



APPLE TREES FOR LAWNS.

There really is no handsomer tree in the world than an apple tree, considering flowers, fruit and general homeliness. (Queer that we call a disagreeable thing homely.) But our apple trees are not grown right to make them suitable for ornamentation. Try heading them in when young, and let them branch as low as two feet from the ground. You will find to thin a little to let the sun in, when the tree will give you a great globe of good fruit. But what a vision in flower; nothing can be finer. I, of course, do not recommend this plan for orchards; but for large lawns it is very effective. Still easier is it to grow roundheaded dwarf apple trees. These should be headed very low, and make miniature trees about ten feet in diameter. Some of the best trees for round heads are Astrachan, Jonathan, Swaz, Fameuse. If it is desired to get much good fruit from such trees the apples should be thinned sharply.—New York Independent.

PREVENTING THE GROWTH OF HORNS.

There is no doubt that the absence of horns from all except thoroughbred cattle is very desirable. From adult animals they can be removed by the use of the saw or some of the clippers made especially for the purpose. While these methods are not injurious it is not denied that they are very painful. Preventing their growth is the most humane method as well as the one most easily applied. When the calf is a few days old, clip off the hair over the horn button. Rub this button with a stick of caustic potash the end of which has been moistened with water. Continue until the embryonic horn begins to appear inflamed. It will dry up in a few days and no scar be left. Do not allow a particle of the caustic to touch any other portion of the skin, as it burns intensely, but is not so painful on the horn buttons, though it may cause the calf to be dumpy for a few days. Wrap paper about the stick of caustic to protect the fingers. A number of prepared applications are on the market, most of which are effective, but the caustic potash in sticks can be had at any drug store. The advisability of dehorning need not be argued. All who have tried it endorse the practice. Attend to it now when the calves are being dropped. This method of preventing horn growth has proven effective in thousands of cases.—American Agriculturalist.

BLACK LEG OR MURRAIN IN CATTLE.

"Black quarter," "bloody murrain," "black leg" and malignant anthrax are all one and the same disease, but it sometimes assumes different forms, or is more virulent in some seasons than others. Hence receives different local names. There is usually swelling of the shoulder, quarter, neck, breast or side, but sometimes only one limb will appear to be affected, the animal being but slightly stiff and lame at first, then a swelling will appear, the skin become hard, cracking open, and yellow or bloody matter issuing therefrom. This disease usually appears among well fed and thriving stock, attacking the youngest and fattest animals, but it runs its course so quickly that there is little time or an opportunity to attempt the use of remedies, even if any of much value were known, which, unfortunately, is not the case. After the disease runs for a while in a herd, it sometimes assumes a milder form, and then remedies may be used with fair success. These consist mainly of medicines that will clear out the bowels and eliminate the poisons, such as sulphate of soda, tartrate of potassa, common salt, and turpentine and local applications to the swelled parts, freely bathing in spirits of camphor, oil of turpentine or weak lotions made of diluted carbolic acid. Dr. James Low recommends giving by the mouth nitromuriatic, sixty drops; bicromate of potassa, three grains, and chlorate of potassa, two drachms, twice daily, and two or three drachms of a saturated solution of sulphate of quinia, iodide of potassium and bisulphate of soda injected at equal intervals beneath the skin. We do not think the cause of the disease is known, but we do know that it is frequently very destructive to cattle, and, as we have said before, those given the best of care suffer the most. Above all things, see that your stock is given all the common salt they will eat, and keep it in troughs or boxes under a shed, where every animal in the herd can go and help himself.—New York Sun.

TO MAKE POULTRY RAISING PROFITABLE.

In the first place, build the poultry house where cold winds of winter will not strike it. Select the sunniest place possible, high and dry, where barns and other outbuildings will protect it. Have it as convenient as practicable to the dwelling, for fowls need more attention than any kind of stock during bad weather, especially in winter. They then need a warm house, good feed and plenty of fresh water. In order to keep the house warm baton every crack and bank up about the bottom. For banking, drive stakes about eight inches from the outside of the wall. Place old boards inside these. Some distance from the

stakes dig a trench and throw the earth between the boards and the walls until a solid bank of soil two feet high and eight inches thick is formed all around the chicken house except at the door. This will keep the floor warm and prevent all draughts. This is an important item, as the fowls are on the floor most of the time during the day.

Every farmer should have at least twenty-five chickens—twenty-four hens and a rooster. For these a house 10x14 feet and seven feet high under the eaves is sufficient for both summer and winter. For the frame use 2x4 scantling; cover these on the outside with matched board or ordinary smooth boards and battens. For the roof use good shingles. All the lumber should be smooth on both sides. You can then paint the outside of the house and whitewash the inside.

Some professionals heat their poultry houses with a stove during the coldest days, but this is expensive and requires careful manipulation. If the fire gets low or goes out the fowls are apt to take cold and have the roup. If the climate is very cold sheathe the inside of the house and pack the space between the outer and inner walls with sawdust. Here the hardier breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Brahmas, etc., will do well without artificial heat. They will lay all winter. Where the thermometer seldom goes lower than eight or ten degrees below zero a lining of tarred paper is usually sufficient. Never choose a tender, large-combed variety of chickens if you live in a cold climate.

Provide large windows for the south side of the house. For twenty-five fowls place three roost poles across one end. Let them rest on a strip of board nailed to the wall two feet from the floor. A piece of one-inch board two inches wide with rounded edges will answer. Place the first one foot from the wall and the other two 1 1/2 feet apart. These can be removed when the house is being cleaned.

Six nests ten inches square, two feet from the floor and on the end opposite the roosts, will provide sufficient room for laying. Never place them on the floor of the house. Have a solid partition between each, so that the hens cannot fight. Line with soft straw, never hay. Clean out four times a year and burn the old material. Nests used for setting hens must be cleaned before putting in the eggs and after the chickens are hatched. It is a good plan to sprinkle a little sulphur in the bottom of each nest as there is where lice usually start.

Clean out from under the roosts at least once a week, sweeping the whole house clean. A little land plaster sprinkled about prevents bad odors, adds to the value of the manure and keeps the floor from rotting. The floor should be six inches above the ground, made of dressed and matched lumber. The ground beneath it must be well drained so no water will stand near the house. Make a box 3x4 feet and one foot high with sides sloping outward. Into this put about three inches of fine gravel. This will take the place of oyster shells and is much better for the fowls. A flock of chickens treated as directed above will be a source of pleasure and one of the most profitable kinds of live stock.—New York Agriculturalist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Fat hens won't lay, and you might as well save your feed, and get some eggs in return for it.

Dig up a portion of your yard as soon as possible, and give the hens a chance to work in some fresh earth.

The new bee escape-honey-board makes excellent ventilators in hot weather, and many think they prevent swarming caused by excessive heat.

The secret of getting wax to a bright yellow color is to let it cool slowly. If you have a large quantity, you can put a large quantity of water with it.

That cow which costs \$40 per annum to feed, and produces \$30 in milk and butter, is a sad leak, equal, if not greater than a rat hole in the bin.

Do not allow the manure heap to lay exposed to all the drenching rains from fall till spring, and then buy commercial fertilizer to help the crop along.

If you haven't cleaned out your roosting place, and sprinkled lime or sulphur about you should do so at once. Warm weather will bring foul air and that is productive of disease.

Three light meals daily are better for hens than one heavy one. If you don't believe it, try it on yourself. Over-feeding will produce liver enlargement. Indigestion will follow, and then the hen becomes poor and non-productive.

A successful bee-keeper is careful of his bees, keeping the entrance to the hive narrow, and nearly closed at night, if colonies are weak when the pollen season commences. It takes twenty-one days from the time the egg is laid to rear a bee.

Experience and industry are essential to success in poultry business. You can gain the experience with a dozen fowls, and then gradually grow into a larger business. Thus you can ascertain whether you really like the business enough to follow it for a living. If you do not like it you'll never make a success at it.

A NON-ALCOHOLIC SALOON.

THE NOVEL TEMPERANCE EXPERIMENT OF A BISHOP.

An Innocuous Resort Designed to Attract Those Who Now Frequent Barrooms—Clergy Tend Bar.

A HOME saloon movement started by Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, is the development of one of the fundamental ideas underlying the People's Institute, of which he is the founder and President. The People's Institute, which is now housed in a beautiful new structure of a value estimated at \$100,000, and containing the second largest audience room in Chicago, stands for education, recreation, philanthropy, religion and reform.

Bishop Fallows and his co-laborer, the Rev. William G. Clarke, D. D., who worked hard to bring about the suppression of gambling in this city, says a Chicago letter to the New York Sun, are deeply interested in the temperance question. He made a careful study of the coffee house system so widely prevailing in England and believed that, with proper modification, it could be made to meet the requirements of American society. He recognized the fact that the American saloon is one of the most powerful factors in American social life. Light, warmth or coolness, comfort, sociability, refreshment, were some of the attractions it presented. The bar, with its bright mirror and glitter of sparkling glasses, was a specially pleasing feature. Music, too, lent its charm. He said, through the pulpit and the press: "Simply eliminate the alcohol from the saloon and you can change it into a potent factor for good. We must recognize the needs of thousands of men which the saloon meets. The hotel will not take its place; neither will the restaurant; neither will the business building. Neither are they the places where men as men can congregate and have fellowship with each other. The saloon is the poor man's or the average man's club room. For a small sum he can have large privileges. It is the homeless man's home, is the place where the friendless man can find friends, or pretended friends. It is the place where he can meet his fellows on terms of equity. He can play games; he can read newspapers; he can write letters. We propose to abolish the saloon. We declaim eloquently against its evils. What have we done? What are we doing to supply its place? Make an effort in some way or other to establish places which shall have all the good without the evil in the saloon system."

Thus he came to make the venture of the "Home Saloon." He preferred the name "saloon" as being less objectionable than the word "saloon," and he proposed to emphasize the fact that the evil of the saloon was dropped with the elimination of the extra letter. A saloon which was formerly kept by a noted character in the heart of the city was rented; its elaborate fixtures bought, its barrels emptied and cleaned, its walls papered and painted and decorated, and the transformation completed.

Although in a basement, it has become a great place of resort. On its opening days it was thronged by thousands. A steady patronage of all sorts and conditions of men seems to have been secured. For ten cents a substantial luncheon or meal, with a hot or cold drink, may be secured. The "barkeeper" is a highly recommended member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Epworth League. The manager is a Presbyterian. Judges, lawyers, clergymen, professors, politicians, former fragmenters of saloons, business men, clerks and honorable women descend the marble steps day after day. Bishop Fallows disclaimed at the outset the idea of charity in the enterprise. He said:

"I believe as a business venture it will be successful. If the coffee houses in England can pay a ten per cent. dividend, and sometimes a fourteen per cent. dividend, home saloons, properly managed, can do as well with us. I will make the experiment, and, if it succeeds, will turn the whole thing over to a company of business men, who can manage it both in the interests of reform and to their financial advantage."

The enterprise is proving thus far to be a successful business venture, and a company named the Home Saloon Company has just been organized with a capital stock of \$25,000. Connected with the home saloon has been the already famous temperance drink known as "Bishop's Beer," "Bishop's Beverage," or "Bishop's Beereette." This is made, the Bishop says, of the best hops and malt, brewed without fermentation by a well-known chemist according to a process he has found out by careful experimenting. This beverage, which is wholesome and of tonic effect, is a veritable beer without the alcohol.

Since the announcement of the opening of the home saloon, and the beverage which forms the chief feature among its drinks, letters have poured in upon Bishop Fallows from every part of the country asking for information and requesting samples of the "beer," or "beereette." New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, cities in California, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Vermont, Maine, Kansas, Nebraska and other States are among the applicants. In some of these cities home saloons have been already started.

Humorous descriptions have been written of the Bishop standing behind the bar and the counter dispensing drinks and refreshments. Newspaper writers must have their jokes, and as Bishop Fallows said recently before the Sunset Club of this city, "This is a form of mild martyrdom which I must cheerfully bear."

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

It is estimated that gold in circulation wears out on an average in 240 years.

Thomas A. Edison has again secured control of the phonograph and will further improve it.

Human hair varies in thickness from the two-hundredth and fiftieth to the six-hundredth part of an inch.

Light and power are now transmitted from San Antonio to San Bernardino, Cal., a distance of thirty miles.

Lenenhook and Humbolt both say that a single pound of the finest spider webs would reach around the world.

The diatoms, single-celled plants of the seaweed family, are so small that 3000 of them laid end to end scarcely suffice to cover an inch of space on a rule.

Admiral Besnard reports that the newest French battleships were tested for speed so frequently that their machinery was worn out before they were put into service.

The smallest known species of hog is the pigmy swine of Australia. They are exactly like the larger brethren in every particular except size, being not larger than a good-sized house rat.

Dr. V. P. Clayton, of Greenville, S. C., is experimenting with the use of cotton seed for food. Cotton-seed meal's nutritive value is as great for men as for stock. It is exceedingly rich in bone and muscle food.

A comparison of the maximum temperature in different parts of the world shows that the great desert of Africa is by far the hottest. This vast plain, which extends 2000 miles from east to west and 1000 miles from north to south, is said to have a temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenheit in the hottest days of summer.

In a paper recently published Professor W. W. Campbell writes that under the spectroscope Mars and the moon present the same appearance. The evidence of water vapor in their atmospheres, he thinks, is produced wholly by such vapor in the air of our own planet. This is the most important of a series of observations all tending to show that Mars cannot be inhabited by animals such as we are acquainted with.

Professor John W. Langley writes in a recent paper that when a muscle is exercised a portion of it is oxidized or burned. Our bodies are furnaces, in which the vital heat is supplied by the same chemical changes which go on in a stove when the fire is lighted. And if for any reason the flesh of our body is not continually consumed by this process of "combustion" we die, as the fire goes out in a stove when it becomes clogged with ashes and cinders.

Dog's Response to a Taunt.

A dog story has come to the writer's ears, which, though not within his personal knowledge, is vouched for to him in an entirely trustworthy way. A certain dog, which was growing old, was in a barn one day with his master. The two were up on a haymow from which a sloping ladder led down to the barn floor. The master walked down the ladder, but the dog went around by another way. When the dog reached the barn floor his master began to say to him somewhat tauntingly: "Poor old fellow! Daren't walk down the ladder any more! Daren't walk down the ladder!" Whereupon the dog, with a quick glance at his master, walked clear up the ladder to the top and then turned around and walked down it again. The proceeding looked very much like a deliberate demonstration on the dog's part, to his master, that he was still capable of walking up and down a slanting ladder. Did the dog understand the taunt, or did he merely catch the words "down the ladder," and take the utterance for a command, which he dutifully proceeded to obey? No one will ever know, probably, since the dog himself can give no account of the matter.—Boston Transcript.

Electrical Heating.

The advantages of electricity for heating are being recognized. A manufacturer in the south of France proposes to employ water power for heating his factory, thus saving \$6000 per annum in fuel. In South America an electric drying machine, in which air is forced through a chamber of heated plates and comes out as a hot blast, is to serve in drying wheat, the current to be generated by waste water power. Other plans proposed are electric heat for use with ammunition cans, and for electric soldering irons to be employed in a gunpowder factory where the irons must not get hotter than 450 degrees F. Probably the most curious application now being arranged is one to prevent the freezing of a clock. A large town clock in an exposed place often gets clogged with snow and ice in winter, and this is to be remedied by placing an electric hot plate on the top or side of the clock.—Trenton (N. J.) American.

Magnetic Sand for Cars.

An experiment has recently been made near Orange, N. J., on the Suburban Traction Company, with magnetic sand from the ore separating works at Ogden. Edison had an idea that the sand would have more effect in preventing slipping of the wheels than the ordinary sand. The experiment was tried during a snow storm on the Eagle Rock line, where the grades are excessive and the difficulties of operating in snow are enormous. The experiment proved a complete success, the sand making a perfect electrical connection with the rails and no slip being noted.—Washington Star.

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A Remarkable March.

The delegation of Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians that has been in Washington for several days contains quite a number of noted chiefs. The most prominent are Little Chief and Whirlwind. It is claimed that these warriors in their younger days have seen service against the whites, and with serious effect. Both are Cheyennes, a tribe which has been fighters for many years. The most remarkable march ever made in Indian history was a trip of the Cheyennes. They had been captured by the United States troops in 1877, after having been in the camp of the hostiles for a few years and having materially assisted Sitting Bull in his campaigns. After their capture they were taken to Indian Territory, but they did not like it there very well, or at least a portion of them did not like it. In 1881 a band of 317, with Little Chief at the head, and including some women and children, picked up a few traps that they needed and swept across the country for their old home in the North, some of them wishing to go to Pine Ridge, in South Dakota, and others wanting to go still farther north to Tongue River, in Montana. This band went across country, and all the available force of the United States army was unable to stop them. They went through Kansas and Nebraska and South Dakota, having a few skirmishes, but defeating the few troops they met.

During the most of the time they were on the march neither the army nor the Government officials knew where they were. When they crossed a railroad track or a well-known trail the army could get the scent for a short time, but the large bodies of troops missed them entirely. After stopping at Pine Ridge for a short time a large number of the Cheyennes there and some of those that had come from Indian Territory went to Tongue River, where they still remain. Little Chief finally returned to the Indian Territory Cheyennes, where he still remains, though the lands of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, especially their allotted lands, are in Oklahoma.—Washington Star.

A Valuable Old Bible.

The Aitken Bible, a copy of which has just been sold in Boston for \$300, was the first Bible in the English language ever printed in America. The imprint is as follows: "Printed and sold by R. Aitken, at Pope's Head, three doors above the coffee-house in Market street, MDCCLXXXII."—New York Tribune.

How it is Done.

The simple reason why the hurts of prize fighters show no sign and disappear so quickly is because in the treatment of training the flesh is hardened. They can stand a blow like the kick of a horse and not show a bruise. Other men's bruises heal slowly, but if they would use St. Jacobs Oil, they would find there's nothing in the world like it to heal and restore. It acts like magic. All athletes should use it. It's the great restorative. The same with cuts and wounds, if used according to directions, it will heal surely and make the parts sound again.

Next year will be the last leap year of the century.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Co. Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

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How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 50c per bottle, sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Why Pay Doctors? A guaranteed cure for Constipation without medicine or injections, originally sold for \$1; a permanent cure for Diabetes, costing \$25; California Salve for Piles—gives instant relief; and a positive cure for Rheumatism. To secure these four home cures, and thus save doctor's bills, send 14c. (returns) to Home Cure Co., 102 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Not Sick Enough for the Doctor, but a little out of sorts. Ripans Tablets would serve in your case. It is well to have them on hand for just such occasions.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, &c. a bottle for 25c.

Ladies who possess the finest complexions are patrons of Gleaner's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, fifty cents. Pico's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill. S. F. HARRY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., December 2, 1904.

Room Enough in the United States.

Have you any idea of the number of persons that the United States would sustain without overcrowding the population or even going beyond the limit of density now shown by the State of Rhode Island? The last census of the Pigmy State just gives it a population of 800,000. The area of the State in square miles is only 1250; thus we find that there is an average of 318 persons on every square mile of her territory.

We can best illustrate the sustaining capacity of the whole United States and of the other States by making some comparisons, says the St. Louis Republic. The State of Texas has an area of 255,780 square miles; and, were it equally as densely populated as "Little Rhody," would comfortably sustain a population of 83,523,628 inhabitants—a greater number of persons than the whole country is expected to have in the year 1900. Scatter people all over the whole land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf to the British possessions, as thickly as they are now in Rhode Island, and we would have 954,766,300 inhabitants, instead of an insignificant 62,000,000.

In other words, if the United States could be peopled to their utmost sustaining capacity, we could take care of nearly two-thirds of the present population of the globe.

A Secret of Chinese Dentists.

Chinese dentists rub a secret powder on the gum over the affected tooth, and, after about five minutes, the patient is told to sneeze. The tooth then falls out. Many attempts have been made by American dentists to secure this powder, but none have ever succeeded in doing so.—New York Dispatch.

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