FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Use for Bones.

Someone suggests that there is a use for bones as a feed for poultry, as an egg producer—especially as they can be thus employed, and yet come in, in large part, as a fertilizer, through the poultry manure. Let the farmer take his choice and get all out of the bones that he can. If he has a bone mill, or a meat chopper, and can reduce the bones small enough for poultry to readily swallow the pieces, this will be the most economical plan. Bones, especially fresh bones, from the kitchen, are a capital egg producer. It will pay even to beat the fresh bones fine with an old are, if one has no bone mill, and feed them thus to the fowls. But the mill is far better, and every farmer keeping a few dozen hens can afford to purchase

few dozen hens can afford to purchase one of these mills. It is the best use to make of the fresh bones. But large, dry and hard bones, such as those of cattle and horses, had better be reduced with ashes. Though, of course, even the driest raw bone, ground fine, is readily eaten by fowls, as every farmer knows who has ever applied raw bone as top dressing to

Growing Grain Feeds.

It is sometimes a problem whether it would be cheaper to buy commercial fertilizers and grow more grain to feed out, or to buy more grain and make more and richer manure, and therefore have less need to buy fertilizers. The solution of the question therefore have less need to buy fer-tilizers. The solution of the question seems to depend primarily upon the cheapness of land and labor. If a man in New England, especially near a manufacturing town, had to hire land and hire labor, we think he could employ them to better advantage in growing other cross for sale than to growing other crops for sale than to grow any kind of grain for feeding purposes. But the man who has plenty of idle land yielding but little, and help that he must keep the year through, either members of his family or that he must hire to do other work, or that he must hire to do other work, we think can grow corn cheaper than he can buy it, if he so cares for his fodder as to get full value for it for dairy stock. Corn grows well upon soil that is not well adapted to some other crops and grows without the heavy manuring that would be required for market garden crops, while it is not exhausting to the soil, but leaves it in better condition to grow almost any crop than it was before the corn was grown. corn was grown.

To Destroy Moles.
Some people claim to believe that moles are a greater benefit than an injury, for the reason that they are almost wholly insectivorous in their diet. This I dispute. A mole will destroy seed corn after it has been anointed with tar from the southern pitch pines, while every other known animal and fowl, including crows, will pass it by. I think the great majority of farmers will favor their extermination. I therefore submit the following above the control of the tion. I therefore submit the ing cheap and effective plan to destroy

Mix a proper quantity (no particular rule) of arsenic with corn dough, make a small hole into their roads here and there and deposit a lump of dough in each, about the size of a marble. Cover the holes with any convenient substance, such as clods of dirt, to ex-clude the light.

Some years ago I had a piece of land badly infested with moles that I wished to plant to sweet potatoes. Success depended on first getting rid of the moles. As a matter of experiment I concluded to try corn dough and arsenic, as above. Two applications resulted in a virtual extermination. Some of the moles came out of Some of the moles came out of ground and soon after died. Other poisons may answer as well, but I know that arsenic can be relied on. The best time to apply is perhaps in early spring, soon after the moles leave their winter quarters.—Bryan Tyson in Farm, Field and Fireside.

True Cause of Feather Eating

An lowa poultry grower, Mrs. F. M. Jarvis, sends an account of feather eating in which the disorder is described as contagious, and she ascribes

he trouble to the presence of a min-parasite which spreads from fowl to fowl and which she thinks was probably introduced through purchase

from an infected flock.

Concerning this mite, a recently published leaflet of the board of agriculture of Great Britian gives the following description: Feather-eating in poultry is due to a minute parasitic mite (Sarcoptes laevis) at the roots of the feathers. It is generally supposed to be due to a "vicious habit," nu-merous absurd theories, such as idlemerous absurd theories, such as idledess and thirst, having been put forward to account for it. There are
two kinds of feather eating, viz, "selffeather-eating" and the plucking of
other birds' feathers. The former is
chiefly due to the mites living upon
and irritating the roots of the quills.
The form on the fowl makes its appearance about April and is most prevalent in spring and summer. The
nites can be easily found among the
white powdery matter at the base of
the quill. The minute young are
transmitted during copulation. The
fowls pluck out the feathers to destroy
the irritation caused by the mites at
'heir base. Lice, also, are partly acthe irritation caused by the mites at their base. Lice, also, are partly ac-ountable for feather-plucking. The irds in picking off the mites and lice ull out the feathers.—American Ag-

Pests of the Berry Patch. great amount of work and watch-In care are necessary to make the berry patch profitable. First comes the strawberry with its disease and insect pests. It is often subject to

blight, which is injurious to both plant and fruit. It first shows itself upon the leaves in reddish, purple spots which soon turn lighter colored and finally white. Upon these spots a spore is formed which spreads the disease through the summer, while in disease through the summer, while in the fall and winter a form is produced which infects the new leaves the following spring. Thus the fruit is deprived of its nourishment, and in some instances crops have been ruined. But if one starts a field with good, healthy plants, and sprays with Bordeaux mixture, there is generally but little trouble.

The worst insect pest is that nuisance of the farm, the cut worm. It is

The worst insect pest is that nuisance of the farm, the cut worm. It is often very destructive, as it works on both roots and crown in feeding. The roots are often attacked also by the white grub and the strawberry root borer. The latter bores into the crown and down through the heart into the roots, usually killing the plant. The best remedy for this pest is to change the bed often, not raising more than two crops on the same ground.

ground.

Pests of the raspberry and blackberry are anthracnose and rust. When infested canes are found we cut and burn and so end the trouble. The insect pests are many, among which are the tree crickets, the red-necked agrilus and the raspberry saw-fly. The crickets weaken the canes by making a row of longitudinal punctures filled with eggs for several inches down the canes. These eggs are long and often mistaken for grubs.

The surest way to get rid of them is to cut and burn the canes containing them. The saw-fly is a green, hairy slug, which works on the under side of the leaf, resembling it so closely

of the leaf, resembling it so closely that one has to look carefully to de-tect them. They cut irregular holes in the leaf, often nearly perforating it. Hellebore or the arsenites are recom-

mended as remedies. When one stops to consider all the numerous diseases and pests with which the fruit grower has to contend, it is not surprising that so many fail. "Eternal vigilance is the price of suc-The one who masters all difficulties, by working understandingly, is the one who reaps the reward; while the slothful are ready to declare there is no money in fruit growing.

Enlarging the Herds of Live Stock.

The average farmer who raises grain, fruits or vegetables, or makes a point of mixed farming, cannot do better than to give more attention to increasing the live stock on the farm. No farm should be without a fair number of cattle, sheep, swine, horses, poultry and general live stock. It is not necessary to enter into the business of raising live stock for the markets so that it will interfere with the general farming, but on general prin-ciples there is so much waste on a farm which animals alone can confarm which animals alone can con-sume profitably that it is essential for the highest success that live stock of one kind or another should be kept. Nature never intended that the farm should be devoted to one particular kind of farming to the utter seclusion of all others. The fruit orchardist who fails to raise at least a few hives of bees misses one of the chances for profit that has been put in his way. profit that has been put in his way. Even if he only raised the honey for home use, he would secure his re-wards. Likewise the grass and hay farmer, with his miles of rich clover, timothy and buckwheat, should have a hive of bees for every two or three acres he puts under cultivation. Pigs go in clover and also in orchards. Sheep supplement the work of the farmer in packing the soil around the grass roots, and in the orchard they add fertilizers that are of the greatest value. The waste fruit of the orchard will go a long way toward feeding the pigs. Then the grain and corn waste feed the dairy cows, and the waste milk and cream from the latter can be put to no better use than for pig feed-ing. So one could go through the whole list of farm animals and show whole list of farm animals and show how one is intimately connected with another, and the whole with the gen-eral farm crops. After all has been said for the farm specialist, we must admit that the ideal farming is that where a variety of crops are raised to suit a variety of farm animals. In a system economically and intelligent-gently conceived there should be abgently conceived there should be absolutely no waste whatever, and there need be none. It is simply because need be none. It is simply because we do not raise enough animals or a sufficient variety to consume all the by-products of the crops. It is true that the number of these animals must vary with the years. When corn is higu priced it will pay to sell more and to reduce the number of live stock dependent upon it for their food. On the other hand, when grain is plentithe other hand, when grain is plentiful and cheap, increase the grain-eating animals and poultry, and sell the food in the form of meat and eggs, instead of grain by the bushel. A little study of the markets and of the best way to reduce costs and increase profits will enable the plain, every-day farmer to realize more on his assets than he does today.—C. S. Walters in American Cultivator.

Our heredity traits are those which we pick out to blame on our ancestors. Let us live for each other, but not so energetically as to become meddle-

It depends on what we do whether are really industrious when we

are busy.

Imagination is that faculty by which we describe beautiful sunrises without

we describe beautiful sunrises without losing sleep.

If a man doesn't know a bargain when he sees it, at least he knows the bill for it when he sees it.

The man who gets sleepy after dinner ought to give up the idea that he is an ornament to society,

At 35 a bachelor thinks all girls want to marry him: at 50 he knows

want to marry him; at 50 he knows that he has lived a terrified life on mere rumor.—Chicago Record.

HIS GOOD FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Heroic Struggle of a Woodsman Who Was Hurt in the Adirondacks.

From the heart of the Adirondack wilderness comes the following pathetic story of a woodsman's heroic struggle for life, after meeting with a terrible accident.

The accident occurred on the shores

The accident occurred on the shores of Lake Massawebie in the town of Piercefield, N. S. A lumberman by the name of Jerry Dudy had contracted to furnish logs for the mill at Piercefield. He occupied, with his wife and week old baby, a solitary cabin on the shores of the lake. Dudy was at work some three miles in the forest felling spruce timber. One day he had cut through a tree about two and a half feet in diameter, and in felling it, it had become lodged in some nearby trees. This is a common occurrence, but the work of disengaging the tree involves great danger, and is the cause of many serious ger, and is the cause of many serious accidents.

Dudy proceeded to "butt off" the tree. The crash came at an unguarded moment and he was knocked down, his right leg pinned to the earth under the great weight. He was unconscious for some time, but after regaining his sames. scious for some time, but after regaining his senses, he was not slow to
realize the exceeding peril of the situation in which he was placed. He
knew that if he remained inactive for
any length of time he would freeze
to death. He could just reach the
axe, which had fallen near him, and
with his knife he cut off a portion of
the helve that he might use the blade
to better advantage in his reclining to better advantage in his reclining position.

The night advanced, the stars ap-The night advanced, the stars appeared one by one in the heavens, and still the brave man toiled on. Oftentimes he dropped his axe in despair. But the thought of wife and baby at home always caused him to take up his task with renewed vigor. At last the tree was cut through, and with all his remaining strength he rolled the short butt from off his limb. rolled the short butt from off his limb. He was free. He tried to rise, but his strength was fast failing, and he sank to the ground. On examining his leg he found it to be broken in two places and frozen stiff.

Late the next day he reached the door of his cabin, almost dead from exposure and loss of blood. He had exposure and loss of blood. He had crawled three miles over the broken and almost undefined wood trail, dragging behind him his crushed and broken limb. The thought of loved ones at home had given him strength to accomplish the almost herculean task. His wife rendered such aid as was in her power and transparent. task. His wife rendered such and as was in her power, and tramped through the deep snow a distance of over a mile to the nearest neighbor. Everything was done to relieve the man antil the a physician could arrive from the village of Piercefield, 13 miles

Pneumonia set in. He had suffered more than human strength could endure, and with the wife and child be-side him, for the love of whom he had suffered so much, he passed away.

A Bath in the Dead Sea

"Years ago," continued Mr. Smith, "I paid a visit to the far East, and in "I paid a visit to the far East, and in the course of my travels visited the Dead sea, which is situated in southern Syria, not far from Suez. Compared to the waters of the Dead sea, those of the Salt lake are comparatively fresh, and a scientific man whom I met in London gave me this explanation of the cause of their extreme saltness. All water carries a per centage of salt, and in both the cases of the Dead sea and the Salt lake there is no outlet to the lakes—and they maintain their level through evaporation. Through the countless centuries during which they have existed this salt, since it does not evaporate, has accumulated until these bodies of water have attained their present brackish condition.

present brackish condition.

"Bathing in the Dead sea is really fearful. In the first place, you are so buoyed up by the water as to literally lie on its surface, and after a bath in it you are almost as sticky as you would have been had you taken a plunge into a hogshead of molasses a state you must endure for some time, as fresh water does not lie near it. It is only to be able to say after-ward that you have bathel in the waters of the Dead sea that induces you to take the nauseous plunge.— New York Tribune.

Poe Was Once a Soldier.

In an examination of the muster rolls of the regular army, which are now being copied for preservation in the war department, it has been dis-covered that Edgar Poe, the poet and mystic, was once a private in battery H of the Fifth artillery, and was pro-moted to sergeant major. He enlisted in 1829 under the assumed name of Edgar A. Perry, and after sarving a year or more was discharged under his own name through the intervention of influential friends, who secured him an appointment as cadet at West an appointment as caset at West Point. Eis military career, however, was brief, and not brilliant. He was dismissed by court-martial during his first year at the acade ny, probably for drunkenness, although the specifica-tions are not given.—Chicago Record.

Eskimo Dwellings.

The Eskimos inhabit houses that are built partly underground for warmth. The upper portion is roofed over, supported by rafters of whale jaws and ribs. In the spring these cave-like houses become too damp to live in. Then they erect a summer dwelling upon the top of the winter one. The summer house consists of The summer house consists of one. The summer house consists of walrus hides stretched over a wooden frame, making a room from 10 to 15 feet square. These summer houses are fastened to rocks with rawhide ropes to prevent them from being blown down. The entrance is through an oval hole in the walrus hide about

"They say the automobile is going supersede the horse," remarked the

"They say the automobile is going to supersede the horse," remarked the livery stable man.
"Yes."
"Well, don't you believe it. I don't believe the day will ever come when we'll hang over a rail and risk our financial futures on an automobile race. And I know for certain that when meat gets scarce we'll never eat them."—Washington Star.

What Shall We Have For Dessert This question arises in the family daily. Let us answerit to-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Frepared in 2 min, No boiling! no baking! Simply add a little hot water & set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At grocers. 10c.

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

Compressed air motors are supplanting mules in Michigan mines.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

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Jell-O, the New Dessert
Pleases all the family. Four flavors:—
Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry.
At your grocers. 10 cts.

A small body of infantry covers three miles an hour.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELLES CHILL TONIO. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Age tells on a girl and so does her little brother.

F. E. Brill, Boden, Guernsey Co., Ohio, says Please send me by express twelve bottles of your Frey's Vermituge.

The girl who uses invisible ink can usually write a letter that's out of sight.

LABASTINE is the original and only durable wall coating, entirely different from all kal-somines. Ready for use in white or fourteen beautiful tints by adding cold water.

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TINE is not a kalsomine.

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is either not posted or is trying to deceive you.

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damage you will suffer by a
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STABLISHED in favor. Shun all imitations. Ask paint dealer or druggist for tint card. Write us for interesting booklet, free, ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.



The cakes of Ivory Soap are so shaped that they may be used entire for general purposes, or divided with a stout thread into two perfectly formed cakes for toilet use. For any use put to, Ivory Soap is a quick cleanser, absolutely safe and pure.

A WORD OF WARNING.—There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the "lvory"," they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "lvory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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A Profitable Calling.

The young man who is looking for a calling in life may have noticed that selling gas companies is fairly profitable business if one can get steady work at it.—Chicago Record.

The Fly a Fast Walker. In proportion to its size, a fly walks thirteen times as fast as a man can

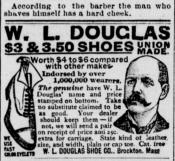
run. Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
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FITS permanently cured. No fitsor nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, \$\frac{2}{3}\trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINS, Ltd., \$\mathcal{G}\$1 Arch St., Phila., Pa.



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URRE ALL EISE FAILS
Beet Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Out
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Causes bilious head-ache, back-ache and all kinds of body aches. Spring is here and you want to get this bile poison out of your system, easily, naturally and gently. CASCARETS are just what you want; they never grip or gripe, but will work gently while you sleep. Some people think the more violent the griping the better the cure. Be careful-take care of your bowels-salts and pill poisons leave them weak, and even less able to keep up regular movements than be-fore. The only safe, gentle inside Spring cleaner for the bowels are sweet, fragrant CASCARETS. They don't force out the foecal matter with

violence, but act as a tonic on the whole 30 feet of bowel wall, strengthen the muscles and restore healthy, natural action—buy them and try them. You will find in an entirely natural way your bowels will be promptly and permanently put in good order for the Spring and Summer work.

