No. 22

NOW~

That the dread house cleaning is over the next and more important work is picking a new carpet. To pick a carpet in our well stocked carpet room, is a pleasure, so say the many who have done so. We have the famous Hartford Axminister, Wilton Velvets, Body and Tapestry Brussels and Ingrains in all the up-to-date patterns, only, and prices that will astonish you. Then our China Mattings, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Rugs and Art Squares, deserve a passing notice. Ask to

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Neatest thing for the money ever shown in Butler at

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Right up to date, the latest styles, sha

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G. F. KECK,

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BUILDINGS WITH .

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Rockenstein's Opening of Spring and Summer Millinery

We call your attention to our large and well selected stock of Choice Millinery. We have endeavored to make our stock surpass all previous years in style, desirability, quality and prices. We feel sure we have more than maintained our reputation in the selection of CHOICE MILLINERY GOODS. We can show you an immense variety of Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, Braids and Chiffons and all that goes to make up an UP-TO-DATE MILLINERY STOCK, and at prices that will surprise you. We would call especial attention to our Ladies', Misses' and Children's TRIMMED HATS, in which we have always excelled. You can always get the right proofs at the right prices at

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SEND ONE DOLLAR OUT and at

He of Chicage, we will send you this TOP BUGGY BY PRIGHTY O. D. SAABINATION, you can examine it at your freight depot and if found SATISFATORY, EXACELY AS REPRESENTED, ROLL TO BUGGINS LAT \$60.00 to \$75.00 and THE GRANDEST BARGAIN YOU EVER SAW, that agent OUR SPECIAL PRICE \$38.90, t charges, lees the 81.00 sent with order. VE MAKE THIS TOP BUGGY IN OUR OWN FACTORY IN CHICAG

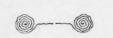


If your liver is out of order, causing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, or Constipation, take a dose of

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On retiring, and tomorrow your digestive organs will be regulated and you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work. This has been the experience of others; it will be yours. HOOD'S PILLS are

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We know the kind of Buggies and Surries that wear. We pay spot cash for everything

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We are the largest dealers in ou line in the State. We offer you the best stock to select from.

We never misrepresent. We never try to get rich off one

customer. We do exactly as we agree. We sell Surries as low as \$49.

We make and repair all kinds of Harness. We sell Wheels, Tops, Cushions and everything belonging to Buggies and Harness and would like to have you call and see us.

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S. B. Martincourt. . M .Leighner.

P. S. We forgot to mention Kramer Wagons, Trunks, Valises &c., a hundred other things.

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Interest paid on time deposits.

Butler Penn, Capital paid in -Surplus and Profits Ios. Hartman, President; J. V. Ritts. Vice President; C. A. Bailey. Cashier; John G. McMarlin, Ass't Cashier. I general banking business transacted.
Interest paid on time deposits.
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Importer and Jobber of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumes, Soaps, Brushes, Etc.

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Rare Bargains!

stock of 99 models, and in order to do it quickly have cut the prices from \$30, \$35 and \$40 to \$22.50 and \$25. These are strictly high grade and up-to-date bicycles, and can't be matched for price and quality. Don't miss this opportunity to procure a good wheel for little money. We sell sundries cheaper than and other house in town.

and other house in town. WHITE, WALTER & CO., 303 S. Main Street.



GREEN CORN UNDER GLASS.

The forcing of sweet corn is practically unknown. That this crop can be grown under glass, and, if properly andled, be profitable, Professor F. W. Rane of New Hampshire undertakes to bulletin. He says: The idea that it was possibly adapted for forcing occurred to the writer when studying the root development of corn under glass. During the season of 1896-7 the only house available for the experiment was a targe vegetable house, 25 by 100 feet, and as lettuce, cauliflower, etc., which demand a low temperature, are grown in this house during the fore part of the season the sweet corn was not planted until April, when these crops were marketed. The nature of the greenhouse is very important, as it is neces sary that the plants have sufficient room for development. The house ordinarily used for lettuce and cucumbers in New England answers very well, while those filled with benches would not do. The plants vary, according to the variety, from four to eight feet in height.

The corn was planted April 10 and matured July 6. While we have not grown an extensive crop in midwinter, our results from the corn fruited in ex-perimental boxes lead us to believe that with proper culture an entire house de-voted to this crop would be highly suc-

Sweet corn does not appear in the Boston market until about the middle



VARIETIES OF SWEET CORN FORCED. prices and the entire product is from the south. Without any sweet corn on the market, therefore, before July, we have a rather long period even in spring when this vegetable has no competition. While it has no established market price at present in our cities like other forced greenhouse crops the returns Sweet corn when first in season is doubtless as highly prized as any of the green vegetables, and we believe that when offered out of season it will be in

great demand. The varieties tested and shown in cut have been Early Minnesota (10), Crosby's Early (13), White Cob (14), First of All (15), Early Fordhook (26), Adams' Extra Early (31). All of these are Butler, Pa. Butler County National Bank, grown to some extent in New England and are popular generally. The stalks

grew taller, if anything, than they do in the garden in every case. The Adams' Extra Early is not a true sweet corn, but its merits are earliness and productiveness. Crosby's Early, a standard early white variety, vielded at the rate of one ear to the stalk, with a small cob. White Cob was the same when grown in and out of doors-one of the earliest, good quality, many ears under size. First of All is a new early to second early variety; ears good size
and long, quality fair. While one of the
heaviest yielders out of doors it fell behind in the greenhouse. Early Fordhook was not given a fair trial. Early Minnesota was not as early as most of the others.

If proper heat, moisture and a rich soil be given, a crop will mature in the greenhouse in a shorter time than in the

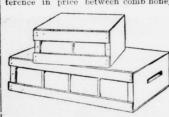
Smut annually causes much loss in wheat. This loss is now recognized as preventable by seed treatment, for which the Ohio station presents the following simple directions: Fer Loose Smut of Wheat.—Modified

The only house west of New York carrying a full line of grain for four hours in cold water, let stand four hours more in the wet sacks, then immerse for five minutes in water at a temperature of 133 degrees F. Spread at once on a smut free surface to dry and sow. Use one-half more seed to replace that injured by the treat-For Stinking Smut of Wheat. -In all

Wholesale and retail the methods employed for stinking smut it is probably advisabble to immerse grain first in cold water with etirring and to skim off the smut balls Illumniating Oils, Capital Cylinder, Dynamo, Water White and Standard Gas tirring and to skim off the smut balls which will in this manner rise to the top of the water. After this is completed the following treatment may be which will in this manner rise to the employed: Immerse this skimmed seed contained

in gunny bag or suitable wire mesh vessel for ten minutes in hot water at a temperature of 133 degres F.; then dry on smut free surface, cooling quickly by thoroughly stirring, or cold water may be employed to cool the grain. Re member these temperatures are to be determined by a thermometer. Longer immersion than ten minutes at that temperature may injure the grain. CASES FOR HONEY.

Neat Package Helps to Sell Honey "In selling honey much depends on appearance. Extracted honey put up in a neat package is more likely to meet with ready sale than if put up in any sort of style and without any label. Es pecially does the matter of looks make a difference in the sale of comb honey. Remember that a good part of the dif



and extracted is paid for the nicer looks of the former, and if you pack your romb honey in any sort of box that of the former, and it you pack your manage our business by counties. It is mainly icted at home. Salary and expenses—definite, many make a difference of 2, 3 and 4 cents a pound. "Enclose of the following information in The Nather County of the f the following information in The Na-

that are especially adapted to the pur-pose. Not only are they convenient in shape and size for packing and ship-ping, but they show off the honey to good advantage when placed on the counter of the grocer by means of the glass on one side that allows the snow white comb to be seen without allowing the flies to light upon it or the fingers of meddlesome urchins to be punched

Two kinds of shipping cases are shown in the illustration. The upper one holds 12 of the so called one pound sections, two sections being seen through the glass. The lower case contains 24 sections, four of them being in sight. Cases demonstrate in a recent interesting for 48 sections have also been made, but bulletin. He says: The idea that it was these are little used. The tendency seems to be rather toward the 12 section case. A 12 section case that is a compromise in appearance between the two cases in the picture is very popular. In it three sections are in sight, there being four rows of three sections each. This last style of case will cost you omewhere from 8 to 10 cents each, de pending on the number bought. At this price you get material ready to nail together, everything complete, including nails and glass.

> Injured Fruit Trees. A way in which fruit trees have been injured by the severe winter has been alled to the attention of The American Cultivator. In some cases the bark, and erhaps the wood also, has been cracked by the frost: "In such cases we should cut away all the bark that appears to be loosened from the wood around the crack and cover the wound with grafting wax, or, if that was not at hand, with a plaster of clay, around which we would put a cloth to try to hold it n place until it had opportunity to neal over. We have with such a plaster covered a space where some one had wantonly or maliciously girdled the limb of a tree, and it not only lived, but eventually new bark grew to fill the

How to Make a Whiffletree. Durable whifiletrees never come amiss, and the kind pictured herewith can be made at small expense, according to an Ohio Farmer correspondent. All that is needed is a piece of hard



which is bent to a ring in the middle of its length may be brought over them and there fastened with large staples, work which any blacksmith can do, and the ends of the rod then bent to hooks. n this way the strongest kind of a whiffletree is obtainable, the wood holding the iron in proper form. Best of all, doubletrees or eveners can thus be made. The figure shows the construc-

Unique Celery Culture.

In a talk at the Cornell "Lazy club," reported by American Gardening, R. A. Emmerson told of novel celery culture in Nebraska: The celery industry along the Platte is unique. In som places the river channel is seven-eighths of a mile wide and is full of little sandy islands where the water table rises to within a foot of the surface. Celery just jumps on those islands. This illus trates two essentials to successful celery culture; the roots must be kept cool, and the water supply should be un-

News and Notes

According to Dr. S. A. Knapp, a foreign explorer for the department of agriculture, all fear of competition from Japan along agricultural lines must be a large consumer of farm products drawn from the United States. It is told that an agent of the depart ment of agriculture is experimenting with the date palm in Algiers on the shores of the Mediterranean, and when the young trees are ready to be re-moved he will take them up and carry them to Arizona, and we will produce our own dates.

An increasing interest in the sheet industry is manifested in many sections of the country. Avoid light, shrunken grain seed. It

is claimed that tests have shown an increase of about 20 per cent by measure of grain from selected plump wheat over that from shrunken seed. One great source of damage from weeds is the amount of moisture and

plant food which they consume to the loss of the growing crop.

Irrigation In the East. Some years ago I noticed how an in eastern farmer had taken a unique way to reclaim a pasture through which a creek flowed. When this farmer was a boy, the water flowed steadily in this stream all through the summer season, and its bed, being shallow, the top strata of earth on either side absorbed, moisture therefrom and kept the field green. Later, when the woodland above was removed, and the savage floods came down in the springtime, they gouged out a deep bed for the creek and overspread the rich bottom land with gravel and silt. Then, when the creek fell away in volume in midsummer, it flowed feebly over the bottom of a clay bed ten feet deep, with the water so far removed from the uppe strata that there was no seepage of mois-ture under the grass roots. So there was no adequate pasturage except in spring and fall, and thus it remained One day the farmer, reading how ir-

rigation was conducted in the west went up this stream half a mile and, cutting out a ditch, brought the water down to overflow his drought stricken pasture whenever it needed it. The result is that now the grass there in mid summer is as green as a ricefield, while the hill pastures are sear and brown. From this and other instances I consider that irrigation in the east, as a reserve expedient, has great possibilities in it. - American Cultivator. A Good Test For Bordeaux.

Bordeaux mixture is now so generally used in gardening and fruit growing that its proper preparation becomes all important. The surer and simpler ferrocvanide of potassium test is largely superseding that of the knife blade. Fer rocyanide of potassium comes as a solid. According to a report of the Cornell station, one ounce of ferrocyanide of potassium dissolved in one ounce of waer will be sufficient for testing many barrels of bordeaux mixture. In mak ing bordeaux it is usual to pour the di-luted milk of lime into the diluted copper sulphate solution. In order to ascer tain when enough lime has been used, after pouring a small amount of it into the sulphate solution add a drop of the ferrocyanide solution. If a brick red color appears where the drop strikes, more line is needed. Continue adding the following in the country as low as \$100, and among these low priced Herefords are among these low priced Herefords for sale in this country as low as \$100, and among these low priced Herefords for sale in this country as low as \$100 and among these low priced Herefords for sale in this country as low as \$100 and among these low priced Herefords for sale in this country as low as \$100 and among these low priced Herefords for sale in this country as low as \$100 and among these low priced Herefords for sale in this country as low as \$100 and among these low priced Herefords for sale in this country as low as \$100 and among the sale in this country as low as \$100 and among the sale in this country as low as \$100 and among the sale in this country as low as \$100 and among the sale in this country as low as \$100 and among the sale in this country as low as \$100 and among the sale in this country as low as \$100 and among the sale in this country as low as \$100 and among the sale in this country as low as \$100 and among the sale in this country as low as \$100 and among the sale in this country as low as \$100 and among the sale in this country as low as \$100 and among the sale in this country as low as \$100 and among the sale in this country as low as \$100 and among the sale in this country as low as \$100 and among the sa the milk of lime until no regaish color will be produced when the ferrocyanide is added. A little surplus lime will de no harm. Ferrocyanide of potassium is a poison and should be kept out of the reach of children and careless persons.

some splendidly bred animals. The low price named need not scare any one, for many of the very best Herefords fell into the hands of parties who got them at a price that enables them to sell them at these low prices and realize them at these low prices and realize



MATING.

The Male Is Not by Any Means the

bred male of reputable pedigree at the head of the herd, regardless of whether proportionately larger results. his type and points of excellence are in harmony with the requirements of the herd or not, forgetting that defects that are common to both parents intensify themselves in the offspring, says The Homestead. Just what it is that at all struction, says The American Sheep points goes to make up the obscure thing known as "a good nick" would should be clipped off and the flow of be difficult to define, but one of its ele- milk started by the fingers, so that the ments undoubtedly is that weakness at certain points on one side of the house Some ewes, especially the young one should be compensated for by strength in those particulars on the other. The clined to permit the lambs to suck and fact involves a careful selection of the females in the breeding herd with a course, is equivalent to the loss of the view of securing uniformity in them. lamb. Such ewes must be restrained in For if they be widely at variance with respect to their physical conformation no sire can be chosen that will nick with them at all. If, however, the females of the herd be uniform, showing in a general way a similarity in their strong points and their weak ones, the that needs immediate attention is the street of be used on the herd can then be selected with a view of correcting deficiencies, and to the extent that the uniformity prevails on the one side and uniformity prevails on the one side and the first of the lamb that the uniformity prevails on the one side and the first of the lamb that the uniformity prevails on the one side and the first of the lamb that the uniformity prevails on the one side and the first of the lamb that the uniformity prevails on the one side and the first of the lamb that the uniformity prevails on the one side and the first of the first of the lamb that the uniformity prevails on the one side and the first of the lamb that the uniformity prevails on the one side and the first of the first of the lamb that the uniformity prevails on the one side and the first of the lamb that the uniformity prevails on the one side and the first of the lamb that the uniformity prevails on the one side and the first of the lamb that the uniformity prevails on the one side and the first of the lamb that the uniformity prevails on the one side and the first of the lamb that the uniformity prevails on the one side and the first of the first of the lamb that the uniformity prevails on the one side and the first of the lamb that the uniformity prevails on the one side and the first of the lamb that the uniformity prevails on the one side and the first of the lamb that the uniformity prevails on the one side and the first of the lamb that the uniformity prevails on the one side and the first of the lamb that the uniformity prevails on the one side and the first of the lamb that the uniformity prevails on the one side and the first of the lamb that the uniformity prevails on the one side and the first of the lamb that the uniformity prevails on the one side and the first of the lamb that the uniformity prevails on the one side and the first of the lamb that the uniformity prevails on the one side and the first of the lamb that the uniformity prevails of the lamb that the uniformity prevails of the lamb t uniformity prevails on the one side and the selection has been good on the othing a short time. It is an easy thing to er uniform results may be expected in all the offspring. In too many cases the adhesion of it to the wool. In some purchaser of a sire relies upon some-body else's judgment to pick him a good one, the person intrusted with this duty perhaps never having seen the charge which by its volume will show herd on which such selection is to be how great a detriment and inconven-

generations great improvement can be effected. If the female herd is of one line of breeding through a series of ing wrong, as soon as it happens. years, the defects will be likely to be of one general type. Suppose, for example, they have too much length of leg, then a sire that is particularly low down will contribute to breed out the defect. of a closely built, compact sire, and on the other hand, if the females are smooth, small boned, pretty and in-clined to undersize, the selection of the male should be made with a view of

correcting these faults. Typical Kerry Bull. The Kerry bull, Prince of Leinster 353, the property of C. Brinsley Marlay, Belvedere house, Mullingar, has had a



- maring KERRY BULL PRINCE OF LEINSTER 353. ard, having been first at the Royal Dub also first at last year's Royal at Bir mingham. He was bred by Viscount de Vesci, got by Gort Admiral 140, dam Princess Mary 778. The accompanying llustration is from the London Live

Stock Journal.

Cultivate Digestive Power The ability to digest its food proper ly is, after all, the most important and necessary characteristic of any really valuable animal. It is possible to increase digestive power, and it can be done even before birth, by seeing to it that the dam bearing young is always supplied with good, nutritions food in roper quantities. A sow with pigs which is kept in cold quarters and poorly fed will almost certainly drop two or more runts in her litter. It is hard work making a runt pay its keep. The extra food it gets would have paid much bet ter if fed to an animal properly born. All young animals have weak digestion. If they are never allowed to sprfeit themselves, this will grow stronger. By the time a pig is 4 or 5 months old it will make faster growth, though not in proportion to its size, than it did first. It is a larger animal and can digest food that it could not while it was younger. - Boston Cultivator.

Blue Ridge For Sheep Maryland and Virginia are both exellent sheep states, especially so along the southern and easterly slopes of the Blue Ridge mountains and in all the hill and gently undulating districts from the foot of the Ridge to the sea. It is naturally a blue grass country for the most part, generally well watered and all near to the great lamb markets of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

BREEDING ON SHARES. Noted Breeder Believes the Plan

Mutually Profitable. T. F. B. Sotham, the noted Missour Bereford breeder, in a letter to The Breeder's Gazette declares the share system to be profitable to the man lend-ing the cattle. It is like taking sheep to double. The profits are largely in fa vor of the man owning the speep. The experience of James A. Gibson, a Mis souri Hereford treeder, should be of in-terest to every one desiring to start a

herd by the investment of a moderate

rum of money. In a recent letter Mr. Gibson says: "I started with a bull and heifer in 1893 and have 16 females and four bulls at present, all from those two. I have beight four females since, but have paid for them with money I sold my bulls for. It seems a slow way to get a start, but I had not the money that I cared to spare for more. I now have a

handsomer profits than can be returned from any other investment on the farm. The strength of the Hereford breed today is in its numbers. We have cattle within the reach of every farmer and ranchman, and there are herds from which these low priced Herefords must draw blood for their maintenance and improvement. The high class herd must be maintained and improved, and as animals develop which can be used for the improvement of the breed in the hands of the most skilled breeders they will be sought for at higher prices than have ever yet been reached. My friends who desire to start a herd on shares are commended to the methods adopted by Mr. Gibson. The man who is able to furnish feed for a goodly sized herd on shares can certainly find the means to establish a foundation herd as large as Whole Berd.

Many are satisfied with having a pure reap a splendid reward from the investment, while the larger start will bring

Treatment of Young Lambs The first thing in the way of atten need of which such selection is to be used. If, however, the sire is chosen with special reference to the use that is to be made of him, outstanding defects can, to a large extent, be corrected, and by pursuing this policy for a series of even such small details as this and sufficient of the series of even such small details as this and sufficient of the series of even such small details as this and sufficient of the series of even such small details as this and sufficient of the series of even such small details as this and sufficient of the series of even such small details as the said sufficient of the series of even such small

Breed Straight Whether breeding draft or road horses, breed the best you can of the class you decide upon. Avoid violent Suppose there is a deficiency in the heart girth and consequently in vigor and constitution, then a sire having a large heart girth will measurably cure weight of a draft horse and the speed weight of a draft horse and the speed large heart girth will measurably cure the difficulty in the offspring. If there the dimetity in the original. It there is weakness in the flank, a male should be strong there. If the females are coarse and inclined to be rough, fining down can be accomplished by the use of a closely built, compact sire, and on an excellent animal, a good general purpose horse, and such a horse may have been the result of cross breeding. But such instances are rare. They are exceptions to the rule. Such crosses usually result in a "weedy," ill proportioned animal, that is fit for neither the one purpose nor the other. Such individuals are, when used for breeding purposes, detrimental to breeders. They are not of a fixed type. They are composed of say 50 per cent of each of two incongruous elements, and their progenyin the next generation will generally be disappointing.—E. F. Richman, before

Iowa Institute Amiable Hogs. Different breeds of hogs vary in the legree of their amiability when it comes handling them, so do different aninals of the same breed, says A. N. pringer in Land and a Living. Much f their seeming fierceness is due to a fear that you will harm them or their brood. Once they have perfect confidence in von. all restiveness will vanish, as a rule, and you can do for them whatever necessity demands. So far as possible, one should always select pigs to raise for brood sows from a gentle sow. Then their treatment should be of the kindest, no dogs should be allowed to worry them, and they should nev er be chased about with sticks or clods. They should really be made pets of, and with a little time and trouble it can be done. Begin by rubbing them when eating or drinking, keep this up at inter-vals until they seem to expect and enjoy it, and the task is about completed.

Blowing a Cork Into a Bottle. Ask some of the company if they can blow a small bit of cork which you have placed in the mouth of a bottle so that t will go into the body of the bottle.

Lay the bottle on the table upon its side and place the bit of cork about an inch or less inside the open end. The uninitiated will blow until they get red in the face, and the cork will invariably come out of the bottle instead of going into it. There is a simple reason for it too. The direction of the air forced by the one blowing brings it against the bottom of the bottle. The air compresses within the bottle's walls and must find an oujlet; therefore it is turned and forc-ed out at the only vent the bottle bes. necessarily blowing the cork with ft. But take a common lemonade straw, place the end of it near the cork in the

cork rolls in. Ordering Breakfast In India. Shortly after her arrival in India a roung woman missionary was allowed o order breakfast for the household in order to test her progress in the lan-guage. She intended to ask for fresh eggs, but used the wrong words, saying to the astonished cook, "You may bring to, this morning, an old blind man,

bottle neck, blow very gently-and the

nicely boiled!" Face to Face.

"I've got the money to back my of-r," said the ponderous citizen, "and I'd give a fortune to anybody who could ow me how the reduce my weight."
"And I'd do the same for anybo who would stop my hair from falling out By the way, how did you make your money?"—Washington Star.

Bombay is one of the chief gates to India, and a lovely view of it is obtain-ed from the sea as the vessel gradually draws near to the harbor, which puts inland, and is surrounded by the town.

Brazil has 3,200,000 square miles, or is about the area of the United States, excepting Alaska.

Some idea of how much the British cople eat may be gathered from the people amount of butter and oleomargarine im ported last year. Of butter the imports were 320,909,300 pounds and/of oleomargarine 89,897,500 pounds. The butsome splendidly bred animals. The low ter imported cost the people of Great



MAMMOTH SQUASHES.

The Way a Canada Farmer Grows These and Large Melons Also. The squashes here pictured, with the grower, William Warnock of Ontario, Canada, standing behind them on the rail of the wagon, the rail being eight inches high, weighed 3881/2. 3551/2 and 344 pounds each, according to Mr. Warthe photograph of these colossal specimens, to The Country Gentleman. In that paper Mr. Warnock further tells the system by which he grows not only and citrons in h's part of the country: "My land is made in good condition

being heavily manured every year. It

wheelbarrow loads of hen manure and mix with four barrows of good soil tak-

a space 7 feet in diameter and 14 inches

deep, fill in my compost mixing and with it some of the best earth which was thrown out. When finished, the

hill will be about ten feet in diameter and six inches higher in the center than

the surrounding level. Then plant the seed. Hills want to be about 20 feet apart. Work the ground well until the

plants commence to run. When about three feet long, I mulch the ground all

over for 20 feet in diameter around each

vest even in this particular.

Carmen No. 3.—A valuable midsea

son variety. The tubers are white,

smooth and nearly all marketable size. The yield in 1897 was 395 bushels per

acre, and the average for two seasons was 272 bushels. It has uniformly done well here, and reports concerning it are

generally favorable.
Early Trumbull.—An excellent ear-

ly white variety, which has been on

trial two seasons. It has the distinction

of standing first in point of yield of any early variety and falls but little below the best of the late sorts on an average

This illustration of a fence post lifter, reproduced from The Farm and Fire



and six or seven feet long. It is sho with a heavy piece of iron with an turned point. With this implement a correspondent reports, it is an matter, with the use of another per a fulcrum, to pry out the eld por

Where scattered coarse manure is to be drawn out and spread for plowing under in the spring, it is best to gather it in piles and let it ferment, if only for a few days, rather than to keep the teams idle while men are slowly acrap-ing the manure together. By piling it up there is a double advantage, as more of the manure will be secured and the than manure that has laid scatt exposed through the winter. There is a further advantage in piling it up if some of the rich black mold under the remains of manure left scattered in pre-vious years, together with some of the soluble fertility in the stable manure that has lain above it the nest winter Most barnyards are larger than they need to be. It is wasteful of manure to leave it scattered, and also requ

The perfection attained by Jaruits and seeds is due to very the cultivation and fertilizing. Their tire system of agriculture is slow

against the gypsy moth were stopped the insect would multiply beyond all possibility of control, and Massachusetts could easily pass the pest along and share her trouble with her neighbors. Now is a good time to make plant ings of horse radish

for two seasons. In 1897 the yield was
462 bushels per acre, and the average
for two years was 293 bushels. It is
fairly a rival of Bovee.
Sir Walter Raleigh.—A medium to the apiary when handling bees is a piece of burlap large enough to cover over the hive. This should be made late white variety, resembling the Rural New Yorker No. 2, but rather more prolific. In 1897 the yield was at the rate of 317 bushels per acre, and the average for two seasons was 221 bushels.

Livingston.—A very beautiful late white sort. Its yield in 1897 was 408 bushels per acre, and the average for two seasons was 271 bushels, giving it a high rank as to prolificacy. For an everlasting anchor to the en post in a wire fence the following was originally presented by a correspondent in the Ohio Farmer: The post should be 31/2 feet in the ground. The brace A

expecting to be devoured by wild He was sleepy and cross in the ing, and Bridges asked him if heard the baboons. "Oh, those were baboons, were (4 by 4 will do) is 8 feet long. A rod of (4 by 4 will do) is greet long. A road of iron three-quarters thick (B) is put through the bottom of post (C), passing through brace (A) 8 feet from post. Put a stone (D) for brace (A) to rest on. Have a thread cut on end of road What an awful noise they make!
What were they saying!"
"I don't know," said Bridge
sympathetically. "I don't belong to
same species." (B) and a nut at E to tighten the brace. There is no cheaper brace, and

it can't give. It looks nice and is the cheapest brace I know of. BEAN CULTURE.

ANCHOR FOR AN END POST.

What a Successful New York Grower Says About It. The following facts gleaned by Prosor C. P. Roberts from a successful farmer of western New York, who raises from 50 to 80 acres of beans each year, are presented in The Country Gentle-

The land devoted to beans is seeded to wheat as soon as the beans are har-vested. Marrowfat beans require at least one bushel of seed per acre, pea beans one-half to three-fourths bushel. In western New York any land that will raise good corn, wheat or potatoes will produce good crops of beans when intelligently cultivated. A good loam with a subseil of clay is regarded as the best. It seems that marrowfats are most largely grown on the heavy lands and the pea beans on the lighter lands. Light lands should be supplied with an abundance of vegetable matter. Cold lands usually are less deficient in humus, and therefore so much attention need not be paid to the humus on the heavy

On light lands a weeder is used to advantage at first, and afterward a two horse sulky cultivator is sometimes used. On the small farms a one horse

cultivator is used instead. Some hand

the weeds which are intimately accided with the beans.

The price ranges widely. During the last three years they have rarely brought \$1 per bushel. Perhaps 85 cents might be taken as the average price for that time. The cultivation of the bean has extended quite largely into Michigan. extended quite largely into Michigan and even California, and this results in a full or over supply, and hence low prices. Twenty bushels is considered a good average. A few get more, but many less. About three-fourths of a ton of bean straw is secured per acre, al-though this varies according to variety and season. The bean straw is highly valued for both sheep and cattle by those who are well qualified to judge of its merits. It is rated among raisers as equal to clover hay.

side, tells its own story of the sof its use. The lifter is a stout,



over for 20 feet in diameter around each shill with horse manure three inches deep and stake the vines down with sticks to keep the wind from rolling them about, so that they may root at every joint. It is of great advantage to keep the vine from fruiting as long as possible, by pruning all fruit bloom off until about the last week in July. This will give time enough to mature a 300 pound squash by the 1st of October, for there must be a big vine to produce a big squash."

Mr. Warnock practices fertilizing a few of the first blooms that come, and when the first perfect specimens have set well he cuts off all other fruit and blossoms and nips the end off vines that show bloom. He uses liquid manure twice a week while great growth of squash is going on, and is particularly careful to give plenty of water. The Ohio station reports: Bovee.—One of the best early white sorts that has been grown here for three years or more. The yield in 1897 was 850 bushels per acre, and the average for much labor in getting manu

borious and painstaking, but the re-sults are marvelous in quality and quantity of produce. It is claimed that if the

Boxes or barrels over the ri the stalks. A very handy thing to have arou

wet, and after wringing the water out it may be used to cover the hive when the cover is off and will keep the bees down on the side where you are not working, says American Gardenia.

working, says American Gardening.

They were Not Relatives.

The author of "Twenty-five Years in British Guiana" says that he was once camping out with companions there, and that some of them had not his acquaintance with the woods:

At last we turned into our hammocks, and I was dropping off to sleep, when I was roused by the most infernal barbing and roaring. Attracted by our fire and singing, a troop of howling beloons had come over the trees and were making night hideous by their yells. Shields, who was not acquainted with the brutes, shook my hammock violently and whispered:

"What on earth is that?"

Not very well knowing what I was

"What on earth is mary not be aying. I replied. "These "Are they very tend" "Very," said I, and, taking advantage of a lull in the chorus, I dropped saleep.

Poor Shields lay awake half the night, receiving to be devoured by wild beasts.

When Love Was Bunkered. "Ah," she said, stroking his soft curls and looking regretfully lajo his upturned face—he was kneeling beside her—"you will not think me cruel, will you! You will be brave and try to for-get me, you!

get me, won't you! You do no how serry I am to be compelled 'no' to you. Under other circum we might have been happy to but as it is I must be frank with There is no hope."
His whole frame was shaken

His whole frame great sob.

Then he looked appealingly into her fawnlike eyes and asked:

"Why is it, Virginia, that you are so sure we cannot be happy together?

Why may I not hope?"

"There is an impassable barrier between us," she replied. "You are the champion golf player of this state, and thy mother is president of the Society For the Suppression of Dialect; so there you are."

Realizing that his dream of bliss was at an end, he went away humming

softly:

Alas, that love should foosle thus,
She put it pat to me,
And we may noter, never suit
Each other to a tee!

— Chicago News.