

FARM MATTERS.

When to Transfer Bees.
If you have any bees you wish to transfer from box hives to movable frame hives, it should be done during the period of fruit bloom. At this time the bees are almost sure of a living and it will give them a whole season to become established in their new hives, besides making some surplus honey. Bees kept in box hives are unprofitable.

A Safe Investment.
Some farmers consider pure breeds, or what they term "fancy stock" as too costly, when, in fact, no safer investment can be made than in pure breeds, and there is nothing "fancy" about it. To invest in pure breeds is simply to procure something better, and thus increase the profits. No farmer should be satisfied with what he has as long as some other farmer has something that is superior to his, as he should aim to use the best.

Marking Tools.
An excellent mode of marking tools is to clean the piece to be marked, cover with a thin layer of beeswax, mark the name in the wax with a sharp instrument, and cutting through to the iron or steel. Then fill the lines marked with nitric acid, allowing it to stand as long as desired, washing it off with water. The edges of the wax may be raised to form a basin and the acid poured into the basin, as it will then go down to the metal through the lines marked.

Crows in the Cornfield.
A farmer whose field of corn was last year partly injured by crows and blackbirds pulling up the young plant to get the corn states that he tried the plan of scattering corn around the edges of the field daily until the plants were well grown, with the result that the birds were kept too busy searching for the grains on the ground to do much damage, and that he did not have to use more than one-half a peck daily. As the birds also destroy many insects and worms, he did not desire to poison or shoot them. By scattering corn for them the crop was then damaged very little.

Hog Conservations.
Now, more than ever, there will be diligent attention paid to the hogs on hand—they will be studied and they will thrive proportionately. Those sprints of high priced seldom benefit the majority, since their flesh is bottom up when the share of porridge falls. And it is the eccentric, fickle-minded persons that will be caught with a large number of hogs when the price pendulum swings to the other side. Do not invest recklessly in breeding stock at this time of high-water increase. Of all domestic animals swine values in the greatest ratio, and under the stimulus of the present price the number will be increased by reason of improved care. While it pays to raise hogs in conjunction with the dairy, it never has, and never will, pay the manufacturer to keep the swine quartered near a creamery or cheese factory.—Dakota Farmer.

Shelter For the Cattle.
Cattle and sheep suffer greatly in inclement pastures for some shelter from the sun's heat and from cold storms and showers. How easy it is to build a simple, rough shelter that will give

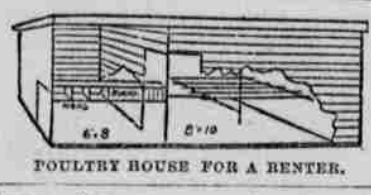
the needed protection is shown in the cut. Old boards, a few pieces of joist or rough poles and an hour's labor will do the work and the stock will be saved much needless suffering and will also thrive much better.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Oats in the Milky Stage.
The main crop of oats is usually seeded early, but it is customary in some sections, where hay is not extensively grown, to sow oats as late as the 1st of June, cutting the crop when the nutritious matter in the stalks is thus arrested on its way to fill out the heads, and as the stalks will be green when cut they will also be more digestible than the straw of oats grown for seed, says the Philadelphia Record.

Packing Dairy Butter.
That a good deal of butter which is now sold in the summer time at cheap prices could be packed successfully for winter markets at much higher prices is quite evident. It is a shorter-sighted policy which induces a farmer to sell his surplus butter for starvation prices at the country store or city markets in summer when the surplus is large all over the country. It is no more difficult for the average farmer to sell his surplus butter for winter prices than it is for the big storage companies in the city, which have their agents in the field buying up winter butter at summer rates. If one would provide himself with a small ice-house, which is almost essential to-day for good farming, the butter could be stored at home as well as in the city refrigerators.

The butter used for packing should be absolutely free and unadulterated when packed away, and then the very best and cleanest methods of packing should be employed. It should be remembered that a very little tainted butter left in any firkin or tub will injure the whole lot packed in it. Absolute cleanliness is the first essential. The best firkins or tubs for packing butter in should be made of white oak, and they should be new, and not second hand. It is unwise policy to purchase second-hand firkins and expect to pack butter in them to keep until winter. When purchased they should be soaked in cold water for at least half a day, and then scalded and soaked in boiling water just before the butter is put in them. When thus cleansed they should be rubbed thoroughly inside with fine salt moistened a little with water. Then dry the inside and place a fine sifted layer of salt in the bottom, and pack a layer of butter three inches thick on it. Then sprinkle salt over the top and pack away another three-inch layer of fine butter. Fill in this way up to within three inches of the top, and cover the surface layer with clean, new cheesecloth. The covering cloth should be an inch larger than the top, so the edges can be turned under. Cover the cloth with salt and turn the edges over it. The salt should come up even with the surface, so that the wooden top will fit on snugly. This way butter will keep in cold storage six months to a year.—S. W. Chambers, in American Cultivator.

Good But Cheap Fowl House.
Living on a rented place I have had made a good house for fowls. It is eight by sixteen feet, seven feet high in front and five feet in back. It is divided by a board partition into a roosting room, eight by ten feet, and a laying room, six by eight feet, as the illustration shows. The house has no floor and sand was scattered in the laying room, which has a window close to the ground in the south end. A row of nests, each twelve by fourteen inches, extends across the back of the laying



room. They are covered on top and the entrance is in front. The boards forming the bottom rest on the ground. A barrel was sawed in two and each half furnished a nest. The sides were sheathed with boards, the cracks covered with battens and the roof withypress slabs. The roosts, which are on the same level, are strips, one by three inches, laid on supports about twenty inches from the ground. When cleaning the house the roosts can be shored back against the wall out of the way. In one corner of the roosting room a place for ducks was partitioned off with slats, which can be removed for cleaning the pen. Oak leaves are used for the ducks to roost on.—Mrs. C. G. Ford, in American Agriculturist.

The Canada Thistle.
An enemy which is dreaded more than the seventeen-year locust is the Canada thistle, which does more injury yearly to farms in this country than many other causes to which greater attention is given. It spreads slowly, but it sooner or later takes full possession of the land, and unless eradicated the entire farm becomes worthless. The heavier seeds, which are carried by winds, will germinate, but its progress is by means of long white root stocks, which are proof against disease and seasons. It is claimed that a piece of root stock, if left in the soil, will grow from six to ten feet in a season, and from each small piece as many as fifty heads will grow. The best season for beginning the war on thistles is in June. Plow the land and then plow again every three weeks until well into the fall, the object being to destroy the young growth as fast as it appears, as any plant must succumb if deprived of forming leaves, as plants breathe through the agency of the leaves. Another plan is to allow them to grow until the plants are just high enough to mow and then run the mower over the field, repeating the work as fast as the plants appear.

As the farmer may prefer to utilize the land he can plow the land and plant it to potatoes. If he will then give the potato crop frequent cultivation he will destroy many of the thistles and the potatoes will pay for the labor. It may not be possible to subdue the thistles the first year, but if the work is well done the thistles may be completely destroyed the second year, when the ground should be plowed in the spring and a crop of early cabbages grown, removing the cabbage crop and broadening the land, after plowing and harrowing with Hungarian grass seed.

The Hungarian grass grows rapidly and may be mowed once a month it gives the thistles but little chance, while the previous cultivation of the cabbage crop will have greatly reduced the thistles in number. The point is to keep the thistles cut down from July to frost, after which they will be under control.

The roadsides must also be carefully attended to, for it is on the uncultivated roadside that weeds are neglected and hence are protected. Neighbors should also work harmoniously in the destruction of weeds, as frequently some negligent farmer injures the entire community by producing the seeds of weeds which are carried by the winds over a large area. Weeds may also be carried long distances on the tops of railroad cars or by water; in fact, there are so many modes of distribution that it is almost impossible for any farmer to escape the nuisance of weeds, but all farmers can prevent their spread, and in protecting his neighbor he also protects himself. The Canada thistle is not so great a nuisance as many suppose if farmers will determine to combat its spread.—Philadelphia Record.

GOOD ROADS.

Beautifulizing Country Roads.
THE road-improvement campaign, which has been so ably conducted by those interested in riding, bicycling and auto-mobiling in recent years, is about to enter upon another stage of progress, which will appeal with special force to those interested in things beautiful. Heretofore the utilitarian view of road improvement has been kept well in the foreground, but now several New England communities are emphasizing the aesthetic value of beautiful road-sides. Scientific road treatment must of necessity come first, but beautifulizing road-sides represents even a more advanced stage of civilization. The pleasure of riding over good, firm, smooth country roads is greatly increased when the trees, shrubbery and general road-side appearances are pleasant to look at, and cool and inviting to the eye. That there are an art and a science in road-side treatment is made very apparent by experiments made in New England. Instead of sacrificing trees that would take half a century to replace, the road masters devise some methods of preserving them, while new trees are planted at favorable places. Shrubby along road-sides can be either a nuisance or a source of great aesthetic value. It all depends upon its location and nature. Along many road-sides the attempt is made to cut down all weeds, shrubbery and grass. Clean sweep is made of everything, and the result is anything but artistic.

The movement started in New England now is to plant trees and shrubs along the road-sides to enhance their beauty. The plantings are far enough back from the roadway so that branches will never interfere with passing carriages, and steps are taken to keep the ditches free from all obstructing growth. It is asserted that if farmers would give as much attention to trimming and caring for these trees and shrubs as they now devote to ruthless cutting down of everything along the road-side in the fall of the year, they would thrive and produce artistic effects. The selection of the proper trees and shrubs for the different roads is a matter for local consideration, but those which do not harbor insects injurious to field crops, and which give the most striking effect to the landscape, are recommended. These trees should be trimmed high so that surrounding views of the country will not be shut off, and in this way one will get the benefit of the shade without spoiling the view. Such artistic treatment of the road-sides requires judicious management, but systematic study of the subject is now being carried on in different parts of New England, and it is expected within a year or two a decided change for the better will be noticed along the leading country highways. Unshifty hedges and close-cropped road-sides, with a general air of neglect and untidiness, may then disappear entirely, and the traveler will find constant feasts for the eye as he rides or drives through the country.—Harper's Weekly.

Question One of Comfort.
Professor Baker, in a paper on good roads, says:
"I believe that the roads in the corn belt of Illinois are among the best in the country, and that with a little intelligent care they can be made on the whole second to none. The earth roads in the prairie portion of Illinois are usually excellent, some years ten, months of the twelve, and are reasonably good for ten or twelve months of the year, but there are times in the spring when the frost is going out of the ground that they are practically impassable for loads. However, through the underdrainage of the soil by tile and through a better care of the surface, the period of impassability is comparatively short. There has been a very great improvement in these directions in recent years, but there is still room for discriminating improvement."

This short paragraph explains the peculiarity of the author's views. He considers a road reasonable for loads when the frost is going out of the ground; while people who want roads that are firm and hard all the year around, without clouds of dust in wet weather, and without mud in wet weather, consider such a road unreasonably bad for a district that can afford something better. At the beginning of the twentieth century the question at issue is one of comfort as well as one of ton-mile costs. The farmer's horse and cart and load of hay have been in the glare of the footlights long enough to side-step for a time and let us hear from his wife and children. They may like to see their neighbors or go to school when the roads are impassable; they may like to keep clean when they drive or walk about, and they may wish to live like human beings instead of caged animals. It is not a matter of broken stone or gravel at all; it is not a matter of money alone, but one of comfort as well.—New York Tribune Farmer.

The Millennium is Sight.
If even a very small proportion of the plans of the recently held New York State Good Roads Convention become realities, the millennium of macadam will certainly have dawned. For less than six cents added to each \$1000 of taxation the State could secure 1250 miles of improved macadam roads, and in seventeen years would have entirely paid for them. Long before that, however, the increased value of all property in the State, brought about by such a practical solution of the traffic problem, would have paid for the improvement several times over. Viewed from an automobilist's point of view the entire plan is so self-evidently a wise one that it seems impossible of failure. Unfortunately, however, intelligent and progressive citizens like the automobilists do not have much to say regarding the legislation of this or any other State. We only wish they had.—Automobile Magazine.

A Dangerous Irritant.
The most dangerous of vegetable irritant poisons is that of the Itchwood tree of the Fiji Islands. One drop of the sap falling on the hand is as painful as a touch of a hot iron.

Supreme Court Sustains the Foot-Ease Trade-Mark.

Justice Laughlin, in Supreme Court, Buffalo, has just ordered a permanent injunction, with costs, and an accounting of sales, to issue against the manufacturer of foot powder called "Dr. Clark's Foot Powder," and also against a retail dealer, especially for railroads. Mr. Mansfield bought the F. I. a toy railroad with a train of cars which ran about on a circular track. Like all boys, young George was of an inquisitive mind, and wanted to see what made the train move. So it was but a short time before his nurse took it, all smashed and broken, to the garbage can.

Deaths by Lightning.
From 1850 to 1900 the United States Weather Bureau printed statistics of losses of life by lightning. The work is now discontinued. During the year 1900 713 persons were killed by lightning; of this number 291 persons were killed in the open, 158 in houses, 57 under trees and 56 in barns. The circumstances of 151 deaths are not known. During the same year 973 persons were more or less injured by lightning strokes. On the average, it is probable that from 700 to 800 lives are annually lost through injuries from lightning in the United States. The greatest number of injuries occur in the Middle Atlantic States, the fewest in the Pacific States.

Their Opinions.
In introducing Judge Sulzberger, of Philadelphia, at a recent banquet, after several rabbis had spoken, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger told this story:
"Two ladies once had a dispute as to which was the most influential, the clergy or the bench."
"I think the bench is the most influential," said one, "because the judge can say, 'You shall be damned.'"
"But," said the other, "the clergyman can say, 'Ah, yes,' said the first, 'but when the judge says 'You shall be hanged,' you are hanged.'—New York Times.

The Stern Parent.
"Johnny," said his father, "you have disobeyed your mother again. Come out with me to the barn."
Johnny complied.
There was a woodshed on the premises, but the stern parent preferred the barn, so he proceeded to punish him in the ordinary method.
"Oh, that hurts!" screamed Johnny.
"I know it, my son," replied the father. "It hurts you (whack!) a great deal worse (whack!) than it hurts me (whack! whack!) and I'm glad it does!" (whack! whack! whack!)

He Took the First.
A Euclid avenue woman was much amused the other day at the conversation she chanced to overhear between her cook and the latter's "steady company."
The couple stood just beneath an open parlor window, and the young man was taking leave of his sweetheart. "See you'll kiss me before I go?" pleaded the lover.
The answer came direct and with fine scorn: "If ye were a babe I'd kiss ye, but if ye were a man ye wouldn't stop to ask." The bashful young man took the hint.

Poor Young Man and Banker.
"Mr. Awkash," said the trembling young man in the threadbare suit of clothes, "I have come to ask you for the hand of your daughter."
The rich banker wheeled around in his chair and looked at the presumptuous youth.
"Henry," he said, kindly, "you can have her, and I will see that she supports you in better style than you have been accustomed to."

The Point of View.
"Education is certainly a good thing," remarked the clerical looking passenger as he folded up his paper.
"There's where we differ," rejoined the man with the noisy tie, at whom the remark had been aimed. "It has put my business on the pork train."
"Indeed!" said the c. l. p. "What is your business, may I ask?"
"Selling gold bricks," was the curt but significant reply.—Chicago News.

EMBARRASSED THE CLERGYMAN
Minister's Makeshift All Right Until the Maid Appeared.
A distinguished Episcopal clergyman was once called on to officiate at a fashionable summer resort church, and, finding only a short surplice and no cassock in the vestry, was very much disturbed at the thought of having to appear in a vesture that to the frivolous would look like a white shirt and trousers. But a happy inspiration came to him. Why not wear one of his wife's black petticoats? The portion that would show below the surplice would look exactly like the regulation cassock, and no one would ever be the wiser. So he hurriedly sent one of the ushers with an explanatory note to his wife in the hotel, and in the nick of time the petticoat arrived. The makeshift turned out to be a perfect success, and no one at a distance could tell that he was not wearing a cassock. After the close of the service he decided to go out to the body of the church without taking off his robes, in order to greet some friends. And he was soon the center of a group of fashionable women, when a green Irish maid from the hotel came up, and in a loud voice said to him: "Mr. Reverence, the missus sint me after her petticoat that ye do wearin', an' I wuz to wait till ye take it off."—New York Tribune.

What Had Happened To It.

Richard Mansfield, like all proud fathers, takes considerable delight in telling the smart saying of his 17-year-old, George, a rather precocious youngster. The actor's son having shown a predilection for things mechanical, and especially for railroads, Mr. Mansfield bought the F. I. a toy railroad with a train of cars which ran about on a circular track. Like all boys, young George was of an inquisitive mind, and wanted to see what made the train move. So it was but a short time before his nurse took it, all smashed and broken, to the garbage can.

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MEDICAL EXAMINER

Of the United States Treasury Recommends Pe-ru-na.

The Women Also Recommend Pe-ru-na.

Miss Blanch Grey, 174 Alabama street, Memphis, Tenn., a society woman of Memphis, writes:
"To a society woman whose nervous force is often taxed to the utmost from lack of rest and irregular meals I know of nothing which is of so much benefit as Pe-ru-na. I took it a few months ago when I felt my strength giving away, and it soon made itself manifest in giving me new strength and health."—Miss Blanch Grey.
Mrs. X. Schneider, 2409 Thirtieth street, Chicago, Ill., writes:
"After taking several remedies without result I began last year to take your valuable remedy, Pe-ru-na. It was a complete wreck. Had palpitation of the heart, cold hands and feet, female weakness, no appetite, trembling, aching feeling nearly all the time. You said I was suffering with systemic catarrh, and I believe that I received your help in the nick of time. I followed your directions carefully, and can say to-day that I am well again. I cannot thank you enough for my cure."
Pe-ru-na cures catarrh wherever located. Pe-ru-na is not a guess nor an experiment—it is an absolute scientific certainty. Pe-ru-na has no substitutes—no rivals. Insist upon having Pe-ru-na.
A free book written by Dr. Hartman, on the subject of catarrh in its different phases and stages, will be sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.



Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner of the U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Pe-ru-na:
"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change, and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering. Yellow sufferers, Pe-ru-na will cure you."
Pe-ru-na immediately invigorates the nerve-centres which give vitality to the mucous membranes. Then catarrh disappears. Then catarrh is permanently cured.

MADE LIVING BY CRACKING WHIPS
Curious Trade Discovered by the Police of France.
The Paris police have recently been informed by one of the fraternity of whip-crackers that such a calling exists and claims recognition as one of the "professions" by the exercise of which men earn their livelihood in France.
Whip-crackers, it appears, are men who possess strong wrists and are willing to crack whips all day long, if required, on receipt of a suitable fee. At the commencement of the shooting season, when the proprietors of neighboring demesnes are not good friends, the one who bears ill-will to the other engages a whip cracker, whose duty it is to crack a whip so as to frighten away all the birds at the approach of the disliked sportsman and his friends. The whipcrackers are also found useful by farmers afflicted with diseased cattle which they cannot sell. Having engaged a whipcracker, they turn out the sick beasts on the most frequented highway they can find. The cracker follows with his whip, ostensibly to guide the cattle, really to drive them under the wheels of a carriage, a motor car or a tram. This he does by cracking his whip at the critical moment so as to frighten the beasts and drive them to destruction.

Roads Made of Gold.
The people of the two counties south of Lacrosse, Wis., especially near Prairie du Chien, have been for years using gold-bearing quartz for road making and house building, thinking it was common stone. The finding of a heavy, paying vein of gold on a farm of Mrs. N. S. Dousman set them right. By following up the vein it was traced for many miles around, touching, in some places, quarries where rock has been taken for years. Lightning striking in the same place during successive storms led Miss Violet Dousman to think that metal in some form existed there. Her investigations led to the discovery of the gold.

Merrill's Foot Powder.
An absolute cure for all foot troubles. Guaranteed to stop all odor and excessive perspiration. Brings red, burning, smarting, tired and tender feet to perfectly normal condition. A superior toilet article for ladies. This powder does away with the use of dress shiners, Druggists, or sent direct in handsome attractive top in package for 25c. EDWIN F. MERRILL, Maker, Woodstock, Vt.

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For the Rich Only.
Uncle and Aunt Melcher went to town to buy a new clock. "Now," said the dealer, "here is something very attractive in the way of clocks. When the hour begins, a bird comes out of the top and sings 'Cuckoo!' For instance, I turn this hand to 3 o'clock, and the bird comes out and sings 'Cuckoo!' three times."
"Don't that beat all!" cried Uncle Melcher, enthusiastically. "Mother, let's have one."
"No, no!" said his wife hastily. "That sort of a clock might do for folks that have got lots of time, but it'd take me half the forenoon every day to take care of that bird."—Youth's Companion.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials free. Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Falling in love is much more pleasant than to have a falling out.
FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Editorial notice and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, 151 Arch St., Phila., Pa.
The milk of human kindness isn't put in bottles.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, &c., &c. People ought to try their opinions to keep them from getting musty.
I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS ROBERTSON, Maple St., Northwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.
The record aurora borealis lasted for a week, in August, 1859.

BIG MONEY for Salesmen
The largest Tailoring House in the world wants men in every town and county in the U. S. to sell Fine Tailoring at lowest prices ever known. Our salesmen have no competitors and start you free. "readiness" or "talk" will not do. You must be able to sell Fine Tailoring at lowest prices ever known. Our salesmen have no competitors and start you free. The enormous volume of business enables us to sell Fine Tailoring at lowest prices ever known. Our salesmen have no competitors and start you free. Write at once for our new and complete catalogue and start you free. ILLINOIS CUSTOM TAILORING COMPANY 167-161 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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