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For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria
Always
Bears the
Signature
of
Dr. J.C. Fitcher
In
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For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Modern Farming

GEES EASY TO RAISE.

Birds Are Not Subject to Disease and Thrive on Pasture.
Turkeys and chickens are more subject to disease than geese, and, besides, the geese are productive for many years, writes a correspondent of the Iowa Homestead. One rarely ever sees any ailment among a flock, and they will obtain most of their living from "green stuff," during the spring, summer and autumn. Then the feathers from the mature geese, which may be plucked about every six weeks during the warm months, are quite an item. The big, soft feather beds and pillows



WHITE EMBDEN GEES.

which may be seen in every farmer's home where there is a flock of geese kept speak for themselves. Besides there is a good market for all surplus feathers and also for the fat goose, which is purchased for many Christmas, New Year and other special dinners.

The young geese, as well as the old ones, will thrive when kept on green pasture. The eggs which they produce are large and rich and find a ready market. Hence the farmer who keeps a large flock of geese will make a good profit. Geese will begin to lay the last of February or the first of March. A neighbor who still raises geese never allows the mother geese to incubate her own eggs. The eggs are set under chicken hens, allowing six or eight eggs to each hen, according to the size of the hen. After hatching the young goslings are not fed anything for a day and night, but are allowed to remain quietly in the nest. After this water is placed before them, and they are fed bread crumbs mixed with charcoal which has been pulverized. Young goslings will eat green stuff almost from the beginning, as grass is their natural food; grass and other vegetation is chopped up finely and fed to them plentifully. The goslings are kept sheltered from rain and cold until they are strong enough to overcome these evils. When they are fully feathered they, with the mother hen, are placed inside the pasture, where they will need but little more attention except to provide them with plenty of water.

BANISH CATTLE PESTS.

Method of Treatment to Eradicate Lice on Farm Animals.

This is the time of year when lice begin their worst work. Live stock, especially calves and colts, suffer torment and grow thin and rough looking when much of their grief is due to the unchecked ravages of lice. Many a cow has struggled through the winter trying to furnish milk and feed an army of crawling, blood sucking pests besides.

Lice can be got rid of without much expense or labor. The sheep dips on the market mixed to a strong louse solution well warmed and sponged on to the animal, going the wrong way of the hair, will do the business.

Don't just dampen or wet the animal in a few places, but soak every inch thoroughly. Do this in the sunshine on a warm day and provide shelter until dry.

Repeat again in ten days and wash managers, posts and rubbing places around buildings with the same solution.

Marketing Winter Tomatoes. Especial care must be given hot-house tomatoes produced during winter, says Professor A. E. Wilkinson.

In January and February the market is at its best, but the highest price is only paid for special tomatoes. They are carefully graded as to size, only those of the same size being placed in the receptacle. Each fruit is wiped. It is a decided advantage to wrap each fruit in soft tissue paper, and on this tissue paper many growers are placing a trademark. The tomatoes are packed firmly.

Water a Cheap Hog Feed. The average farmer has a V shaped trough which he fills for his hogs twice a day. This is by no means sufficient. A hundred pound hog requires three gallons of water per day, and when watering in troughs some of the pigs, being more aggressive than others, get what they want and then lie in the trough, while the weaker ones must go without. Arrangements for getting a constant supply of pure water are essential if live stock is to be produced economically.

SHOD WITH SILENCE.

Big Bull Moose Can Traverse a Thick Forest Without a Sound.

Although taller than an ordinary horse, weighing more than half a ton and adorned with wide spreading antlers, the bull moose stalks with ghostly silence through thicket forests, where man can scarcely move without being betrayed by the loud crackling of dry twigs. In summer it loves low lying, swampy forests interspersed with shallow lakes and sluggish streams. In such places it often wades up to its neck in a lake to feed on succulent water plants and when reaching to the bottom becomes entirely submerged. These visits to the water are sometimes by day, but usually at night, especially during the season when the calves are young and the horns of the bulls are but partly grown.

Late in the fall, with full grown antlers, the bulls wander through the forest looking for their mates, at times uttering far-reaching calls of defiance to all rivals and occasionally clashing their horns against the saplings in exuberance of masterful vigor. Other bulls at times meet the rival for a battle royal. At this season the call of the cow moose quickly attracts the bull. Hunters take advantage of this and by imitating the call through a birch bark trumpet bring the most aggressive bulls to their doom. National Geographic Magazine.

FLIES FLEE FROM BLUE.

The Germ Laden Pests Either Fear or Hate That Color.

The Arabs have long known that flies fear or hate the color blue, and that is why the houses in many of their towns are calcimined in a light blue tint. Before the French Academy of Sciences recently Messrs. Galaine and Houllbert described the results of their observations on the eyesight of flies. The only light that these insects see really well is white; their eyes do not see violet and indigo at all; the vibrations of the blue and green rays are disagreeable to them, and red has the effect of darkness. Yellow alone of all the colored rays is tolerated as well as white.

The solar spectrum as seen by the eyes of a fly begins at green and ends at bright orange. The practical conclusion to be drawn from this is that when a room has blue window panes the flies therein become as inactive as if it were dark. If a flat of a blind be opened to let in a ray of white light the flies will rush toward it and go out through the blind.

In Japan they hang curtains made of beads of blue glass mixed with tubes of painted bamboo at the entrances to butchers' and pastry cooks' shops. These let the air in, and the flies go out through the interstices between the beads, but do not re-enter.—New York World.

Equine Pedometers.

The whorls of hair on the coats of horses and other animals are natural pedometers, inasmuch as they register the locomotive activities of the animals on whose bodies they are found. The best examples and the greatest number of these hairy whorls or crests are found on the domestic horse. A notable instance is the graceful feathering that extends along the hollow of the flank, dividing the trunk of the animal from the hind quarters. There are also crests and whorls on the horse's chest and other parts of its body. A study of the action of the underlying muscles explains the origin of these peculiarities in the lay of the hair and furnishes the justification for calling them pedometers, although the analogy is, of course, merely superficial.—St. Louis Republic.

Asking Too Much.

George is employed in his father's clothing emporium. On his return from lunch a few days ago his father called him into the office and said: "While you were at lunch your tailor called to collect a bill. I am surprised and pained, sir, to learn that you are in arrears. Isn't it possible for you to live on your salary?"

"Certainly it is, sir," replied George coolly, "but you don't expect me to support my creditors too?"—Exchange.

Sure Enough.

"Yes, sir," said the station master. "Safety first has spread all over this country. And nobody that comes to Beaver Hill will ever get in no accidents for want of warnin' signs about."

The stranger gazed appreciatively at the sign nailed on a nearby telegraph post. Its stern message was:

"It is dangerous to walk or stand on these tracks while a train is passing."—Everybody's Magazine.

Advantage of Neck. The "grates" and "ostriches" are the most forgiving animals in the zoo, remarked the keeper.

"Is that a fact?" said the visitor.

"It most certainly is. Why, dear sir, they overlook everything."—Yonkers Statesman.

Unreasonable.

Mr. Fussler—Aren't you nearly ready? Mrs. Fussler—I wish you'd stop asking me that question. I've been telling you for the last hour that I'd be ready in a minute!

Caustic Advice.

Clara—He says he thinks I'm the nicest girl in town. Shall I ask him to call? Sarah—No dear; let him keep on thinking so.—Town Topics.

Makes For Happiness.

"Are they happily married falls on her literary club nights."—Exchange.

Prompt Plumbing Service

The time that good plumbing equipment is most appreciated is usually when the equipment is temporarily out of order. Then we see how necessary good plumbing is.

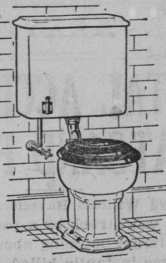
"Then you want a plumber and want him quickly."

For prompt service and quality fixtures, the "Standard" make, call on us.

BAER & CO.

Meyersdale

PA.



CUT YOUR BUTTER BILL

Save about half your butter bill and get better results by using

Blanton Creamo Butterine

Rich in Butter Fat; Sweet, Wholesome, Nutritious

Not made in a Packing House

Churned fresh every day in rich, sweet cream. Goes from churn to user in odor and germ proof package with every pound U. S. Gov't. Inspected, and guaranteed.



Better than Butter for Everything

FOURBAUGH & BOWSER



The Clubby Smoke—"Bull" Durham

You start something lively when you produce "Bull" Durham in a crowd of live-wires and start "rolling your own." That fresh, mellow-sweet fragrance of "Bull" Durham makes everyone reach for "the makings." A hand-rolled "Bull" Durham cigarette brims over with zest and snap and the sparkle of sprightly spirits.

GENUINE

"BULL" DURHAM
SMOKING TOBACCO

Made of rich, ripe Virginia-North Carolina leaf, "Bull" Durham is the mildest, most enjoyable tobacco in the world.

No other cigarette can be so full of life and youthful vigor as a fresh-rolled cigarette of "Bull" Durham.

"Roll your own" with "Bull" Durham and you'll discover a new joy in smoking.

FREE An Illustrated Booklet, showing correct way to roll your own cigarettes, and a package of cigarette papers, will both be mailed free to any address in U. S. on request. Address: "Bull" Durham, Durham, N. C.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.



SHUTTING UP THE SHOP.

No Brightly Lighted Show Windows at Night in South American.

It is rather surprising to the foreigner visiting South American countries for the first time to find most of the best and prettiest shops almost hermetically sealed at night. If the building is of the older style of construction the heavy shutters are closed and locked by iron bars; if a more modern building the flexible sliding doors and windows are completely drawn, and the passer-by can see nothing within the shop.

All is darkness save the light of the street lamps. No brilliantly lighted windows help to add cheer and brightness to the street.

In European and American cities the average merchant is willing to spend money freely for nightly display of his wares and merchandise. He realizes and appreciates the publicity. The evening crowds upon our streets are highly entertained and even instructed by window displays of the busy streets.

Herein lies the difference, for, as a rule, the South American streets, busy and attractive during the day, are quite the reverse at night. Even in some of the larger cities the old custom of hermetically sealing the shop at night prevails.—Baltimore American.

Don't Neglect

your stomach. Keep it strong and well. When food disagrees with it, strengthen it with

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c, 25c.

Paraphrase. "I thought she exhibited verve and aplomb," said Mrs. Oldcastle. "Did you?" replied her hostess. "Josiah said she had nerve, but was a peach."—Chicago Herald.

Shoes on the Other Feet. He—Then perhaps you are afraid that I cannot support a wife. She—Not in the least. But I think that a wife might find you insupportable.—Boston Transcript.

It is never hard to do the right thing; it is in deciding to do it that the tug comes.—Anonymous.

Making the Farm Pay

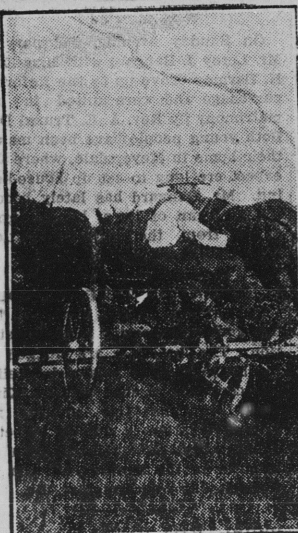
CORN IN DRY REGIONS.

Need of Getting Moisture Into Soil and Conserving It.

[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

As lack of moisture more than anything else limits corn yields in droughty regions the first question regulating each operation should be, "What will be its effect upon the soil moisture supply?"

The authorities state that while summer fallow frequently results in greater yields of corn, the practice has not proved practicable. They therefore advise beginning the preparation of land to prevent loss of moisture and to put the surface into condition to receive moisture as soon as the preceding crop will permit. Cultivation after the re-



BREAKING VIRGIN LAND IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

moval of the preceding crop is profitable if it stops or prevents a growth of weeds. But if the growing season is past, dead weeds may catch more snow than would be caught by a cultivated surface.

Fall disking or listing, is usually beneficial in putting the land in better condition to prevent the soil from blowing, to hold the snow and to prevent runoff. The penetration of moisture is slow, and when rains occur evaporation is rapid from hard soil surfaces, such as usually follow the growing of small grain. The chances of storing moisture are increased by loosening such compact surfaces as early as possible. Whether plowing is necessary, however, depends very much upon the type of soil. Most heavy clay soils are best put in proper condition by plowing. Sandy or light loam soils should not be plowed in the fall and left bare during the winter in regions where soil blowing is likely to occur. If however it becomes advisable to plow such soils in the fall, blowing of the plowed area may be checked by top dressing with barnyard manure.

Deep plowing should always be done in the fall or very early in the spring to allow more moisture to penetrate and the soil to settle before planting

time. On sloping land the plowing, listing and cultivating should follow on a level along the slopes or around the hills. The moisture saved makes this a profitable practice, and very often a prevention of runoff is necessary to avoid erosion, with the loss of the richest portions of the soil.

Alfalfa land to be prepared for corn should be fallowed one year or plowed early the previous summer.

Growing plants draw large quantities of water from the soil and subsoil. All growth of weeds and volunteer grain on land to be planted to corn should be prevented.

Deep plowing and subsoiling should be done in the fall rather than at corn planting time. Soil put in the right condition to take in moisture to a considerable depth is also open to the air and dries out rapidly. If necessary to plow in the spring for corn the plowing should be done early and should not be deep, and the ground should be packed immediately. Plowing under several inches of snow is an effective and sometimes a practicable way of getting moisture into the ground.

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