

FARM TOPICS

Give the Hens a Show.

We are told that there is as much nutriment in a new laid egg as there is in a four-ounce mutton chop. If you had a sheep that you could get a chop from every day for about 150 days in the year the average farmer would think that he had struck a gold mine, and yet it is impossible to make a large percentage of them believe that there is any money to be made through the hen. Treat, feed and house the hen as she should be is how to "push the button." The hen will very soon show you how competent she is to "do the rest."—New York Weekly Witness.

Inexpensive Seat For a Wagon.

The illustration herewith shows an inexpensive spring seat for a wagon, inexpensive spring seat for a wagon for stone, gravel and farm wagons. The lower board is cut three of four



HOMEMADE SPRING SEAT.

inches longer than the width of the wagon bed, cleats being bolted to under side of it so they will fit inside of bed to hold seat in place. Place strips of thin iron on top to prevent bolt heads from cutting into the wood. This seat is quite inexpensive and durable.

Highway Watering Troughs.

Anyone who erects and maintains a suitable watering trough at some point along his property for the benefit of the traveling public is in some States exempted from a certain amount of highway labor. It is and would be the part of a public benefactor if you could, at small expense, conduct the water from a spring or creek to a proper elevated trough at the roadside. It would in most cases benefit or be of convenience to you. It enhances the value of your property and makes you and the farm better known, as the watering place will be given your name. It will also encourage you to keep everything about the premises in better shape, as when waiting for horses to quench their thirst the people have a good opportunity to see in what condition you keep the farm. If the trough can be located high enough so horses can drink without being uncheeked, it will prove a still greater convenience. However, erect it, if not more than one foot above the ground.

Feeding Young Turkeys.

I consider the feeding of young turkeys the most important part in raising them. The first twenty-four hours after hatching they require no food. After this they should be fed light every three hours for two weeks. For a change curd or hard-boiled eggs may be bread soaked in sweet milk. Feed this all the time. Keep fresh water before them in a fountain here is a good way to make one. With a nail make two holes in a tin can one-half inch from top. Fill the can with water and turn it upside down in a saucer or shallow pan. This prevents the turkey from running through the water and getting damp. After two weeks, feed baked corn bread, made of two-thirds cornmeal and one-third wheat or rye bran. If the bread becomes dry, moisten with sweet milk. Avoid sloppy food and never give corn dough. They should be fed this bread until they are ready to fatten for market. Then give them corn night and morning, if they have good range, if not, oftener. Keep plenty of grit or shell before them at all times. We use crushed oyster shell and find it is very good.—Mrs. James Curry, in The Epitomist.

Raising Queen Bees.

During the swarming season is a good time to raise some of the best queens. Queens reared in natural hives are certain to be the best. It is a very easy matter to save them. If we take the trouble to cut out the cells and divide them up in some nucleus of one or two frames each. This can easily be done by taking a frame of hatching brood from a strong colony and placing it in a hive to itself, and using a division board to contract the space in the hive. This frame of brood should be near the hatching point, and best if the young bees are just hatching, and the bees adhering to the frame should also go with it.

We must be careful when taking out such frames, that the old queen of the colony is not with it, and it is best to first look for the queen and see on what comb she is located. When the frame of bees is established in the hive, proceed to select the queen cell for it, and cut it out of the comb where located and insert it in the nucleus by cutting in the centre of the comb a hole to receive it. It should be well fitted in and made as secure as possible, for the bees in waxing it may tumble it out.

In cutting out queen cells, it is necessary to do it with care and in no wise damage it. A little of the comb should be taken with it, so that the cutting will not interfere with the cell proper. After the first swarm issues, until about eight days thereafter, is the time to get those cells, and, perhaps, three or four days after the swarm is out, is the best time to do it, as the cells are thus nearly ripe, and will stand more hardship than if taken out earlier. But about the end of eight days after the first swarm issues, the cells begin to hatch, and the bees again swarm, and the surplus of cells will be destroyed.—A. H. Duff, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

INTERESTING WORD HISTORIES.

Odd Derivations of Many Common Expressions.

Some words have histories. Other words embody history, as for example, the word rignarole. Everybody understands it as signifying a confused and meaningless jumble, but precious few recall the fact that it comes from ragnan's roll. Now, the ragnan's roll is a crown document of no small importance. It is a real roll of ancient parchment, and records categorically the instruments and deeds by which Scotland's nobility and gentry gave in their adhesion and swore allegiance to Edward I. of England toward the close of the thirteenth century.

Venison, which nowadays means always and strictly the flesh of a deer, is truly any flesh hunted—that is, meat of venery. Venery is the old name for hunting—thus foxes and wolves and badgers furnish venison no less than the lordly stag. Cur, the synonym of a worthless dog, has somewhat the same derivation. In feudal England the dogs of the villenage, no doubt mostly starving mongrels, were by law required to be curtailed; that is, have their tails cut short, so they might be readily distinguished from the stag and boar hounds of the lord and gentlemen.

Another wonderfully expressive phrase also comes from the hunting field, where it is to this day in common use. It is "to run riot." Fox-hounds run riot when they leave the drag of the fox and go racing and chasing off upon the scent of hares and rabbits, whose company the fox seeks when he finds himself pursued. Indeed, in fox hunting parlance, harencent is known as "riot."

Lombards, money-changers of Venice, sat on benches around the plaza of St. Mark's. Banco is Italian for bench. When one of the money-changers defaulted the others fell to and broke his bench in little pieces. Afterward he was known as a "banco-rupto"—that is, the man of the broken bench. Hence comes our word bankrupt.—Washington Post.

WISE WORDS.

Where boasting ends, there dignity begins.—Young.

Borrowing is not much better than begging.—Lessing.

True blessedness consisteth in a good life and a happy death.—Solon.

A chill air surrounds those who are down in the world.—George Elliot.

A brave spirit struggling with adversity is a spectacle for the gods.—Seneca.

Assure yourself you have accomplished no small feat if only you have learned patience.—Goethe.

The best way to do good to ourselves is to do it to others; the right way to gather is to scatter.—Richter.

Nature often enshrines gallant and noble hearts in weak bosoms; oftentimes, God bless her, in woman's breast.—Dickens.

It is wonderful what strength of purpose and boldness and energy of will are roused by the assurance that we are doing our duty.—Scott.

Generosity during life is a very different thing from generosity in the hour of death; one proceeds from genuine liberality and benevolence; the other from pride or fear.—Horace Mann.

The Isolation of Afghanistan.

While China is in upheaval in its effort to rid itself of foreign influence, the Ameer of Afghanistan has succeeded in almost completely isolating himself and his country from his Indian neighbors. By the imposition of heavy duties and prohibitory regulations he has all but annihilated the trade with India by Dacca and the Khyber Pass. His last act has been to create a monopoly in postens or sheepskin coats, assafœtida, almonds and pomegranates; he has altogether prohibited the export of horses and mules, and the import of Indian salt. In 1860-1900 only thirty-three horses reached Peshawar from Afghanistan, as against 286 in 1898; while in the matter of salt, the figures were sixty-two camel, mule and bullock loads, against 2885. The tax on sheep is now so high that the export of them to India fell from 16,137 to 6132 in one year.

This policy of the Ameer is strongly resented in India, but he pays no attention whatever to the representations that have been addressed to him, and since the beginning of the Boer war he has taken advantage of the situation it created to rid himself of nearly ever one of the foreigners that were in his service. Of his relations with Russia very little appears to be known, but his great aim appears to be to avoid all intercourse with his Eastern neighbors.—New York Sun.

The Origin of Greenhouses.

William Watson, of Kew, says that the first greenhouse erected in England was in the Apothecaries' Garden, at Chelsea, in 1684. It merely had glass sides, and was heated by a kind of oven. In 1717 a glass-roofed house was built by the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle for foreign grapes, heated by furnaces placed under the floor of the house. Steam was first used in 1788; and hot water soon afterward was applied to a small house in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris.—Meehan's Monthly.

An Unusual Catch of Fish.

One of the clever Princess Bay fishermen had a strange experience a few days ago. His catch was as follows: One weakfish, six porgies, seventeen toad-fish, a crab, a fluke, a dog-fish, one Lafayette and a green turtle weighing about sixty pounds. The last named he lost, having no means of getting it into the boat. Variety is the spice of life. A few skates might have made his happiness complete.—New York Press.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	65 00	70
Do—No. 2 white.....	58 00	60
CORN—No. 2 yellow, ear.....	47 48	
Do—No. 2 yellow, shelled.....	46 47	
Mixed ear.....	46 47	
OATS—No. 2 white.....	26 1/2	27
No. 3 white.....	26 1/2	25 1/2
FLOUR—Winter patent.....	4 00	4 10
Fancy straight winter.....	3 85	3 75
HAY—No. 1 timothy.....	13 75	14 25
Do—No. 2.....	13 00	13 50
FEED—No. 1 white midn. ton.....	38 00	38 20
Brown middlings.....	26 00	27 00
Brn. bulk.....	15 75	16 00
STRAW—Wheat.....	7 25	7 30
Out.....	6 75	7 25

Dairy Products.

BUTTER—Eight creamery.....	24 1/2	24 1/2
Ohio creamery.....	21 1/2	21 1/2
Fancy country.....	17 1/2	18
CHEESE—Ohio, new.....	10 1/2	11
New York, new.....	11 1/2	12

Poultry, etc.

HENS—per pair.....	83	90
CHICKENS—dressed.....	14	15
EGGS—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....	15	16

Fruits and Vegetables.

BEANS—Navy 3 bushel.....	2 25	2 30
PEAS—Fancy White 3 bu.....	56	62
CABBAGE—Crown ball.....	1 1/2	1 50
ONIONS—per bu.....	50	60

BALTIMORE.

FLOUR.....	3 75	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	72 1/2	72 1/2
CORN—Mixed.....	44 1/2	44 1/2
OATS.....	30 1/2	31
EGGS.....	10 1/2	11
BUTTER—Ohio creamery.....	23	21

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.....	4 15	4 48
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	78 1/2	78 1/2
CORN—No. 2 white.....	45 1/2	45 1/2
OATS—White Western.....	28	28 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	22	23
EGGS—Pennsylvania birds.....	10	12

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Patents.....	3 75	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	79 1/2	79 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	46 1/2	46 1/2
OATS—White Western.....	27 1/2	27 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	18 1/2	19
EGGS—State and Penna.....	16 1/2	17 1/2

LIVE STOCK.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa.

CATTLE.

Prime heavy, 1400 to 1500 lbs.....	5 50	5 75
Prime, 1200 to 1400 lbs.....	5 40	5 60
Medium, 1000 to 1200 lbs.....	5 00	5 15
Butcher, 800 to 1000 lbs.....	4 25	4 50
Common to fair.....	4 00	4 20
Oxen, common to fat.....	3 50	4 00
Common to good fat bulls and cows.....	2 25	4 00
Milk cows, each.....	23 00	30 00
Extra milk cows, each.....	31 00	45 00

HOGS.

Prime medium weights.....	5 60	5 65
Best heavy Yorkers and meek.....	5 60	5 65
Good to choice packers.....	5 55	5 60
Good pigs and light Yorkers.....	5 65	5 75
Skip pigs.....	3 70	4 00
Prime heavy hogs.....	5 45	5 50
Common to fair.....	5 35	5 40
Stags.....	4 00	4 75
Regs.....	3 00	4 00

SHEEP.

Extra, med. weight wethers.....	4 25	4 40
Good to choice.....	4 01	4 25
Medium.....	3 75	4 10
Common to fair.....	2 00	3 00

LAMBS.

Lambs, extra spring.....	5 50	6 00
Lambs, good to choice, spring.....	5 00	5 70
Extra, young.....	4 25	4 60
Good to choice.....	4 00	4 25
Medium.....	3 50	4 10
Common.....	2 50	3 00

CALVES.

Veal, extra.....	6 50	7 00
Veal, good to choice.....	6 00	6 50
Veal, common to fair.....	5 10	6 00
Veal, common heavy.....	4 50	5 00

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Trade is Growing—Drop in Failures for August Another Hopeful Sign—Corn Crop is Very Promising.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Commercial failures during August were 735 in number, with liabilities of \$7,323,993. Manufacturing were 174 for \$2,945,697; trading, 519 for \$4,388,697; and other commercial, 42 for \$592,620. There were only two banks with liabilities of \$1,450,000. This is the best monthly statement for 1900 thus far, but shows an increase over the corresponding month in the two preceding years. Steady improvement is seen in the iron market. It is not marked by large advances, but wherever change occurs it is in the right direction. It is claimed by some authorities that orders currently booked aggregate more than present production and shipments. Special concessions to secure prospective business are withdrawn, and buyers seek contracts for prompt delivery. In some lines mills are actively employed with orders for months ahead, and contracts running to June were placed this week. Sales of iron bars were made at \$1.40, and \$1.60 is quoted for Bessemer pig at Pittsburgh. Western stove manufacturers have been buying freely and more bridge builders signed contracts for structural material. Merchant steel advanced on increasing orders, while domestic purchases of cotton ties were large, although rather late.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,248,313 bushels against 2,695,168 bushels last week, 3,613,443 bushels for the corresponding week of 1899; 3,687,040 bushels in 1898; 6,668,247 bushels in 1897, and 3,360,862 bushels in 1896. From July 1, to date this season wheat exports are 26,944,701 bushels against 32,122,377 bushels last season, and 29,593,592 bushels in 1898-99. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,717,490 bushels against 3,491,375 bushels last week; 4,167,868 bushels this week a year ago; 1,661,700 bushels in 1898; 3,185,064 bushels in 1897, and 2,527,516 bushels in 1896. From July 1 to date this season corn exports are 32,091,979 bushels against 41,290,634 bushels last season, and 24,538,998 bushels in 1898-99.

Corn crop advices are viewed as rather better because of the ending of the late dry, hot spell at the West. Cotton crop conditions are still, however, only partially defined, and leading State authorities are quoted as predicting a short crop. The steadiness of staple prices is a feature in the present quietness of trade.

Failures aggregated 165 for the week as against 135 last week; 131 in this week a year ago; 164 in 1898; 198 in 1897, and 184 in 1896.

Canadian failures number 32 against 29 last week and 25 this week a year ago.

obligatory military service has been approved by the Chilean Congress.

Boats are to be propelled between Dayton and Cincinnati and Dayton and Toledo by electricity on canals.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CROSBY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Crosby for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

Wheat & Triax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDISO, KISSAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The marriage license bureau of Philadelphia in June issued 3,000 licenses, which is twice the usual monthly issue.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TANNINUM CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a sanitary form. No cure—no pay. Price \$50.

A pet robin awoke a farmer in New Jersey in time for him to frighten away burglars.

I am sure Pico's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago—Mrs. Ann. Ross, Roxbury, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Illinois apples were awarded the first prize at the Paris exposition.

A dyspeptic is never on good terms with himself. Something is always wrong. Get it right by chewing Beeman's Peppin Gum.

Oklahoma now has a population of about 400,000.

Carter's Ink is Scientifically compounded of the best materials. If your dealer does not keep it he can get it for you.

It has been computed that there are 100,000 railway locomotives in the world.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BRONCO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Cowley county, Kansas, has a girl crowler.

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

The Boers are losing many horses from cold and lack of food.

Women Think About This

In addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are communicating with

A Woman

A woman whose experience in treating female ills is greater than that of any living person, male or female.

She has fifty thousand such testimonial letters as we are constantly publishing showing that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is daily relieving hundreds of suffering women.

Every woman knows some woman Mrs. Pinkham has restored to health.

Mrs. Pinkham makes no statements she cannot prove. Her advice is free.

Lydia E. Pinkham, Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

OLD SWEDES CHURCH.

During Two Hundred and Sixty Years Not a Sunday Service Was Omitted.

The history of Old Swedes, or Gloria Dei, as the church's true name is, goes back to a blackhouse—the blackhouse of Wicaco. This building, in 1677, certain Swedish colonists dedicated as a church, because the existing Swedish church at Tinicum was too far away from them. Jacobus Fabricius was the first pastor, and on Trinity Sunday he preached to the Swedes his first sermon. The blackhouse upon the site of which the church stands was a little wooden fort, with loopholes through which to "wing" approaching enemies. The men of the congregation then brought their guns to service, "ostensibly," the historian says, "to shoot wild game that they might meet on the road." And even after the blackhouse had been dedicated, a number of women, their husbands being away, once took refuge in it from an attacking party of Indians, and, as they had been soap making when attacked, they used kettles of boiling soap for their defense and with these kept the red men off till help arrived, says the Boston "Transcript." Fabricius died in 1692, after serving the church for fourteen years, during the last nine of which he was blind. The congregation was poor, and paid him little, it would seem, for in the colonial records appear his application to the council, June 19, 1685, for a permit to open and keep an inn. The council refused to let him do this, and so he took up fish curing. William Penn, in a letter to his steward, said: "You may procure fine smoked shades of the old priest." An interesting reference to the old church is made by Longfellow in "Evangeline," when describing the Sunday morning scene, toward the close of the poem; he speaks of "the sound of psalms sung by the Swedes in their church at Wicaco." For many years the congregation of Old Swedes has belonged to the Episcopal communion.

CHUNKS OF WISDOM FROM BOYS.

Some Gems in the Way of Recent Answers at the English School.

There are some curious answers by boys in English public schools. On one occasion the English constitution was described thus: "The English constitution is a very comprehensive style of governing, founded on the innumerable laws of England. In early Britain times there were no laws, but people walked about naked, and painted blew (sic) all over with woad (sic). In Saxton times there were not above from six to a dozen laws altogether, wherefore there were not any lawyers needed. But now there are so many laws that men have to learn them for a business. The main body of people could never find time to learn all the laws of England."

The execution of Charles I. is dealt with in the following manner: "Charles I. had his own opinion of how to be a King. He did not think common Englishmen's idea was much of a King at all. He said they wanted to tell him what a King is. But he said they must leave it to him to show them rather. This angered people. So Cardinal Wolsey, Sir Isaac Newton, Sir George Wombwell and General Leslie had him tried by the Inns of Court for exceeding himself, and put to death in the presence of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, where the Aquarium now stands."

Another boy thus tackles the theory of the tides: "The tides are a fight between the earth and the moon. All water tends towards the moon, because there is no water in the moon, and nature abhors a vacuum. Gravitation at the earth keeps the water from rising all the way to the moon. I forget whether the sun joins in this fight."

But the next boy is a real wit: "A vacuum is nothing shut up in a box. They have a way of pumping out the air. When all the air and everything else is shut out, naturally they are able to shut in nothing, where the air was before."—London Saturday Review.

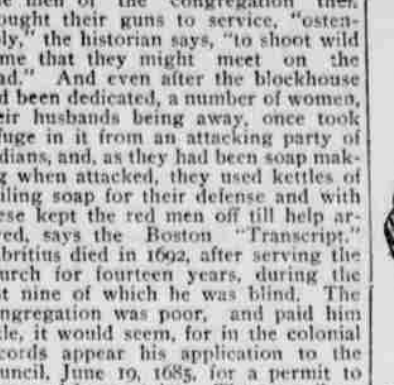
The Times, published in Victoria, B. C., says that the Yukon country will be filled with a contented population long after the name of Cape Nome as a mineral-producing region has passed into oblivion.

A burglar in New York was baffled and put to flight by a family parrot that greeted him with a volley of oaths. What added greatly to the desperado's terror was the fact that the oaths were in German.

All goods are alike to PITMAN FADELESS DYES, as they color all fibers at one boiling. Sold by all druggists.

Ten carloads of tableware, 150,000 pieces in all, were recently shipped to Sydney, New South Wales. It is the first shipment of American tableware to the Antipodes but it is to be followed by others.

A shell weighing about 70 pounds exploded into a shower of 1,300 pieces.



We put certain chemicals together, chemicals which have a known result. We make no immoderate claims for them, and we confidently expect them to do what we say they will do. Ayer's Hair Vigor will make hair grow.

Miss Moore, who is the postmaster at Welchburg, Ky., put this letter in her mail the other day:

"Last summer my hair was thin and short and was falling out profusely. I then began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and two bottles of it gave me beautiful and glossy hair. My hair is now over a yard long, and my friends all wonder what has made it so thick and heavy."

Now that the secret's out we suppose her friends will stop wondering.

J. C. AYER COMPANY,
Practical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Pills
Ayer's Hair Vigor
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Comestone

FREY'S VERMIFUGE.

It is the best worm destroyer I have ever found. I lose no sleep over it.

Mrs. H. C. Ryan, Gardonsville, Va. I had Frey's Vermifuge the very first one I have ever used. I write you direct as I cannot find it in the stores, and I must have this kind and no other.

E. W. E. Fowler, Amherst, Mass. says: "These send one bottle of your Frey's Vermifuge—cannot get it here. At druggists or by mail for 25 cents."

F. & S. FISKY, Ltd., Baltimore, Md.

FITS

STOPPED FREE Permanently Cured by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

25c TRIAL BOTTLE FREE

Send for the full size bottle and you will be cured. It is the best medicine for all nervous disorders, including Epilepsy, St. Vitus Dance, Debility, Headache, Dizziness, etc. etc. etc. 50c. 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

PENSION

JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. State Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 15 yrs. in civil war. Is adjudicating claims, city since.

DROPSY

NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment. Price, 50c. Dr. R. H. GREEN'S BUREAU, Box 8, AMARIA, GA.

P. O. No. 26, 100.

That Little Book For Ladies, 10c each. ALICE MASON, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

A horrible, slimy monster that makes man's life a misery. After eating; a bloated belly, belching of gas from the stomach, a foul, ill-smelling scurf on the tongue, dizziness, headache, a sour rising and spitting up of half-digested food,—it's Bowel Bloat.

When the bowels stop working they become filled with putrid, rotting matter, forming poisonous gases that go through the whole body. If you don't have a regular, natural movement of the bowels at least once a day your fate is bowel bloat, with all the nasty, disgusting symptoms that go with it.

There's only one way to set it right. Clean yourself out gently but thoroughly and tone up your bowels with CASCARETS. There are fakes and substitutes on the market which will not do this for you. Cascarets are never sold in bulk. Look for the trade-mark, the long-tailed "C" on the box. Every form of bowel trouble is quickly and permanently

CURED BY

Cascarets

BEST FOR THE BOWELS ALL DRUGGISTS

Get the genuine if you want results! Tablet is marked "CCC." Cascarets are never sold in bulk, but only in boxes in the light blue metal box with the long-tailed "C." Look for the trade-mark—the "C" with a long tail—on the lid.

10c. 25c. 50c.

CCC

To any needy mortal, suffering from bowel troubles and too poor to buy CASCARETS, we will send a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York, mentioning advertisement and paper.