

Wintering Turkeys.

My turkeys are wintered in the ti ber, which is nature's place, and I after many years' experience in this line that they are much healthirt than when kept around the building in the ordinary way; in fact, with the number that I carry over the winter from the air. If the trees are very for breeders, it would be impossible much dried when removing them from to keep them around the farm build- the box, dig a hole in the ground and ings. For more than ten years I have mix soil and water to the consistency kept my large flocks of turkeys in this of thick mud, dipping the roots of the manner, and I believe I was the first in the country to practice this idea, and have wintered during this time several thousand birds in this manner,

The tract of timber in which I winter them covers some forty acres and is inclosed by a woven wire fence. Near the center of the tract is a roosting pen covering one acre, also inclosed by high wire fence. The turkeys all roost in this pen at night for protection, and during the day roam about the timber at will. I retain about seventy-five head of these birds for breeders every year to supply the demand for eggs for hatching. It can readily be seen by people who have had experience in this line of work that turkeys kept in this manner are much more healthy and vigorous than those kept in small yards or otherwise.-Charles McClave, in Orange Judd Farmer.

The Motherly Hen.

In culling the flock for sale an important point, unless one relies entirely on the incubator for hatching, is to reserve the good mothers, even though they be too old to be regarded as firstclass layers. If a hen is constant in purpose for the regulation three weeks of incubation, with three or four days extra for margin, it is a strong point in her favor. After the brood is hatched the qualities of the good mother are even more strongly felt. She is tame, ready to be handled, and as a result her chicks are not frightened when confinement is necessary. She is willing to rest and hover her flock frequently when given a range of her own choosing, instead of rushing into the wet grass with them, or running them to death. When feeding time comes she is brave enough to defend them from the larger birds, who try to get more than their share, and at night is always ready to be shown into her sleeping room; or if allowed to choose this for herself, she is always in the same place, and easily found at breakfast time. Some mothers are irreproachable in all the above qualifications, yet in a single one they fail completely, thereby rendering themselves almost worthless as mothers.—Susie L. Putnam, in The Epitomist.

Winter Care of Stock.

The winter care of stock upon the farm means much to the stock owner, who has valuable stock to care for during the long winter to come, Here in Maine we have to teed and care for our stock for six months at least; we can see that much labor is needed in order to carry the stock through the cold and inclement season that is

Owing to the plentiful rains of the latter part of the summer and fall, the pastures and fields produced excellent feed to keep the stock in fine growing order, and never did stock of all kinds come to their winter quarters in better condition than at the present time.

Now let the stock be kindly cared for during the winter months, and the quantity of for milk. Scanty herbage has dwier milking qualmer and fall gain will not be lost to their owners. Give good warm quarters, feed plentifully and regularly, water at regular hours, provide good bedding, plenty of sunshine, good nir, keep clean and quiet, and if the animals are healthy and thrifty a good gain may reasonably be looked for when spring comes.

We have seen many cattle that come to the barns in fall in good condition, that were neglected and so poorly cared for during the winter that all the gains that were made during the summer and fall while at pasture were waolly lost, and no growth made save a little growth of bones.

Now this is wholly wrong, as the food consumed is worse than wasted, and the year's growth almost wholly lost. Let the farmer, or stock owner, look this matter over at the present time, and make sure that the coming winter his stock may be made to make some growth, and not lose all gains the previous season. Good feed and kind care will certainly do this thing every time.

We feel that as the price of cattle foods are high, save hay, that many will be apt to run their cattle through the winter on scant allowances, and the growth as well as the food will be nearly lost. It is poor policy to save at the spigot and lose at the bung-hole, when a little better feeding will stop all the leaks, and help the animals right along, and keep them in a growing condition through the winter, and the spring will find them on the road to make a fine growth for the next season.-A. E. Faught, in American Cultivator.

Handling Trees on the Farm.

Replying to inquiry, "What attention should be given to trees when repackage is not in a frozen condition, and you are not prepared to plant the trees within one or two days, they should be unpacked. Any bruised or broken ends of the roots carefully tom.—Philadelphia Reco ceived?" we recommend that if the broken ends of the roots carefully trimmed back to the clear, solid wood. Prune as little as possible when remov ng the damaged parts and then heel in well drained soil and sheltered northern exposure. They should re-

and not be forced into growth by the opened and separated and while the trees can stand closely together they must be sufficiently far apart to permit of working fine soil in about the

Where they can be planted in a day or two, the lid of the box should be removed, or if in bale, slightly open the outer covering and moisten the moss and straw about the roots if at all dry. They should then be placed in a cool cellar or barn and protected ees in this soft mud before heeling em in. The trees dried in this way ould also be benefited by having the ps severely pruned back. We think ere is not enough attention paid to is point in sending out young trees. a large portion of the root system thecessarily sacrificed in digging, and ibur opinion the tops should be cut bit a like amount so as to preserve thbalance between the top and root sym. The large amount of top startin into new growth early in the ship makes a great drain on the root sym before it becomes thoroughly salshed.

en trees arrive in a frozen conditi the box or bale should not be disped, but should be placed in a coolheitered spot or cellar to thaw out dually. If needed for immediate plang they can be quickly thawed by sakling them liberally with cold wateln packing trees for foreign shipat, it would be an excellent plan to trback the tops in proportion to the funt sacrificed in digging the tree i in this way the trees would proba reach their destination in betterndition for planting and growthe, D. Darlington, in Ameri-

Beforeuring pure bred stock the value op pasture must be taken into constition. Poor pastures make poor stino matter how careful the breeder, be. It will not do to endeavor ring the stock or herd up by bree unless all the conditions are fave. The razor-back hog is the resulpoor feeding, and though man comd the animal to resort to scanty hge, nature fitted him for the purply gradually changing his form, the apting him to the surroundings thus know that climate, soil, the growth indigenous thereto, important factors to be taken into account, and in the breeding & stock we should con-sider well b what we need before making thort.

the Cott sheep, so famous for its long cog fleece, has been bred to a large in securing size it has been fed onpastures, where everything favor for improvement has been in its and it has never retrograded dta single period, but progressed tt difficulty. Hence, if the Cotswols be an agent for improving the non flock we must take a look he feeding grounds. The lambs the cross will be ushered into orld with the combined characis of both sire and dam. The evhat give a greater supply of mi the lambs will grow fast, and they are weaned the pastures in the best in order to supply the ds.

So with the The native cow can exist whe pure-bred animal starves, but thecause she is not required by ua convert a large ities, and this on handed down from ancestry y herbage will not do. The chaipward, and the conditions must nged to suit the demands of the The Berkshire how would stary. hog would starvath if he were compelled to cowith the land-pike variety. He ot exist under the same condition he has been bred away from here, and he is of no use unles d to the place which is to be hitton.

As man has nifferent ani-mals to different does not infer that they are net to natural laws. On the conte subjection is more complete fore, and as man has been the agent in changing the charge of most domestic animals, she hand of man be ever readyer that assistance so essential wellbeing. The pasture, shelter must be suitable for the account of the purpose desired, arglect can be allowed. Not onlike utmost care be taken in sell animals that suit the farm the farm itself must also con the animals. One should not to improve unless prepared failure will be the result, bu paration is easily made. Bet means is easily made. But means better farming, larger greener pastures. With each crops become better bet forces them to do go, farmers who do not posse for certain breeds of animot be discouraged, as all calprivilege with some kinds the up to the requirements nee

Improvement should atch-word. He who lags beh, left far in the rear, and b d to camp on the same grounders long before occupied,

The hearing of the country is marvelously acute. It worm moving undergrou prey by the noise and hau



Mother's Birthday.

Tuesday is mother's birthday, We're having a garden feast; She's getting a very old lady, She must be twenty, at least.

She says that very old ladies

Don't care so much what they eat;

Bo she's let me choose the goodles

We're to have at the garden treat.

I chose some cold plum pudding And some damson-tart and milk; And Dolly shall come to the party In her very bestest silk.

Chicago Record-Herald:

It was a part of the Indian boys hunting to find new and strange things in the woods. They examined the slightest sign of life; and if a bird had scratched the leaves off the ground, or a bear dragged up a root for his morning meal, they stopped to speculate on the time when it was done. In "Indian Boyhood" Dr. Charles A. Eastman, himself an Indian, tells of the way in which he and his companions caught the animals of the wood.

Our devices for trapping small animals, he says, were rude, but they were often successful. For instance, we used to gather up a peck or so of large, sharp-pointed burs and scatter them in the rabbit's burrow-like path. In the morning we would find the little fellow sitting quietly in his tracks, unable to move, for the burs stuck to his feet.

Perhaps the most enjoyable of all was the chipmunk-hunt. After the first thaw the chipmunks burrow a hole through the snowy crust and make their first appearance for the season. Sometimes as many as fifty will come together and hold a social reunion. These gatherings occur early in the morning, from daybreak to about nine o'clock.

We boys learned this, among other secrets of nature, and got our bluntneaded arrows together in good season for the chipmunk expedition.

We generally went in groups of six to a dozen or fifteen, to see which would get the most. On the preceding evening we selected several boys who could imitate the chipmunk's call with wildoat straws, and each of these provided himsen with a supply of straw.

My first experience of this kind I still remember well. It was a fine crisp March morning, and the sun had not yet shown himself as we hurried along through the ghostly wood. Presently we arrived at a place where there were many signs of the animals. Then each of us selected a tree, and took up his position behind it. The chipmunk-caller sat upon a log, as motionless as possible, and began to call,

Soon we heard the rustle of little feet on the hard snow; then we saw the chipmunks approaching from all

In a few minutes the chipmunk-caller was besieged with them. Some ran all over his person, others under him, and still others ran up the tree against which he was sitting. Each boy remained immovable until the leader gave the signal then a great arose, and the chipmunks in their

fright ran up the different trees. Now the shooting-match began. The little creatures seemed to realize hopeless position; they would try again and again to come down the trees and escape from the deadly arrows. Wnenever several of them rushed toward the ground together, we all hugged the tree and yelled frantically to scare them up again

Each boy shoots always against the trunk of the tree, so that the arrow may bound back to him every time: otherwise, when he had shot away all of his arrows, he would be helpless, and another, who had cleared his own tree would come and take away his game; so there was warm competition. At last all the chipmunks were killed or gone, and then we went on to another place, keeping up the sport until the sun came out and the chipmunks refused to answer to the call.

How John Fed His Chickens. John Robert was a little boy three years old and he lived on a farm where

there were a great many hens and chickens. John thought it great fun to run about and watch them.

There were three little bantams, that were his greatest pets, and they really seemed to know that John Robert was fond of them; for they were very

tame, and would often come quite

close to the little boy, just as if they knew he was their friend, and would not hurt them. One day John said to himself, "I am afraid my chickens are hungry;" and away he ran into the kitchen, and found some pieces of bread to give them. When his mamma saw this, she said, "No, no, little boy, you mustn't

take this bread to give your chickens.

This is for little boys and girls to eat, not for chickens." Poor little John felt very sad, and sat down on the doorstep to think what he could do. By and by he jumped up, and ran off to the shed, and there side by side, in a corner, what do you think he saw? Why, his papa's big rubber boots, with such long legs they were nearly as tall as little John him-

However John did not care how large they were, for all the time he was thinking how hungry the chickens were waiting so long for their sinner. So he took one of the big rubber boots and dragged it along as fast as he could run into the barn, where he knew the corn and oats were kept in a large bag; and what do you suppose this funny little boy did then but fill it with corn and oats and hurry back to the chickennouse to hide it behind the Every morning he would fill his little hands with corn and oats from the rubber boot, and feed the chickens.

Now these chickens were not as hungry as John Robert Imagined, and they really couldn't eat so much. So there were little piles of oats and little piles of corn all about the yard.

One day John Robert's papa said, 'Where does all this grain come from?" He hunted about the chicken-house and very soon found the rubber boot. So he called John to him, and said, You are a naughty boy to take the grain, and you can't have any more." This seemed very cruel to a little boy three years old; and he cried and eried, and was very unhappy.

While he sat crying, up came the three little bantams, scratching and clucking, and seeming to say, "Don't right." This made John feel much beter, so he stopped crying, and began to think what he would do next.

What do you think he did this time? Why, he looked all about until he found big bottle, with which he ran to the barn; and this he filled to the top with corn and oats, and took it back to the

Now, when his papa and mamma saw now persevering he had been, they said Well, the poor little boy has tried so hard to be kind to his chickens that we will let him have the bottle of grain;" and after that day John Robert had fine fun feeding them, and they grew fat and strong, though never very big, because they were bantams, you know.

One day up flew one of them on to the fence and said, "Cock-a-doodle-do," as loud and clear as a big rooster might have done; and then, as you may suppose, John Robert was a proud and happy little boy.—Christian Register.

Geology for Boys and Girls.

For those who love rocks and desire to study the odd and beautiful minerals which nature strews around with such lavish hand there is no necessity of taking long journeys or buying an extensive equipment. All that is needed is a quick eye, sturdy feet, strong hands and a few everyday tools which are to be found in nearly every home. Any boy or girl who desires to go rockhunting needs first something to carry specimens in-a small basket or bag s just as good as a professional satchel. To break off pieces or to cut a stone in half, a hammer, a cold chisel and kitchen knife make a very com-

plete and serviceable equipment. The first place to visit is a stoneyard where housebuilders obtain their supplies. Here are the blocks which come from the quarries in one place. In another are the stones after they have been dressed by the stonecutters, and everywhere are pieces and chips of the huge bowlders, which have been broken or cut off in trimming the stone.

The commonest kinds found are the sandstones and limestones. To the careless observer they look alike, but a lictle thought and a few experiments will soon show anyone a big difference between them. The first difference between limestone and sandstone is in the grain. A limestone is made up of little grains of sand, which under heat and pressure have compacted very vater, in the form of mud and silt, than in the form of little crystals. When whitewash dries in a pail the solid sediment which remains in the pail is the beginning of limestone,

Another way of showing the difference is to rub two pieces of stone together. When you rub the sandstone the grains separate, and, no matter how long you rub, there is always a roughish feel like sandpaper to the two pieces. When you rub two pieces of limestone the rubbing produces dust and the surfaces become smoother and smoother until they are almost like glass. Of the sandstones, the commonest is the old red, which is best known as brownstone. This is the material with which so many living houses are built. Next to this is the pale red sandstone, and then come yellow and gray sandstones. In some parts of the world there are greenish, bluish and black sandstones, but these are very seldom found in the eastern part of the United States. The coloring comes not from the sand of the rock, but from other substances which are mixed with it. The limestones have a much larger variety in color and appearance. They begin at one end with snowwhite marble and range to yellow, gray, brown and black. Some are variegated and others mottled. Now and then you run across green marble, red marble and rose marble.

In selecting pieces of sandstone and limestone take the fragments from the stoneyard and break them into pieces a little larger than an egg. In striking with the hammer you will notice that limestone gives a clearer ring than the sandstone and breaks in a different way, producing much sharper edges and smoother surfaces. Take a specimen of each different color, have one of the workmen tell you quarry it comes from and write these upon a little label which you paste on one side of the specimen. In this way, in any first-class stoneyard, you can get from 40 specimens upward of sandstones and limestones, which will give a very good idea of those two valuable materials.-St. Louis Star.

Emigrants to the number of 1,349,123 have left the province of Munster, Ire-land, during the last 50 years.

Nowhere does the constructive policy of President Diaz show to better advantage than in the fostering of Mexican railway enterprise. During prac-tically the whole of the period of stormy warfare we have described, the means of communication in the country hardly amounted to more than a network of wretched bridle paths from the central upland over the mountain passes to the plains, leading to a few of the harbors on both seas, says Mr. Johnston. Then came the direct line from Vera Cruz to the capital, with a branch to Puebla. This was followed by the Inter-oceanic Line across the Isthmus of Tchuantepec, and the Great Central Trunk Line running northward through Chihuahua to join the railways of the United States. Five years after the first in unifon of President Diaz there were just over 2,000 miles of railroad in operation in Mexico. To-day there are more than 10,000 miles of railroad, and large ac-cessions will be made year by year. Mexico. Not less marked and not less striking as an index of general culture and civilization is the rapid growth of postal accommodation. In 1880, there were about 800 postoffices, which forwarded cry any more, little boy; it will be all 4,000,000 letters; in 1901, the postoffices right." This made John feel much betthe letters had increased to 150,000,000 Meanwhile, more than 40,000 miles of telegraph lines had been added, of which three-quarters belong to the Federal Government. In the same class of improvements we may record the telephones, electric lighting, tramways, water supply and drainage works, which have thoroughly modernized the larger Mexican cities,

#### Nothing Fixed.

Recently when a church steeple was in the West of Scotland one of the leading heritors had a conversation with the architect, and pointed out the danger which he supposed might arise from the action of the wind upon the weathercock, the great size of which surprised him when he saw it put up. He thought it would be apt to disturb the stones upon the pinnacle of the steeple. "Oh, there's no dan-ger," said the architect. "You see, the weathercock turns round with the wind, and never presents any great surface to it. There is nothing fixed but the cardinal points." "Aweel," but the cardinal points." "Aweel," said the heritor, "could ye no' mak' the cardinal points turn round, too?"

### Interesting Palettes.

There is now on view in Paris, France, a collection as unusual as it is interesting for those gifted with the faculty for the higher hero worship. It is composed of the palettes of 75 eminent French painters of the present century, and embraces all schools, from that of Barbizon to artists recently dead. Among the greater names mentioned are Daubigny, Dupre, Rousseau, Delacroix, Coret, Rosa Bonheur, Detaille, Bonnat, Constant, Chavennes and outside exclusively French is Munkaesy. Many of these palettes are in a condition strongly suggestive of the different methods of he masters who used them.

A tract of 20,000 acres in Western Kansas has been bought by Indiana and Ohio capitalists for raising polled Angus cattle.

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Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children's used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, cure Constitution, Fever-Ishness, Teething Disorders, Stomach Trou-bles and Destroy Worms; 30,000 testimonials of cures. All druggists, 25c. Sample FREE, Address Allen S, Olmsted, Le Boy, N. Y.

Some people are so credulous as to be-lieve everything they hear, even about themselves.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervous sess after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Grea Nervellestorer. Sztriai bottleand treatise free Dr. B.H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

When a fellow gets a reputation for pa-ience it sometimes means that he is sim-Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething roften the gums, reduces inflamma tion, allays pain, cures wind colle, 25c. a bottle

It's just as well that we don't always know the private opinions our dearest friends have of us.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—Wx. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900. Women never really fool each other with

Write for free descriptive matter of Call-fornia. Golden West Real Estate Co., Visalia, California. Nothing destroys the memory so effect

ually as borrowing money. Dyeing is as easy as washing when PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are used.

There is always some one to sneer at ge-

FOR RHEUMATISM. LAMEBACK. NEURAL GIA HEADACHE, EARACHE, CUTS. WOUNDS. SPRAINS, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS SORE THROAT DIPHTHERIA SORES ULCERS AND ALL PAIN, SORENESS, LAMENESS, SWELLING AND INFLAMMATION 50

HAMLINS WIZARD

# SISTERS OF CHARITY

Rely on Pe-ru-na to Fight Catarrh, Coughs, Colds and Grip.



A letter recently received by Dr. Hartman from Sister Beatrix, 410 W. 30th street, New York, reads as follows:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohto:

Dear Str:-"I cannot say too much in praise of Peruna. Eight bottles of it cured me of catarrh of the lungs of four years' stand-ing, and I would not have been without it for anything. It helped several Slaters of coughs, and colds and I have yet to find one case of catarrh that it does not cure."-SISTER BEATRIX.

### Interesting Letters From used the Peruna was suffering from Catholic Institutions.

In every country of the civilized world the Sisters of Charity are known. Not only do they minister to only do they minister to the spiritual and intellect ual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs. With so many children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease, these wise and prudent Sisters have found Peruna a never-failing safeguard.

Dr. Hartman receives many letters from Catholic Sisters from all over the United States. A recommend recently received from a Catholic institution in Detroit, Mich., reads as follows:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarum, Columbus, Ohio.

taryngitis an I toss of voice. The result of the treatment was most satisfactory. She found great relief, and after further use of the medicine we

California Fruit in England.

California figs and grapes at low prices have been flooding the London

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Ladysmith's Attractions.

## Capsicum Vaseline market, and the dark plums of the PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustand or any other plaster, and will not blister the mest delicate skin. The rain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wenderful. It will stop the toother and the state of all your presentations.

The state of all your presentations.

The state of all your presentations.

The state of the sta same State have met with so much favor that the English growers have actually let their fruit rot on the trees in competition with the imported. The California fruit is packed so well that it reaches England in prime condition. ing to make herself another such cen-

Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. 17 State Street, New York City.

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P. N. U. 7, '03,

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use of

CONSUMPTION

ter for the historic scenes around her as Brussels is for Waterloo. A reg-ular coach service, it seems, is to be organized to Spionkop, and when the passengers have walked over the fatal summit they will find refreshment and lodging at a "Spionkop Hotel" which is to be built forthwith on Three-Tree Ready for Death.

A man, being seriously ill, asked his

wife to send for the minister, who came, and talked some time with the good old man. On leaving he tried to comfort his wife, saying that while John was very weak he was evidently ready for a better world. Unexpectediy, however, John railied and said to his wife: "Jennie, my woman, Pil maybe be spared to ye yet." "Na, na, John," was the reply; "ye're prepared and I'm resigned. Dee noo,"

Bromo-Seltzer Promptly cures all Headaches