

## FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

### Reasonable Milk Precautions.

If you would have good and creditable milk keep it in small quantities over night, and, when it can be avoided, never mix the hot and cold milk. If you send your milk to a factory it would also be a good plan to send the night's or morning's milk in separate cans.

### Petroleum to Kill San Jose Scale.

Crude petroleum is said to be a remedy which will destroy and prevent the germination of the San Jose scale. It is said that it not only destroys this pernicious insect, but it also stimulates the growth of the tree to which it is applied. It is thought, however, by the best authorities that the scale can only be eradicated by destroying the tree infested with the bug and petroleum baths are apt to be fatal to the trees.

### Poultry as a Farm Crop.

If any farmer can make his farm pay a profit of \$50 per acre he will do more than can be claimed by the majority of his neighbors, and yet this would not be too large a figure to credit to the hens that could be placed on an acre, and the ground could, at the same time, be made to produce an excellent crop of fruit, for both the poultry and the fruit would be benefited by the combination.

An acre in grass ought to give ample forage for at least 100 hens in summer, and they would not require an awful lot of extra food from the barn, so the eggs would be practically clear profit, and if each of these hens couldn't turn out a clear profit of 50 cents at the end of the summer's pasturage we are awfully mistaken.—The Weekly Witness.

### Fighting Hawks and Crows.

In my town, which produces annually from 30,000 to 40,000 chickens, a bounty of 25 cents per head is paid for hen and chicken hawks, writes P. H. Wilbour of Rhode Island, in New England Homestead. The same sum is paid for crows per head, they being nearly as inimical if not equally so to the career of the chicken. This bounty is usually voted at the town meeting. At times it had been left for the town council to affix the sum, never to my knowledge being more than 25 cents per head, and some years a lesser sum.

Various devices to prevent the near approach of the above mentioned birds are noticed about here, among which may be mentioned the small windmill so arranged that at each revolution a rapid and noisy clapping is produced. Another arrangement quite generally in vogue is to erect long poles about the chicken yard, a stout cord extending from pole to pole at top, to which cord is appended multi-colored strips of cloth. This method, while it prominently advertises the location of the tender morsel, is supposed to intimidate its wary foe.

### The Hotbed Feeders.

Cold frames are chiefly of use as hotbed feeders, or for giving plants a slight start in spring. They must be prepared in August ready for early fall sowing. The seedlings are hardened off and held until transplanted to hotbeds or to the open ground. Such nearly hardy plants as corn salad and lettuce may be raised in cold frames in the fall and early winter by protecting them slightly on frosty nights.

Frames designed for vegetables may be brought into further utility, where the owner is so inclined, by putting in a few easily forced flowers, such as violets, pansies, bulbs, etc.

As to the making of the frames, it is an easy matter. The chief requirements are shelter, drainage, light and proper ventilation, and, in hotbeds, regulated temperature. A spot sheltered on the north and west, free to the sun, is considered ideal. If there is danger of rains washing in, the bed level must be raised, and earth and coarse litter banked around it. The back, which will be towards the north-west, should be higher than the front, the slope permitting the water to shed from the glass. The top is of glass, fit in sash about four feet wide by six long, made to slide back or raise, by which means the beds are ventilated.

The bed for a cold frame should be finely pulverized loam, obtained from the surface of some land that has been standing at least two or three years; or any good, light soil with which may be well mixed some well-rotted horse manure—a desirable addition in either case. The bed should be from 18 inches to two feet in depth, and be closely placed in the frame.—American Cultivator.

### A Clean Stable.

The greatest obstacle that can be presented to the spread of any kind of disease is a clean stable. This implies not only cleanliness behind the stock but in front of them as well, and even in the mangers. Not long ago a contagious disease broke out in one of the large dairy establishments not far from Chicago. Various causes for the outbreak were assigned by the veterinarians, but it was privately known that the disease broke out because filth had paved the way for its advance. The drinking troughs were filthy and had been so for months. The mangers were unclean and all the conditions were of the best to help spread the disease.

The writer has seen mangers of both horses and cattle in which there were the remnants of many a feed. The animals, of course, refused to eat it and so "nosed" it into the corner of the manger. The new feed was put in on top of the old and when the

animal got the part of the feed on top eaten the remnants were pushed into the already mouldy bunch at the end. Mangers of both horses and cattle are found soiled by the fermentations of feed they have contained.

Tuberculosis is carried quite frequently from one animal to another by the rubbish that is pushed back and forth from one to the other. This is especially a danger where feeding floors are used for stock instead of mangers. But in addition to tuberculosis we have a great troop of disorders that are well known to most stockmen, such as lump-jaw and abortion. The man that keeps a clean stable will have little trouble with animal diseases. Germs may come his way but they will not find a suitable habitation. They will not, like the devils in Scripture, establish themselves in a house swept and garnished.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

### Soil and Grass.

There are soils in most of our states that are not deep enough for cultivation, but answer for grass, and by a little nursing will furnish a great deal of pasture from year to year. At all times, except in the drouthy season, grass grows well on such soils, and with occasional seeding and top dressing, may be made profitable. Such soils are usually more generally found on the hills than elsewhere, but are frequently on level lands. Grass will make a luxurious growth upon a soil that is not more than two inches deep, if it has enough water, and it will have plenty of water during the first part of the season. In the cities it is sometimes the practice to remove and sell the rich soil from lawns, replacing it with sand, which is covered with two or three inches of good soil. Under the constant application of water, which is possible in a city, these lawns keep in green, healthy condition all summer.

It will readily be seen, however, that if this thin layer of soil was turned under and the sand was brought to the top the lawn would be ruined. But that is precisely what is done on some farms with similar soil; and when it is done the land is practically ruined. Of course it can be brought up, any soil can be, but soils are often so naturally poor that it costs more than they are worth to do it. Some farmers seem to have a violent prejudice against grass. The sooner they can get it turned under the better they like it. It would appear as if they begrudged the grass its footing. But the farmer who has a natural pasture, watered by springs on his own land, as such pastures often are, is exceedingly fortunate, especially if he has enough tillable land. Such land costs but little. In buying a farm, the hill-side pasture land is pretty nearly "thrown into the bargain." I am acquainted with a farm that has perhaps 100 acres of tillable land and 200 of just such pasture land as I have been describing, and the owner makes more profit from the pasture, through his dairy and stock, than he does from his cultivated area. Grass is king in this country, and the king often sits on what the casual observer would call barren hills. It makes no difference where it grows, if it is blue grass, and that is the grass that will be found in such pastures, to a very large extent, it is a jewel of a possession.—Agricultural Epitome.

### Short and Useful Pointers.

Better no fences at all than poor ones.

Dairy cows should have an allowance of salt.

Feed all stock punctually, as it will pay big in the long run.

Corn and the silo is the solution of the dairyman's feed problem.

Time given to cleaning and washing the horse's feet is time well spent.

Turkeys make a good drouthy crop. They thrive best in dry seasons.

Breed with an object in view. Then watch the improvement in your stock.

Too much feed and too little exercise will soon put the hogs on the "sick list."

Anything that disturbs a cow's nervous condition is sure to reduce the flow of milk.

When potatoes, turnips, or beets are cooked for fowls it is not necessary to mash them.

Allowing the bushes to grow too high is why so many get such poor crops of small fruits.

Experience has shown that an elevated spot is quite necessary to be successful with peaches.

The soil will respond in a large measure according to the treatment it receives. This accounts for the large difference in yield between neighboring farmers.

All stock should be put into shape to market as soon as possible. When they are where you want them turn them into money immediately, and thus overcome useless feeding.

Machinery is bound to take its place on the farm the same as it is in every other business. The man who cannot see any use in adopting it is the one who will be at the "bottom of the heap."

According to the idea of working out the road tax every man is a born road-maker. According to the way some of them loaf the day out it appears that they do not take much interest in their calling.

A great many are claiming that mice and other destructive rodents are greatly increasing in the United States. It has been suggested that the reason of this is the constant destruction of hawks and owls.

There is no getting over the fact that out west alfalfa is no experiment. The Kansas station is authority for the statement that "no grass equals alfalfa for hay for steers, dairy cows, young stock-hogs and sheep, nor for pasture for horses and hogs."

## FOR THE HOUSEWIVES.

### Cushion Covers for the Summer.

For cheap covers to summer sofa cushions the new bandannas "from India" will recommend themselves. These novel and modish looking squares (they measure a yard and a quarter) make up very effectively. A single square is large enough to supply a cover for a cushion. One cuts right through the square the entire length, and this piece cut out is folded once for the cushion proper. As you see, it forms both the back and the front.

The strips along the sides are left and from these the ruffle is formed.

Oriental colors in vivid or sombre schemes characterize these squares. And the best of them is that while they are attractive they are so cheap that even the most frugal housekeeper will watch their ruin with equanimity. And that's a comfort in summer, when cushions are likely to get left out in the dew or otherwise maltreated.

### To Purify a Cistern.

Should the water in your cistern become tainted from some unaccountable cause and have an unpleasant odor, it may be purified either by forcing air into it by stirring it well, or by adding a mixture of equal parts of alum and borax at the rate of about three ounces to the barrel. To make trebly sure combine these three methods. If the cistern can be emptied without inconvenience, as in the time of drouth, give the sides as well as the bottom a thorough scraping, being careful to remove everything collected. Wet the whole place, then lower an old iron pot full of live coals, upon which, when upon the bottom, drop two or three tablespoonfuls of sulphur. (You must not be in the cistern at the time.) Close the place for a day and air it for a night before going in again. If the walls can be made fairly dry before rain comes, whitewash them, using quick lime fresh from the kiln, and applying while it is still hot. The sulphur fumes and the whitewash so made and applied will act as germicides and fungicides and will make the place pure and sweet. Always keep the cistern clean.

### Novelty in Bedroom Furniture.

A set of bedroom furniture of unique design is a rarity. A set recently designed for the Paris Exposition was shown at the warehouse of one of the art furnishers the other day. A room had been fitted up specially for the occasion, and of course made an appropriate setting for the odd pieces. The walls were hung with green tissue divided into panels by light oak woodwork. The Wilton carpet was deep rose red patterned with blue and white; the fireplace was entirely covered with rose-red tiles, which matched those of the washstand.

The furniture was of light Austrian oak curiously inlaid with ebony and pewter. The pair of bedsteads were of wood, and placed on patent aluminum rails, to prevent the carpet being worn; the curtain at the head of the beds and the bedspreads of eury linen were applique with birds in deep blue, red pomegranates and green leaves. The wardrobe was not very tall, but wide and roomy; it had hanging cupboards on each side, and the centre, containing a series of drawers in various sizes, bowed out in a turret-like shape; it was covered with a checkered flay of ebony and pewter and the drawer handles were of nickel. A sort of sarcophagus was intended for a man's clothes chest; the lid opened at the top and revealed a tray for gloves, ties, etc.; below another tray was for heavy clothes, and then there were two long drawers for shirts. There was a pretty toilet table with a hexagon-shaped mirror, the panels on each side topped with knobs of ebony crossed with lines of pewter. There were also a combination cabinet which contained a small bureau; a new and peculiar armchair; an odd table and several quaint chairs—all fantastically inlaid.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

### Recipes.

Baked Milk—This is a very nourishing and excellent sauce for figs or prunes. Place one pint of milk in an earthenware jar, cover the top with stout white paper and bake gently for three hours. It will then be the consistency of cream.

Fricassee of Parsnips—After paring, boil the parsnips gently in unsalted water till soft; lift them out and cut into pieces two inches long and let them simmer for eight minutes in a sauce made of two tablespoonfuls of stock, a pinch of flour, a full teaspoonful each of butter and lard, one-half cup of cream or rich milk, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one quarter teaspoonful of white pepper.

Purée of Peas—One cup of dried peas soaked overnight and put on the fire, with three scant pints of cold water and a stalk of celery. Bring to boiling point and simmer until tender. When done run through a sieve and add a binding of one tablespoonful each of butter and flour, seasoned with one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of pepper and one-half teaspoonful of sugar. Serve with crotons.

Ragout of Lambs' Tongues—Simmer six tongues in just enough boiling water to cover until they are tender, adding a level teaspoonful of salt when half done, then cut into dice; brown one tablespoonful of butter, add one heaping tablespoonful of flour and brown again; add one and one-half cupfuls of brown stock and stir until smooth and thick, then add one half of a teaspoonful of onion juice, four drops of tabasco sauce, one dozen pitted olives, saltspoonful of salt and the prepared meat; simmer slowly for fifteen minutes; serve on a deep platter and garnish with toast points.

## Foes of City Trees.

The worst foes of city trees are storms, pavements and nocturnal illumination. Subterranean steam is also deadly. As to the bad effect of the electric lights there are least a couple of large trees in City Hall Park to-day to which the light is slowly but surely proving fatal. Insomnia is their trouble.

The death of other trees can be referred to illuminating gas, which escapes into the soil and asphyxiates the roots. The symptoms of gas-poisoning in trees are the sudden falling of the leaves and the deadened appearance of the bark. In mild cases the effect shows upon only one side of the tree, which, nevertheless, seldom survives. Death by gas may occur to trees a hundred feet from a main.

Despite these difficulties property-owners are beginning to appreciate that trees have their place in the city no less than in the country, both for ornament and shade; and it is probable that the metropolitan of the future will be better shaded than it is now, even if its former glories in this regard can never be restored.—New York Post.

### The Easiest Way Out.

"No more late hours, remember, Mr. Grimshaw," concluded the eminent specialist. "No more cigars; no more small bottles."

"H'm!" replied Grimshaw, in a non-committal way. "Good-day, doctor."

"Pardon me," said the physician, suavely; "but the—ah! fee for my advice is ten dollars."

"Very likely it is worth that amount, but as I have concluded not to take it, of course I owe you nothing." And he departed, leaving the eminent specialist entirely without language appropriate for the emergency.

### Invents a Burglar-Proof Window.

A Marion, Ind., man has invented a burglar-proof window. On the sill are two small knobs; one is for raising or lowering the upper sash, the other for the lower one. By turning the knob the window can be raised or lowered to any height, but the minute the finger is removed from the knob the window is locked.

### Costly Ocean Trips.

A modern Atlantic liner must earn about \$80,000 clear per trip before a penny of profit is made.

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# PIMPLES

Perhaps you have already discovered that powders and washes will not cure these eruptions on your face. They may cover up and suppress, but they cannot remove. Rashes, boils, salt-rheum, shingles, hives, eczema, tetter, etc., are but surface indications of a deeper trouble. And

## That's Bad Blood

The question for you now is,—how to make bad blood good blood; how to get rid of all these impurities in your system. Everybody knows the answer,—a perfect Sarsaparilla. No ordinary Sarsaparilla, such as you can buy at almost any store, will answer; it must be a perfect one. There is such a Sarsaparilla, and it differs widely in every way from all other Sarsaparillas.

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"I had frequent and most painful boils. I was treated by a number of physicians, but they did me no good. I tried many kinds of patent medicines, but without effect; but when I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla I got hold of the right thing, for I was soon completely cured."—R. P. CAUSEY, Attica, N. Y.

## FREY'S VERMIFUGE

World's Largest Reservoir.

One of the largest works of man's hands is the artificial lake, or reservoir, in India, at Rajputana. This reservoir, said to be the largest in the world, and known as the great tank of Dhebar, and used for irrigating purposes, covers an area of twenty-one square miles.

**How to Buy a Carriage.**

It is possible to save from \$20 to \$75 on carriages or other vehicles by purchasing from a manufacturer who sells direct to consumers. A reliable house and perhaps the oldest one doing business on this plan is the Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Indiana. Their vehicles and harness are of the best both in style and quality, and at prices that are right. Their customers always get satisfaction. See their advertisement in this paper.

London spends \$140 a year on the education of each child in the public schools.

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Great Britain eats up her entire wheat crop in about thirteen weeks.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 361 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Stews of fish are favorite dishes in all Latin countries.

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

It frequently happens that the deeper a man is in politics the more he is out.

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

The cost of St. Peter's, Rome, was over \$70,000,000.

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