

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Falling Leaning Tree.

To fall a leaning tree in the opposite direction to which it leans, on the side to which you wish the tree to fall chop in two or three inches; then with a cross-cut saw—a narrow one is best—saw at the other side; then insert an iron wedge in the sawed place, and as the sawing progresses, keep the wedge firmly driven in. By following these directions a bending or leaning tree can be laid in almost any direction.

When to Put on Sections.

We put sections on the hives of all strong colonies during apple bloom. But as locations are different, all cannot follow this plan. But a good rule to go by is, when bees begin to whiten the top bars with new wax, or when they become too crowded and begin to cluster out in front of the hive, then is about the right time to put on section boxes for surplus honey. Better a little too early than too late, for if a colony once gets the swarming fever, nothing will prevent them from swarming.—F. G. Herman, in American Agriculturist.

Poultry Feeding.

Those who want fat chickens or turkeys should remember that the only way is to begin by feeding right from the beginning. Do not trust to their being able to pick up a living in the fields for the summer, and then fatten in a few weeks before killing. If they find enough to eat when running at large they will eat but little or not at all when they come up at night, but it should be placed where they can get it if they want it. Never let them go to roost until they have had all they are to eat of sound grain, and we prefer the whole grain to any mash as the best food of the day. Of course those who keep their fowl in yards do not need this advice, but they need to feed at regular hours and give as much as they will eat at night.

Improving the Farm.

The cause of the increasing number of run down farms is from a lack of knowledge of the primary principles of agriculture. The land deteriorates without attracting attention. This decline in the farm's fertility is going on all the time, slowly but surely, and the amount produced each year becomes less and the farmer finally awakes to the fact that his farm is wearing out, and he knows not how to stop the wear. He keeps up the process of taking off and hauling to the market the wheat, corn and oats, pastures the stalks with the hogs and milch cows and these help in the work of destroying the mechanical condition of the soil. The straw is burned in the wheat field or else is stacked in the open yard and the cows eat and destroy it as they brave the rigors of winter. Because of a lack of early training in the correct principles of good farming he does not see his error and the work of reducing the farm's productiveness continues until it gets a name that makes it practically unsalable.

The Farmer's Dog.

A good dog is of most inestimable value to the farmer, but a useless cur worse than a nuisance. There are but comparatively few dogs in the country that are worth their keep. Nearly every farmer owns a dog, sometimes three or four; but few are in any way trained to be useful. Dogs are intelligent creatures and will often pick up enough of their legitimate work about the farm to be useful, but the average cur rarely does. In the dog, as in all other animals, blood tells. The popular idea seems to be that a dog is a dog, and more or less of a nuisance. To pay a good price for a pup would all down the scorn of the neighborhood. And if the dog grew to be a big, fine-looking fellow, the chances are that he would be poisoned by someone who cannot realize that the dog is the noblest of animals. A neighborhood is certainly better off for being rid of a cur, but to wilfully murder a fine, good-tempered animal simply because he is large and strong is nothing less than criminal. In our home town in the past two years there have been no less than a half dozen Newfoundland, St. Bernard and mastiff dogs poisoned. Not one of them was vicious or ill-natured, and all were very fond of children. No one can keep a large dog in the town, yet the streets are full of mongrels and curs at all hours of the day and night. It is but rarely that these animals meet an untimely end.—The Epitomist.

Whitewash and Paint on the Farm.

From a beautifying standpoint nothing excels a fresh coat of paint on dwellings, buggies, wagons and all other farm implements; along with a liberal use of whitewash on all the outbuildings, fences, gates and shade trees. A beautiful home is a potent factor in begetting cheerfulness and a love for farm life. The many complimentary remarks from visitors and passersby concerning the neatness and conveniences of the home surroundings will add contentment to remain on the farm and not be wanting to remove to town where we would be cramped for want of room and often for things to eat that could and would be had on the farm.

From a hygienic point of view for man, beast and fowl, a liberal use of paint and whitewash doubly pays for all cost. Remember, that paint is a great preserver of dwellings and farm implements that are exposed to weather. Who doubts the use of lime or whitewash as a disinfectant around

dwellings, on stock barns and poultry houses?

Another reason why paint and whitewash should be liberally used on all farm buildings and surroundings: Value many times the cost is added to the farm, so if one should conclude to be forced to sell, he would be rewarded for his outlay.

To have that pride and energy that will keep all buildings and farm utensils with a fresh coat of paint and whitewash will insure a credit at the bank, store or elsewhere that oftentimes would be equivalent to money in the pocket, or saving of time and annoyance.—R. H. Webb, in Farmer's Guide.

Profitable Uses of Skim Milk.

When the city milk dealers are paying such starvation rates for milk, and selling it to customers at prices two or three times as much as they have to pay the producers for it, the farmers can put the products of their dairy to some better uses than enriching the city milkman. It is all right for those owning dairy farms near the markets to talk of working up private customers and of establishing milk routes for themselves. The farmer and dairyman who lives far away from the city must forever be at the mercy of the distributing agents in the city unless he can control the use of his products so that the sellers and retailers of it must solicit his patronage.

There are many ways to use milk with more profit than selling at two and three cents a quart. There is a nutritive value in skim milk for feeding that should at once appeal to every dairyman. We first have the chance to skim off the cream and convert it into butter. That is worth something, and it will bring fair prices in any market. Let that, however, be the by-product, not the main object of the work. Feeding the skim milk to convert it into money is what we are aiming at. Suppose now we raise a drove of hogs sufficient to consume all the skim milk produced in the dairy, and then add a few colonies of chickens. Here we have two distinct sources of consumption. The pigs will thrive and fatten on skim milk when fed properly with other food in a way that will pay for all the trouble and expense of breeding them. This sort of breeding does not contemplate swill, and sour at that. No hogs will do their best on sour swill, and no one should expect it of them in these enlightened days. But if you want to make good sweet pork, pork that is not all fat, but solid and firm, with lines of lean streaked in it, raise your drove of hogs on clover, and feed them sweet skim milk and some corn meal. Let the milk be fed as a liquid and also mixed up with the corn. The clover will supply them with one class of food material, and the milk and corn will add fat and weight so fast that the pigs will pay well on the investment. Skim milk fed to pigs in connection with other foods can be made to return a profit of 30 to 40 cents per 100 pounds. This is far better than shipping the whole milk to a glutted market. In connection with the butter profits, the dairy should thus be made more profitable than when run largely for the benefit of the city milk dealer.—C. P. Raynor, in American Cultivator.

Short and Useful Pointers.

Apple trees should have thorough culture.

Winter apples are generally the profitable ones.

Don't cultivate corn so deep that you cut the roots.

Select a cool place when setting hens late in the season.

Charcoal made from corn cobs will be appreciated by the hogs.

You can't make any mistake by adding soy beans to the pig ration.

Overfeeding, especially with some foods, will result in ruined udders.

Make it a point to introduce fresh blood into your stock every season.

Farmers do not pay sufficient attention to the different methods of culture.

Variety of production seems to be the best plan to secure good prices for farm produce.

The farm where sheep-growing is made a success always shows an improvement year by year.

The hens roosting on wagon axles over night show that the head of the farm uses but little judgment.

Every farm should have at least sufficient trees to furnish a good supply of fruit for the farmer's family.

The farmer needs plenty of muscle, but he also needs a lot of brains to show him what his muscles should do.

Some claim that filth is not the cause of hog cholera, but, in spite of this, we all know that it furnishes a prolific field for its growth.

The principal requirements of a human being are something to eat and something to wear. By this you can readily see the value of sheep.

The man who keeps his cow on pasture alone from May until October, thinks that his cow is paying too big a profit, and wants her to cut it down.

Care should be taken in bringing young steers up to their full feed. It should be done gradually. Each day give them just about what they will eat.

A farmyard without at least three or four shades trees is very unsatisfactory, and if the shade is secured from some sort of fruit tree, why so much the better.

If you have any dead animals don't leave them out for the crows. If you do, you will find that your farm is stocked better with crows than anything else.

The state of New York has 120,000 more bachelors than spinsters.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

A railway is to be constructed from Damascus to Mecca in order that pilgrims may be saved from a sea voyage. It is proposed that the line shall be built by soldiers.

Wasps eat honey, honey dew and the juice of fruits, but they also are carnivorous and live largely upon other insects. Pollen of flowers they are not supposed to use.

At one place in England, at least, slates are washed twice a day with a disinfecting fluid. The slates of children should be carefully inspected and great attention should be paid to the sponges with which they clean them.

Irrigation is of the utmost importance in Persia, as cultivation depends upon it, and water is extremely dear. It has been suggested that artesian well manufacturers might find an excellent opening once that the success of these wells was assured.

The application of scientific irrigation methods has recently given a new development to rice culture in southwestern Louisiana, as explained in a bulletin of the department of agriculture. Rice requires wet lands, but on such lands harvesting machinery cannot be used. The difficulty has been met by flooding the dry prairie lands during the growth of the rice, and then draining them by a system of pumps, canals and levees, when the crop is nearly ripe. On the drained sands it is possible to use reapers to harvest the rice; thus the cheap labor employed in foreign rice-growing can be met by American machinery.

The application of the turbine principle to the motor machinery of ships has achieved another triumph in the case of the British torpedo-boat destroyer, Viper. At a recent meeting of the engineers at the Royal Institution in London some interesting facts concerning the surprising speed of the Viper were discussed. On her second preliminary trial she attained a speed of 35.5 knots, equal to nearly 41 statute miles per hour. This is as great a speed as that of many express trains, and if it could be developed in a great passenger ship and maintained continuously would cut down the time needed to cross the Atlantic in about three days. When running either slowly or at top speed the Viper experiences little vibration, and it is anticipated that she will eventually surpass her own record.

The balloons used by the English army are different from those of other nations, gold-beater's skin being employed in their construction instead of oiled silk, it being much lighter, and much more impermeable. The envelope of 10,000 cubic feet capacity weighs but 100 pounds, and the complete weight of balloon and appliances ready to lift two observers is less than 200 pounds. The cable which connects the balloon with the ground weighs 87 pounds for a length of 550 yards. To inflate the balloons hydrogen is employed, and it is carried compressed in steel cylinders for use when desired, this method having been adopted in preference to generating the gas on the spot with chemicals. These reservoirs form the heaviest part of the equipment, as cylinders for one charge weigh 2 3/4 tons.

An Inventor's Remarkable Luck.

Speaking of Bell's telephone, it is not generally known that he came near losing all his English patent rights and would have done so, but for a most remarkable piece of luck. At the time of the telephone's invention Lord Kelvin was in this country and he took back with him to Scotland one of the crude instruments which Bell had made, intending to exhibit it to his college classes as an American curiosity. At that time the transmitter had a spiral spring on the upper side, and while the model was knocking about among the scientist's baggage in its journey across the ocean this spring among the scientist's baggage in its journey across the ocean this spring somehow got bent upward. When Lord Kelvin came to give the promised exhibition the thing would not work, because the spring was bent up too much. It is almost impossible to believe, but it is nevertheless a fact, that it never occurred to the giant intellect of this great scientist to press that spring down again and he had to apologize to his audience for the failure of the much advertised experiment. A publication previous to application for a patent is a bar in England, and when the great trial to settle the validity of the Bell patents came up over there it was sought to prove that there had been no publication in this lecture because the model would not work. Had Lord Kelvin pressed down that little spring and shown those Scotch laddies how the telephone worked it would have cost the Bell company many millions of dollars and made telephones very cheap in England.—New York Sun.

A Mother's Faith.

During a recent visit to Chicago Dr. Robert Collyer told how his mother had heard him preach for the first time in her life at Leeds 35 years ago, and walked proudly away from the church on his arm. Looking fondly at him, she said: "I'm not sure, lad, that I understood thy sermon this morning, and I'm not sure I would have believed it if I had, but make sure, lad, I believe in thee."—Argonaut.

According to a German newspaper, there are at present in Europe 71 marriageable princesses and only 47 marriageable princes.

Discipline For Children.

A judicial decision which has just been rendered at the Court in Munich shows that corporal punishment is still regarded in Germany as an indispensable factor of education. "A school teacher," says the Judge, "has the right to inflict corporal punishment as well on the pupils of his own class as on those of other classes. As pupils are amenable to scholastic jurisdiction even after the school hours are over, they may be punished by the teacher even outside of the school. A clergyman who is giving religious instruction has the same right in this respect as other teachers. Furthermore, the infliction of such punishment cannot be made the basis of legal action unless it can be shown that the pupil has been really and seriously injured. Such a serious injury would be a wound endangering health or life. Bruises and ordinary abrasions, however, are not to be considered as serious wounds, since marks of the kind are apt to appear whenever punishment is administered."

Neither Bright Nor Shining.

Heine's wit was caustic. When forced into the arena to fight a silly duel, he said:

"The field of honor is dirty!" This is so true that it is hard to understand why this popular bubble thus deftly picked did not collapse for good and all.—Youth's Companion.

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You Look Cross

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A DEAD LIVER

He thinks he lives, but he's a dead one. No person is really alive whose liver is dead. During the winter most people spend nearly all their time in warm, stuffy houses or offices or workshops. Many don't get as much exercise as they ought, and everybody knows that people gain weight in winter. As a rule it is not sound weight, but means a lot of flabby fat and useless, rotting matter staying in the body when it ought to have been driven out. But the liver was overburdened, deadened—stopped work. There you are, with a dead liver, and spring is the time for resurrection. Wake up the dead! Get all the filth out of your system, and get ready for the summer's trials with clean, clear blood, body, brain free from bile. Force is dangerous and destructive unless used in a gentle persuasive way, and the right plan is to give new strength to the muscular walls of the bowels, and stir up the liver to new life and work with CASCARETS, the great spring cleaner, disinfectant and bowel tonic. Get a box to-day and see how quickly you will be

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