

# FARMERS' CORNER

**Water Feed of Cows.**  
It depends on whether you want quantity or quality from your animals. If milk is sold by the quart, feed roots and wheat shorts, stirred into hot water, so as to make a rich warm gruel. Clover hay cut in June is one of the very best. If rich milk and yellow butter is your end, feed the blades of corn and sorghum, gathered green and sweet, upland hay, cut and wet with hot corn meal gruel. For roots, use carrots and parsnips or sugar beets, about a peck a day. Never speak a loud or cross word to a cow, and carefully abstain from pouncing her hip bones with the milking stool, which is so very frequently the habit.

**The Time for Planting Bulbs.**  
There is no definite rule to be laid down as to the length of time in which bulbs should be left in cold storage. As a general thing top growth will not begin until root growth is completed. This nearly always takes from six weeks to two months. It is therefore generally safe to begin bringing October planted bulbs to the living room in December. Those desired for later flowering can be left in cold storage, where they will remain dormant as to top growth. By bringing bulbs to light and warmth at intervals of a week or 10 days we secure a succession of bloom which makes it possible for us to brighten our windows with their beautiful flowers during the greater part of winter.—Eben E. Rexford, in New Lippincott.

**Improving the Poultry Flock.**  
Those who endeavor to improve their flocks of poultry by selecting the most prolific hens from which the young stock will be produced next year make no mistake, but there is much carelessness on the part of some in the selection of males. Neighboring farmers frequently exchange eggs, in order to add new blood to their flocks, but they fail to notice that by such practice, continued during several years, there is no out-cross made. Every farmer who desires to improve his flocks should send to some distant breeder, either for fowls or eggs, and aim to secure pure-bred stock of some kind. This should be done every year. He must be fewer cases of disease, more prolific hens and better quality of poultry for market.

**A Few of the Little Leaks.**  
Jacob Biggle, in Farm Journal, mentions a few of the little leaks that are apt to appear on the farm and which ought to be stopped:

Letting the harness go without oiling until it becomes dry and cracked.

Allowing the briars and poison ivy to grow from year to year in the fence row.

Piling the manure on a hillside where much of its strength is lost by being washed away with heavy rain-storms.

Turning on so much oil or grease when oiling the farm machinery or greasing the wagon axles that some of it runs off and falls to the ground.

Allowing the other hens to lay eggs in the nest of the sitting hen.

Dipping feed from the sack or bin with the hands instead of a dish and thus spilling it upon the floor.

Letting the weeds grow at the expense of the crops.

Letting the easy milker go all day without relieving the tension of her udder by taking out some of the milk.

Working with dull tools and letting the mower and reaper rattle to pieces through loose nuts and screws.

Allowing the sparrows to thresh your wheat in barnyard or mow.

**Ice for Dairy.**  
Owing to the fact that the ice must be put up in winter and the icehouse needs to be built and made ready in the fall, it seems to be reasonable to discuss at this time the importance of providing ice if you are to make a marked success with the dairy.

To be sure a good deal of successful dairying has been carried on in the years of the past without ice. In Maryland and Virginia and in a number of other states where they have had cool spring water, and the "spring houses," the good dairy woman would have smiled at any talk of the necessity for ice.

But then, how many parts of our country where the cool spring is not to be found, and yet where dairying might be and often is profitable. We want to encourage such farmers to have their icehouses. The usual idea is that the ordinary farmer who has only a few cows cannot afford an icehouse. In reply to this we quote from an exchange: "Such farmers err. They cannot afford to be without ice during June, July and August if they make milk. If they churn, they need ice. If they ship, they need ice. If they sell their milk in neighboring villages, they need ice. Besides finding daily valuable use of ice in handling milk the farmer can use ice in many ways that will mean profit, comfort and convenience. The small ice house is almost a necessity on the dairy farm."

Please note that a very large and expensive icehouse may not be necessary. It is something that most farmers can do for themselves; both the building of the ice house and the filling it with ice in winter. If the cash were to be paid for all this labor it would alter the case.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

It is estimated that the United States imports from the northern countries of Africa and the Persian Gulf states upward of 12,000,000 pounds of dates annually.

**Farm Man's action.**  
There is a time when every farmer who values life and health for self and family and wants to save the suffering and cost of illness, will think seriously about the best things to do to prevent sickness. A great many will, of course, ignore suggestions on this subject or any other, because they simply won't get out of the rut they are used to running in. And yet many lives, much suffering and many doctors' bills would be saved by the knowledge of and practice of some simple rules. And it is certainly well worth the trouble—in fact, is may save a hundredfold in money alone—to study the rules of hygiene and sanitation that both theoretical and practical science have demonstrated to be best.

In the first place the continuous testimony of scientific experts and of practical observers is that the greatest amount possible of pure fresh air is the greatest preventive and the greatest cure of many diseases. Indeed, it has now been shown that about the only reliable cure of consumption, the great scourge of modern civilization, is living in the open air both day and night. Even in so bleak a region as New England people have succeeded in being cured of this disease by sleeping out of doors winter and summer. It is evident that every house ought to be arranged to have the freest possible circulation of air, and it should be fresh air, not loaded with the odors of pipes, manure piles or other offensive matter. So every farmer, if he cannot prevent bad odors otherwise, ought to keep a supply of the best disinfectants and use them.

The next important item is pure water, and plenty of it. If there is no other way to get pure water the supply for drinking should be distilled. This is easily done by having a teakettle spout to extend into a condenser and keep it boiling all the time the stove is running. This will certainly get rid of every germ of disease that is communicable through the stomach. One of the worst of these is typhoid fever. But water should be so abundant as to afford also the greatest plenty for bathing. This is a thing that the great majority of people do not appreciate as an agent of health and comfort. A great many people are not aware that the skin is the most important organ of the body in getting rid of the poisonous waste matter that is being generated every moment of our lives.

Farm work is necessarily a dirty operation. In hot weather, when the sweat is pouring out and the dust flying, the body is soon covered with a sticky mass that will entirely check the free action of the pores. Therefore every one who does hard work ought to take a good bath and put on clean clothes to sleep in.—Journal of Agriculture.

**Feeding or Selling Grain.**  
It is an important point constantly coming up for decision, whether it pays better to sell grain directly or feed it to cattle, sheep or swine, and many a farmer has found that his success or failure has been largely dependent upon the method adopted. When there is a famine in either corn or wheat it stands to reason that with the high prices that follow it pays better to dispose of the cattle and sell the grain direct to the best market. Likewise, when the crops are enormous and prices low the wise farmer meets with success who immediately proceeds to buy up cattle and feed them liberally with the grain for market. In this way many a farmer has made his fortune while others were complaining that the low prices of grain were ruining them. Instead of using grain in some profitable way they let it mould in the fields or grain elevators while they bemoaned their hard luck.

Now, one of the most important necessities on the farm is quick and practical decision, which enables the farmer to meet any emergency. It may be said that this is also the great business talent. The man who can decide quickly and surely for the best in an emergency is sure to come out ahead. Farming today has its reverses, its changes and its emergencies. No man can foretell the size and nature of the crops, nor the prices which may rule in the world's markets for them. Therefore he may at any time be confronted with conditions that will tax his resources and wisdom. No man should raise a single crop of anything without being prepared to utilize it in two or three different ways. If there is no direct profitable market for it, what then? Feed it to the cattle and convert it into good meat, which will bring a profit. If there is no market for cattle and they are selling as low comparatively as grain, then turn to the sheep or swine. It seems like throwing away a good thing to feed grain to swine or sheep. Yet with careful feeding even the best grain can be fed to them with a safe margin of profit, provided pork, mutton and wool are selling well. It is very rarely that all of these farm products command small prices at the same time, and one is not apt to find that all of his resources are exhausted. Nevertheless, it is important that one should be thoroughly prepared for a quick shifting of his work. That is, the ability to adapt himself to changing conditions and intelligent adaptation in this world is often the secret of success. It is probably the one thing more needful among farmers, cattle and grain growers than anything else. At least that is the opinion of your humble subscriber.—E. P. Smith, in American Cultivator.

**Line Honey the Best in the World.**  
The tree of a thousand uses, as the lime has been called, was formerly planted in England much more than it is today. The little row of pollard limes in front of the old farmhouse or the substantial thatched cottage is still a familiar sight of unspoiled south country villages, while avenues of tall and ancient limes are very pleasant features of some of the large country houses, the manor houses in particular. It is claimed that the best honey in the world is made from the limes. Kowno honey is said to be made from no other flower. It is of a greenish hue. In Lithuania there are forests of lime trees, and the honey made there is particularly fine.—London Express.

The swiftest bird known to the naturalist is either the vulture, which is said to make 160 miles an hour, or the English kestrel, which can probably equal, if not exceed, this speed.

## PEARLS OF THE NIGHT.

A true benefactor is one who makes us do the best we can.  
Beauty without kindness dies unenjoyed and undelighting.  
Greatness is never thrust on us but who leads an aimless life.  
Fools create opportunities for wise men to take advantage of.  
Time never sits heavily on us but when it is badly employed.  
The less a man thinks or knows about his virtues the better we like him.  
That action is best that procures the greatest happiness for the greatest numbers.

There never was a day that did not bring its own opportunity for doing, that never could have been done before, and never can be again.  
Even if work were the sole aim of life, it would be folly to neglect relaxation; for no labor can be efficiently and permanently carried on without it.  
Better make of every sorrow a stepping stone to higher, nobler thought and deed than to bring it against your heart to weight you down into the slough of despond.

The making of a man's way comes only from that quickening of resolves which we call ambition. It is the spur that makes man struggle with destiny; it is heaven's own incentive to make purpose great and achievement greater.  
The most solid comfort one can fall back upon is the thought that the business of one's life—the work at home after the holiday is done—is to help in some small, nibbling way to reduce the sum of ignorance, degradation and misery in the face of the beautiful earth.

**A BUTTONHOLE CASE.**  
Brought to Decide the Precedence of the Opening.  
Once upon a time, says the Boston Transcript, a case was brought before a learned judge in which the question at issue was as to whether the button was made for the buttonhole or the buttonhole for the button.  
Counsel for the button held that it superfluous that the buttonhole was made for the use and behoof of the button; still for form's sake, he would give a few reasons why his contention was the correct one. It was apparent, he said, that without the buttonhole the button would be unable to perform its function, and hence it was plain that the button preceded the buttonhole, and that the latter was invented in order that the button might be of service to mankind. It should be clear to everybody that had it not been for the button the buttonhole never would have been thought of. Its existence necessarily presupposed the existence of the button.

The lawyer for the other side was equally positive in the stand he had been employed to take. He averred that the buttonhole preceded the button; that, in fact, the button was merely an afterthought. He said that, as everybody knew, the buttonhole can be employed without the button, as witness Farmer Jones, who invariably uses a nail or sliver of wood instead of the conventional button, whereas it was impossible to make an effective use of the button without the aid and assistance of the buttonhole. Hence it was shown beyond peradventure that the buttonhole was of greater importance than the button, and it was natural to infer that the buttonhole was first invented and that the button came later simply as an ornament, or, at best, as an improvement upon the nail, silver, or other instrumentality wherewith the buttonhole was made to perform its duty. To show the relative value of the buttonhole and the button, he said, take this simple example. When a button comes off the button can still be made serviceable, but if the buttonhole is slit open the button is of no use whatever. With this the learned counsel rested his case, although he claimed that he had not exhausted the subject.

When the court came in after recess the learned judge promptly decided the case in favor of the buttonhole—clearly a just decision, although it was whispered about the court house that the decision might have been different but for the fact that while changing his linen between adjournment and reassembling of the court his honor had dropped his collar button and hunted for it without success for half an hour, and perhaps might never have found it had he not stepped upon it. But, of course, this suggestion came from the partisans of the button and may fairly be imputed to their disappointment and chagrin.

**Colored Diamonds.**  
The mention of diamonds makes everyone think of a white gem, says Answers; but not all diamonds are white. The most beautiful of all precious stones is the red diamond, which surpasses the ruby in beauty.

Dark blue diamonds, differing only from sapphires in quality and in the beautiful play of colors peculiar to the diamond, are handsome gems. Black and rose colored diamonds are also rare, while the green varieties are not so uncommon. The grass-green is scarce, and, when it does occur, is more brilliant than the finest emerald.

There are several varieties of green-tinted diamonds at the Museum of Natural History at Paris, but the best known specimen is at Dresden.

The most perfect collection of diamonds is in the Museum of Vienna, and is in the form of a bouquet, the different flowers being composed of diamonds of the same color as the blooms represented. These stones were collected by one Virgil Von Helmricher, a Tyrolean, who had passed many years among the diamond mines.

**A Scotch Feudality.**  
Here and there among the papers read before the British association in Glasgow were a few that had popular interest, says a London special in the New York Press. One of these bore the truly appalling title, "The Frequency and Pignmentation Value of Surnames of School Children in East Aberdeenshire."  
The author had found as a result of long and careful fact gathering in his district of Scotland that surnames and complexion go together to a remarkable degree. Among the most frequent of the names in the territory he had covered, Whyte, oddly enough, was particularly dark in coloring. So were the surnames of Cruikshank, Stephen and Paterson. On the other hand, Wallace, Fraser, Grants and Parks were blonde. Robertsons and Gordons were dark. Persons named Scott, Grant or Thompson were most likely to be red headed, whereas members of the Johnston, Walker, Forbes, Burnett and Watson families had the least percentage of red in their coloring.

**Don't Drink During Meals.**  
Be careful to limit the amount of water and fluids which you take during meals, since large quantities of these, especially ice water, hinder digestion. Not more than one glass of water should be taken during each meal. In order to quench the thirst which is so apt to clamor for water at meals, an eminent authority suggests taking a glass of hot water 15 or 30 minutes before meals. This acts especially well in the morning, as it cleanses the stomach.—Ladies' Home Journal.

## SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

French scientists are now engaged upon the problem of acclimatizing the leonodraguta, the tree which produces gutta-percha, indispensable to the construction of submarine cables.

In the higher regions of the Cordilleras refuge huts have been erected for the postmen who have to make their rounds till late in the winter. Even thus, some of these men perish every winter, if overtaken by a storm lasting several days.

Smoke from the chimney of a copper foundry serves an English observer as a safe barometer. He notes that if the smoke rises slightly and evenly it is a sign of good weather, but bad weather is near if the smoke is beaten down, or if it curves back upon itself.

Professor Van Else takes the position that underground water is the cause of rock changes and is the general medium of exchange by which mineral particles are passing from one form to another, and that the greater number of ore deposits which contribute so much to the wealth of the world are the work of the operations of this subterranean water.

Children with measles are wrapped in red cloth by French peasant women. Noting this, Cautinier pasted red paper on the windows where patients having measles lived, and the results, in all cases, without medicine, have been favorable. He finds that other colors, especially strong shades of violet, excite the skin, while subdued red light rests it.

The labor cost of scientific research is not easy to realize. A British entomologist has just shown a series of about 30 pictures illustrating every stage in the metamorphosis of a dragon fly from the nymph to the perfect insect, and relates that he took over 1000 photographs before getting his complete set. Constant watching was necessary, as after the first indication of change the dragon fly might emerge at any time within the next three days, the emergence being so rapid that three pictures were taken in six seconds.

It is well known that wasps do much injury to fruit, and complaints have been numerous this season from many quarters in this country; but it appears that the possible injury to fruit by bees has been the subject of an exhaustive investigation by the California experiment stations. The conclusions arrived at are that although the mouth parts of bees are so constructed that they might be used for both eating and injuring fruit, all the evidence obtainable points to the fact that it is very seldom that any injury is done. In this country the bee has rarely been accused of doing any injury to fruit, but in the fruit growing districts premiums are offered for the destruction of wasps' nests.

**A Buoicic Monarch.**  
The King of Greece delights in taking recreation in the fields. He can plow, cut and bind corn, milk cows, and in short could, at a pinch, keep a farm going single-handed.

**Best For the Bowels.**  
No matter what ails you, headaches in a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascara help nature, cure you without a grip or pain, produce easy lateral movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascara Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has U. S. G. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.  
Even the professional swindler works his way in the world.

H. H. GREEN'S BROS., of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

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A bent pin on a chair is no joke if you can't see the point.

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

True happiness, with some people, consists in being able to say "I told you so."

The quickest passage from Europe to Australia is now made by a line of French steamships sailing from Marseilles. The trip consumes 34 days.

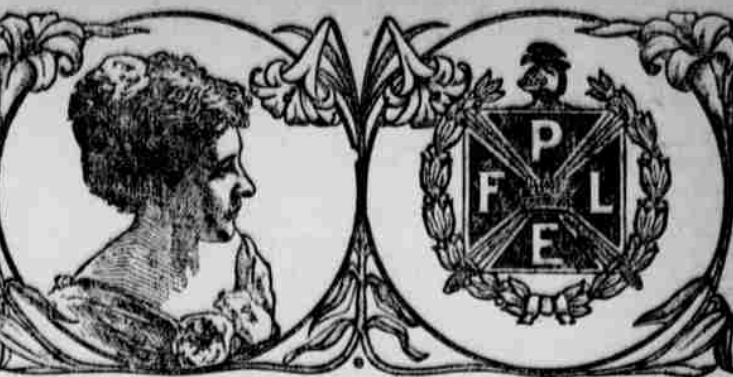
Dyeing is as simple as washing when you use FURNACE DYES. Sold by all druggists.

In a hurricane blowing at eighty miles an hour the pressure on each square foot of surface is three and a half pounds.

Modern science reinforces the ancient estimate of the superior sagacity of the ant. At the Zoological Conference last month at Berlin, Prof. Morel, of Switzerland, who has made that insect his study, reported that the ant's brain is well developed. He said that the ant has all of the five senses, with the exception of hearing, and that he possesses reasoning powers as well as memory. There is one item to be entered on the other side. The ant is an indomitable fighter, and individual ants are inclined to prolong hostilities after a general war is over.

Look at the Labels!  
Every package of cocoa or chocolate put out by Walter Baker & Co. bears the well known trade-mark of the chocolate firm, and the place of manufacture. "Dorchester, Mass." Housekeepers are advised to examine their purchases, and make sure that other goods have not been substituted. They received three gold medals from the Pan-American exposition.

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When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

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