

FOR FARM AND GARDEN

The Utility of Green Cut Bone.
Poultrymen generally admit not only the value of it, but the necessity of its use to secure the greatest profit in the production of meat or eggs. It contains a large amount of protein, the most costly element to buy, and the one so necessary to make growth or eggs. Chickens and fowls of all ages like it, but it is a concentrated food and must be fed carefully.

Setting Ginseng Roots.
Make a dibble of a piece of fork handle about one foot long sharpened at one end. Mark the beds in rows both ways six inches apart. With the sharp stick make a hole where the marks cross each other and put in the root two inches below the surface. Hold it against the side of the hole with the forefinger of the left hand and crowd the stick into the ground, pressing the dirt against the root. By this method the planter can set roots rapidly and the work is well done.

Farming Clay Land.
A clay farm of 100 or 120 acres should first be divided into fields of eight or ten acres, and fenced so as to save as much farming land as possible. One field of soil should be plowed each year for corn, putting on it all the manure made during the winter, plowing the coarse under, and putting the fine on top of the plowed ground before harrowing. The greater part should be seeded to wheat in the fall, by harrowing and drilling as soon as the corn is in shock, and using some fertilizer. From two to four acres should be kept for oats in the spring, the best of all feed for poultry and horses. The following year the entire field should be seeded to wheat, putting at least 200 pounds of some good fertilizer to each acre, sowing one peck of timothy per acre, and resowing in the spring with timothy and one gallon of red clover per acre. This field should be kept for meadow two years, possibly longer. This plan of farming should be continued in rotation from year to year. From one-half to one acre of potatoes should be raised. There should be a large truck-patch of all kinds of vegetables for family use, with possibly some to sell. A farm of this size should have an orchard of three or four acres, of apples, peaches, pears, plums and cherries with all the smaller fruits in abundance for home use. The stock that should be kept on this size and kind of farm should be three good work horses, three or four good cows, several head of growing cattle, about forty good brood ewes, several heads of hogs, and poultry of all kinds. Ewes are specially profitable on a small farm, since they may raise lambs for early market, quickly enrich the land, and keep down briars and shrubs. As far as possible good shelter should be provided for all stock, as protection saves feeding, time and labor.

Mulch for Small Garden.
As early in spring as possible, or better still in the fall, put the garden plot in good condition by deep plowing lengthwise and crosswise and follow by harrowing. When planting time comes lay off in rows two feet apart, manure well with scrapings from the barnyard, poultry house and cow pens. Hill up the manure, making sharp, high ridges which will insure good germination and quick growth; plant in the usual way. When the plants are up, stir the ground once a week or oftener with hoe or plow. When everything is growing well, and up a few inches from the ground, give a thorough final working with the plow and harrow, leveling the ground all over. Apply a light covering of straw, and leaves from the woods over the entire plot, taking care not to cover the young vegetables. In a few days they will grow enough to allow another coat put on as before. Keep adding more as the plants grow above it, until the ground is covered three or four inches deep, when you can consider your garden work done for the season.

Vegetables will grow to perfection in a garden treated this way in spite of heat or drought. The mulch holds moisture and keeps the burning rays of the sun from the tender roots and prevents damage from heavy beating rains. There is nothing so cheap and yet so valuable to the garden as a deep covering of pine needles and leaves. Potatoes should be on large, high beds, and covered with three or four inches of mulch at once. They will come up through it as if it were not there. With this treatment vegetables of all kinds will flourish and grow, but weeds and grass have no chance at all. In the fall rake the straw in between the rows and ridge the earth over it. In the spring you will find plenty of good fertilizer.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Scratching Sheds.
Scratching sheds were brought to the notice of poultrymen some years ago, and there are many poultry houses that are not provided with this convenience or necessity even at this late date. There has been an erroneous idea about the scratching shed that should be brought to view. A scratching shed in Minnesota should not be the same kind of a shed as that in use in Missouri or Kansas. Conditions of temperature and climate should govern the method of construction largely. Scratching sheds in a very cold climate will have to be more than a mere open shed. There is no need of it being made as warm as the roosting quarters, nor as warm as a

hot bed, but there is a reason for its being constructed so as to be comfortable for the hens. A scratching shed should be made light and roomy; it should be made with a great deal of floor space, and that space should be covered with litter in which an industrious hen delights to scratch. Sheaves of oats will make a very good litter for this purpose. The hens will scratch the straw about for the oats and gain a great deal of healthful exercise in obtaining the same. Ripe millet hay will also be found a good litter for the scratching shed, and it will be surprising how the hens will scratch for the small seeds of millet. When obtained in this way they will do no harm, but a great deal of good.

The scratching shed may not only be termed the dining room, but it may be named the living room. Hens are fed some good mess once a day, in the morning or the evening, and what grain they get should be fed through the scratching shed route. The hens are kept busy obtaining it because their appetites are sharp and they wish a grain to appease it. The more they scratch the better the appetite and the better the food is assimilated. The better the assimilation of the food the more healthy the hens and the greater their aptitude to lay eggs and become profitable.

We are of the opinion that scratching sheds should be entirely inclosed in some manner. The south side may be made of a combination for the best results. Poultry netting should cover the south side of the shed, and during stormy weather a large curtain of muslin or some other goods may be let down to keep out the snow. This will admit of light, and the room will be found airy. Whenever the sun shines there should be some way of admitting it to the shed. No roosting places should be provided in this room for lazy hens to occupy. Keep up the temptation to scratch and keep it comfortable. By comfortable we mean that it should be built in whatever plan that will make them comfortable. In some localities it may be necessary to make the scratching shed very warm, and the south side should be for the most part constructed of glass. Even then it must be made roomy and airy so as to not impair the health of the hen.—Poultry Farmer.

Fertilizers and Manure.
The management of the farm should be with the view of maintaining its fertility. The foundation of farming is the riches in the soil, and any system of agriculture that increases the wealth of the farmer without reducing the productive capacity of the soil will be the correct one. The average crops of cereals, potatoes and grass in this country are very low, yet the American farmer has more opportunities for securing fertilizers for his land than in any other country. In our gas works there is saved a large amount of sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda is imported in great ship loads, the ammoniates of the packing houses amount to a large proportion, and the cottonseed meal supply is almost alone sufficient for our needs, and yet the materials mentioned are those for providing nitrogen only. This country also has large phosphate mines, and but for the fact that the required potash must be imported there would be no lack of the plant foods right at the doors of American farmers for their use. In the past the farmer has not assisted himself in the employment of fertilizers as he should, which accounts for the low crop averages.

There has been a war between those who favor manure and those who advocate the use of fertilizers, the one class claiming barnyard manure to be a "complete" ration for plants, while the other class contends that it is absolutely necessary to bring plant foods on the farm in order to recompense the farmer for the loss of fertility through the removal of the products of the farm that are marketed. The fact remains, however, that this country has made but little progress in the matter of increasing the average yields, and the matter deserves consideration on the part of investigators. One error that has not yet been overthrown is that of supposing barnyard manure to be "complete plant food." There is nothing on the farm that varies so much in quality as manure, for, while some manures may be as nearly complete as may be desired, yet the large majority of the accumulated heaps on farms are not at all complete. It is not altogether in the management of the manure that its value is retained, but in the foods from which it is obtained and the amount of absorbent material used in its preservation. It may safely be claimed that every year thousands of tons of barnyard manure are spread on land which is really not equal in value to the labor required in the work of applying it to the soil. Whether in the form of crude chemicals in the fertilizer bags, or in the form of bulky manure, the plant foods are the same, and the farmer cannot realize therefrom more than what exists in the materials used.—Philadelphia Record

Best Hello City.
San Francisco seems to be the best telephoned city in the world. With a population of 342,782, there are 21,324 telephones, or 62 per 1000. In Europe, Copenhagen is probably the best telephoned city, with 15,311 telephones to its 312,859 of population, equal to 49 per 1000. In Copenhagen, too, the best conditions for the public exist, although the rates are relatively as high as those in American cities. London compares very unfavorably with these figures. At the beginning of this year there were 41,111 telephones to a population of more than 5,500,000, or a proportion of 7 to every 1000 people. New York, with a population of 2,350,000, had 54,647 instruments, or 26 to 1000.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS



The Duster.
Put away that feather duster! What's the use of sweeping if you are going to throw the dust back on the floor? Get a yard of cheesecloth—common quilt lining will answer—hem it, and then you have a duster that is of some use. Wit it you can wipe up the dirt and shake it out of doors. But don't depend on one duster; make two or three, so that they can be put in wash and you can have a clean one occasionally.

Proper Way to Boil Water.
To boil water is an apparently simple operation, and yet it is said that many people do not know how to do it. According to an authority the secret consists in putting fresh water into a kettle already warm and setting the water to boil quickly. When the boiling point is reached the water should be used at once for making tea, coffee or other drinks, and not allowed to steam, simmer and evaporate until the good water is in the atmosphere and the lime, iron and dregs only left in the kettle. Water boiled in the manner described and flavored with a little lemon juice is often recommended to those suffering from loss of appetite.

Save the Scraps of Wall Paper.
No scraps of wall paper should be thrown away. They can be utilized in a dozen different and pretty ways. One of the charming things mailable from them is a lamp shade. Cartridge paper in old rose, oak, yellow, stone brown, sage green and regimental gray makes especially smart shades of the plain, colonial or Empire patterns. Take a yarn and a quarter of the paper and cut from it a wide strip on the bias. Fold it around the wire Empire frame and paste up one seam as invisibly as possible. Bind the top and bottom of the shade with a narrow strip of smooth paper, paper border or ribbon. The binding may be either darker or lighter in tone than the paper of the shade itself. The results gotten by this simple means are so good that many women now buy or beg scraps of wall paper from papering establishments. When cartridge paper is used, it can be decorated in any one of a dozen different ways—water colors, magazine pictures, old prints, marine views, photographs, etc.—Good Housekeeping

Starch Polish.
"Where's the starch polish?" called the new girl on Monday, after the manner of "new girls" who take it for granted that all the special requirements of "my way of doin' things" must be at hand when demanded. This particular variety of starch polish was not on hand on this occasion, however, and the process of preparing it was watched with interest. One ounce of pure white wax was mixed with two ounces of spermated and a large pinch of salt. When melted and thoroughly blended this was poured into a cup to become cold, and it soon formed a hard white cake that will not mould or sour.

A piece about the size of a grain of corn is put into sufficient hot starch for two or three shirts. Then, in ironing, after pressing well once, the ironed surface is dampened with a clean, soft, damp cloth and rubbed with the iron until glossy. The iron must be moderately hot—if too hot the shirt bosom will become yellow during the polishing; if too cool it will take longer to give the right polish.—Philadelphia Record

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Onion Sauce for Boiled Fowl.—Peel three good sized onions and cook till very tender. Take them out, mash them, and mix with them a handful of fine bread crumbs, salt, pepper, butter and a little less than a pint of milk. Add more crumbs if necessary, to have it of a good consistency for sauce.

Spanish Rice Pudding.—Cook one cup of rice in salted water until tender; then drain and line a mold; fill center with a pint of flaked salmon mixed with a cup of thick white sauce, seasoned with half a teaspoonful each of salt and horseradish; add a pinch of cayenne; cover with more rice. Bake in a pan of water for forty minutes. Garnish with pickles, parsley and cloves.

Beef Broth.—Wash well two pounds of lean beef cut in small pieces, and put to boil in three quarts of cold water. Skim frequently while boiling, and when reduced to one quart take from pot and strain. Return to pot with half a pound of lean beef chopped fine and well mixed with three raw eggs. Beat all together and return to fire. Boil half an hour, or until clear, then strain and season to taste.

Frijole Croquettes.—Boil one cupful of brown beans until well done and dry. Rub through a colander. To this pulp add one cup of bread crumbs, one onion minced, a tablespoonful of minced parsley, one teaspoon of salt and two well-beaten eggs. Mix well together, form into cylinders, dip in beaten egg, then in cracker dust and fry a golden brown on both sides in deep fat; drain. Serve with a tiny red pepper stuck in top of each

The Manavi Hammock.
There has been for some time a noteworthy demand for the jipijapa, or manavi (so-called panama) hat, comparatively large shipments being made by every large steamer leaving Ecuador for the United States. American merchants may therefore be interested in learning something of the manavi hammock. Like the jipijapa hat, this article commends itself because of its durability, artistic workmanship, comfort and general superiority. The raw material is derived from the leaves and shoots of a palm which is found in some of the coast provinces of Ecuador; this plant, which attains a height of eighteen to twenty-four feet, is known as the "Mocora" and is very thorny. At eight or ten years of age it matures; its life is indefinite if the shoots are properly cut. The use of this material for hammocks has an unknown antiquity, doubtless antedating the Spanish conquest; the Inca Indians everywhere weave curious articles out of the fibrous materials afforded by nature; and the savages in the eastern part of Ecuador, who as yet have not been brought in contact with civilization, weave hammocks as fine as silk out of the "Pita" palm. A good manavi hammock should last ten years.

Why the Editor Quit as a Reformer.
The editor of the Greenfield (Ind.) Globe, in an article on newspaper editing, says:
"In contemplating my first paper, I firmly resolved to reform the whole world. At the end of one month I thought the State was large enough for my first field; at the end of the second I concluded to fix the county as I wanted, and at the end of the third month I decided that I would first reform the town.
"Since that time I have learned that if I wanted to reform myself I would have a pretty large job of it."

A ten-pound rainbow trout has been caught in a lake in Ellis County, Texas, as a result of plants made by the Fish Commission in 1890.

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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.

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Will you be short of hay? If so, plant a plenty of this prodigally prolific millet. 5 to 8 tons of rich hay per acre. Price, 50 lbs., \$1.90; 100 lbs., \$3.00; low freights. John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

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TO MOTHERS
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"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Mothers need not dread childbearing after they know the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. While I loved children I dreaded the ordeal, for it left me weak and sick for months after, and at the time I thought death was a welcome relief; but before my last child was born a good neighbor advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I used that, together with your Pills and Sanative Wash for four months before the child's birth;—it brought me wonderful relief. I hardly had an ache or pain, and when the child was ten days old I left my bed strong in health. Every spring and fall I now take a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and find it keeps me in continual excellent health."—Mrs. J. H. HASKINS, 3248 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill. — \$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by Druggists.

\$100 Reward. \$100.
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
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Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home, in New York. Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmstead, Leloy, N. Y.

A man is generally at his heaviest in his fortieth year.
I do not believe Pisco's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

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The grandest remedy in the world because it never fails to cure
RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA SCIATICA LUMBAGO PLEURISY HEADACHE TOOTHACHE FACIACHE EARACHE BRACIACHE STIFFNESS SORENESS SPRAINS
And all Bodily Aches and Pains. It penetrates and removes the cause of pain.
Conquers Pain

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W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes placed side by side with \$5.00 and \$6.00 shoes of other makes, are found to be just as good. They will outwear two pairs of ordinary \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes.
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A PERFECT SEWING MACHINE for \$5. A with self-threading needle. Does all kinds of sewing. Agents make \$2.00 weekly selling them. Write for particulars. NATIONAL AUTOMATIC NEEDLE CO., 10 Nassau Street, New York.

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About 10 miles ahead of Dwarf Essex Rape in business, in vigor and nourishing quality. It makes it possible to grow swine and sheep and cattle for winter in America at 1c. to 1.5c. per bushel. Salzer's catalog tells marvellously profitable. Salzer's catalog tells.
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Produces a lusciant crop three feet tall within six weeks after seeding and lots and lots of pasturage all summer long besides. Will do well anywhere. Price dirt cheap.
Grass, Clovers and Fodder Plants
Our catalogue is full of thoroughly tested farm seeds of the century, growing wherever soil is found. Our great catalogue, worth \$100 to any wide awake American gardener or farmer, is mailed to you with many farm seed samples, upon receipt of but 10 cents postage. Catalog alone 6 cents for postage.
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A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the most obstinate headache, and relieve rheumatism and sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints.
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