

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

Poultry and Tuberculosis.

The common barnyard fowl is said to be susceptible to tuberculosis, and the washings from barnyards carry the germs into adjoining wells and brooks, thus communicating the disease to man and animals. When roup or other diseases appear in the flocks of fowls, the best remedy is total destruction of the birds, disinfection and other fowls procured from healthy stock.

Inexpensive Way to Cool Milk.

To run all milk in a thin sheet over a series of pipes filled with ice water is all that is needed to aerate and cool it; at the same time it is perhaps the easiest and least expensive method of insuring long keeping. Such a series of pipes can be prepared at small cost, and with a strainer at the bottom or place where milk passes out, there will be but small chance of injurious bacteria increasing and multiplying there so rapidly as to insure an early accession of the rancid flavor, and several others of the many bad flavors.

Application of Labor on Farms.

Labor is the farmer's capital. It will give better results on ten acres than on a hundred, proportionately, because of concentration of effort on small areas. The kinds of crop to grow should be regulated by distance from market, soil and demand. Farms that are within easy reach of large markets may be devoted exclusively to fruit, but perishable articles cannot be grown to advantage on farms that are far from market and which are not conveniently located near railroads. A farm of ten acres will not support a family if the owner attempts to make a specialty of wheat or corn but such a farm may be made to give a profit if devoted to vegetables or fruit. It is the intelligent application of labor that enables the farmer to realize on the capital invested in that form. As with any other business, skill and industry give success. The farmer who does not aim to produce the best articles in demand does not take advantage of his opportunities.

Do Hens Pick Up Poison?

It must be a careless poultry man or farmer who leaves deadly poison lying around where the fowls can get at it, but it seems there are some persons that do so. One of the sources of loss in poultry when they are allowed free range over the farm is death from poisoning. We do not mean the slow poisoning that results from drinking impure puddles around the vaults and manure heaps, and the picking of material that is rotten or decaying, and thus has become unwholesome. There is danger in tails, but we refer to the swallowing of that which is known to be an active poison, and yet is carelessly left where the fowl can get at it.

Pails which have had paris green in them are set down, perhaps with enough of the solution in them to tempt the hens to drink from them, or with a paste adhering that she must poke her very inquisitive bill into. Or it may be the paint pot with its white lead that does its deadly work. Or it may be only insects that have been killed by some poison; though the hen will seldom eat enough of them to do her serious injury, the chickens not infrequently do so when they have a free range.

Particles of unslaked lime may be picked up, which are but little less dangerous than poison, and there are others by which chickens and older fowls are lost, and if the entire flock dies as a result, we hear that chicken cholera destroyed them all. These things should be carefully guarded against, but it is much easier to protect poultry when they are limited to their own share of the farm than when they roam all over it.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Adapting Crops to Soil.

When a man owns a farm of very sandy land he makes a mistake to attempt to raise crops which do best on heavy fertile soils, for in so doing he is handicapped from the start and will undoubtedly fail to realize his expectations. In farming the very first step is to try to adapt the crops to the soil. In this we merely follow nature's example. There are crops which will do well on nearly every kind of soil found in the country. Only a few barren soils refuse to produce any kind of crops. If there is a proper amount of moisture even the poorest sandy soil can be made to yield some paying crop.

Our corn requires rich, heavy soil, and so do most of our other heavy crops, and such cereals should be raised only on that kind of land. It requires only a little study and experiment to find out pretty definitely what crops best succeed on our farm. Farms that have been declared run down and too sandy to yield any crop profitably have been made paying investments by producing crops of strawberries, asparagus and onions. All that was required was the right sort of man to discover the crop adapted to the soil.

The question of enriching the soil should not of course be neglected, even though a certain crop has been found to thrive on it. This is too often a short-sighted mistake which sooner or later manifests itself in an unpleasant way. If it is a sandy soil there is something in it that supplies the strawberries, asparagus or other crop with nourishment. What is it that the plants find in the soil to make them grow? This can be found out by ascertaining the special needs of

the particular crop. If it is nitrogen, potash or phosphates a systematic feeding of the soil and crops with this particular form of fertilizer should be made. In this way the soil will not be robbed. A great many sandy and loose, porous soils permit nearly all fertility to leach through, and if this leak were stopped in some way there would be better results obtained with the crops. Such soil may require commercial fertilizers in which the mineral elements predominate, but at the same time they need coarse plant food or barnyard manure in order to improve the mechanical conditions of the soil. Sometimes a liberal scattering of forest leaves over the land, and plowing under in the fall, will do more good than anything else. These leaves will close up many of the holes, and at the same time add some plant food to the soil. Coarse straw and barn yard litter performs the same service.—C. T. White, in American Cultivator.

The Tillage of Potatoes.

Every farmer is interested in increasing his potato crop, and the various methods of growing potatoes always receive consideration. Recent experiments made at Cornell University, under the supervision of J. L. Stone, demonstrate to farmers the applicability to their soils and conditions of methods in potato culture that have given excellent results. The farmers who have been requested to do so have also conducted experiments on their farms, and thus assisted in arriving at conclusions regarding the proper course to pursue in growing potatoes. The experiments extended over a period of five years, and all kinds of weather—favorable and unfavorable—prevailed. To show that much depends upon proper cultivation it may be mentioned that in 1895 the average yield of potatoes for New York state was 122 bushels, yet the maximum yield at the station was 415 bushels, while in 1897, when the average for the state was only 62 bushels per acre, the maximum yield on the station grounds was 322 bushels. In 1899 eleven plots averaged at the rate of 195 bushels per acre, ranging from 144 to 233 bushels, although the average for the state was only 88 bushels. During that year drought prevailed, and as the land was then becoming deficient in organic matter the condition made the crops more liable to injury from drought than formerly, but the thorough preparation and tillage given the plots produced strong and vigorous plants, despite the severe drought of the summer, though an early frost killed the tops before sufficient late rains had fallen to enable the plants to produce the usually large yield, which, however, seemed assured up to the time of the unfortunate event.

The large yields obtained were secured by thorough preparation of the land before planting, thereby developing in the soil an abundant supply of readily available plant food and securing the storage of a large amount of water, accompanied by deep planting, followed by frequent and prolonged tillage of the crop, thereby preventing waste of moisture by evaporation from the surface of the soil or by transpiration from the leaves of weeds, and at the same time bringing more plant food into available condition. Also, and an important matter, by maintaining healthy and vigorous foliage on the plants during the entire season by spraying with Bordeaux mixture and paris green. A comparison of the minimum and maximum yields of potatoes shows clearly that the large crops are secured by proper cultivation. The best results at the station were obtained by combining the twice plowing system (autumn and early spring) with deep planting, in thoroughly fitted soil, and giving prolonged frequent, level tillage, and using insecticides. Farmers who made experiments got the best yields from autumn and spring plowing only, while deep planting and level tillage showed a marked increase in yields compared with shallow planting and hilling. These results were obtained on various farms, and are valuable to those who make the potato crop a specialty.

Many farmers are satisfied to cultivate their crop only when necessity requires. They do not neglect the crops, keeping down the weeds and grass, but the experiments made at the station and by the farmers who assisted show that cultivation does more; in fact, that the more the land is cultivated the larger the crop. One farmer got 14 bushels more of potatoes from land that had been cultivated five times than from land cultivated twice. Another plot that gave 187 bushels per acre was exceeded by an adjoining plot that had been cultivated seven times, which yielded 194 bushels per acre. It is plain, therefore, that frequent cultivation is beneficial. While deep planting gives better results than shallow, yet deep planting should not follow shallow plowing—that is, the furrows opened to receive the seed should not go to the bottom of the soil that was stirred by the plow. If it is desired to plant six inches deep the land should be plowed eight inches deep. If land has never been plowed deep then the plow should go down only on inch more each year, plowing in the fall of the year. It is well to understand also that better tillage and larger crops cause the removal of more plant food from the soil; hence the use of manure and fertilizers, or the growing of cover or sod crops to be plowed under should not be overlooked. If the farmer will give as much labor to the potato crop as it really demands he will suffer but little loss from drought, and his yields will be such as to pay all expenses and return a profit.—Philadelphia Record.

Ethics of the Road.

The moral ethics of the road vary very much in our minds according to our method of locomotion, says the Westminster Gazette. It may be quite true that the sky and not the soul is changed to those who cross the sea, but this does not apply to the different conditions of being on wheels or on foot. The same man who when walking regards with burning indignation the coachman or the cabman or the vandemon or the cyclist who nearly runs him down in his moments of abstraction will when he is in riding, use scathing winged words toward the blundering wayfarer who blindly steps into the roadway at the wrong moment. And by a peculiar process of thought the narrower the escape of the pedestrian the more furious is the anger of the other. The only solution is for each to consider the other a little more. But in spite of the argument used specially by cyclists that they themselves run the greater risk when they run into anybody, the foot passenger may justly be regarded as the weaker vessel, and he fairly claims the greater need of protection from the flying terrors of the road.

Good Place to Carry Collars.

A haberdasher was talking the other day of how young men who dance in hot weather lay in an extra supply of collars, and when one wits exchange it for a fresh one. He told of two young fellows who were bound for a dance at one of the suburban inns, and had neglected to supply themselves with extra collars when they left home, so they stopped to buy them of him. One was tall and thin, and the other was short and fat.

The thin fellow selected his collar, and instead of having it wrapped up he placed it inside the band of his hat. "One isn't enough for me; it wouldn't last two dances," said the fat fellow. "I guess I'll take three." "How are you going to carry them?" asked his friend. "I'll show you," replied the stout young man. He asked permission to retire behind the counter for a minute, and rolling up his trousers, actually fastened the extra collars around his leg, as though they had been garters.—Philadelphia Record.

Tenements in London.

During the past fifty years London municipalities have constructed dwellings containing some 6132 rooms, while organized private action has, in the same period, provided buildings containing 50,402 rooms. This total is by no means exhaustive, since it does not take into account certain semi-suburban dwellings, and could not take note at all of the work of private associations. In an examination of the cost of tenements Dr. Sykes has stated that the cost of construction varies from \$20 to \$200 per room, for cost of goods, site and sewers, while the cost of building varies from \$165 per room in the country to \$675 in London County Council tenements. There has been an enormous increase in the cost of building in London of recent years, and wages in six years have risen from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent., while the hours of labor have fallen ten to twelve per cent.—Public Health.

Fooled by a Woman.

Conductors don't always triumph. The other day a sweet-faced little man on a Castro street car looked up at the knight of the punch with a bewildering smile and said: "I haven't a cent with me, but my husband is to get on at Powell street, and he will pay you. That will be all right, won't it?" "Certainly," said the conductor, ringing up a fare—and he looked happy for several blocks. When the car reached Powell street she was the first off, and was on the sidewalk before the conductor had recovered from his surprise. "The nerve of her," he said. "It's a wonder she didn't ask for a transfer."—San Francisco News Letter.

It requires no experience to dye with PRYAN FADLELESS DYES. Simply boiling your goods in the dye is all that is necessary. Sold by all druggists.

The new Metropolitan Railway of Paris now carries a daily average of 115,000 passengers.

The American quail has been successfully acclimated in Sweden.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The first porcelain factory in America was established in Philadelphia.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Actions speak louder than words, and actors louder than either.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 23c. Trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 331 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

The man who shaves himself is always getting in a scrape.

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

Sugar-coated compliments are sometimes hard to swallow.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—Wm O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The first world's fair was in London in 1851.

Rev. H. P. Carson, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Many a man gets a pointer from the finger of scorn.

Wants His Home Weekly.

The head of a large Market street wholesale business house, a man now advanced in years, has been a regular subscriber to one of the Bucks County papers for fifty years. "He wouldn't give it up for anything," said this man's son. "He gets more real enjoyment from it than from anything he reads. A daily edition has been started within the last ten years, but he doesn't want that. He only gets the weekly edition, which prints gossip of a personal nature from the various towns throughout the county. He will pore over this by the hour, and his comments on the various items of news are often amusing. Scarcely a name is mentioned that he doesn't say, 'Why, I used to go to school with his father,' or 'I once licked his Uncle Jim for tying my clothes up when we used to go swimming in the Neshaminy.'" —Philadelphia Record.

Hair Splits

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for thirty years. It is elegant for a hair dressing and for keeping the hair from splitting at the ends." —J. A. Gruenfelder, Grantfork, Ill.

Hair-splitting splits friendships. If the hair-splitting is done on your own head, it loses friends for you, for every hair of your head is a friend.

Ayer's Hair Vigor in advance will prevent the splitting. If the splitting has begun, it will stop it.

50c a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sick Headache?

Food doesn't digest well? Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? Tongue coated? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills; they cure dyspepsia, biliousness.

25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Try BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers.

ASTHMA-HAY FEVER CURED BY DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE SEND FOR FREE TRIAL BOTTLE. ADDRESS DR. TAFT, 79 E. 130th ST., N.Y. CITY.

WHAT IS BEFORE YOU? Your fortune told for ten cents and two cent stamp. State date and year of birth. Enclose lock of hair. Never fails. Prof. Wm. C. Woodward, Newburgh P. O., New York.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS Largest Nurseries. CASH WEST MOORE BALTIMORE. Weekly STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Huntville, Ala., Etc.

The Sauce that made West Point famous. McILHENNY'S TABASCO.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURS WHICH ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Cures Croup. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Box of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. E. GREEN'S SONS, Box 2, Atlanta, Ga.

SKIN TORTURES

And every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with

Cuticura SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. This treatment, when followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, is the most speedy, permanent, and economical cure for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours with loss of hair ever compounded.

Millions of Women

USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. It unites in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Sq., London, E. C. FOSTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

is the same good, old-fashioned medicine that has saved the lives of little children for the past 30 years. It is a medicine made to cure. It has never been known to fail. Letters like the foregoing are coming to us constantly from all parts of the country. If your child is sick, get a bottle of FIVEY'S VERMIFUGE. It is a fine tonic for children. Do not take a substitute. If your druggist does not keep it, send 25 cents in stamps to E. & S. FIVEY, Baltimore, Md., and a bottle will be mailed you.

FreY's VERMIFUGE. If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water. ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. N. Y. C.

LION COFFEE

A LUXURY WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL!

"The Handwriting on the Wall."

The hand that traces on the wall Those words of import great, Confers a boon on one and all By mentioning the date, September first will surely be Red-letter day indeed, When the new Premium List we see By the Lion guaranteed.

'Tis best to bear the date in mind, So that it won't be missed, The day on which we first shall find The latest Premium List Of useful presents rich and rare, For adult and for young, For LION COFFEE drinkers share Who have his praises sung.

September first your grocer ask, For Lion's latest List; If he's without, 'tis briefest task To write us and insist. Include a two-cent stamp, and we The List will send to you, You reap a big reward, you see, And little have to do.



Watch our next advertisement.

Just try a package of LION COFFEE and you will understand the reason of its popularity.

WOOLSON SPICE CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.