

# AGRICULTURAL HINTS

**A Setting of Eggs.**  
Many of the poor hatches of which we hear are the direct result of putting too many eggs under the hen. This is especially true during the early spring months.

A good sized hen, one that will weigh from six to seven pounds, will protect 11 eggs and no more. If more are put under her those that lie near the edge will become chilled and the embryo chick will die. As time passes these eggs will be moved towards the center and others will take their places only to meet the same fate; and thus by the time the chicks are due to hatch the greater portion of them fall to come.

Of course, during the summer months, 13, 15, and with large hens, even sixteen may be put under them with good results, but during cold weather never try more than 11, and ten would be better.

Likewise, never set a hen that is not in perfect health and in good flesh. It requires heat to hatch chicks and poor weak hens cannot supply it.—Home and Farm.

## Cement Feeding Floor.

By request, I will give a plan for farmers to build a floor to feed hogs on that will not be expensive, and will last for twenty years or more. Excavate the earth to a depth of about one foot two inches larger each way than the floor is to be. Fill with gravel to a depth of nine inches; then stake up a form, with two by fours, the size of the floor. Then to one yard of gravel add four sacks of cement; spread the cement over the gravel evenly; shovel the gravel and cement over twice, in the dry; then add water enough to dampen the mixture thoroughly; make enough of this mixture to fill the form level full, then tramp it down with a wooden tamp maul. It will tramp down about one inch. For the top, for one barrel of sand add two sacks of cement; mix it thoroughly in the dry. Add water enough to make a stiff mortar. Spread this over the concrete foundation by trowelling it down hard on the concrete, until the form is full; cut it off with a straight edge floor the same as plasterers do. It is best to cover the concrete as soon as possible after it is put in. Use nothing but Portland cement.—C. M. Long, in Ohio Farmer.

## Not Too Much Washing.

Some suggestions of Prof. R. A. Pearson as to washing butter are under discussion in different journals. "After drawing off the buttermilk," says Prof. Pearson, "we again come to a point where there is a difference not only of opinion, but of practice. Some pour in more water and after a few revolutions of the churn draw it off, and repeat the process until the water is perfectly clear, while others claim that the flavor may be washed out and wash as little as possible.

"Some excellent buttermakers that I know never wash their butter at all. The flavor is an integral part of the butter and can no more be washed out than the sweetness can be washed out of sugar. If you do not believe it feed the cows a mess of onions and try to wash out the flavor."

Practical buttermakers favor some washing, but not too much. Even the illustration of the professor does not seem fortunate, for too much dilution of sugar would leave little concentrated saccharine. Some taints of butter, it is quite certain, may be washed out, though not that of garlic, which has come from the diet of the cow, and not from exposure afterwards. But even this, we add in pasting, may be wholly antidoted by feeding the cows with a certain preparation (medicated food).

The question is whether the fine aroma of the butter may not be soaked out by too much rinsing or washing of the butter in granulated form. Experienced buttermakers who have learned the art of making butter of finest quality and which brings the highest price, will say, "don't put your butter to soak." You may well rinse it quickly for once; that is another matter.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

## Tomato Growing.

Earliness is a quality for which all tomato growers are striving, with the result, generally speaking, that other qualities, or very desirable ones, at least, are largely sacrificed. If, then, the so much desired features of form, size, flavor, etc., can be combined with earliness, it would seem that the tomato grower's millennium has in truth arrived.

The universal tendency in plant life to go back to the original is, perhaps, no more strongly marked in any other vegetable than the tomato. Hence, then, with the ideal one having been attained, comes the constant effort necessary to hold the fruit true to type, with vigor unimpaired, and other qualities necessary perfectly reliable seed; and out of these efforts evolves the highly interesting and valuable subject of "breeding up." An intelligent study of the subject implies the imperative necessity of having and holding constantly in mind the ideal type of quantities desired. This ideal once clearly established in the mind, must be sought and closely followed in the selection of fruits for seed stock, discarding everything in which the desired qualities do not strongly predominate. Follow closely to the ideal, and if new features develop (which very likely may) simply consider them as features to be closely watched but

not followed for the present, as these oddities or departures from the true type often appear as mere freaks or shadows of a single season, and then wholly disappear, or perchance, prove of no value.

To sum up, get clearly in mind the desired qualities or type. Use only seed from fruits strongly marked with the desired characteristics. Leave side issues to care for themselves; and the chances are that intelligent effort will be rewarded by success.—Southern Fruit and Truck Grower.

**Apple Culture.**  
Success in apple orcharding must depend a good deal upon the start we give the trees, as well as their condition at the time of transplanting. In my experience, I have found comparatively young trees better suited to the new orchard than older ones. The latter cannot stand transplanting so well as the former, and at the end of five or ten years the older trees have very little, if any, advantage over the young ones. Two-year-old trees, I believe, do better for the new orchard than the four and five-year-old ones. The two-year-old trees seem to be about the ideal ones for starting a young orchard, and they will grow thrifter and adapt themselves to the soil better than trees of almost any other age.

An orchard should not be so large that one cannot give personal attention to individual trees. To get the most out of them it is necessary to be acquainted with every one individually. The orchard that pays best is built out of its individuality. One may go through the orchard and find trees not producing well, and a little top-grafting of scions taken from very productive trees will in a few years convert an unprofitable tree into one that pays well. No orchard can do its best without this individual management. The trees that show remarkable ability to produce must be handled so that grafts from them can be distributed over many other unproductive trees. Top-grafting of this kind is the most successful work that can be done in the orchard. The influence of good bearers is thus spread over the whole farm, and each tree is stamped with the individuality of the owner.

Trees with a good much in the spring do better than those left untreated, for the moisture is conserved around their roots, and they are apt to grow rapidly. Corn or grass raised in the orchards helps to further the growth of the trees in two ways. They regulate the moisture in the summer, and later they add humus to the soil when plowed under. Of course, the leguminous crops are the best, for they add nitrogen which the soil so much needs. In fact, a crop of clover raised in the orchard and plowed under will often do more good than if the land had been heavily manured with fertilizers from the barnyard or elsewhere. The clover not only adds nitrogen to the soil but it takes up the potash and phosphoric acid in the land and makes it immediately available for plant use.—S. W. Chambers in American Cultivator.

**To Prevent Robbing in the Apiary.**  
As the time of robbing is when the honey flow is short, and hardly ever when the flow is full, this is the time to watch for indications of marauders. A queenless colony or one weak in brood will not fight much for their stores. Italians are better defenders than common black bees. Colonies wintered indoors are more liable to be robbed than those outdoors. Contracting cracks and entrance so that only one bee can get in or out at a time will aid a great deal as they will be able to protect themselves in this way. With a little close attention you can detect robbing bees. They fly with legs widely spread and move very cautiously about the entrance. They also have a low soothing hum. You can tell if they the your bees or your neighbor's by sprinkling some flour on them at the entrance and then watching the other hives to see if any bees with the flour enter.

If you find them fighting hard, close the entrance somewhat and if the owners have much strength they will protect themselves. If bees are going in and out tumbling over each other you have a case of robbing hat has got under bad headway and you must resort to extreme measures at once. Close up the hive entirely and securely. In this case if the weather be quite warm danger of suffocation will follow unless you have an opening covered with wire cloth large enough to ventilate. A better way is to cover an empty upper story with wire cloth, securely fastened down. But sometimes this does not stop them, as the robbers inside will communicate with those on the outside and pass honey through to them. By watching you need not allow robbing to reach such an advanced stage. Even then by using two pieces of wire cloth about half an inch apart over the opening, you can fool them. After bees have been shut up thus the best time to let them out is at sundown. Then get up early and see if they are all right.

There are many co-called cures for robbing, but the best is prevention in time. A strong colony having once gained headway will destroy another in from four to ten hours and this is not the stopping point. When once they succeed they do not seem to hesitate to tackle the strongest colony in the yard. Do not tempt them to robbing by leaving partly exposed honey around and by careless feeding. The chief things are neatness and care about yard and honey house. Do not let dead colonies remain on stands but remove them at once to some safe spot and keep your eye on the colonies when robbing might be expected.—G. H. Townsend, in New England Homestead.



## FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

**Why Ovens Sometimes Fail.**  
One reason why ovens will not bake on the bottom oftentimes is because the lower part of the fire, while red, is yet so burned out it doesn't give out much heat. Be sure you have a good fire all the way down.

## Intended for the Cozy Corner.

In the opinion of many, arms or armor are necessary to give the finishing touch to the furnishing of a cozy corner or Oriental room, but the cost of these decorative adjuncts is not within the reach of all who would have dens or cozy corners. Manufacturers have come to the rescue of the possessors of slim purses by providing papier mache arms and armor which are said to answer admirably as substitutes for the genuine articles. They may be had in dull or bright finish and if intended for wall decoration may be easily adjusted. All that is required to keep them clean is to dust them with a damp cloth. Some famous suits of armor are reproduced in papier mache.

## Return of the Lambrequin.

The lambrequin has unquestionably returned to the haunts of fashion, although it is now called a valance, a term that formerly was applied to gathered lower draperies and not to straight upper curtains. A charming example seen in a recently furnished studio has a straight top valance of sage green velours, with a centre design in gold applique. A long piece of sage green and dull gold silk brocade is used for the side drapery, and is carried up under the valance at each side, with the middle portion drawn in a festoon over the velours in such a way that the applique part is fully shown. The lower side edges of the velours, also, are seen. This looped part of the curtain and the lower edge of the valance are finished with gold tassel fringe. The valance is fastened to the brass pole by brass rings.

## Washing Blankets.

The washing of blankets should take place about once a year, not often, as frequent washings make them thin. Choose a bright day, when the weather is settled, so that they may be washed, dried and thoroughly aired in the sun. Pour into a tub half a pint of liquid ammonia water, throw in the blanket lightly, then immediately pour sufficient water over the blanket to cover it. But putting in the ammonia first and adding the water afterward the fumes of the former are sent through the blanket and tend to loosen the dirt.

## The South American Cowboy.

As the freight shows them in the darkness of the hour, they proceed the day, they are swarthy of complexion, dark-eyed, slight of figure, clean of build. They remind you of Gypsies, also of Moors, and in their veins flows the blood of the Indians who once owned the pampa and lost it to the Spaniards. There is Spanish blood in them, too. The flourish with which he waves you to a stool made of a cow skull, the grave hospitality with which he hands you the teacup, the politeness about which he receives your remarks about his weather—everything about him when he is at his best has a Spanish suggestiveness. But still the gaucho is not a Spaniard. The pampa looks out of his eyes, is in his voice, his dress, his manner. The wilderness speaks to all who love it and teaches them things which make them different from other men.

## HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

**Baked Omelet**—Put one pint of milk in the double boiler; melt one level tablespoonful of butter; add to it one-half tablespoonful of flour; stir until smooth and add it to the scalding milk, stirring for five minutes; and half teaspoon of salt; pour into a dish and when cool add the yolk of two eggs beaten until light and thick; and then add the whites beaten stiff; bake twenty minutes in a quick oven.

**Lemon Sandwiches**—Hard boiled yolks of three eggs, one raw yolk; mash together; add half teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of paprika, the same quantity of dry mustard, the grated rind of a lemon, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, and two teaspoonfuls of finely chopped peanuts. Mix thoroughly. Then add lastly one-half cup of softened butter and blend well. Spread on thin slices of white bread.

**Gossamer Gingerbread** (new)—One-third cup butter, one cup sugar, one egg, one-half cup milk, one and seven-eighths cups flour, three level teaspoons baking powder and one teaspoon yellow ginger. Cream the butter, and sugar gradually, then egg well beaten. Add egg, add milk and dry ingredients mixed and sifted. Spread in a buttered dripping pan as thinly as possible, using the back of mixing spoon. Bake fifteen minutes. Sprinkle with sugar and cut in diamonds before removing from pan.

**Apple Dainty**—Wipe, quarter, pare and core apples; to each pint allow one-third of a cupful of sugar, one-third of a cupful of cold water, a speck of cloves; put into an earthen dish, cover tightly and bake slowly eight hours; when candied and deep red in color pile lightly on a dish, and pour over a boiled custard made with three egg yolks, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of vanilla and one pint of scalded milk; pile lightly over this the three whites, beaten with one tablespoonful of powdered sugar.

## FULL-BLOODED INDIAN BABIES.

But Few in Existence and the Number is Decreasing.

The present generation of full-blooded Indian babies is interesting from many points of view. In the first place, says the Cosmopolitan, there is no doubt that in a few years there will be no more full-blooded Indians born, as men and women of pure Indian blood are rapidly marrying either white persons or Indians whose blood is largely mixed with that of the whites. Then, too, these little copper-brown babies are something of an anachronism, for many of them preserve, to a great extent, the bringing up and training known to their fathers, and at the age of 13 or 14 find themselves well versed in the charms and incantations of the medicine men and expert in the use of the scalping knife, but with a lamentable lack of subjects upon whom to practice their skill. Moreover, these pure-blooded children inherit, in many cases, large sums from the sale of lands to the government, or own valuable reservation property, so that many of them have more suitors than Penelope. It is only on the reservations of the far southwest that the curious little Indian babies are to be found. There are now among the 20 tribes only 3,000 full-blooded Indian children. In these same tribes there are more than 20,000 children through whose courses a stain of white blood. They are healthy, fat youngsters, and despite their rough usage, grow up to be strong men and women.

## A LONG SEA LIFE.

An Italian Brig a Relic of the Sixteenth Century.

The famous old Italian brig Anita S., which had well earned the proud distinction of being the slowest vessel afloat, will make no more of her famous long voyages. A cablegram from Teneriffe announces her arrival there after a prodigiously long trip from Italy and her condemnation as old and unseaworthy. She will be sold for a few dollars and broken up for firewood. No ship afloat ever took longer time to make a trip than the old Italian brig did. She was 205 days going from Brazil to Baltimore, Md. While she was making this voyage other ships sailed around the world. The Rio clippers made three round trips while the Anita S. was wallowing along to Baltimore, and the China packets sailed from New York to China and back to Baltimore before she completed the trip. While she was waiting 197 days at sea on a trip to Montevideo, fast clippers out of New York encircled the globe, and during the 95 days she took to cross the Atlantic on her way home to Italy ships and barks made two round trips. The Anita S. is a relic of the sixteenth century, and is the only square rigged vessel afloat steered by a tiller instead of a wheel. She looked like the Santa Maria in which Columbus crossed on his famous voyage to America, and she didn't sail half as well. She is known the world round as "the Sea Snail." She was well named.

## President's Official Picture.

The engravers at the bureau of engraving and printing have completed a vignette of President Roosevelt that will always be used as the official picture of the president. After his death it may be used on government money or securities, but not until then. This vignette was made from what was decided to be the best photograph of the president after every photograph he has had taken in the last ten years had been examined.

## She Would Not be Without It Now.

Neither would thousands of others. We refer to Vogeler's Curative Compound; it does so much good and seems to reach every form of stomach trouble, that people have found that it is the true specific. And what are stomach troubles? The easiest answer is that three-quarters of all the diseases and ailments which affect us proceed from one form or another of stomach trouble.

Indigestion is one of the worst and most prevalent forms, but Vogeler's Curative Compound cures indigestion. Here is one instance:  
Mr. W. Bowell, of 34, Priory Street, Winchester, Col., writes: "I wish to state that my wife has been taking Vogeler's Curative Compound for a long time, and it is the only thing that has done her any real good for indigestion, in fact nothing would induce her to be without a bottle now."

When we stop to seriously consider the fact, that this great remedy is made from the formula of one of the most eminent living London physicians, it is no wonder that people who have happily experienced the benefit to be derived from its use, will not now be without it at any cost.  
St. Jacob's Oil, Ltd., Baltimore, Md., will send you a free sample bottle. Write them.

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Mrs. Sophie Binns, President Young People's Christian Temperance Union, Fruitvale, Bal., Cured of Congestion and Inflammation of the Ovaries by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Eighteen months ago I was a pretty sick woman. I had felt for some months that I gradually grew weaker, but finally I had such severe pains I could hardly stand it. I had taken cold during menstruation and this developed into congestion of the ovaries and inflammation, and I could not bear to walk or stand on my feet. The doctor recommended an operation which I would not hear of. One of my friends advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, so I gave it a trial. Can you imagine my feeling when within two months I felt considerably better, my general health was improved, and my pains had entirely disappeared. I kept taking it six weeks more and am now enjoying the best of health, thanks to you. Yours truly, MRS. SOPHIE BINNS."

**\$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.**  
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, 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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W. W. KLEIDER & CO., 29 Broadway, New York, or Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.

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1898	214,500 Pairs.
1899	408,189 Pairs.
1900	1,259,754 Pairs.
1901	1,566,720 Pairs.

*Business More Than Doubled in Four Years.*

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Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chaffings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers. No other medicated soap is to be compared with CUTICURA for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, and the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

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CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odorless, economical substitute for the celebrated Liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Each pill is equivalent to one teaspoonful of liquid RESOLVENT. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing the same number of doses as a six-ounce bottle of liquid RESOLVENT, price 50c. CUTICURA PILLS are alternative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifier, humour cures, and tonic-digestive yet compounded.