowing, the soil is benefited inasmuch as the effect is much the same as the summer fallow. Unquestionably fertility is liberated during the fall months, and this will have its effect in increasing the yield the following year.

Ordinarily throughout a considerable part of the central West the conservation of moisture during the fall months is not regarded as of very great importance, and yet we believe this will be emphasized more in the future than in the past. Stubble land becomes very harsh and considerably baked when it is left untouched after the crop is removed. If it is plowed, even though the surface is somewhat lumpy, the conditions are such that it usually works down into a friable condition. Many annual weeds may start during the fall months and this is in itself an important advantage, because everyone that starts will be killed by the frosts of winter.

It must be acknowledged that a certain amount of loss takes place when the soils are plowed early in the fall. Humus is broken down and, as said before, fertility is liberated. Nevertheless, we believe that the greater degree of availability of the elements contained in the soil at early plowing more than offsets the disadvantage that results from the loss of fertility.—The Homestead.

### ADVICE ABOUT HORSES.

We reproduce the following ten points of advice about horses by Emperor William, of Germany, who is made of the same clay as other people and entitled to as much credit as experience may accord him. The advice, for the most part, often repeated in the Farmer, is given again for what it is worth, and some of it is very good:

1. Do not expose your horses to draughts in or out of the stable.
2. Do not allow any broken windows in your stable. At the same time see that it is properly ventilated.
3. Do not keep your horses too warm. Never cover them with blankets in the stable.
4. Exercise your horses daily as the preventive against disease.
5. Don't feed wet fodder, but give dry fodder and fresh water. In winter let the water stand while after taking it from the well or faucet.

6. Prevent ammonia gases, which are bad for the eyes and the ligaments.

7. Every fourth or sixth week remove the shoes and have the hoofs attended to. After that the shoes may be nailed on again.

8. When the roads are covered with ice use spiked shoes.

9. Do not put an ice cold bit into a horse's mouth in winter unless you want him to have toothache and become ill.

10. Be as careful of your horse's skin as of your own.

### HAY ON THE ONE-MAN FARM.

On the one-man farm much planning is necessary to enable the single pair of hands to do the work in a rush of the hay season without loss of time. A Michigan farmer has contrived a system which enables him to use modern machinery without hired help. He mows the grass with a five-foot mower, stirs it with a tedder and then runs a side delivery rake, which leaves the hay in light windrows. These windrows are raked together just before drawing, making heavy windrows. Then comes the hay loader, which is attached to the rear of the wagon and pitches up the hay when the cart is driven forward. The hay is loaded on slings on the wagon so that when it reaches the barn it may be unloaded by horse power. The farmer's little daughter drives the team when her father is loading the hay and drives the horse when the load is being taken off at the barn. In the barn a pole is fixed on a pivot, so that the man on the load can swing around the sling of hay to its desired place by pushing pulling the pole.

### SIDE PROFITS IN DAIRYING.

Good pasture and plenty of skim milk bring calves forward rapidly and in them the dairy farmer finds a large share of the profits. It is estimated that an acre of alfalfa will keep a cow and a hog the year round, and on small dairy farms should always be found as many hogs as there are cows. The keep of these hogs amounts to practically nothing, and they will bring a neat sum at the end of the year.

Chickens can be raised on a dairy farm with greater profit than any other way. The young chickens thrive on skim milk better than on any other food and the laying hens are more productive. On a ten acre farm it is no trouble to have 200 or 300 hens and it will be found that these hens will go a long way towards paying the expenses of running the farm.—Agricultural Epitome.

### A POOR PRACTICE.

The practice of allowing stock to roam about at will in yards, lanes or other by-places, which, we are sorry to say, a great many are guilty of, is a very poor one. Not only are the neighbors aggravated, but often-times the owner of the stock has his temper put to a test as well, and there is a direct loss by reason of the wasting of a great deal of fertilizing material which hardly ever reaches a place where it can be made to serve a good purpose. The place for manure is the soil where you are growing your crops, and the farmer should make it his business to see that every bit of manure produced on his farm reaches the place where it will do the most good.

### NO GRAIN IN USE OF SALT.

It is supposed by many dairymen that the use of salt in liberal quantities adds to the profit of butter making, but recent tests at the Indiana Station indicate that when salt is left out water takes the place of the salt and there is nothing gained by weight with the use of salt, but if sold entirely fresh for the Jewish trade is found to weigh as much for a given quantity of cream as when butter is salted when made for the regular trade.—American Cultivator.

### USE A ROTATION.

Continuous grain cropping will wear out the soil faster than anything else that could be done. Your land might stand it for a little while, but there is a limit, and as soon as a farm reaches this limit there is nothing but trouble in store for the owner. And all brought on by reason of his own carelessness, so he has no one to blame for his misfortune but himself.

### FARM NOTES.

Irrigation is coming to the front, try it on strawberries. Good land, good stock and a good head; a combination that makes farming pay.

Good common sense is the requirement for success in farming. But when also the common sense is well trained, then the success will be better every time.

Fertility stored in the soil is quite as valuable as fertility in bags. Think of that when buying land. It is cheaper to buy rich land than to restore land naturally poor.

Cheap seed is sometimes more expensive than the whole bill for fertilizers and cultivation. Raise your own seed if you know how; if not, then buy the best in the market.

Fixing up the old farmhouse is a good thing to do, but sometimes it costs more to repair a tumbled down old ark of a building than it would to build a comfortable modern house.

People who buy farms are often dazzled by offers of cheap land. Better ten acres of just the right kind of soil and easy to work by machinery than one hundred acres mostly rocks and brushwood.

## How Publicity Will Stop Trust Evils

By James R. Garfield, United States Commissioner of Corporations.

**T**HE present goal of business is the acquisition of wealth. Money is the measure of success. On the one hand it is a fair measure; on the other it is not. If success means the mere piling up of wealth by questionable methods, it is abhorrent. If it means the record of a man who gains and does so honorably, it is a worthy goal to place before one at the opening of a life's work.

This greed for gold has worked great injury to mankind. It has started a wild desire for speculation. Men think that by a trick they can acquire in the twinkling of an eye what is only acquired by honest labor. There is a commercial conscience which throws aside all ideals except the acquisition of wealth. It calls trickery ability, scoffs at common honesty, and teaches that all things and all men have their prices and can be bought. Men recently have come to distrust this commercial conscience. They are asking: "Are business methods the best methods? Have business men ideals?" The educated man alone can correct this mistaken conscience.

The systematic investigation of corporations has led to great reforms. Leaders of business are not irresponsible to public opinion. The bank director would not appropriate the depositors' funds, the railroad manager would not grant rebates if he knew that his acts would be made public the next day. It is often argued that publicity of corporate affairs is an invasion of individual rights. This is not so. When we find out what men have been doing as a corporation it is not invasion of individual rights. Secrecy in the affairs of a corporation, we have come to learn, simply means that something that should be known is being hidden.

There is a great difference between the corporation and the individual. The corporation is a creature of the State; hence it should be controlled by the State. We can only know a corporation through its records. We learn to know an individual by his daily acts and his remarks. We know that the business of a corporation is better done when its records are open. When that the value of the stock can be raised; the assets may be hidden to obtain exemption from taxation, debts may be concealed to give the corporation a prosperous appearance, and other pernicious things may be done.

Another of the questions which the business man of the future must face is that of fair and unfair competition. The educated man should demand fair competition. Competition brings success to some men and to others a dismal failure. The man whose ideal is "Business is business" soon adopts the creed, "Anything to win." As the pinch of competition comes this man tries to evade the law. If he had monopolistic powers he ignores the law. He says, "Because I am big and great I will defy the law."

## Great Wealth Nation's Menace

By Thomas F. Walsh.

**W**ANDERING among the ruined glories of former civilizations, the temples of Egypt, of Rome and of Greece, it occurred to me, what will be the future of our beloved country? Will it rise to a sublime civilization, and then, like others, decay and sink into oblivion? Will it strand itself on the same shoals and rocks? In other words, will history repeat itself?

We find men with such accumulated wealth that they are puzzled to know to what use to put. We find men so rich they are unable to make anything like an approximate estimate of their wealth. Accumulated, concentrated wealth, both corporate and individual, is crushing from the masses individual ownership, individual independence and almost individual existence.

A continuance of these monopolistic conditions means all the commercial wealth of our country centered into a few hands and the masses left without any atom of ownership in our country.

One of the things I would suggest to keep the ownership of the country free from the hands of the few is a graduated tax upon accumulating fortunes. Make the beginning, if you will, at a very comfortable sum, then the greater the accumulation the greater to be the share to be given to the public funds.

To my mind the income tax is the fairest that can be imposed. It reaches only the rich, and they surely can afford to pay it.

Another thing, the masses of the people have never received any direct benefit from the great credit of the country. The mine interests and banking institutions have always received the benefit.

Can you imagine any more beneficial work than for the government to open a department of insurance that will give insurance to the toiling masses at actual cost? Make a small, maximum amount of insurance just to protect the masses, letting the rich go to private insurance companies.

I see no reason why the government cannot also have a department of savings to assist the poorer people, whose interest it is our greatest duty to promote, for the wealthy can take care of themselves.

## The Craze For Sports.

An Old-fashioned Man Fears the Nation is in its Second Childhood.

By J. A. Judson.

**J**UDGING from most of the daily newspapers the greater part of the American public seems to have gone daff on the subject of competitive games of all kinds. "Anything to bet on" seems to be the crying demand. Like the two old fools who sat at a table, each with a lump of sugar in front of him, ready to bet his head that a fly would alight on his lump first, these people don't seem to understand that it is of no sort of consequence which side wins, for in any case the result demonstrates nothing of any earthly interest to any human being, and that they had much better be attending to their legitimate business if they have any.

When I was a boy, like all other boys I played baseball and marbles and two old cat and I spy and prisoner's base and other childish games, but when I reached man's estate I put away these childish things. And when I was a young man other young men were sent to school and college to study their books and learn something useful. Now young men seem to go to school and college solely to study baseball and the papers are full of the scores of the various baseball teams, as if it were a matter of national importance; Harvard vs. Yale, or the Giants vs. the Pygmies, of the Butchers vs. the Bakers, until there is scant room left in the papers for legitimate news matter that interests intelligent human beings. And so it goes with all sorts of other significant things—hammer throwing, discus throwing, pole vaulting, ring racing, boat racing, swimming matches, even automobile racing.

When I read in the papers of the "delighted thousands" that throng daily to the baseball grounds to see eighteen grown up boys knock a ball around I confess I am ashamed of my species. And these great crowds, take note, are not enthusiastic boys alone, who have just outgrown their pinafores, but grown up bearded men, heads of families, business men, professional men, men supposed to have outgrown their childish follies. It is amazing, it is disgusting, it is incomprehensible. The nation seems to have gotten into its second childhood and stands in need of a wet nurse.

Why not get up a marble tournament? I'll bet I can win the white alley.

## Make Your Own Prices.

By Harlow N. Higginbotham, Partner in Marshall Field & Co.'s Chicago Retail Store.

**T**HE world is full of shrewd buyers, and every town has its proportion of them. These sharp traders have learned that if they can get the prices on the merchant's goods they will get the best end of the bargain. When a customer comes into a store and informs the merchant that his competitor is selling sugar for two cents less than the price has just been named to him, the storekeeper should at once settle it with himself that he is establishing dangerous precedent, and playing into the hands of the customer, if this reported cut in price is met without careful investigation. And even then he should generally stand firm and refuse to meet this competitive attack. The man who sells the right goods in the right way has no need to do business at a loss on any article or to allow his competitor or his customers to make his prices.

**Just Summer Love.**  
"See here!" cried the jealous lover to his giddy fiancée, "I want an understanding with you."  
"Indeed?" she replied.  
"Yes; I want to know what you mean by being engaged to Jack Hug-

gard and me at the same time."  
"Nothing."—Philadelphia Press.

Pasco in Peru is the highest town in the world, standing 14,275 feet above the sea level.

## WORTH QUOTING

Mr. Rockefeller says we hustle too much. We have to pay our bills, suggests the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The Kansas City Star learns of a Carrollton boy in the Panama Canal Zone, who writes home they haven't been doing much digging on the canal yet because they have no place to put the dirt.

When a bank fails in China they cut off the heads of the officials. They haven't had any bank failures there in recent years, notes the New York Herald.

The summer girl who wears peek-a-boo waists, remarks the Baltimore American, is much more apt to be converted to a different sort of apparel through the attentions of mosquitoes than she is through anything that the preachers may say.

The Post Office Department has tried leaving off the "back stamp" which tells the time when a letter arrives at the postoffice. It never had any function except to call attention to the time made by the mail-wagon teams, declares the Evening Post.

The Cork Constitution quotes Father Bernard Vaughan as follows: "Women, whose dainty feet were set upon a rung high up the social ladder, were easily conduced those sins for which their sisters lower down would be speedily condemned and taboed."

A correspondent of the London Spectator declares that with his usual insight, John Stuart Mill said that "England will only be safe if governed by a great middle party," and what was then a counsel of perfection has now become a mandate of necessity.

The Maine sardine factories are reported to be working overtime. This is a native product, observes the Cleveland Plain Dealer, that only needs the foreign labels to make itself quite as fully esteemed as the imported article.

There is a strong feeling in Austria and Germany against cooperative stores. At a recent meeting in Vienna, a speaker predicted the ruin of the mercantile class unless something was done to check the movement.

If it takes nine tailors to make a man, demands the Baltimore American, how many does it take to make him ridiculous is a query that is likely to be put by the one who is prone to let custom have her ancient sway as he considers the announcement from the English metropolis that blue evening dress will be the thing for men.

The New York Sun declares that there is altogether too much diversity, too great an expression of individuality, in the garments worn by the male portion of humanity under the present conditions. A Simplified Tailoring Board, backed up if necessary by Executive order, could regulate authoritatively and finally, this momentous question.

James Russell was right when he called the newspaper "the university of the people," observes the New Haven Register, and it is because this is so that the more influential newspapers of the country have boldly proclaimed their independence of all political alliances and entanglements. Their readers demand from them careful, well considered views upon the current history of the day, and to accommodate them independence is absolutely necessary.

It is sheer pretense to claim, as some do, asserts Leslie's Weekly, that the keepers of saloons or the managers of places of amusement, who defy the Sunday closing laws, are actuated by any desire to benefit their fellowmen. Such claims, as a matter of fact, deceive very few if any. If a more liberal construction of our Sunday laws has any justification, it must be found elsewhere than in this foolish and flimsy talk about benefiting workmen.

The unsanitary stabling of cattle in Italy and consequent tuberculosis have developed a new form of insurance. A company has been established insuring butchers against condemnation of beef by sanitary inspectors. Butchers pay to this company, notes the New York Tribune, a premium for each head of cattle slaughtered in the municipal abattoirs or for carcasses brought there for inspection, and if the meat is condemned the company reimburses the dealer and retains the carcass.

A man has invented a cement shingle. It is a metal shingle covered with cement, and is really a tile as lasting as stone. As cement becomes more known, observes the Birmingham Leader, and it is learned that every man can make his own cement, there will be a boom in cement building. The price of cement is high now, but there are vast supplies and no possible monopoly. Cheap machines for making the blocks and plenty of sand and a little knowledge is the foundation, and the price outside the cities will be cheaper. We are beginning the cement age, and concrete houses will be the houses of the future.