



# FARMERS' CORNER

**Don't Keep Cream Too Long.**  
All farmers are not good judges of butter and lose the advantage of high prices thereby. They keep cream too long or fail to use a thermometer when churning, making mistakes that might be avoided by taking precautions against an inferior article.

**A Food for All Seasons.**  
Linseed meal is a valuable food and may be fed at all seasons. Even when grain is allowed it will pay to feed linseed meal, and when cows are on pasture they will give more milk if given a quart or two of linseed meal at night. It is richer in the essential elements of growth and production than any other concentrated food and greatly enriches the manure.

**Root Crops for Stock.**  
It is probable that in the future more root crops, such as beets, turnips and carrots, will be grown for stock. The difficulty has been in the labor of slicing the roots, which is necessary when feeding them to cattle, but within the past few years root cutters have been introduced, which cut all kinds of roots into thin slices, bran and corn meal being sprinkled on the food so prepared, which makes a meal that is not only highly relished but one that is cheap and promotive of the thrift of the animals.

**Calves Raised on Separator Milk.**  
At the Nebraska experiment station three calves were raised on separator milk and a like number allowed to follow the cow in the ordinary way getting all the milk. During the six months each calf was allowed 340 pounds of grain and 20 pounds of oil meal. The milk-fed calves were given about 300 pounds each of separator milk. At the end of six months the calves which followed the cows averaged 380 pounds and those fed the milk 410 pounds. It is but fair to state, however, that the flies troubled the calves in the pasture more than those fed milk. At the end of twelve months the separator calves averaged 730 pounds each, while the other lot averaged 750 pounds, the feed for the two lots being the same during the second six months.

**Valuable Honey-Producing Plants.**  
Some of the most valuable honey-producing plants, named approximately in the order of their value, are: Basswood, white and alsike clover, buckwheat, raspberry, cherry, plum, pear, apple, sweet clover, willow herb, golden rod and grapes, says an exchange. The bees will go two or three miles, perhaps more, in search of honey, especially to points where these plants are abundant, but they should not be obliged to as in case of storms, particularly when accompanied by high winds, the bees may fail to reach home when heavily loaded. And in damp or foggy days they will not fly far, even to the most tempting pasture. Those who live where any of the above crops are abundant should not neglect to avail themselves of the advantages they offer to the beekeeper.

**Swollen Food for Swine.**  
Sometimes it is desirable to grow swollen food for swine when it is not convenient to pasture them. Such food should be succulent whatever may be its character otherwise. Stucculence in swollen foods is intimately associated with palatability. It is dependent on the character of the plant, on the richness of the soil and on the nature of the weather. Rye does not furnish good swollen food for swine since it is too woody unless cut when quite young. Peas and oats or peas and barley are good if cut before the eating stage. Peas alone are good until the approach of the ripening stage.

**Marketing Milk.**  
One great trouble in selling milk to a creamery, cheese factory or condensing factory, is in the milk being refused at the factory, on account of being tainted or slightly soured. There is really no need of this if the cans are properly cleaned, and the milk aerated. The milk receivers at the factories are a unit in believing that the one great thing necessary is to clean the cans thoroughly and then to clean them, right side up for several hours. The practice of some milk haulers is to stay in town several hours after delivering the milk. This is much to be regretted by the patrons whose milk they haul, as the cans set in the wagon tightly covered for several hours, and the milk dries on them; or if he has separated milk it becomes sour, and makes the cans most difficult and disgusting for the housewife to clean.

**Irish Mayors are exempt from duty in courts of law.**

**Florida and the South.**  
The Southern Railway offers the quickest and best service to all principal cities of the South and Southwest. Perfect Pullman and Dining Car service on all routes. Three through trains daily from New York. Through cars to Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Augusta, Asheville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Macon, Ga., Washington, D. C., to San Francisco. Seals secured ten days in advance. For particulars address Alex. S. Thwaitt, Eastern Pass. Agt., 1185 Broadway, New York.

**When a man falls out of a balloon he realizes what a hard world this is.**

**Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 4th day of December, 1905.**  
FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Notary Public.

**The population of Holland—4,850,451—includes 1,800,000 Catholics.**

**Happiness cannot be bought, but one of the great hindrances to its attainment can be removed by Adams' Pepsin Tablets.**

**The Peruvians have admirable public roads. One is 1500 miles long.**

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, soothes the bowels.**

**The tailor and shoemaker in Vienna are mostly of Bohemian descent.**

**H. H. GREEN'S SOFT Ointment, Ga., are the only successful Dr. J. P. Ross' Salve in the world, see their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.**

**An Elizabeth (Penn.) couple, married sixty years, have 227 descendants.**

**To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box.**

**Wealthy Russians, after death, seek repose in glass coffins.**

**Even when the cans are cleaned at the factory, as is done at the condensing factories, I have always found it necessary to give them a good overhauling once a week, for they are cleaned and given a final steaming, the covers put on and hauled through the hot sun for several miles, and when I open them anything but a pure smell issues from them. So I say overlook the cleaning of the milk cans yourself, and do it thoroughly, following every crevice and seam. Then give them a good rinsing in hot and cold water; then set them right side up in the shade; and if your milk does not then test up to standard you will know the fault lays in the milking or the cooling, which is a fault easily remedied.—Geneva March, in the Epitomist.**

**Soils for Winter Vegetables.**  
The question of soils is an important one, and to many beginners it seems to be extremely complicated. The underlying principles are simple. Beginners hear it said that the man who forces winter vegetables makes and mixes his own soil to order, and some of them get the notion that these different soils must be weighted and mixed as carefully as a druggist compounds a prescription. A more serious error is the common notion that there is one particular kind of mixture that must be had for lettuce, another for tomatoes, etc. So far as texture is concerned, there is a certain amount of truth in such statements, but the beginner rarely gives much thought to the important matter of texture, and is liable to think that the question is almost wholly one of plant food. The truth is that the elements of fertility can readily be supplied and that the first thing to consider is texture.

A heavy clay soil is to be avoided for the reason that its particles are likely to run together, and become cemented, particularly when watered with a hose. The ideal forcing house soil is one that is rich in plant food, but of special stress should be laid on the fact that the soil should be a mellow, fibrous and uniform texture, so that water will soak through uniformly, and leave the top loose and rather dry. It is very important that the soil should not become sour. A soil which is always wet on top breeds fungi, which are very damaging, especially to lettuce. It is possible to go to the other extreme and by the use of much manure or litter make a soil so loose that it will not hold enough water to keep the plants in good condition.

In general, a good forcing house soil may be made by using one-third rotted sod, one-third good loam, and the remainder of equal parts leaf mold and well-rotted manure. However, this is not an absolute recipe. It can be modified indefinitely. The sods when inverted and placed at the bottom of a bench furnish good drainage. The loam should have plenty of fiber in it, in order to retain the moisture that the plants need. The main idea in the case of the well-rotted manure is to add plant food. All these elements should be brought to a central place and thoroughly mixed.—U. E. Hunn, in American Agriculturist.

**Desirable Turkeys.**  
The custom which makes turkey meat popular only at certain seasons of the year seems a little senseless, but such being the case breeders and raisers must conform more or less to it. There is a certain trade in turkeys the year round, and those who cater to this merely raise a few extra fine turkeys for Thanksgiving and Christmas, and sell the rest at any time through the year when prices are good. If one waits for his opportunity, and watches the markets closely he is pretty sure to see the day in the year when he can make a handsome profit. Of course when one has fattened the choice birds for a certain market he likes to sell them at the time and not carry them over.

In a good deal of my work I have found it profitable to fatten the choicest lot of birds for the Thanksgiving and Christmas season, and distribute the balance through the spring and summer season. It pays to raise only fancy turkeys for the holidays and it is waste of time and material to sell inferior grades. Better keep them and try to fatten them later. If the prices are good at such times, the competition is greater than any other season, and most of the choice turkeys of the country come to market. At other seasons only in different turkeys as a rule are obtainable, and consequently the owner of birds that would pass as fair at Thanksgiving time would be considered very good and even choice in spring and summer. One year I bought five turkeys between Thanksgiving and Christmas when there was a big glut in the markets, and I got them so cheap that I made money in fattening them for the later markets. They were a lean lot of birds, and must have netted the original owner an actual loss. A few weeks of good feeding made their bodies plump up wonderfully, and besides weighing more when I sold them, they looked so much better that higher prices were paid for them.

In selecting the turkeys for this year's market, the hens that are to be used for next season's breeding should be carefully marked and attended to. It is not wise to sell a good layer and breeder even if the price is tempting. We must have some stock that will be of value to us in reproducing their kind in abundance. The breeding hens are, after all the most essential part of the whole plant, and we cannot be too careful in selecting these and the holding on to them until their days of usefulness are over. Then the sooner we culled a few of them the better.—Anne Q. Webster, in American Cultivator.

## THE BRITISH SPY SYSTEM

**ENGLAND HAS EYES AND EARS AT EVERY EUROPEAN COURT.**

**No One Person Knows All the Government's Secret Agents—Most Important Post is That of the Man Who Watches the Court of the Ameer at Afghanistan.**

It is a matter of fact that, while the British secret service system as a whole is hopelessly inefficient, having been brought to that state by parsimonious Parliaments, in the matter of spies at foreign courts it is more successful than the system of any other nation in the world. Probably not one person on earth is aware of the identity of all Great Britain's spies in foreign courts, as they do not all come under the control of any one government office. The foreign office is in touch with the majority of these valuable servants of the crown; others are sent out by the Indian government, independently of the India office. Of these latter the most important is the spy whose duty it is to keep the Indian government informed of the doings in the court of the Ameer of Afghanistan, who requires careful watching; not so much because he is inclined to be crafty, as because it is eminently desirable that he should not be drawn into any truckling to Russia; for Afghanistan is India's garden fence, and the safety of our Eastern empire depends more upon this fence being unyielding than upon anything else.

It is possible that the post of spy to the Ameer's court has now become a sinecure, or that personage appears to realize on which side his bread is buttered, to use a colloquialism. But it was not always so; indeed, at one time the Ameer was "wobbling" dreadfully, and it was mainly because the Indian government always knew what cards he played with Russia that he fell on the east side of the fence.

On one occasion the Indian government heard a rumor that the Ameer was secretly buying arms, and it became the difficult duty of the spy at Kabul to discover what truth there was in the rumor, and, if it were true, whence the arms were being bought. Shortly afterward a Russian officer arrived at Kabul, presented his credentials, and was given an audience by the Ameer, from whom he obtained a large order for arms, on the understanding that they should be supplied at less than cost price, the balance being paid by Russia. The officer departed, laden with valuable presents, delighted with the success of his mission. He took the first opportunity of forwarding the Ameer's order to the Indian government and returning to his post at the Ameer's court. The genuine Russian envoy did not arrive until some weeks later, when, in consequence of a sharp reprimand from Calcutta, the Ameer refused to receive him. The spy having discovered enough to show him how to act, had forged his credentials, with a coolness characteristic of a Mohammedan, and thus obtained for his employers not only proof that the Ameer was truckling to Russia, but complete details of the nature of the Russian bribe, which gave the authorities at Calcutta the whip hand.

Just as Russia has to be watched by a spy at Kabul, France is to be watched at Gondar, for the Negus of Abyssinia is a thorn in the side of the British government. The probability is that more than one British spy is put on duty at the court of the Negus; but if only one, he must truly be a wonderful man at his trade, for scarcely a secret within his province escapes his knowledge. Strange as it may seem, we have it on excellent authority that the earliest intelligence that France intended to occupy Fashoda came to the British government through a spy at Gondar, for France's original intention was not merely to send Major Marchand to Fashoda, but to set the Negus to assist the Khalifa against the British and Egyptian troops, which it was doubtless thought would prevent Great Britain offering solid opposition before France was firmly established upon the Upper Nile. The Negus, however, was warned that anything of the kind would result in Abyssinia being wiped out of the map of Africa, so France had to operate alone. Thus, the spy saved Great Britain an inconceivable amount of trouble and quite possibly prevented a great European war.

It may be safely said that Great Britain has eyes and ears in every court in Europe, and it is significant that these spies are but seldom British subjects.—Tit Bits.

**Dunned Him by Telephone.**  
A West Side physician has struck up on a rather unique way of making delinquent patients come to time. A business man, whose reputation for paying debts promptly was not as good as it might have been, owed the physician a bill. For some time the physician had been sending "duns" to the business man at the rate of two a week. To these the business man paid no attention whatever.

Finally, as a last resort, the physician called the residence of his debtor by telephone. "Tut, tut," replied the business man. "Don't you know better than to talk about bills over the telephone? Besides, this is a party line."

"That doesn't faze me at all," returned the physician at the top of his voice. "I want my money, and I am not ashamed to ask for it. Come to think of it, the more they hear me ask for it the better it will suit me."

"Well, ring off," came the angry rejoinder, "and you'll get your paltry money."

The physician declares that a check for the amount came by the following morning's mail.—Cleveland Leader.

## AMERICAN WHALE FISHERY.

**A Great Industry That Is Steadily Declining in Importance.**

Whale fishing is not extinct in the United States, but it is gradually and slowly becoming so. From 1850 to 1875 the annual production of the American whale fisheries fell from 100,000 barrels of sperm oil to 42,000, of whale oil from 300,000 to 35,000 and of whalebone from 5,000,000 pounds to 400,000, yet nevertheless there still were 163 American vessels engaged in the formerly profitable business of whaling, of which 115 sailed from the port of New Bedford, the other coast towns in the business being Provincetown, Mass., New London, Conn.; Dartmouth, Mass., and San Francisco. At present there are 48 vessels in the business of whale fishing, of which more than one-third, and mostly those having the largest tonnage, sail from San Francisco. The chief whaling port in New England is still New Bedford, and Provincetown does some business, but it is a mere shadow compared to that of former years. All that remained at the beginning of this year of New London's whaling fleet was a single brig of 100 tons.

Sperm oil, selling for 60 cents in 1890, now brings 41, whale oil, instead of 47, now brings 45, and whalebone has fallen from \$5.38 to \$2.70. The enormous and constantly increasing production of American petroleum, the substitution of coal gas and electricity for illumination, and of various mechanical substitutes for whalebone, has largely diminished the opportunities of whale fishermen, as recent reports show, and while the perils of the business have not diminished, no valid reason for incuring them exists in an era of steamships, and short cruises. The reduction in the tonnage of all American whaling ships in 1899 compared with the year preceding was 965 and a still further reduction is probable during this year.

There is very little market in the eastern states for whale oil or sperm oil, though there continues to be some on the Pacific, a circumstance which has added to the whaling interests of San Francisco. The ship Beluga, of San Francisco after leaving winter quarters in San Francisco had a catch of 32 whales. The risks of the whaling business continue as heretofore to be numerous. Fitting up a vessel involves considerable cost. There is no certainty of adequate return, and the market for whaling products is steadily declining. Nevertheless, the old whalers, especially in and about New Bedford, adhere to the business which at occasional intervals shows satisfactory returns. The last report of the commissioner of navigation at Washington, published by the treasury department, gives the number of steam vessels in whaling fisheries as ten with a total tonnage of 4117. They were documented at San Francisco, which will probably very soon supersede New Bedford, Mass., as the chief port for whalers in the United States.—New York Sun.

## QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

An ingenious mechanical device pastes paper labels on 100,000 cans in 10 hours. Down a shoot rolls a ceaseless procession of cans, and each one picks up a label as it passes.

The ostrich has long been laughed at for pushing his head into a bush when hunted. It is really far the wisest thing the bird could do, for its long neck is by far the most easily seen part of it. Its body plumage harmonizes perfectly with the desert sand.

A citizen of Lewiston, Me., has a watch chain made of nine peach stones. Each of the stones has a different device carved on each side, so that there are 18 designs. The stones are joined with bars of gold, the whole making a rich and novel chain.

It is not often that one pair of shoes will do two men, but in Middleboro, Ky., they are two men who wear the same size shoe, and make it a point to buy together, and only have to get one pair. By this method they are able to get their footwear at half price, as they divide the cost.

In Tasmania are large forests of the Australian beech, a tree which sometimes measures 30 feet or more in circumference at the base of the trunk. The wood is employed for purposes similar to those served by the beech woods of northern forests, but it is harder and heavier, polishes easily, and is very lasting if not exposed to the weather.

Falcon Island, in the Pacific ocean, which originally emerged from the sea after the eruption of a submarine volcano near Truga, and remained above the surface for precisely 13 years before vanishing two years ago, is reported by the British cruiser Porpoise to be reappearing and to be a serious menace to navigation. It was nine feet out of the water a few months ago and may be a mountain now, for all anybody knows.

**The Oldest Goose.**  
A goose on the farm of Mr. Watkins Olfach Maen, South Wales, reached the extraordinary age of 41 years last spring. Up to ten years ago this goose laid regularly and hatched and brought up hundreds of goslings. For some time now she has not mixed with or taken any notice of the other geese, and the solitary journey of the poor thing toward the end of its long and useful life is pathetic to behold, although she is treated with every kindness by her kind-hearted owner.—London Western Mail.

**Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KING, Ltd., 601 Arch St., Phila., Pa.**

**Few men have more of anything they want, except faults.**

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

**Eleven new railway lines are projected in Spain.**

**Carter's Ink has the endorsement of the United States government and of all the leading railroads. Want any more evidence?**

**The population of Zululand is 150,000, of whom only 500 are Europeans.**

**The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TABLETS. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 60c.**

## HELP FOR WOMEN WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED.

"I do not feel very well, I am so tired all the time. I do not know what is the matter with me."  
You hear these words every day; as often as you meet your friends just so often are these words repeated. More than likely you speak the same significant words yourself, and no doubt you do feel far from well most of the time. Mrs. Ella Rice, of Chelsea, Wis., whose portrait we publish, writes that she suffered for two years with bearing-down pains, headache, backache, and had all kinds of miserable feelings, all of which was caused by falling and inflammation of the womb, and after doctoring with physicians and numerous medicines she was entirely cured by



Mrs. ELLA RICE

**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**  
If you are troubled with pains, fainting spells, depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere, headache, backache, and always tired, please remember that there is an absolute remedy which will relieve you of your suffering as it did Mrs. Rice. Proof is monumental that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest medicine for suffering women. No other medicine has made the cures that it has, and no other woman has helped so many women by direct advice as has Mrs. Pinkham; her experience is greater than that of any living person. If you are sick, write and get her advice; her address is Lynn, Mass.

**Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.**  
Cures a cough or cold at once. Conquers cough, bronchitis, grippe and consumption, 25c.

## LIVER ILLS.

**DR. RADWAY & Co., New York.**  
Dear Sirs—I have been sick for nearly two years, and have been doctoring with some of the most expert doctors of the United States. I have been bathing in and drinking hot water at the Hot Springs, Ark., but it seemed everything failed to do me good. After I saw your advertisement I thought I would try your pills, and have nearly used two boxes; been taking two at bedtime and one after breakfast, and they have done me more good than anything else I have used. My trouble has been with the liver. My skin and eyes were all yellow; I had sleepless, drowsy feelings; felt like a drunken man; pain right above the navel, like as if it was bile on top of the stomach. My bowels were very constipated. My mouth and tongue were most of the time. Appetite failed, but food would not digest, but settle heavy on my stomach, and some few mouthfuls of food came up again. I could only eat light food that digests easily. Please send "Book of Advice." Respectfully, BEN ZAUGG, Hot Springs, Ark.

## RADWAY'S PILLS

Price, 25c. a Box. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. Send for a BOOK OF ADVICE, 35 Elm Street, New York, for Book of Advice.

**\$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.50**  
UNION MADE

If you have been paying \$4 to \$5 for shoes, a trial of W. L. Douglas's \$3.50 shoes will convince you that they are just as good in every way and cost from \$1 to \$1.50 less. Over 1,000,000 wearers.

**WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS**

One pair of W. L. Douglas's shoes will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary shoes. \$3 or \$3.50 shoes and \$3 or \$3.50 shoes. BEST \$3.50 SHOE. BEST \$3.00 SHOE.

**THE KEARNS more W. L. Douglas's shoes are sold than any other make because "THE W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE." Your dealer should keep them or give you better advice than to buy any other shoes. I just got two pairs of W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If you desire will not charge you a cent. W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. See kind of leather, sole and price on card. Your shoes will reach you anywhere. Satisfaction Guaranteed. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.**

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**DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY** gives relief from dropsy, swelling, edema, etc. It is a sure cure. Dr. H. S. GARDNER, 112 E. 10th St., N. Y.