

FORCING RHUBARB IN CELLARS. The medicinal value of rhubarb as a spring tonic and blood purifier has come well known. Where our grandthers at the breaking up of winter sed their families with all sorts of more dent corn, and that alfalfa will rb teas and bitter concoctions, we moderns indulge in fresh vegetables if farmers will thoroughly drain the with equally good results as to health | soil to a sufficient depth to make the and a decided improvement in pala-

diet of green vegetables-the expense. Though with railroad and express facilities, Southern growers are doing to the acre instead of fifty or seventya bigger business each year in early fruits and vegetables for the North, as well as his own. Asked as to the the prices that must necessarily be products of corn the professor said charged are practically prohibitive to the majority of families.

However, if one can not afford to buy these delicious and health-bringing foods, why not raise them at home? "How ridiculous," says some critic. "The cost would be ten times greater with the greenhouse, hot beds, forcing pipes and any amount of expensive paraphernalia to be owned." But that is just the point-they need cause of this trouble every winter not be owned. Rhubard, lettuce, parsley, radishes can all be grown with perfect ease in the house, the last in a sunny window box, the former close by the furnace in the cellar. ing their chickens with the view of Even asparagus can be forced in a getting eggs when the stock is moultsimple hotbed with a good bottom heat of sixty-five to seventy degrees, and be ready for cutting in about three

But to grow rhubard, such delicious, deep red, entirely stringless rhubard as one can not possibly gather from a garden, even a Southern garden, is the simplest matter in the world. The veriest amateur can do it, provided he able accuracy if one studies the habits owns a cellar-and will take a little of different breeds as to their age trouble.

Choose good, strong roots, three or four years old that have been slightly frozen to make them force more easily. If the roots are bought in quantities they should be laid side by side on the cellar floor or on a table and covered with coarse litter to keep them moist till ready to be forced.

The apparatus required is certainly not costly. Every one has a clean barrel of ordinary size, or, failing that, a long wooden box with high sides, fully two and a half or three feet deep, will answer. Bore a few holes in the bottom and sides for ventilation, and in the bottom put a thin layer of broken crocks or cinders for drainage. Cover this with a layer of ordinary garden soil of a good, rich mixture and place the roots on it.

Some growers advise a preliminary layer of leaves or manure on which weather that has dropped in two or to set the roots. Pack the roots close together on the bottom and cover with the garden loam until the eyes and crowns of the roots are about an inch or two below the sur-

Firm the soil well with a board, water thoroughly and cover the top with a piece of old carpet or sheathing paper, so that the roots will be in total darkness. Then place near the furnace in the cellar or anywhere that the temperature does not fall below

45 to 50 degrees. The stalks will start to grow at once, and can be cut in from two to four weeks' time. Water very sparingly, but never allow the soil to get dust dry. Avoid as much as possible watering from overhead. The barrel or box can be set occasionally in a pan of water till the soil is moist. The stalks should be allowed to grow two feet long before cutting or pulling. This must be carefully done. Grasp the plant well down into the crown and give a sharp pull, as the

stalks are brittle and easily broken. The higher the temperature the more quickly will the rhubard grow, but it will not be as deep a red nor have so fine a flavor as if allowed to grow in a moderate temperature, say

about 50 degrees. Rhubard forced in this way is much better than that grown outdoors, as it is entirely without strings and of a very rich color. It can be so easiy done that no one need hesitate to attempt it. Afer the first pulling, the stalks will come on again till exhausted. For succession, the roots should be planted from twenty-five to thirty days apart. Four roots planted each time will supply a good-sized family till the garden crop is ready. The leaves of the forced plants are much smaller than when grown in the open, the manure is needed, but it is destructive strength all going into the stalk .- Indianapolis News.

MAKE MORE BEEF.

Prof. Holden, the western corn expert who has been attending some of the New England and New York farm meetings, speaking of selling grains and grass grown on the farm; thinks a better way is to grow more stock from the Ohio agricultural experiment on the crops and sell the beef. He station, at Wooster. Spraying (with figures this way:

a ton of clover hay he sells \$8.62 in | way of controlling the pest. It has fertility; in a ton of alfalfa hay he been conclusively demonstrated that sells \$7.81 in fertility, and in a ton of "if the apple be coated with a thin corn he sells \$6.47 in fertility. If layer of poison at the point where the these products be fed on the farm un- young worm cuts its way in, enough der proper conditions, and the resulting manure be returned to the soil, of the insect." The elaborate experithere is a very slight loss of fertility, ments reported showed that 91 per for the following finished products cent. of the fruit from sprayed plots may be sold instead:

In selling a ton of finished beef on the hoof, the farmer sells but \$5.37 in | could be so classed. Arsenate of lead fertility; in a ton of live hogs he sells | was found to be superior in killing but \$3.70 in fertility; in a ton of milk he sells but \$1.48 in fertility; in a ton of cheese he sells but sixty-nine cents in fertility, and in a ton of butter he eosts \$49 a year in Vienna.

sells twenty-seven cents in fertility. The best policy for the farmer to adopt is that system of corn and crop rotation which will embrace not only the growing of grain, but the breeding and feeding of stock, either for sale in the form of beef or pork, or for the production, whether for milk, cheese and butter.

The professor advocates growing the cattle feeds on the farm, and insists that Eastern farmers will grow soon be considerably grown here soil sweet, thoroughly pulverize it, and make a firm, solid seedbed, sow-There is but one drawback to this ing the seed early in August. He believes corn is king and says the farmer who is raising twenty-five bushels five is damaging his neighbor's farm there were 150 or more of them, and he rattled off a hundred at random

CULLING OLD FOWL.

It is a little provoking when eggs are selling at top prices to have a flock of fresh-looking birds standing about with utter indifference to the caretaker's profits, especially when he is giving them excellent attention. One season is that the average smallowners-that is the persons who do not make a specialty of the businessare not particular enough about hatching and recuperating. They are hatched too early or too late, as the case may be. If too early and well cared for they begin laying before old ones are shortening their product; if too late, they loiter around until early spring when eggs are always abundant. The "happy medium" fits in right here, and may be reached with reasonfor becoming self supporting-five months or more. Then it is a mistake not to mark each season's pullets so that their profitable age may steadily be kept track of. Opinions differ on this point, but if a three year limit is decided upon it will not be far out of the way. Eggs from mature hens are larger than those of the pullet, but they grow less in number after the second year. The writer got badly mixed on this matter by not keeping tally of ages and he finally "took the bull by the horns," as the saying goes, cut out some fifty hit or miss, being careful not to include pullets, and the whole bunch left the place. The young stock at once began to assert themselves and after a few days began laying increasing from day to day until fully fifty per cent, zeredoing duty, regardless of the extreme three times this winter. A small pen of white Plymouths has made the best average, on several days each one laying, and the eggs are of good

be cut out.

size. A distinguishing mark of each

season's additions will simplify mat-

ters, and the old stock can readily

ADDING HUMUS. Prof. C. D. Smith tells "Country Gentlemen" readers that of the two principal ways of adding humus to the soil the first is by plowing under barnyard manure, and second by growing green crops and plowing them under. It is apparent at once that if the greatest amount of humus possible is to be made from barnyard manure, it should be hauled to the fields without rotting and plowed under so that the rotting may take place in the soil itself. From this point of view, therefore, the manure should be hauled to the field as fast as made. It should be plowed under. also, not to too great a depth, but far enough to insure the continuous presence of moisture throughout the sea-

Experiments and observations made at the Michigan college have shown that where the manure was hauled on the snow, when the thaws came, did not carry away the plant food from the manure, except in the very smallest degree. The losses from this source were small. It was shown also that, as far as immediate efforts on the next crop were concerned, the earlier in the winter the manure was applied the better. As far as the humus in the soil is concerned also, it is a wasteful process to pile manure in the yards or elsewhere and allow it to rot. It is wise to follow that method when, for any special reason, rotted of the humus.

"The importance of humus in preventing the drying out of soils cannot be too strongly impressed."

THE CODLING MOTH.

The codling moth, an old and dangerous enemy to fruit growers, has recently received further attention Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of Every time a farmer sells a ton of lead, or arsenate of soda), has been wheat he sells \$11.62 in fertility; in found the most practical and effective will be consumed to cause the death was free from injury; whereas of that from unsprayed plots only 57 per cent. power to arsenate of soda.

Telephone service for residences

QUEEN'S GOLD LINED TOMB

MUMMY OF TELE OF EGYPT FOUND BY THEO. M. DAVIS.

Coffin Framed in Gold a Wonderful Work of Art-Crown on Head of Corpse, Which Soon Crumbled to Dust-Evidence of Religious War Before Moses.

Theodore M. Davis, who discovered the tomb of the parents of the Egyptian Queen Teie, has just made another sensational discovery of the tomb of Tele herself at Thebes.

The London Times, in a long article describing the tomb, says it is a plain square sepulchre out of rock. It is approached by a descent of twenty steps and adjoins the tomb of Rameses IX. It was covered with about twenty feet of debris

Unfortunately the tomb lay in the bed of a water course and the percolation of water has severely damaged such perishable objects as wood and the mummy itself. Apart from this, however, the tomb is in the same condition as when it was left by the priests amid the throes of a religious revolution which had spent its force before Moses was born. The tomb bears witness to the blind rage of the victorious priesthood at Thebes and the intensity of their hatred toward the heretic King, whose mother and inspirer was Tele.

After describing the work of desecration, the Times adds that nevertheless the Queen's jewelry and the sheets of solid gold with which the sepulchre was literally filled were left untouched. Wherever the excavators walked they trod upon fragments of gold plate and gold leaf. There was which had been torn to pieces by the priests, had been erected over the

mummy of the Queen. It was thickly plated with gold inside and outside, and engraved with the names and titles of Tele and her son, as well as with representations of their adoration of the solar disc. It is curious that the whole figure of the King had been destroyed, while that of his mother had been allowed to remain unharmed. The coffin, with the mummy within it, had been carried to the south side of the tomb, where it lay upon a bier encrusted with gold and supported by four lion's claws, also of gold.

The woodwork of the bier, unhappily, had been converted into touchwood by the action of the water. The coffin, however, was intact, and it is a superb example of the jeweller's work. The wood of which it is composed is entirely covered with a frame of gold, inlaid with lapis lazuli, cornelian and green glass. The inlay represents for the most part a pattern front of the animal, and, shaking her of scales, but down the middle runs inscription from which it is learned that the coffin was made for Tele by her son.

The mummy itself was wrapped from head to feet in sheets of gold. The water, which for so many years had been draining through it, had reduced it to little more than pulp, and it fell to pieces when it was examined in the presence of several Egyptologists on January 26. There were bracelets on the arms and a necklace of gold beads and ornaments of gold inlaid with precious stones round the neck, while the head was still encircled by an object priceless and unique, the imperial crown of the Queens of ancient Egypt.

It is at once simple and exquisitely fashloned and represents the royal vulture holding a signet ring in either of its talons, while its wings surround the head and are fastened at the tips behind by a pin. The whole is of solid gold, without inlay or other adventitious ornament. It was difficult to avoid a feeling of awe when handling this symbol of ancient sovereignty which had thus risen up from the depths of a vanished world.

From an artistic point of view, however, perhaps the finest objects yet discovered in the tomb are portrait heads of the Queen, which form the covers of her four canopic jars in place of the heads of the four genii of the dead required by Egyptian orthodoxy. We have the head of the heretic Queen herself in Egyption alabaster, and with eyeballs and eyebrows represented by inlays of lapis lazuli and ohsidian.

The face is evidently a portrait and a very beautiful portrait it is. It is that of a woman at once masterful and engaging, but apart from the lips there is little of the Egyptian about it, and the delicate subaquiline curve of the nose is European rather than handed. She now has a collection of Egyptian. It is remarkable how little funeral furniture was found in the tomb. The Queen's burial was not of the orthodox pattern. She was a heretic and maybe also a foreigner.

Tele was the most famous of all the Egyptian Queens, and, as stated above, was the mother and inspirer of the famous heretic King Amen Hotop, the fourth Amen of the eighteenth dynasty. He broke with the traditions of Egypt and tried to introduce a new and foreign form of religion, which was a pantheistic monotheism, the visible symbol of which was the solar

The worship of Ammon was proscribed and for the first time in history there was persecution for religion's sake. The struggle between the King and the powerful priesthood of Thebes ended in the flight of the court from the old capital and the foundation of a new capital further

In London there are 70,000 municipal employes; in England generally ton Dispatch to the New York Amerithere are close upon 2,000,000.

KEEPER OF WILD ANIMALS.

An Occupation Mrs. Long Finds Interesting and Lucrative.

The people who draw fine dictinctions between man's and woman's work would probably declare that the care of wild animals was pre-eminently a masculine occupation. There is a woman in Denver, however, who thinks that women are naturally fitted for this kind of work, and that a woman can often do much more with animals than a man can. She is Mrs. John Elitch Long, proprietress of the Elitch Zoological Gardens, and she thinks that the person who can understand babies is the one who can best understand and manage animals. She has handled numberless animals, many of them flerce and treacherous, in the sixteen years of her zoological experience, and is still without a scratch.

"It requires gentleness, kindness and perseverance." she says, "and with these three essentials one finally succeeds in developing understanding and friendship, if not love. After getting intimate with my animals by feeding them, I follow up the acquaintance by being uniformly kind to them, never teasing them, and always carrying them something of which they are fond. In speaking to them I always pitch my voice in the same key. I always use a perfume of the same odor, which they readily recognize, even awakening at the scent. I know their moods, and take them up only when I feel sure they are in a humor to be fondled. This requires a great deal of study, as with children, where extremes of temperament may be

found even in a single family. "When any of my pets are sick I nurse them as a mother would a child. Fortunately, illness is very rare among no sarcophagus, but a huge catafulque, the animals, the climatic conditions of Colorado being conductive to the best health among the majority of them. The little ones born in the gardens have larger lungs than those born elsewhere in America, and in the tonic air of Denver they develop into beautiful creatures of their kind. My monkeys give me most trouble, consumption being their worst foe. These curious creatures have a peculiar at traction for most persons, and long as I have been among them, they still have for me. When I draw near their cages they always scamper toward me, and as I have listened to their chatter I have often stood and asked myself if there is not something more than unintelligible mutterings in their strange greetings."

With all her care and kindness, Mrs. Long has nevertheless had some thrilling experiences with her animals. At one time a bear escaped, and thirty men who were working in the neighborhood immediately fled. Mrs. Long seized a broom, placed herself in skirts, shouted "Shoo! shoo!" To her great surprise and intense relief, the bear turned right around and walked back to its cage. At another time a bear got into the kitchen of her summer cottage in the middle of the grounds. The servants fled to the upper story, and when Mrs. Long arrived Daisy was seated in the sink, splashing the water in all directions. She had managed somehow to turn the tap on. The moment Mrs. Long entered she leaped from her perch and rushed after her.

"I did not like the look in her eyes," said Mrs. Long, in telling the story, "and so I ran across the room, intending to pass through the door and close it after me. But Daisy was too quick for me. She caught me just as I reached the sideboard, against

which I threw my hand for support. "At my finger tips was the sugar bowl, full of the sweet lumps I had been accustomed to give her; in an instant it flashed across my mind to try to feed her now. I took up the bowl and put it directly under her nose, which was pressed on my shoulder. As I had expected, she began to eat the lumps. I lowered the bowl gradually till it reached the floor, then I pushed it far enough away to make Daisy shift her paw from me in order to reach the bowl. No sooner was she sufficiently engaged with the sugar than I sprang through the door, and, closing it after me, summoned her keeper and had Daisy taken back

to her den." The Elitch Zoological Gardens were established by John Elitch, in 1889. and when he died, a year later, every one expected his widow to sell the property. Mrs. Elitch, who is now Mrs. Long, saw no reason why she should do so, and for eleven years previous to her second marriage she carried on the "zoo" absolutely single one thousand animals and some three hundred thousand people visit them every season. The Gardens are open only in summer .- New York Tribune.

Tax Bachelors of Forty.

As unusual petition was received at the Statehouse today by Senator Hayes, of Hampden, signed by "the unmarried ladies of the town of Wakefield." It was placed in the cloakroom and eagerly scanned by the Senators.

The petitioners demand a law levying a tax upon bachelors, said tax to be graduated as follows:

From twenty to twenty-five years, \$5; from twenty-five to thirty years, \$10; from thirty to thirty-five years, \$15: from thirty-five to forty years, \$20: over forty years, cloroform in large doses. It is further represented that bachelors are of no earthly use except as pallbearers.

The presiding officer has not yet decided which committee shall pass upon the merits of the matter .-- Bos-

A St. Louis woman who destred to commit suicide paid a druggist for an ounce of carbolic acid and received a bottle of glycerin flavored with acid. Things have come to a pretty pass, remarks the Courier-Journal, when even our cold poison is rectified!

A Kentucky Congressman says the Wall street man is a buil today, a bear tomorrow, but always a hog. That man will not be called to fill the chair of high finance zoology in a tainted-money college, prophesies the New York American.

al people that they should make their neighbors good, declared Robert Louis Stevenson. One person I have to make good, myself. But my duty to my neighbor is much more nearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy—if I may.

There is an idea abroad among mor-

The newspapers have been so much occupied with that \$32,000,000 gift to education that they have hardly noticed that naphtha and gasoline have been put up a cent a gallon, observes the Atlanta Journal. Many a cent makes \$32,000,000.

The day is seemingly not far distant, notes the Philadelphia Press. when the electric railway system of the country will reach transcontinental proportions, when it will be possible to board a well-appointed, comfortable and speedy train at Boston and alight at San Francisco. The conception is by no means visionary.

If the Legislatures can contrive by law to force men who are too vain, too selfish or too cold to wish to marry, to do so against their wills, suggests the Richmond News-Leader, they will make a great many unhappy women and add largely to the practice in the divorce courts.

After fourteen troubled years the only American State which ever un dertook the saloon business on its own account gives it up as a bad job, ob serves the New York World. The enactment by the South Carolina Legislature of a local-option law means the end of the State dispensary sys-

The Utica Press declares that: "Several States have good child labor laws now and other States have poor ones or none at all. The manufacturers whose matters are properly regulated must come into competition with those where there is no restriction, and hence where goods may be made and sold more cheaply.

The roundest and rosiest of Ohic mayors has a warm admirer in Congressman Champ Clark, of Missouri. "If Tom Johnson never does anything else," said Champ Clark in the House of Representatives, "he deserves a monument as high as the Washington monument for what he has done to ward establishing three-cent street car fares in Cleveland."

The Christian Register recalls a remark made by Professor Benjamin Pierce in his old age. "I have studied the stars at long range," he said, "and there are questions which I cannot answer, problems which I cannot solve: but I have no doubt that some day I shall study the stars at short range and be able to see what now I cannot discover."

"You have only got to make people think a thing is stolen and you can sell anything in Birmingham," said a prisoner named Leng at the Birmingham, Alabama, Police Court. He had been doing a big business in bottles of burnt sugar and water, which he said was whiskey-stolen.

When properly performed the pasteurization of milk renders it safe and wholesome, without injuring its value as a food, declares the New York Globe. In conjunction with inspection and cleanliness there is every reason to believe that it would enable the city to secure a milk supply incapable of spreading the germs of infectious disease. Mr. Nathan Straus has for a number of years been con ducting in this city an object lesson illustrating the number of babies that can be saved by pasteurized milk, and has declared that the same economy of human life could be attained in the oase of adults.

A Strike Over \$2. A report comes from Troy, N. Y., of a strike, closing up certain mills, over a question involving an outlay of \$2 a week only. Each mill is allowed to employ two boys, known as "board ers," from the peculiar work which they do. The borders of one mill asked for a change from a piece to a weekly basis, which meant a difference of 50 cents a week in the wages of each. The employers refused to grant it, and so all the employes went out on a strike. The report adds that the weather was warm, making it fortunate for the employes, and also that the manufacturers have long been wanting an opportunity to make some repairs in their mills, conditions which go far to explain how so trifling a matter should be allowed to occasion a shutdown at a time when the kniting business was never more prosperous. Often an inclination to stop work on either side, or both, has quite as much to do with fomenting discord as the activities of a labor agitator. -The Boston Transcript.

FADED TO A SHADOW.

Worn Down by Five Years of Suffers ing From Kidney Complaint.

Mrs. Remethe Myers, of 180 South Tenth St., Ironton, O., says: "I have worked hard in my time and have been exposed again and again to changes of weather. It is no wonder my kidneys gave out and I went

all to pieces at last. For five years I was fading away, and finally so weak that for six months I could not get out of the house. I was nervous, restless and sleepless at night, and lame and sore in the morning. Sometimes everything would whirl and blur before me. I bloated so badly I could not wear tight clothing, and had to put on shoes two sizes larger than usual. The urine was disordered and passages were dreadfully frequent. I got help from the first box of Doan's Kidney Pills, however, and by the time I had taken four boxes the pain and bloating was gone. I have been in good health ever since.'

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

Patent Needle Threader.

A machine which threads a thousand needles a minute is at work in a Swiss factory. The purpose of the machine is to thred needles that are placed afterward in a loom for making lace. The device is almost entirely automatic. It takes the needle, carries it along, threads it, ties the knot, cuts the thread off a uniform length, then carries the needle across an open space and places it in a rack. The work of threading these needles was formerly done by hand.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, SS.
LUCAS COUNTY,
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one HUNDRED DOL LARS for each and every case of CATARRE that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

(SEAL.)

Notary Public.

(SEAL.)

(SEAL.)

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Manhattan Island was once named New Orange for 15 months. When the English took it from the Dutch the name New Amsterdam was changed to New York, and then when the Dutch recaptured it in July, 1763, they called it New Orange. It held that name until the English retook it in November, 1767, when the name New York was restored and has been retained ever since.

With a few cans of Argo Red Salntry, and an Argo Re Salmon Cook Book, the housewife is always prepared for unexpected company. It can be served in many different ways.

The declared value of British exports from the Newcastle consular district of the United States during the half year ended December 31, 1905, writes Consul H. W. Metcalf. amounted to \$1,907,368, against \$949,358 for the same period of 1904. The principal articles consisted of antimony, asphaltic liquid and concrete, books, chemicals, firebricks, coal and coke, gunmetal, grindstones, whisky and wool.

Argo Red Salmon took the grand prize at the St. Louis Exposition on account of its color and quality: the only one ever given at any fair on Salmon.

Their Looks.

Dubley-Some of the salesladies in those department stores look pretty, don't they? Mrs. Schoppen-I don't know.

Dubley-Do you mean to say you never noticed how they look Mrs. Schoppen-Oh, yes, I've noticed that they invariably look in the opposite direction when I want them to wait on me .- Philadelphia

FITS, St. Vitus'Dance: Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerva Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Children make sweet music in a chome until they get old enough to take music lessons.

Take Garfield Tea, the herb remedy that has for its object Good Health! It purifies the blood, cleanses the system, makes peopie well. Food law. Guaranteed under the Pure

When a woman doesn't get bad news she can be sad thinking she is going

Itch eured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion; never fails. Sold by Druggists. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon Med. Co., Crawfordsville, Ind. \$1.

Speak well of yourself. Your enenecessary.

One trial will convince you of the pe-culiar fitness of Nature's remedy, Garfield Tea. For liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels, for impure blood, rheumatism and chronic ailments.

Where He Put Up. "And you really claim to be an aristocrat in disguise?" said the haughty lady in the barouche, as she dropped a gold piece to the mendicant who had stopped the runaway horses.

"Yes, mum," replied the latter, tipping his crownless hat. "Well, we are descended from the Normans. What house are you

'The 'house of correction,' mum." -Chicago News.

The fisheries in Alaska have paid the Government more in revenues than Alaska cost the United States. This is where the Argo Red Salmon is caught and canned.