

## FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

### Transplanting Tomatoes.

Before long it will be time to get the tomato plants out in the field. When transplanting them remember they should be set firmly up to the seed-leaves for new roots are thrown out from the stem, and this affords a full amount of feeding surface for the plant. Set them where the soil is good but not too rich. To have plants healthy and to give them plenty of room, they should be set about four feet each way.

### Feeding Sitting Hens.

One of the reasons why it is hard to make hens sit regularly in winter is found in feeding them too often. A hen called off from her nest three or four times a day is likely to make some ventures of her own to get food or drink. Until the hen is thoroughly set on sitting, she should be fed only once a day, and that early in the morning. If it is in a close room, where she cannot get out, the hen will go back to the nest again and sit contentedly. She takes no exercise and needs only food enough to sustain life and heat.

### Keeping Chimneys Clean.

After a winter's supply of wood or coal has been burned, much of it while rain or snow is drifting down the chimney, it is sure to be foul with soot, and any extra hot fire, especially with wood, will send sparks up that will set the soot afire and endanger the house. It is a good plan to poke a broom or brush with very long handle up and down the chimney to clear away the soot. If this is done and the soot is removed from below there will be little danger of its doing any damage. The chimney ought to be made smooth inside, so that the soot will not be caught by roughness as the smoke goes up. A chimney afire is a serious danger, especially when the fire that causes it is made just before the family retire for the night. Coal fires are less dangerous than those from light wood, which make a bright flame and send up many sparks.

### Calves for Veal.

Allow the calves to suck the cow moderately the first week, gradually decreasing the amount until the fourth or fifth week when they are ready for market. For home use, they are preferred not more than six weeks old. The stables should be kept clean and well ventilated and the calves should not be allowed to eat the dirty litter. Give them a little sea-bay to pick at.

A contagious diarrhoea sometimes breaks out. Remove the calves immediately to clean quarters, separating the sick from the well ones. Thoroughly disinfect the old quarters and do not occupy them with calves for a considerable time.

Farmers who are selling milk, cream or butter rarely fatten calves in this section, except they may have a particularly hard milker, but sell the calves quite young to others who make a business of fattening them for market and as they are turned off rearing the supply from neighboring farms. Where the conditions are not favorable for the delivery of the milk or cream or manufacture of butter, the fattening of veal calves often pays as well as other forms of dairying.—American Agriculturist.

### Salt for Cattle.

A Nebraska cattle breeder desires to know whether barrel or rock salt is better and also asks if rock salt is hard on the tongues of horses and cattle.

The salting question comes up constantly. As a matter of fact it needs to come frequently to attention as the salting of stock is probably the most neglected of the necessary operations on a stock farm. This ordinarily comes from oversight. The intention is good but the memory is at fault. On many farms it is the cry that stock is salted once a week; Sunday morning frequently being the time selected for that "chore." Some stockmen go to the other extreme and mix salt lally with the feed of the cattle.

Some farmers erroneously believe that salt is not good for stock and withhold it. The practice varies widely. The safest and soundest principle is to keep salt within reach of animals all the time and allow them to take it at will as their appetites demand. If salt and water were always at the command of live stock health and thrift would be materially promoted. It is not always possible or economical to keep water constantly before animals, but salt is readily enough placed so that they may take it at will. We much prefer rock salt for stock. It is more economical in that the salt is less wasted. Moreover, animals are less apt to take too much of it. When deprived of salt for some time feeding steers can easily enough get too much if it is supplied in loose form—so much that it will get them to scouring; but if it is put before them in rock form they cannot eat it but are compelled to satisfy their appetites by licking it slowly and are not likely to get an excess.

### The Goat Dairy.

The usefulness of the goat in clearing foul lands and the profitableness of the animal for its hair, skin and even carcass, is becoming pretty well understood. But the goat is valuable as a dairy animal. If the cows, for instance, are being used for supplying a city milk trade, the keeping of goats for the home milk supply would be an excellent policy. The goat will live where a cow would starve; and while it, like every other domestic

animal, will do best on good pasture, it will live and yield milk on astonishingly little food. The animal and its milk are almost entirely exempt from disease; the milk is more nutritious than that of the cow and agrees with stomachs that cow's milk frequently offends. The animal requires only the cheapest kind of shelter; but it needs shelter from the storms and in winter. If by reason of drought, soil is necessary, leaves, vegetable refuse, peelings of the apple or potato, bread crusts or stale bread, if they are sweet and clean, will be all the feed that is needed. All goats, however, will not eat the same food, and the feeder will have to study the appetites of the individual animal. Frequent feeding and a variety of food, in winter, will be found beneficial. Roots, oil meal, oats, corn (of the latter, if the whole state, the goat is very fond) are proper feed, especially for the milking goat. Rock salt is greatly relished. The flavor of goat's milk cannot be distinguished from that of a cow's milk, if it is properly cared for. From three to four pints a day is the average yield of a good milker. The milk is so rich and of such a character that in making pastry it will take the place of eggs.—The Epitomist.

### Planting and Cultivation of Corn.

The cultivation of corn should be begun with the plowing of the ground. The best depth to plow will depend altogether on the kind of soil and the condition of the field. Many fields cannot be plowed the same depth throughout the whole length. Over one end or the other of the field, or probably the middle, is low. The side of the hill may be quite steep, with most of the surface soil washed off. Low places and these washed hillsides should not be plowed more than four inches deep. Give such spots a good dressing of manure before harrowing. Another point in this section is to avoid plowing where the ground is too wet.

On level and moderately dry land, plow to a depth of eight inches. The ground will then hold more moisture and the corn suffer less from drought. If southern farmers would plow their ground in the fall and seed to rye, the roots of the growing rye would prevent washing and would catch and hold the fertility which otherwise would leach through the soil. In the spring it will only be necessary to plow to a depth of two or three inches. Begin harrowing as soon as the ground will permit, going once each way before planting, or as many times as is necessary to pulverize the seed bed. The distance between the rows of corn and the thickness of planting depend entirely upon the quality of the land, and every farmer must be his own judge. In some southern localities one stock every six feet in rows four feet apart is sufficient. When the land is rich more can be planted.

As soon as the corn is planted, the ground should be harrowed again, and ordinarily harrowing just before the corn comes to the surface. The crop will not be injured. When the rows can be seen across the field, go over with a weeder or an A harrow. Cultivate one each way in this manner, then use an ordinary corn cultivator, going over the field not more than three times with this implement. In very dry seasons, twice is sufficient. Much corn is ruined by deep and close cultivation, for if the roots are once disturbed, the crop will never fully recover. After the last cultivation, I go through the field once each way with a small one-horse harrow, which runs between the rows. If the season has been at all favorable, the crop will need no further attention. When the husks on the ears have turned yellow, cut and put in shocks 12 to 14 feet square.—W. M. Kroyer, in New England Homestead.

### Short and Useful Paragraphs.

It is not the hog's fault that it has a reputation for filthiness.

Lies in the hen's nest is depriving many farmers of quite a few eggs.

Fowls as well as all animals do better on mixed feed. It affords a variety.

It is a pretty hard matter to trim a grape vine too close if you do it before the sap runs.

During shearing time keep the old and the young ones apart, so that the ticks cannot migrate to the lambs.

In purchasing fertilizers for early market garden stuff, remember that it is a quick acting fertilizer that you are after.

A good preventive of milk fever is to have the cows calve in the fall or winter when the feed does not have so great a tendency to make milk.

Owing to the increasing importance of the sheep industry, it would be well for farmers to look into the matter and study up the "ins and outs."

Milk contains about 87 per cent of water. If the water the cows drink is bad about 87 per cent of the milk that you are using is not what it ought to be.

Farmers don't ignore the ducks. With a fair average of eggs laid during the year, if you did not eat or sell them, but set them and hatched out 50 per cent of the eggs, it would be an excellent investment.

Milk fever generally occurs among the best milkers. Look out for such cows. After a cow has helped fill your pocketbook for eight or nine months, surely a little attention for one month or so is not out of the way.

"Johnny, get your gun" is generally the word every time a barn owl or some such bird is seen around the farm. This is an awful mistake. It would be pretty hard to get a mouse or rat-trap that could be at this bird at catching these pests.

## HOW DOCTORS EARN BIG FEES.

One Who Got \$4000 for Saving a Patient's Life by Giving Him a Good Dinner.

The doctor and some of the reporters were talking in the little room opposite the telephone office down at Bellevue hospital.

"I see by the papers," said the doctor, mentioning the story of a large bill reported to have been sent in by a surgeon of the city, "that this doctor didn't feel satisfied with \$4000. He thought he ought to have \$4600. That's a rather fine distinction, perhaps, but it all depends on the sort of a case which the surgeon treated. A man with his skill and his standing can charge almost anything he pleases.

"The way in which some physicians earn large fees is curious. I recall one case of the sort—or at least a story of a case, for I won't vouch for the truth of it all. A man had been suffering for some time with gastritis and had been treated for more than a year by several physicians. The usual treatment is to put the patient on a milk diet. That usually does the work, but this man kept growing worse. He finally summoned Dr. B., one of the best known physicians in the city. When Dr. B. learned the history of the case he took one long look at the man's face and reached for his hat.

"I need time to think this over," he said. "You meet me tomorrow at Delmonico's and I'll prescribe treatment of some sort for you."

"The patient appeared at the time the doctor had set.

"Come in and sit down," said the physician. "I can talk to you while I am eating my dinner."

"Then the physician said something in a low tone and when the waiter came back he brought two orders of oysters. The patient looked surprised.

"Now," said the doctor, "you just fall to and eat a good meal. That's all you want."

"It turned out that the doctor was right. The man who had been nearly dead was soon in good health. Then the physician sent in his bill. It was for \$4000. When the man received it he hurried around to the doctor's office.

"By thunder," said the man. "Do you think I'm made of money. I can pay it all right, but now, honestly, doctor, don't you think it's pretty large?"

"No," replied the physician. "Your life is worth more than \$4000, isn't it? Well I saved your life. I can't see that I'm asking too much."

"The man sent around his check the next day."—New York Sun.

### Geography and Marriage.

It is said a certain statistician states that geographical distance is the reason so many men remain bachelors. He says that the United States has 2,200,000 more unmarried men over 20 years of age than there are unmarried women, so that a vast host of Americans must inevitably remain bachelors. Women in England and Canada are now considering the ways and means of educating women, not necessarily as wives, but as competent helpmates to pioneers. Thus wives, daughters and sisters may all be able to take their places as companions and helpmates to pioneers in a new country. This idea is undoubtedly a good one, but it does not get over the difficulties of the marriage question, for the English girl who goes with her brother to settle in some remote part of Australia or South Africa stands as much chance of living and dying a spinster as if she had remained at home, where the preponderance of women over men makes the problem of what to do with the girls even a harder one than what is to be done with their brothers. In the United States women are in an exactly opposite situation, inasmuch as they are fewer than the men. In parts of the east, however, women are greatly in preponderance, as the men have gone west to better their prospects.

### Was He Superstitious?

The dignified gentleman with the buckskin gloves saw a pin lying on the sidewalk. He stooped to pick it up without removing his gloves. The first grab assayed about three grains of sand, but the dignified gentleman persisted. A bootblack, a newsboy and two idlers stopped to see the performance, and with this nucleus the crowd gathered rapidly and began offering advice.

"Good for you, old boy!"

"Now you've got it!"

"Somebody get him a derrick!"

"Say, ain't you afraid of apoplexy?"

"Stick to it!" cried a voice with a suspicious intonation of insincerity, and the pin was picked up and the dignified man drew a small box from his overcoat pocket, opened it and said:

"Well, said, my friend. 'Stick to it' has always been my motto, and you will find it blown in each and every bottle of this justly celebrated medicine, which I am offering at the small price of 25 cents a bottle. It—"

But the crowd had melted away, with the exception of the man who had spoken the "cue"—Indianapolis Press.

### Pies of a Single Day.

The amount of pie which the people of one of the great pie markets of the world manage to consume in a single day is almost impossible to estimate. A single large bakery in Chicago, devoted exclusively to the making of pies, cooks between 80 and 900 pies every night in its huge rotary ovens, all of which are easily disposed of to retail bakeries and lunch rooms on the following day. Multiply this sum of daily consumption by the number of other bakery establishments interested in the manufacture of pie and the sum will not fall short of the 10,000 mark.—Chicago Chronicle.

## Singular Appearance of Fish in Samoa.

One strange feature of this sea life of the tropics is the regular recurrence of migratory swarms of fish of very small size, that return in huge numbers year after year with such absolute regularity that the natives calculate on the event on a certain day in each year, and even within an hour or two of the day. One such swarm of fish forms the occasion of an annual holiday and feast at Samoa. The fish is not unlike the English whitebait for which the English Thames has so long been celebrated, and each year it arrives at Samoa on the same day in the month of October, remains for a day, or at the most two days, and then disappears entirely till the same day of the following year. Why it comes, or whence, no curious naturalist has yet discovered, nor has anybody traced its onward course when it leaves the Samoan group; but the fact is unquestionable that suddenly, without notice, the still waters of the lagoon which surrounds each island within the fringing reef become alive with millions of fishes, passing through them for a single day and night, and then disappearing for a year as though they had never come.

A visit to Samoa enabled me to see this strange phenomenon for myself, and to witness the native feasts by which it is celebrated year by year.—Lippincott's.

### Rough on the General.

A French actor named Hyacinthe once illustrated the saying, "Discretion is the better part of valor." It was in the month of June, and a company of the national guard, of which Hyacinthe was a sergeant, was engaged a body of insurgents behind a barricade at the other end of a short street. One of the insurgents, in particular, from a corner of the barricade was making remarkably effective practice on the assailants. At that moment up came a general.

"We must get him to expose himself," said the general. "One of you must clamber up on top of the barricade; then, when our friend at the other end of the street shows himself to take aim, two or three of you fetch him down. Up with you, sergeant!"

"Beg your pardon, general, but, perhaps, you see, an insignificant uncommissioned officer like myself may have no attraction for him. But a handsome, distinguished man like you, in that stylish and becoming uniform—he'd be more than mortal if he could resist the temptation. I'll lend you a hand, general."—London Tit-Bits.

### The Nimble Nickel.

The nimble nickel works wonders in all lines of trade, and the opener it is turned the greater is the purchasing power in any line.

The Endless Chain Starch Book will enable you to get with the nimble nickel one large 10c. package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c. package of "Haber's Best" starch, with the premiums, two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, as natural as life, or one Twentieth Century Girl calendar, the finest of its kind ever printed, all for 5c. Ask your grocer.

### A New Word in Boston.

We heard a woman say the other day at table, "I like this bread; it's so nice and ohewy." She is a New Englander by education. Did she invent "ohewy," or is the term used freely? We never heard it before, and dialect dictionaries know it not.—Boston Journal.

### Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of Grain-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. Children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. Grain-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but is made from pure grains; the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 25¢ per package. Sold by all grocers.

Eleven cubic feet of water when frozen make twelve cubic feet of ice.

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London imports 18,000,000 tons of coal annually.

**Special Rates South.**  
The Southern Railway announces the following rates for the occasions named below: General Assembly, Presbyterian Church in the United States, Atlanta, Ga., May 17-29, 1901. One first class fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 15, 16 and 17, with final limit May 29. General Assembly, Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Chattanooga, Tenn., May 17-24, 1901. One fare the round trip. Tickets on sale May 15 to 18, inclusive, with final limit May 29. Annual Convention, Travelers' Protective Association, New Orleans, La., May 21-30, 1901. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale May 19, 20 and 21, with final limit May 29, 1901. For further information address Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Pass. Agent, 118 Broadway, New York.

Railroads in Bavaria are now experimenting with American coal.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. Free trial bottle for 2 weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline Ltd., 981 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

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Take LAXATIVE BROWN QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The total wealth of American colleges and universities is \$25,000,000.

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

Kbaki is the latest English shade in fashionable stationery.

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

British India now has 140 colleges and 17,000 students.



There is enough wear and tear on the soldier without the discomforts that come from having to use a strong laundry soap. Common brown soaps, when constantly used for washing the person, are extremely irritating. Ivory Soap is the ideal soap for the soldier, suitable for all purposes, for the kitchen utensils, for washing clothes, and for the bath.

Ivory Soap is not easily lost, for—it floats

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### A Sully's Lesson.

A member of the Louisville bar named Simmondson was in the habit of intimidating the opposing witnesses, whom, when they came to be cross-examined, he harassed in every imaginable manner. The last witness he took in hand was a tall, lank farmer, with a thoughtful eye. He had watched the baiting of his neighbors in dead silence, and took the stand with perfect composure. Simmondson evidently set him down as a lout, and when the witness hesitated over some question a moment he roared: "What are y' studying about? 'Fraud of telling a lie, too, I suppose?" Without any apparent haste the countryman picked up a massive inkstand and hurled it straight at Simmondson's head, catching him on the bridge of the nose and knocking him senseless. "That's what I was a-studyin' about," he drawled, in the moment of dead silence that followed the act. Needless to say, a tremendous hubbub ensued, but everybody was secretly pleased, and while the judge fined the farmer heavily for contempt, he subsequently remitted the sentence.—Chicago Law Journal.

### The Dodger Nuisance.

The local newspapers are appreciated and read in most of the families to which they are sent, while the hand bills which are pushed under every door are read by very few. As an advertising medium these dodgers are simply a waste of paper and ink. The housemaid's broom brushes them out of the vestibule on to the sidewalk, and the wind does the rest. Timid horses are frightened, sidewalks and streets are littered, and all to no practical purpose. The ordinance designed to prevent the wholesale distribution of these flying leaflets is a very proper one, and public opinion will most emphatically sustain its passage and rigid enforcement.—Philadelphia Times.

### A Naval Plun.

The command of a receiving-ship is pre-eminently that of a married man, and he and his family always live on board, in unique and delightful homes. There are at best six receiving-ships in the service—the Franklin, at Norfolk, Va.; the Independence and Pensacola, at Mare Island, Cal.; the Richmond, at League Island, Penn.; the Vermont, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the Washab, at Charleston, Mass. There is no house rent to pay; the captain is allowed two stewards by the Government; so it is looked upon as one of the very few chances offered in the naval officer's career to save money.—Woman's Home Companion.

An appendicitis club has been formed in Cleveland, Ohio. To become a member of this unique organization, one must have been operated upon for appendicitis.

## Old as the Hills

are the pains and aches of

### RHEUMATISM

### NEURALGIA

### SCIATICA

Sure as taxes is the cure of them by

## St. Jacobs Oil

is the latest English shade in fashionable stationery.

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

British India now has 140 colleges and 17,000 students.

### Coffee Pot Attachment.

By using a new coffee pot attachment the steam is made to pass through the grounds, a metal tube being secured to the end of the spout and extended through the lid to the interior, with a cloth sack containing the grounds fastened to the inner end of the tube.

There are 365 doctors looking after the health of the Greater New York, all receiving pay from the city treasury.

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LL kalsomines are cheap, temporary preparations made from whitening chalks, clays, etc., and stuck on walls with decaying animal glue. ALABASTINE is not a kalsomine.

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ND IN OFFERING something he has bought and tried to sell on ALABASTINE's demands, he may not realize the damage you will suffer by a kalsomine on your walls.

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