### FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

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#### Long Rows Save Labor.

An agricultural writer well illus trates the importance of long rows by telling of a western farmer who had plowed land 100 rods wide and a half mile long. He made three fields each 33 rods wide and 160 rods long. When planted in corn he found that planted in corn he found that his man could cultivate it the long way of the row in three days, while if go-ng the other way there was four days' work. Just one day extra was spent work. Just one day extra was spent in turning around at the end three times as often.

#### Regular Hours for Milking Cows.

The Oregon experiment station made a valuable test of the importance of regular hours for feeding and milking cows, a matter which we have many times urged upon our readers. The took six cows, and divided them into two lots as near alike in condition as to age and length of time in milk as they could. One lot was fed and milked regularly at 5.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., while the other lot was fed and milked at hours ranging from 5 to 7 a. m., and from 4 to 6 p. m., which is a too common practice among far-mers. This was kept up for three weeks, the amount of feed being the same for each lot. As a result those fed and milked regularly increased their milk production 5.9 per cent. the other lot shrank 4.4 per cent. The difference of about 10 per cent. in weeks emphasizes what we have said so often. Feed and milk regularly, Sundays as well as other days, and if you need an extra sleep on Sunday, take it later in the day, even if you have to take it in church.

#### Care of the Foal.

As soon as the young colt is born the first thing to do is to see that it gets up and sucks its dam. When it is a day or two old, catch it by putting one arm around its neck and the other about its hips and hold it until it stops struggling. This teaches the colt that you are its master and that it has nothing to fear from you. It will be much easier to handle in after years. The halter should be put on and it should be halter broken before it is a month

The next thing is to see that the bow els are kept open and regular and that it gets started right. Teach the colt stay at home during the day while the dam is at work and keep it in a box stall where it cannot get out or be injured. Be sure that there are no man-gers or hay racks into which it can climb and not get out, or a dead colt may be the result. For the first few weeks it will be necessary to bring the dam to the barn during the middle of the forenoon and afternoon. As soon as the colt can eat, give it a separate box and feed crushed oats and bran with a little oil meal. Continue grain food regularly every day for the first two years and you will have the foundation laid for a good horse. -New England Homestead.

#### Planting Sorghum.

Sorghum as a crop for pasturage and winter feeding is fast gaining popular-ity. Its superior feeding value together with its drouth resisting qualities make it an ideal forage plant for sum. mer and fall pasturing. Even where left standing or merely cut and left upon the ground, it will make a fodder that cattle will seek after during the vinter. It is of very slow growth when first planted and in weedy or trashy nd is apt to be choked out by the weeds, but once given a start there are few things that can prevent a The best time to sow the is the first of June. The ground is hen dry and there will not be much danger that the young plants will be drowned out. To guard against weeds one of neighbors last year planted with his sorghum millet seed at the rate of one-half bushel to the acre. This came up quickly and kept down the weeds until the cane got started.

Another neighbor tried feeding the fodder to his hogs last winter and found it appreciated by the swine. He ould see a marked improvement in them over the season before and will feed more extensively next winter. He cut and bunched the fodder and hauled it to the pen as needed. One of the good points of this crop is the ease with which it can be cured and kept. All it requires is bunching up, when it will keep all winter. Cattle running to the piles will clean up the ground before going to other roughness. When the corn is laid by, sow the seed in the turning rows. You will harvest a little fodder and will have no weeds You will harvest a to go to seed .- J. L. Brown in Amerian Agriculturist.

#### Buying or Breeding Dairy Cows.

Whether a man shall buy or breed the cows to be used by him in the production of milk and butter will depend on what he is doing and the circumstances in which he is placed. The that is making butter or selling milk to a creamery or cheese factory. should raise his own cows. The man that is engaged in supplying milk to a city will be compelled to purchase his milch cows for the reason that he will not have any milk or skim milk for his calves. This is a very impor-tant consideration. The man that is supplying whole milk for consumption seldom lives near a creamery, where it would be possible for him to obtain cheaply enough skim milk for his calves. The custom that has sprung up among this class can hardly be improved on for the circumstances, namely, the purchase of cows already developed to a good flow of

The cows for the milk supply of cities must always come from the farms rather than be raised by the shippers of milh. But to every other man the writer would say "Raise your own cows." The advice should be further not to sell the best milkers at any price but use them for the breeding of cows for the farm dairy. The tempta-tion will be great to sell the best cow when the milk shipper comes along and offers something above the mar-ket price for her. The custom of selling such cows has proved very disad-vantageous to our dairy interests, for the cows thus purchased are never again used for rearing calves for the dairy, as the milk shipper either kills the calves at once or sells them to some other man that feeds them to the veal age. Possibly the obstacle could be overcome by the introduction or some means of recording these good milkers and having the calves of such cows sent back to the farms for rais ing. But here again comes in the problem of parentage, for the milk shippers, wanting not a calf for rearing, but for veal, use large-ly bulls of the beef type. They want calves that will please the eye of the butcher and that will sell at the highpossible price.-Farm, Field and Fireside.

#### When Poultry Pays.

When we say a breeder raises poultry for profit, we mean only one of a large number of people. There being a great number of people who do not make it pay, their failure can be traced to lack of sufficient experience, or knowledge of poultry facts, or to carelessness.

The poultry industry is a magnificent enterprise and even almost surpasses any other industry in value and prof-its. This industry is now increasing rapidly, and the present work is conducive to future improvement; that is, both improvement in breeds and in improved methods of management.

The location of the poultry house is

an important part of the work, yet a good warm house would be of value in most any place.

The breeder who wishes "to make it pay" should select his breed for the purpose that he desires to raise them for, that is for eggs or for market that is for eggs or for market fowls.

One mistake is the failure to get pure breeds. A good many persons think that common fowls will do, but not so. A pure breed is much bette for several reasons, and then after he has got the pure ones he can make crosses, etc., and still keep the pure breeds.

When a person breeds poultry he should keep an account of everything should keep an account of the bought, used and sold. So at any moment he may know just how getting along.

We say that a hen pays if her profits are one dollar each year, that is, a hen is supposed to lay two dollars' worth of eggs in a year and consume one dollar's worth of food.

The individual nest boxes are valuable in deciding which hens do lay the required number of eggs to amount to

And last of all, in the poultry business, as in any other business, we must be careful and go slow in the beginning.

Those who make the profit are those who began at the bottom and worked

their way up.
Often those who don't make poultry pay are those who get discouraged when some trfling matter confronts them, when their best bird is lost or something of that kind; yet there are no victories without trouble. So be prepared for it and make the effort and succeed.-Percy W. Shepherd, in Poultry Standard.

#### Short and Useful Pointers.

Plant only the best seeds. Currants will appreciate a little

There is money in ducks. Raise at

Never buy a cow without first testing her milk.

As a rule a fat cow is not a good milk producer.

You cannot go amiss in whitewashing the stable.

All young growing animals should have exercise.

It is a pretty hard matter to harrow a field too much.

Good seed and cultivating is what brings the crops.

In raising bull calves keep only the full blooded ones.

Don't let the weeds get even one day ahead of you.

Don't allow your milch cows—or in fact any of the animals—to be whipped, abused or excited. A dairy and a pig pen are excellent

things on a farm, but they must not be too close to one another. The fruit-growing of today is not an

experiment or a slip-slod arrangement, but an established industry. A surface mulch of leaves and de-

caying vegetable matter is nature's way of holding the moisture. If every farmer would strive to do

better than his neighbor every farming community would soon be a good many dollars better off. Every farmer ought to market his produce according to a standard. It wouldn't be long before buyers would

be looking for his produce. Reports of results obtained from indicate that alfalfa is as valuable for producing beef, mutton and pork as it is for producing milk.

#### The Chances of Life.

One-quarter of the people on the earth die before the age of 6, one-half before the age of 16, and only one out of each 100 born lives to the age of INFLUENCE OF SCHOOL LIFE.

Remarkable Facts About Its Effect on Physical Development,

Some remarkable facts in regard to the influence of school life on the physical development of children have been gathered by Dr. Schmidt-Mounard of Leipzig, who has spent several years in making the observa-tions which have enabled him to arrive at certain definite conclusions. In the first place, he maintains that ation as to the manner in which attendance at school affects the growth and weight of children hand, he says positively that during the first year at school the growth or children, both as regards height and weight, is less than it was during any preceding year. Thus, he says that during this first year at school the average child gains only 2½ pounds in weight, instead of 4 pounds as heretofore, and only increases 5 centimetres in height, instead of 7.

Further, he claims that children that do not get to school until they are seven years old become stronger, and are in all other respects better developed than those who go to school

a year sooner. According to Dr. Schmidt-Mounard, the physical well being of children and incidentally their growth, is in instances injured by ill health is very often caused by their long confinement in unhealthy schoolrooms. Imperfect sanitary conditions and an inadequate supply of fresh air and light are, in his opinion, the main causes of such ill health. Chronic ailments, on the other hand, such headaches, sleeplessness and nervous troubles, are to be found far more frequently among pupils of the higher than among those of the elementary schools. They afflict severely during the period of youth, and frequently as many as 50 per cent. of the girl pupils suffer in some such way, while the number of boys who are similarly affected is never more than 35 per Eight per cent. of the children of this age, says the doctor, from insomnia, the prime cause which is undue excitement. In the higher boys' schools, in which the pupils are obliged to practice gym-nastic exercises, and in which on such occasions no lessons are taught in the class-rooms during the afternoon, the percentage of sufferers from some ailment varies from 20 to 35, whereas in those schools in which there are no compulsory gymnastic exercises and in which the pupils are obliged to study every afternoon the percentage

high as 79. In these latter schools 18 per cent. of the boys complained that they could not sleep at night. In conclusion, the doctor says that there are two main causes of these evils. One is because too much labor is imposed on children -he cites, for instance, the number of children who are obliged to remain indoors studying music—and the other is because in too many schools no steps are being taken to improve the physical condition of the

#### Quick Sight.

Two incidents in the railroad life of Payson Tucker are being told that well illustrate what a worker he was and his attention to the details of business Several years ago he was up on the Mountain division of the Maine Central road, and looked over the grounds of one of the stations. Nothing more than the usual conversation passed and he returned to his car and went to Portland. Nearly passed before he had occasion to call at the station again, and then he stepped off the car and asked pleasant-

ly:
"Do you have all the help you want

"Yes, sir; all that we need." "Quite sure you have enough?"

"Yes, sir; there is not much to be done at so small a station."

"Well. I feared you were rushed to death and could not find time to re-move that pile of old bricks I saw the time I was here."

With that the general manager of the road stooped over the pile of bricks without removing his gloves, continued the work until the last one was

At another time a break had been committed at one of the stations on the back road, and the next day after the notice of the break had been wired to Portland, Mr. Tucker chanced to pass that way. After looking things over Mr. Tucker asked what had been lost, and the agent quickly ran over the amount of money and tickets stolen.

"That all?" asked Mr. Tucker, when the agent had concluded.

"Yes, sir! nothing else."
"That so?" said Mr. Tucker taking in the untidy appearance of the room and station at a glance. "I feared someone had stolen your broom. Perhaps you have not missed it; I will send you one."—Presque Isle (Me.) Star Herald.

#### When He Would Buy a Ticket

A good story is told of an American military secretary who devised a system which compelled every one who went on business to General Banks to pro-cure a ticket from a member of the staff, the presentation of which at the door gained his admission. One day a burly colonel of an Eastern regiment came to the door of the private office came to the door of the private office at headquarters and requested that his name be given to the general. "Have you a ticket?" he was asked. "A tick-et!" echoed the colonel with scorn. "No sir, I haven't." "You can't enter here without one," was the reply. "Sir," said the colonel, "when General Banks becomes a puppet show and I have 25 cents to spare, I'll buy a ticket to see him-not before." He was admitted.

#### RAIN.

There is nothing that sounds better,
When I lie in bed at night,
Than to hear the rain a-pelting
When I know the farm is right;
Than to hear the lukewarm splushes
That would fairly sprout a stone,
And I get up in the morning
Just to see how things have grown.

I don't go much for thunderstorms,
They're apt to lodge the grain,
My taste is for the steady,
Pouring, downright, all-day rain
That spoils the small potatoes,
Because it makes them grow
Till they nudge and say "Roll over"
And bulge out of the row.

I own I like to idle
When I do it for a shower
That carns more in a second
Than I can in an hour;
For it's good to sit and listen
To the seeds a-pushing through
And hesides, there's always choring
For the hired man to do.

-New York Sun.

#### HUMOROUS.

Borrowell—See how it is raining. I'm glad I took an umbrella this morn-Wigwag-Whose did you take? ing. Smith-Every Englishman is willing to bear arms for his country. Brown -Yes and every Scotchman is willing

Tommy (reading the foreign news)—Pop, what's a lady-in-waiting? Tommy's Pop-I suppose it's another way of saying old maid.

"I wrote that girl three letters askin her to return my diamond ring." "Did you get it?" "Finally she sent me a don't worry button."

Jones-I don't want to have anything to do with Skinnum. He's a bad egg. Smith-Gracious! And he has just told me he was broke.

Gladys-Dorothy scarcely ever goes out now. Blanche—Disappointed in love? Gladys—No; she's making a fad

of devotion to her family. Smith-What a happy woman your wife is. Jones-Yes: I've noticed that it makes a woman cheerful when she's got the upper hand of a man permanently.

Young Harduppe won the love of one Of Milyuns' pretty daughters, And since she is his better half He's moved to better quarters.

Blobbs-Bighedde is something of a genius, isn't he? Slobbs—He's a ver table terrestrial incendiary. Blobbs-Eh? Slobbs-I mean he's destined to set the world on fire.

"And what does the story of the prodigal son teach us?" asked the teacher. "It teaches us how to get the fatted calf," was the prompt reply of the bad boy at the foot of the class.

Hoax-I fell from a trolley car today and I tell you I don't think anything more embarrassing could have happened to me. Joax—Well, if you had fallen under the car I think you would have felt more cut up about it.

"He used to be a traveling salesman, I understand, but is in business for himself now." "No; he was, but he failed last week." "You don't say?" "Yes; you see, he couldn't get out of the habit of padding his expense bill, and he simply robbed himself."

"Mr. Fitz." said the great man, "how is it you never sent your collector for that little bill of mine?" "Really," re-plied the Chesterfieldian tailor, "I plied the Chesterfieldian tailor, "I never duna gentleman." "But suppose he dosen't pay?" "If he dosen't after a reasonable time I conclude he's no gentleman, and then I sue him."

#### HARDTACK GOT HIM A WIFE.

#### What Came of a Soldier's Earnest Appeal for a Change of Diet,

An interesting romance which was brought about through the Spanish American war has just come to light at Franklin. When war was clared, William Barber, with his parents on a farm a miles from the city, went to Frankiin and joined Company F, Sixteenth regiment. The army ration of hard-tack soon became very tiresome to young Barber, and while on his way camp at Chickamauga he con ceived a plan to receive better fooc. He wrote his name and company address on a piece of hardtack, totopeal to some good Southerner to send them at least one square meal to camp. Hanging out of the car win-dow, he threw the hardtack at the first house the train passed.

Great was the surprise of young Barber the following Sunday, when he was called from his tent and in-troduced to Colonel Ray and his daughter Mary, a handsome brunette, who informed him that his hardtack appeal had been found and that they were there to answer it. On eitner arm of the colonel was a big basket of food that made the hungry young man's eyes stick out and caused the army ration to become a thing of contempt for several days. Colonel Ray and his daughter had driven 20 miles that morning to see young Barber, and they extended to him a cordial invitation to visit them.

Thereafter Barber was at the house of the Rays whenever it was possible to secure leave of absence. The colonel was wealthy and lived on a large plantation. His family was composed of his wife and himself, his daughter Mary and her younger sister. When the order came for the departure of the Sixteenth for Charleston, where they were to take the transfer for there to secure leave of absence. The they were to take the transit for Porto

Rico, Barber was engaged to be mar-ried to Miss Mary Ray. After the war Barber returned to his home, and his wedding followed in due time. He and his wife have been living on his father's farm, but recently Mrs. Ray died, and the young couple left to join the colonel in Ten-nessee.—Philadelphia Record.

Twelve and a Fraction.

The ruler of a small German state, has discovered one way of warding off the dire calamity which may result

from having thirteen sit at a table His serene highness is in the habit of giving little dinners and parties to which only the social elect are called. At one of these exclusive affairs held lately the prince ordered a cover to be laid for Herr L-, one of his Cabinet council.

A superstitious baroness exclaimed, as he entered, "Good gracious! There are thirteen of us!"

"Calm yourself, my dear baroness," said his serene highness. "Herr L—is not one of us; he belongs to a burgher family."—Youth's Companion.

Shirt Waists in Africa. Helen Caddick, one of the few white women who have ventured into the heart of Africa, has recently written about her trip from Zambesi to the great lakes-a trip for pleasure.

The cotton blouses or waists which she wore were washed and "ironed" by her native "boy," and the process

was extraordinary.

The laundryman first spread a mat on the ground. Next the clothes to be "ironed" were placed on it and smoothed out as well as possible. Then placing a towel or some large cloth over the garment he rubbed his feet back and forth over it until he thought

The Student of Spencer and the War

H. C. Thomson tells in the Cornhill of having traveled some distance in when there eighteen the Transvaal months ago with a young Free State Boer who had spent some time in England at one of the universities. "I have always been a student of Herbert Spencer," he remarked, "and strongly opposed to war, but when the Jameson raid occurred I forgot all about Herbert Spencer and rushed for my rifle."

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

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of Granti-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. Grans-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but is made from pure grains; the most delicate st much receives it without distress. A the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Last year sixty-seven officers were placed in the retired list of the United States

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ea It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

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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. The man who agrees with nobody thinks everybody else is wrong.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TANKLESS CELLI TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a testeless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

A kiss is never worth more than its face value.

FITS permanently cured. No fitsor nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, \$2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 331 Arch St., Phila., Par We never outgrow our juvenile contempt for the person who runs and tells.

If you want "good digestion to wait up-on your appetite" you should always chew a bar of Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

The one vice that all men are addicted to is advice.

E. B. Walthall & Co., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

In 1503 the first English shilling was minted. It bore the King's image. f am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. '1 HOS. ROB-BINS, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 190.

The Fire Department of Chicago has ninety-eight steam fire engines.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children æthing, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c, a bottle. The State of Washington furnished over 500,000 tons of coal to California last year.

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you wish. There's no
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using it for two or three weeks notice how much younger you appear, ten years younger at least. Ayer's Hair Vigor also

cures dandruff, prevents falling of the hair, makes hair grow, and is a splendid hair dressing.
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It makes the scalp healthy and this cures the disease that causes dandruff.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. "My hair was coming out badly, but Ager's Hair Vigor stopped the falling and has made my hair every thick and much darker than before. I think there is nothing like it for the hair." COMA M. LEA, TAPII 25, 1899. Xarrow, I. T.

Write the Doctor. If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

### DANGER

**Announce** 

It is a bad custom to take Blue Pill or Calomel, and trust to clearing out of the system by Salts, Seidlitz Powders, etc., etc. You will retain the mercury in the system not withstanding, to plague you in after years. Another injudicious system is the free use of carbonates of Soda, Magnesia and of Salts, and the various mineral waters as laxatives. These agents merely act as washes, and in many cases cause the formation of concretions in the bladder, wreters, kidneys, gallducts, etc. One of Radway's Pills is as easily swallowed as the most agreeable of these drastic saline washes, and, besides, being free from their objections, no concretions, calculi, stone, or other foreign substances will occur while these Pills are used.

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