



The Spraying of Kerosene.
The spraying of kerosene, or kerosene emulsion, on trees, should be done judiciously. Pure kerosene will injure any tree, destroying peach trees almost instantly, and even when the emulsion is used it should be well diluted. No inexperienced person should use kerosene emulsion on orchard trees, though crude petroleum, applied in winter, has been recommended as efficacious and harmless.

Don't Force Young Pullets.
The young pullets that have been selected for laying next fall should not be forced by feeding too heavily on grain. They will thrive much better if allowed to roam at will and pick up their food, but a mess of cut bone at night will be of assistance. The early-hatched pullets only should be kept for winter laying, as the late ones do not usually begin to lay until spring. If they do not grow examine them carefully for the large lice on their heads, necks and bodies. Dusting with insect powder once a week will be an advantage, but the most important matter is to keep their quarters free of lice, which may be done by spraying the poultry house once a week with kerosene emulsion. The roots should be anointed freely with crude petroleum. It is the best plan, when raising pullets for winter laying to cull out all the inferior ones and send them with the young cockerels to market.

Loss from Cream Not Clean.
Ripening, says Hoard's Dairyman, expresses the whole series of changes that take place in the cream caused by the growth, nutrition and death of bacteria. The flavor they produce is the substance of things sought for. The changes they produce in the cream are certainly the evidence of things unseen, but evidently the result in producing successfully the first or last condition depends on to what extent co-operation exists between the dairyman and butter maker.
No dairyman is doing his whole duty when the cream from his milk is tainted by the presence of dirt produced bacteria; no butter maker can do his duty when he is compelled to receive such cream and, although the butter maker may receive many hard words for not producing "extras," the loss ultimately falls where it belongs—on the milk producer. The only injustice is that the loss does not fall on the dairy alone, but on his neighbors as well, on the just as well as the unjust.

Exterminating Garlic.
To exterminate garlic in small patches of ground such as lawns, a good plan is to put a few drops of carboric acid on each bunch by means of a machine oil can. Often a single drop will kill a garlic plant. Some say the acid will kill the plant when applied in winter, when the ground is frozen. When I was in Washington City two years ago last spring not a plant of garlic did I see in the White House lawn and I have since learned that the pest was destroyed there with this acid in the manner above stated. When it ture it is thought the only sure and feasible way to destroy it is to turn the sod over and rid the land of it by cultivation and the smothering process. Lime the upturned sod and sow field peas and oats. After this crop is off keep the land worked with cut harrow until time comes to sow crimson clover, which is about July or August. Then seed the ground with clover or preferably rye. This twin crop may be plowed under for a late crop of corn or cut for fodder in time for potatoes. By the end of the second season the garlic will show signs of final decay and the land may again be seeded in October to bluegrass or pasture grasses of some kind.—T. R. Richey, in The Epitomist.

Water for Vegetables.
It is a good thing to remember that the major portion of most fruits, and many of what we term vegetables, is water, and that to have them properly develop, there must be no lack of this element. But it is not always wise to supply this artificially, as all soils are not fitted for it, and there is danger of soil baking or an over supply. The best course to pursue to keep up the supply of moisture is first to save what nature supplies naturally—conserve it, as we say technically. This is done by constant cultivation and, at times, largely by mulching. Soil that is constantly stirred on the surface by hoeing, harrowing or coarse raking, keeps cool, is quick to receive any moisture in the atmosphere, such as evening dew, and does not part with it so readily. A mulching of straw shades the soil from the direct rays of the sun, prevents rapid evaporation of the moisture and keeps the soil from baking. Cultivation also has a good effect by aeration of the soil, which is essential to plant life.
In some cases it will be possible and desirable to apply water by means of a hose. The evening is the better time for this, as it has opportunity to soak well into the soil before the sun's heat of the following day can take the most of it. If this be used in connection with a mulch, the danger of baking the surface of the soil, and the necessity for frequent application will be greatly reduced.
The writer saw a small patch of turnips near the roadside last fall which were of remarkably large size and solid. One that was weighed (not the largest) proved to be 4 1/4 pounds. This patch was so situated that it received the rain washings from the road

and was abundantly but not excessively supplied with moisture. The large specimen referred to was cooked and served to six persons at one meal, and proved more than enough, making a large dish in itself. The writer has frequently observed that radishes are very fond of water, and quickly take what is supplied them. Further observation would doubtless show that all vegetables of this nature have a similar desire for water.

Where water is artificially supplied to vegetables that should make strong top growth, the addition of manure will be beneficial.—Meehan's Monthly.

Well Bred Seed Corn.
It takes a long time to establish a fixed type of any variety of corn. This is equally true in breeding live stock. The most careful live stock breeders have taken years, and in some instances nearly their entire life, to get a fixed type of some particular family. Good ears of corn may be selected from almost any field, but the ears happen to be good individually only, and these will by no means insure a crop of ears all as good as the seed planted. Well bred seed corn is that which has been persistently and carefully selected for several years to insure, as certainly as it is possible, a reproduction of as good as is planted. A well bred ear of corn is that of which the cob forms a smaller proportion of the weight of the ear than is usually found in ordinary corn. The ear, by constant selection, has been bred so that the grains will form well out and cover both ends of the ear; and again, the spaces between the rows have been bred nearly out, until the rows are very compact, and in some instances almost solid.

A variety of corn handled in this way, in the hands of a skillful breeder, is as certain to reproduce itself as has been possible to attain up to this time. By planting a variety that will fill out at both ends, and where the rows are very compact, but still do not lap over on each other, we secure a crop that will shell out from six to seven pounds more per bushel than the ordinary corn grown by farmers. This large yield is secured because all of the available space on the cob is occupied by corn. The kernels are set deep into the cob, are closely joined in, and cover both ends of the ear. There is practically no waste space. Any corn raiser who pays particular attention to a variety of corn that will shell out a large percentage knows the importance of securing a variety that is heavy and with the kernels compact on the cob. Such an ear will shell out from 90 to 92 percent and on account of the very small shank it would be very easy to husk. We are glad to note that corn raisers are paying more attention to the weight and quality of the corn planted this year than ever before.—Prairie Farmer.

How to Select Good Cows.
It needs no argument to show that it requires good cows to secure a profit in dairying. Now cows are selected and maintained in many dairy herds, almost universally, on the judgment of the dairyman. If a cow pleases a man he takes and keeps her until her years of usefulness are over. He does not inquire about her record, as no records are kept. It does not occur to the dairyman that there may be a great difference in the individuality of the herd thus secured, a difference so great that some individuals only will yield a profit and others will be kept at a loss. If this question is raised, not one dairyman in a thousand takes the trouble to weigh and test the milk of each cow in order to satisfactorily answer the question.

Four years ago we secured a herd of 25 cows. None of these cows having records, they were purchased on the judgment of the men who selected them. A committee of Jersey breeders sent us four Jerseys. In the same way three Guernseys and four Ayrshires were selected. The remainder of the herd were grades. Some were raised on the farm and others purchased. An accurate record was kept of this herd. Each individual cow was charged with the food she consumed at market price, and in addition with the cost of labor expended in her case. Credit was given for the butter produced and for the skim milk. The variation in the individuality of these cows was shown by the year's record. In the production of milk the range was from 8558 pounds to 3141 pounds, in butter from 509 pounds to 165 pounds, in net profit from \$42.26 profit to \$18.63 loss. The six poorest cows were kept at a money loss of \$67.47, and the six most profitable at a profit of \$148.75.

It is a rule scarcely without exception that when records of individuals in a herd are kept for the first time, some animals are found running the dairyman in debt and others yielding very little profit. It is a conservative estimate, I believe, that 25 percent of dairy cows are kept at a loss, 15 to 20 percent at little or no profit, while the remainder only yield a profit sufficient to make up the loss of the unprofitable ones and leave a small resulting profit.

Dairyman may correct their judgment and secure better cows by keeping records of the milk given by each individual and the amount of fat it contains, by forming in their minds a better conception of the form and outline of a dairy cow. She should have a long, deep barrel in order to store and digest a large amount of food. She should have a good udder, so that the food transferred to the blood may find room to be elaborated into milk. She should have light front and rear quarters and carry little flesh, showing a disposition to transform her food into milk and not into flesh.—An Old Dairyman, in American Agriculturist.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

The virtue lies in the struggle, not in the prize.—Milnes.

Honest error is to be pitied, not ridiculed.—Chesterfield.

Wisdom is to the mind what health is to the body.—Rochefoucauld.

Celerity is never more admired than by the negligent.—Shakespeare.

To rejoice in the prosperity of another is to partake of it.—W. Austin.

An obstinate man does not hold opinions—they hold him.—Bishop Butler.

The seeds of our punishment are sown at the same time we commit the sin.—Hesiod.

Seeing much, suffering much and studying much are the three pillars of learning.—Disraeli.

Life is a quarry out of which we are to mold and chisel and complete a character.—Goethe.

That is true philanthropy that buries not in gold in ostentatious charity, but builds its hospital in the human heart.—Harley.

Do little things now; so shall big things come to thee by and by asking to be done.—Persian proverb.

A proud man is seldom a grateful man, for he never thinks he gets as much as he deserves.—H. W. Beecher.

The reason why borrowed books are seldom returned is that it is easier to retain the books themselves than what is inside of them.—Gilles Menage.

ORIGIN OF FAMILIAR PHRASES.

Well-Known Expressions That Have Started in the Most Natural Way.

To feel in apple-pie order is a phrase which dates back to Puritan times—to a certain Hezibah Merton. It seems that every Saturday she was accustomed to bake two or three dozen apple pies, which were to last her family through the coming week. These she placed carefully on her pantry shelves, labelled for each day in the week, so that Tuesday's pies might not be confused with Thursday's, nor those presumably large or intended for washing and sweeping days eaten when household labors were lighter. Aunt Hezibah's "apple-pie order" settlement, and originated the well-known saying.

It was once customary in France, when a guest had overstayed his welcome, for the host to serve a cold shoulder of mutton instead of a hot roast. This was the origin of the phrase "To give the cold shoulder." "None shall wear a feather but he who has killed a Turk" was an old Hungarian saying, and the number of feathers in his cap indicated how many Turks the man had killed. Hence the origin of the saying with reference to a feather in one's cap.

In one of the battles between the Russians and Tartars a private soldier of the former cried out: "Captain, I've caught a Tartar!" "Bring him along, then," answered the officer. "I can't for he won't let me," was the response. Upon investigation it was apparent that the captured had the captor by the arm and would not release him. So, "catching a Tartar" is applicable to one who has found an antagonist too powerful for him.

That far from an elegant expression, "To kick the bucket," is believed to have originated in the time of Queen Elizabeth, when a shoemaker named Hawkins committed suicide by placing a bucket on a table in order to raise himself high enough to reach a rafter above, then kicking away the bucket on which he stood. The term coroner is derived from the word "corph-connor," which means corpse inspector.

"He's a brick," meaning a good fellow, originated with a king of Sparta—Agessilaus—about the fourth century B. C. A visitor at the Lacedaemonian capital was surprised to find the city without walls or means of defense and asked his royal host what he would do in case of an invasion by foreign power. "Do?" replied the heroic king. "Why, Sparta has 50,000 soldiers, and each man is a brick."

When the Horse guards parade St. James' park, London, there is ways a lot of boys on hand to blow the boots of the soldiers or do other menial work. The boys, from their constant attendance about the time guard mounting, were nicknamed "black guards," hence the name "black guard." Deadhead, as denoting who has free entrance to places of amusement, comes from Pompey where the checks for free admission were small ivory death's heads. Spens of these are in the museum Naples.

One of Nature's Workshops.

In an island in the Lake of Honobon is the remarkable Taal volcano which is readily accessible from Manila, writes a correspondent in the New York Herald. Its central crater oval in shape, a mile and a quarter across the greatest diameter, and within its rim two lakes of hot water, one yellow and the other green, a small active cone 50 feet in height, from which escape steam and sulfur gases. The strange colors of the waters are due to the present chemicals evolved in subterranean laboratories. The greatest eruption of Taal took place in 1754, wiping four villages. Apparently the volcano lends wonderful fertility to the soil, and presently a new growth of bamboo and palms appears whereolation had reigned.

The flags to be hoisted at once in signaling at sea never exceed four. It is an interesting arithmetical fact, that, with 18 various colored flags, and never more than four at a time, no fewer than 7052 signals can be given.

Entertaining Squirrels.

Alive in his native woods the squirrel is an amusing little fellow, and he will entertain you by the hour if you will let him.

You probably become first aware of his presence by his dropping things on your head; then he plays hide and seek with you as he zigzags up a tree. While he pauses for thought, or possibly to wash his face, another squirrel comes scudding along the branches of a neighboring tree, and away they go, one chasing the other, jumping from branch tip to branch tip, racing up and down the trunk and making the bark fly. Sometimes one loses his footing and falls headlong twenty or thirty feet to the ground, landing there with a force that makes him bounce. You thing every grain of sense must be knocked out of the small body, but he only blinks a bit, and after a moment spent perhaps in letting the stars set that must have suddenly risen before his eyes, he streaks it up the nearest tree after the other fellow. Long after they have disappeared from sight you hear them chattering together up among the leaves like two watchman's rattles.—Philadelphia Record.

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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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Frey's Vermifuge, 25 Cts.
Eradicates worms. Children made well and mothers happy. Druggists and country stores.

It is better to break good resolutions than never to have had any.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or "wrenches" after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Even the meanest of men are liberal with advice.

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

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The lumberman has to work for his board.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—W. O. ENDLEY, Vanburton, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

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Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains.



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"THE VILLAGE GROCER."
(With due apologies to H. W. Longfellow.)

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The grocer—mighty man is he
With hard and sinewy hands,
That weigh out goods from morn till night,
And also coffee brands.
His goods are varied in their price
And quality as well,
The store itself looks neat and nice,
As all his neighbors tell.
And his one great ambition is
To LION COFFEE sell.
Week in, week out, from morn till night,
You'll hear this fellow blab,
About his coffee, always right;
The LION brand, you know;
Because it's pure and honest goods
He tries to make it go!
Not only is it pure and good,
But also very cheap.
Because 'tis best for household use,
A stock he'll always keep.
In LION COFFEE thus his faith
Is both sincere and deep.
Buying—rejoicing—wondering,
His customers attest
That LION COFFEE is, by far,
In quality the best,
And the premiums also are admired
And always in request.

Watch our next advertisement.
Just try a package of **LION COFFEE** and you will understand the reason of its popularity.
LION COFFEE is now used in millions of homes.

In every package of **LION COFFEE** you will find a fully illustrated and descriptive list. No housekeeper, in fact, no woman, man, boy or girl will fail to find in the list some article which will contribute to their happiness, comfort and convenience, and which they may have by simply cutting out a certain number of Lion Heads from the wrappers of our one pound sealed packages (which is the only form in which this excellent coffee is sold).
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CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pain after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion, and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ailment you suffer from, if you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice! Start with **CASCARETS** to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

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