

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Winter Dairying the Thing.

Statistics tell us that the estimated output of butter per day in summer for the United States is about 5,000,000 pounds, and in winter it amounts to about 1,000,000 pounds. By this any farmer or dairyman can easily recognize the advantages the production of fresh butter in winter has over the summer article, and there is no question at all that those who see the advantage are acting upon it are making money.

Rains Spreading Potato Rot.

Whenever much rain falls before the potato crop is dug there is always more or less rotting of the tubers. Most of the new varieties set near the surface. When digging those where the rains have wet down to them will usually be found badly rotted, while those that have set lower down will be found entirely sound. Most all of our new potatoes are bunched in the hill and when rot attacks one it spreads very rapidly if the weather is warm and moist. For this reason potatoes should be got out early before heavy rains come, which will carry the spores of disease down to the bottom of the hill, if the land is well drained, and none others should be used to grow potatoes on. Deep planting is much better than shallow, as it will cause fewer potatoes to set near the surface.

Winter Ration for Poultry.

Here is Prof. Gilbert's winter ration: Bran, three pounds; fine feed, three pounds; corn meal, two pounds, fed with clover hay steamed and cut, adding also a very small quantity of salt and two or three handfuls of coarse sand and fine oyster shells mixed. Sometimes boiled vegetables are used in place of the hay. At noon he gives a light feed of oats and a good feed of wheat in the evening. The grain ration is varied as much as possible. He keeps raw vegetables, including cabbages, carrots and turnips, where the hens can peck at them any time. Professor Gilbert has charge of the poultry department at the Ottawa experiment station, and has done some good work in bringing out the egg possibilities of hens.

As to giving the salt, this should be a matter of personal judgment. Some successful poultry raisers condemn it very strongly, while others use it continually. Those who contemplate using it should do a little experimenting.

Securing Good Cows.

There is no question at all but the most successful way for a dairyman to secure a good herd of cows is to raise them himself, and then he is pretty sure to know just what kind of cows he possesses.

Probably the first thing to do in order to secure such a herd as this would be to take the present herd and do a large amount of weeding out, getting rid of the poor ones and keeping only the good ones, and then securing a bull that has a record and belongs to one of the many recognized breeds, and of a breed that is particularly suited to your needs.

Then again, it will be a part of your duty to develop heifers as you secure them. Have them come when about two years of age, and do not bring them in a second time until they reach about three and a half years, or allow about a year and a half between the first and second calf.

Do not dry the heifers off because they do not happen to pay their own way. This seeming unprofitableness will only last a short time, and you are all the time paving the way for a superior milk cow.

Pudding Trees Before Setting.

One of the most helpful things I ever learned in horticulture was about pudding trees and all sorts of plants before setting them, writes H. E. Van Deman in New England Homestead. The first thing every transplanted tree or plant must do before it can grow in its new location is to heal the wounds made upon its roots and start rootlets through which to absorb moisture and food from the soil. The closer and more firmly the earth is pressed to them the more readily they can do this. It takes time for the particles of the soil to get into as close contact with the roots as it was before transplanting, no matter how well the work is done. This is where puddling comes in. The cost is nothing, except a very little work. It is done thus:

Near where the trees or plants are heeled in, or the place where they are to be planted, dig a hole about two feet in diameter and one foot deep. Fill it nearly full of water. Into this put mellow earth that is partly composed of clay, and stir it until it is a mass of thin, sticky mud. As soon as the roots are trimmed ready for planting dip them into it bodily. If there is any delay about planting and the mud dries so that it is not sticky, puddle them again. When the mellow soil comes in contact with these muddy roots it will stick to them closely. These who have never tried this plan can have no knowledge of the good that follows. I puddle almost every plant that I set, and find that it always pays. Cabbage and sweet potato plants will start into new growth almost without wilting, no matter what the weather may be at the time.

The Rail Fence.

It is said that the day of the Virginia worm, or zigzag rail fence, has gone; but there are vast numbers of those fences left, not only in Virginia, but scattered throughout the entire country. With every angle of the

fence filled with weeds, briars, and very likely with clumps of poison ivy, to menace unwary children, what an annoyance such fences are. No plow or cultivator can get at these angles, and no one can blame the busy farmer for not grabbing out the weeds with a mattock or hoe. He would have little time for anything else.

The remedy is for these fences to give way to the march of progress. Like many other things that were permissible in the days of our grandfathers, they have been superseded, and the farmer who retains them will surely be handicapped in the keen race of competition. No zigzag fence should be replaced by its like, or even renewed. As old ones decay or become useless, put them away entirely, and replace with straight fences of boards or wire. This will do away with the annual weed-seeding of the farm, give more land for cultivation, and impart to the whole place a cleaner and more thrifty appearance.

If for sale, such a farm will command 25 per cent. more than its neighbor of the zigzag field boundaries. And it does not matter how much land there may be. Even though the fence corner angles are not needed for cultivation, the annual renewing of the weed harvest will mean at least one-third additional expense in working the legitimate crops, just keep the weeds from ripening seed for a few seasons and judge for yourself.—Frank H. Sweet in the Epitomist.

Select Good Seed for Planting.

We know that a great deal has been said about selecting good seed for planting, but the farmer needs a great deal of admonition along this line.

It is alarming to notice how indifferent the majority of the farmers are about their planting seed. Nearly every farmer depends upon someone else to improve cotton and corn, and he will buy the seed for him, or plant a very inferior quality of seed. No one can realize, until he tries it, the difference there is in the yield between good seed and poor seed, and each planter can, with but little extra trouble, work his cotton and corn up to the highest standard of quality of his kind.

The time to select your seed cotton and corn is in the fall while it is in the field. Then you can select the very best, with but little trouble, otherwise you will be troubled in determining the best, and will have to guess at the most of it.

Before you go in the field to gather your corn take a sack and go over your corn and select stalks that are developed best, and have two good ears on them. Men differ as to which ear is the better, but I think the bottom one. By this method you will have the best ears in your field, and will increase your yield anywhere from 25 to 50 per cent. But you must do this every year, or your seed will "run out," if you will allow the expression.

Before you have picked your cotton go over the cotton, select the very best stalks you can find. If there is not but fifty or one hundred of them, mark them in some way, and after about one-half of the bolls are opened, pick them. Or, if your cotton is pretty well opened before you pick, you can take your sack with you and pick the best balls of each stalk after you have selected it. This must be done early every year, and by so doing you will increase the yield of your cotton wonderfully. If every farmer would select the best seeds, reduce the acreage and increase his fertilizer, he will be astonished at the result. The above are not merely suggestions, but is the actual experience of the writer.—W. B. Lansing, in Home and Farm.

Poultry Notes.

Ground grains should be used as a morning or noon feed, with whole grain at night.

Eggs gathered from yards where there is no male will keep very much longer than with one.

If grease is put on the chicks' heads to kill lice let only a drop be used as it will spread rapidly and too much may prove fatal.

Dry quarters for fowls, both old and young, are necessary to vigorous stock. Many losses come from damp roosting places and protracted rainy spells, which cause wet yards.

A gaping chick is not always afflicted with gape worms in the wind pipe but will more often be found to have a severe case of canker sore throat, which is caused by dampness and cold.

All honor to the faithful hen that furnishes sugar to sweeten the farmers' coffee and coffee to be sweetened, baby linen for the prattling babe and pin money for the faithful housewife.

It is never wise to buy breeding stock at the beginning of the breeding season. Buy it before, so that it will have become used to its new surroundings before the breeding season commences.

One authority says that a dressed fowl should be wrapped in paraffin paper, packed in a neat box and labeled, instead of being hung up, exposed and thrown about as if it were of no consequence.

Crop bound fowls usually have access to some coarse material which they swallow but are unable to pass from the crop to the gizzard. Russian sunflower seed, hay and oats are of this order and when eaten alone usually cause trouble.

Eggs may be kept fresh and nice until midwinter or spring by packing in salt in an earthen vessel and storing in a cool cellar. Stand the eggs little end down. While the cellar or house in which the eggs are stored should be cool, it should not be damp. If damp enough to slightly melt the salt the same will penetrate the eggs and render them unfit for use.

HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

A Simple, Satisfactory Dinner.

For a simple, satisfactory Thanksgiving dinner here is a suggestion: Soup, nice golden-browned turkey, mashed potato, sweet potato, celery, squash, cranberry sauce or jelly, pie, and dessert, topped off with cheese, coffee, nuts, raisins, candy and fruit.

As to the table arrangements, nothing can be handsomer or in better taste than a linen tablecloth of fine quality and pretty pattern. A centerpiece of embroidery and a bowl of chrysanthemums make the choicest decorations, and autumn leaves, if they have been preserved, lend a bright bit of color to the dining-room.

It would be impossible to give a Thanksgiving menu that would suit the taste and purse of all our readers, but the following recipes will be found appropriate to the occasion and perhaps assist in their plans:

Cranberry Pie—To two cups finely chopped cranberries add one cupful of raisins seeded and chopped, half cupful granulated sugar, half cupful water, two tablespoonfuls flour and one egg. Line a pie plate with rich crust and fill with this mixture, cover with an upper crust and bake in a rather slow oven.

Pumpkin Pie—Should be baked in square tins and is made as follows: Rub through a sieve enough cooked pumpkin to make one pint. Add to this one small cup sugar, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon nutmeg, and then stir in one pint hot milk. When the mixture is cold add two well-beaten eggs, pour into a paste-lined tin and bake.

Salted Nuts—A dish of salted almonds, peanuts or other nuts will make a pretty aside dish for the Thanksgiving table. All nuts that can be blanched are first thrown into boiling water for a few moments, then pour cold water over them and rub off the brown skins. Then to one cupful nut meats add a scant teaspoon olive oil and let them stand for one hour; then drain and add to them one tablespoon fine salt. Put in a shallow pan and place in a moderate oven, stirring frequently until they are a delicate brown on all sides.

Thanksgiving Pudding—Soak one pint cracker crumbs in three pints milk for one-half hour. Wash two cups seedless raisins and boil in enough water to cover while crumbs are soaking. Mix one-half cup sugar, one teaspoon salt, one half teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon nutmeg and add three tablespoonfuls butter; beat until creamy. Beat in six eggs, one at a time, and stir this into the milk in which the raisins have been stirred without the water in which they were covered. Enter a deep pudding dish thick with cold butter, turn in the pudding and cover it. Bake three hours in a moderate oven, removing the cover the last hour to brown it, and during the first hour stir up the pudding from the bottom to keep the raisins on top. Serve with a hard sauce.

Ribbon jelly lends an air of pretty festivity to the dinner and is very easily made. Soak one-half box gelatin in one-half cup cold water for one hour. Add two cups boiling water, one cup sugar, juice of one lemon and beat until dissolved. Then strain through a felt or flannel bag and divide this into three parts. Flavor one part with strawberry juice, the second with maraschino, the third with orange and whip each of the three parts until foamy. Put them into a mold in layers, beginning with the lightest in color.

Household Hints.

Nervous spasms are usually controlled by a little salt taken into the mouth and allowed to dissolve.

Before papering a whitewashed room wash over the walls with vinegar, otherwise the paper will not adhere.

New rubber corks are provided with a push top, which elongates the rubber bulb of the cork, permitting adjustment to bottles of various sizes.

Save all the soft bits of paper for polishing lamp chimneys or for wiping grease from kettles and frying pans before putting into the dishwasher.

A clean apron worn while hanging out the clothes, a clean basket, clothesline and pins are all essentials if the landlady desires to keep her clothes clean.

When baby's skin is chafed put a pinch of boracic powder into a little warm water and sponge the chafed skin after her bath; dry gently, apply a little cold cream and dust with baby powder.

The chain wire dishcloth, so useful for cleaning cooking pots and pans, is now made fastened to a long, smooth wooden handle, which allows one to use it without putting the hands into the water.

Ricewater in laundering will stiffen dresses. Boil a pound of rice in a gallon of water and ruse the dress before drying. Do not dry thin gowns in the sun. Roll in a cloth and iron when nearly dry.

Normandy dimities are among the newest and most attractive cottons for bedrooms, guest chambers, dens and the like, for curtains or hangings. They have delicate-toned backgrounds with floral decorations.

It is well always to remember the proportions of vinegar and oil in the French dressing—three-fourths of oil to one-fourth of vinegar, though the proportion varies to some extent, according to individual taste.

When the family gets tired of the wholesome and economical bread pudding as usually served, try cooking it in custard cups. Butter the cups, pour the mixture in, then stand them to bake in a pan of hot water. When done, cover each with a spoonful of jelly and other meringue and pass fearlessly.

The Pickpocket's Origin.

The origin of the pickpocket takes one too far back in history to be explained in detail here, but the probability is that his natural history is contemporaneous with that of the pocket. When pockets were sewed into our clothes, and we began to put valuables into them, the pickpocket's career was opened up; to-day he is one of the most expert criminal specialists. In the United States he has frequently begun life as a newsboy, who, if he is dishonest, soon learns how to make change from the "fob" pocket of men's coats. If he becomes skilled at this kind of "grafting," and attracts the attention of some older member of the pickpockets' guild, he is instructed in the other branches of the art, or trade, as one pleases; I call it a trade. An apt pupil can become an adept before he is in his teens; indeed, some of the most successful pickpockets in the country today are young boys.—Josiah Flynt, in the Independent.

Description of the Sword Fish.

The sword fish has a long, lithe, muscular body, with fins snugly fitting into grooves, and is perfectly adapted in every way for the most rapid movements in the water. Its velocity when swimming at full speed is said to be equal to that of a swivel shot, and the shock is as dangerous in its effects as that of a heavy artillery projectile.

With its tremendous speed it can outrun the swiftest shark, although the latter are fast swimmers, and in battling with these creatures it maneuvers all around them, to the great bewilderment of the latter. Usually it will strike the shark a dozen times in as many different places before it is destroyed by its heavier enemy.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin today to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—abundant for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A cat in a Stockton, Cal., store killed 2000 worth of canaries in one night.

That big family paper, *The Illustrated Weekly*, of Denver, Col., (founded 1890) will be sent ten weeks on trial for 10c; clubs of 6, 50c; 12 for \$1. Special offer solely to introduce it. Latest mining news and illustrations of scenery, true stories of love and adventure. Address as above and mention this paper; stamps taken.

The finest emerald known are said to belong to the Spanish Crown.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 301 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The area of the world's coal fields is 471,800 square miles.

Educate Your Bowels with Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The first law school in America was opened in Philadelphia in 1790.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

The tongue of a full-grown giraffe is about eighteen inches long.

How Are Your Kidneys? Dr. Hobbs' Spargus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add: Sterling Kennedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

People of melancholic temperament rarely have clear blue eyes.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic 10c or 25c. If C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

A Struggle for Consistency.

Prince Henry of Orleans has a pleasant system of literary work. When he travels he takes with him a corps of talented men, including a physician, a scientist, an editor, a historian and a photographer, each of whom makes a daily contribution to the book which is to describe the journey. In describing his method at a Paris salon, a friend ironically asked:

"And what is the hard work which you do for your book?"

"The hardest of all," said the Prince. "I have the overwhelming duty of making the various accounts agree."—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Applause and Criticism.

It was after the piano recital and the audience was still applauding. There were two English women, though, who did not clap their hands. But they commented in tones that were audible for some distance around, thus:

"The poor man! Will they make him play again?"

"Isn't it awful the way the Americans applaud. It's so vulgar."

"Yes; it's the most vulgar thing they do."

And the Americans took meekly their lesson in manners.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Cures a Cough or Cold at once, Conquers Croup without fail. Is the best for Bronchitis, Croup, Hoarseness, Whooping-Cough, and for the cure of Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Small doses; quick, sure results.

FOR ALL LUNG TROUBLE. If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thomson's Eye Water.



One of the trials of those interested in the culture of flowers is the presence of destructive insects. Persons who have been discouraged by the trouble and often lack of success attending the use of insecticides will find the following simple and easily prepared wash entirely effective. It is the recipe of Mr. Eben E. Rexford, an authority of national reputation.

Shave a quarter of a pound of Ivory Soap in water sufficient to cover it and dissolve upon the stove, then add five gallons of warm water. Spray this solution upon the plants with a florist's syringe, or if they are small dip them bodily into it. In either case, be sure to reach every part. Let them stand half an hour and then rinse with clear water.

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Save the Nickels.

From saving, comes having. Ask your grocer how you can save 15c by investing 5c. He can tell you just how you can get one large 10c package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c package of "Humber's Best" starch, with the premiums, two beautiful Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, all for 5c. Ask your grocer for this starch and obtain these beautiful Christmas presents free.

Old-Fashioned Life Preservers.

Many years ago a fire occurred on a Staten Island ferryboat which created a panic similar to that which was caused by the sinking of the Chicago. But in those days women wore balmarols and hoopskirts, and all who had the courage to leap into the water were saved, for their hoops ballooned their clothes and kept them afloat until help arrived. A woman once tried to commit suicide by leaping off a bridge, but, having neglected to remove her crinoline, she floated around as lively as a duck while half the population of the town depended her. For three hours she was kept in the water, most of the time crying and promising, and when hauled out was completely cured of the self-destructive mania.—New York Press.

He Needed No Further Proof.

"Yes," said the scientific passenger, "it is a well established fact that dark-haired women have much more violent tempers than their blond sisters."

"Are you sure of that meter?" asked the meek little man across the aisle.

"There is no doubt about it, my dear sir," said the S. P. "But you have a personal interest in the matter?"

"Well, yes," replied the meek individual. "I've always suspected that my wife bleached her hair, and if what you say is true I know it now."—Chicago News.

Heard on the Cricket Field.

The reminiscences and recollections of W. G. Grace, the veteran English cricketer, contain at least one good story—a joke made by Tom Emmett, a famous bowler.

One Saturday afternoon Emmett was bowling for his club, but the fielders dropped catch after catch with such systematic persistence that he lost his temper, threw the ball on the ground and said:

"I'm not going to bowl any more. There's an epidemic on this ground, but, thank Heaven, it ain't catchin'!"—Youth's Companion.

Look at your tongue! If it's coated, your stomach is bad, your liver out of order. Ayer's Pills will clean your tongue, cure your dyspepsia, make your liver right. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c. All druggists.

Made From the Washington Elm. Colonel Charles H. Clarke, of Milwaukee, Wis., owns a chair made from a branch of the Washington elm in Cambridge, Mass., which was blown off in a gale in 1857 while he was a resident of the college city. Under this elm Washington assumed command of the Continental Army, July 3, 1775. In the chair have sat Presidents Grant, Hayes and McKinley.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-Tobac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The number of newspapers and periodicals published in Paris is 2585.

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Ever Have a Dog Bother You? When riding a wheel, making your wonder for a few minutes whether or not you are to get a fall and a broken neck? Wouldn't you have given a small farm just then for some means of driving off the beast? A few drops of ammonia shot from a Liquid Pistol would do it effectually and still not permanently injure the animal. Such pistols sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by New York Union Supply Co., 135 Leonard St., New York City. Every bicyclist at times wishes he had one.

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