

FARMERS' CORNER

The Market End of Farming.
Frank B. White, the specialist on advertising thinks that, while the grower could not take too much pains in packing his fruit honestly and attractively, he should not fall to announce publicly what he had for sale. He should also fix the price himself, not let others fix it for him. In addition to newspaper advertisements, according to Mr. White, he should prepare a booklet or circular and send it to every one attracted by the newspaper announcements. The specialist's advice applies fully as well to other country products, such as pure-bred live stock, fancy poultry, honey, maple-sweets, canned goods and all special products, where the demand is limited and the margin of profit large enough to pay for a liberal outlay in finding customers.

Lesson in Farm Economy.
"The National Provisioner" gives a capital illustration of the economy which is now applied in the working up of an animal. A twelve hundred pound steer is worked up in the following manner: The two ribs give us 165 pounds; two loins, 215 pounds; two rounds, 165 pounds; two chucks, 120 pounds; two plates, 113 pounds; four shanks, 45 pounds; two flanks, 24 pounds; suet, 28 pounds; two kidneys, 2 pounds; tongue, 5 pounds; hide, 65 pounds; oleo oil, 25 pounds; oleo stearine, 13.20 pounds; tallow, 5.21 pounds; cattle hair, 12 pounds; glue, 1.55 pounds; cheek meat, 3 pounds; brain, 5 pounds; ox lips, 1 pound; heart, 3.5 pounds; liver, 10 pounds; tail, 1.25 pounds; sweetbreads, 2 pounds; medicinal glands, 6 pounds; tripe, 8 pounds; casing, 5.07 pounds; fertilizer, 24.75 pounds; hocks, 1.75 pounds; shins, 1.5 pounds; neatfoot oil, 1 pound; butter stock, 1.25 pounds; raw bone, 13 pounds; horns, .75 pound; albumen, 1.20 pounds—altogether \$81.65 pounds. From the different parts come leather, soap, glycerine, butter, lubricator, candles, albumen, fertilizer, stock foods, buttons, hairpins, glue, oleo oil, illuminant, bonemeal and a large number of other articles. If economy equal to this at the shambles should be practiced to every department of farm work the result would be a saving quite beyond estimate. It is certain that farming would pay more than twice its present annual valuation.

Keep the Cows Clean.
Nothing is more important than proper attention to the cleanliness of the cows and the stable. Filth not only serves as a breeding place for flies in summer, but draws them around to irritate the cows; and all good dairymen know the difference in milk yield between quiet and disturbed cows. By keeping the stables clean—which is always done by the most prominent and successful dairymen, and which is not done by the general run of those in this business, greatly to their loss—the cows are kept clean much more easily, and when both stable and cows are clean you have gone far in the right direction. Clean, wholesome milk cannot be had from rooms impregnated with filth, notwithstanding the care used in scrubbing the pans and buckets.

One has only to travel through the average country to note the filth that generally surrounds the cows' quarters. Many are so careless as not to furnish daily bedding nor daily stall cleaning, but allow the cows to lie in filth for days. Milk, as is well known, readily absorbs impurities from the air, and these impurities greatly hasten decomposition. In the south it is very difficult to procure milkers who milk the cows dry and handle them gently, observing cleanly habits. They are so noisy and rough that a serious loss is caused. The sight of a herd of clean, healthy cows is a pleasing one, and is the best advertisement possible with those who care about the source of their milk supply. But what decent person wants to patronize a filthy milkman and use the milk from a filthy herd? Keep your cows clean and your stables clean.—Albert D. Warner, in New York Tribune Farmer.

Packing for Good Returns.
Dealers complain that the average farm-packed apples and other fruit are not properly put up. They say that the man who sorts his own apples is likely to consider them all first-class, whether they are such or not, and he grades them accordingly. If he leaves the sorting to incompetent hired help, the result is still worse. Even when well sorted, many barrels are so poorly headed up and so loosely hooped that some barrels break open, while others are so loosely packed that after the journey the fruit does not fill the barrel, the fruit shakes about and is bruised and dented. The following detailed and readable suggestions along this line are contributed by Charles Forster, a prominent New York commission merchant:

What the markets require is quality first and quantity next. Let peaches be well graded, with but one variety in a package. Give generous measure. A crate of raspberries or strawberries scantily filled never brings its value. Avoid the "pony" package, and let the latter be new whenever and wherever possible. The apple barrel adopted by the National Apple Shippers' Association is the standard of the country, and will sell in any market at home or abroad. The "stove pipe" barrel of the Hudson river can go to Europe or to New York, where they don't want it; but the great west will have none of it. When using the generous second-hand

four barrel, always wash and dry it thoroughly. Flour dust upon apples, pears or quinces means a cut of twenty five or fifty cents in the price to make the stock sell. It represents a poor economy of time and labor. Use a stencil for the different varieties of anything. It costs but a trifle, and indicates care and interest in the details that is always appreciated. Don't be ashamed to have a brand of your own and pack up to it. The No. 2 stock will sell under a second brand which can be understood. Shake apple barrels often while packing the fruit, and the attendant pressing need not then be too severe to bring it to market tight and in good form.—American Cultivator.

Chickens and Eggs.
Chickens and eggs have long been considered one of the minor crops of the farm, and only indifferent success has been attained because systematic effort has not been made to get the most out of them. If we devote the same attention to their needs as we do to the main crops we will soon find that instead of a minor crop chickens and eggs may easily lead all others for a great many localities, writes Annie C. Webster, the well known poultry authority. The man or woman who accepts this doctrine, and then proceeds to carry it into effect, will soon realize that there are surer returns than in half the other farm products. There must be experience enough to make the handling of chickens on a wholesale scale of course. With two or three thousand hens on the farm one stands in a fair way of making a good income. But that means careful methods and study. Let it be understood, however, that chicken raising cannot be entirely separated from farming. We farm to raise the chickens. That is, we must raise grass for the chickens, fruits, grain and vegetables. To make these thoroughly profitable we need a number of cows, for skim milk and warm milk are an essential part of the food of chickens.

The ideal poultry farm is one where the chief commercial crop is chickens and their eggs, but where grass, grain, fruit and a few cows are raised. The owner of a poultry farm should raise all the summer fruits needed for the table, all the vegetables that can be eaten at home, with enough for the poultry, all the grass he will need for the chickens, and hay for wintering a few cows, and all the milk and butter for home use. Here we have one crop helping another. We plant a few acres of clover, which gives the chickens fresh green food in the season and good hay for winter. The fruits supply the table with what we need, and then add to the diet of the chickens. Likewise the vegetables lessen the cost of our living, and give to the egg layers the very food they require. In such a system of farming, eggs and chickens are the commercial crops, and everything should contribute directly toward this, but the other crops should be raised in sufficient quantity to supply what is demanded for home use. A farm conducted in this way is bound to pay.

Winter Feeding.
From pasture to winter feed is the most trying time on the dairy cow, and the results are to be found in the milk, cream and butter. It is at such a time that the milk gets its tainted odor and flavor, and butter loses its delicious flavor suggestive of green grass, writes C. M. Butler. If the change is very violent, the effect on the milk and cream is very great, and it will sometimes injure the sales of it or prejudice such poor butter that it is marked down when sent to market. The change from pasture should be commenced before frost has killed the grass. When the pasture has been destroyed by freezing weather, it will give a certain taste to the milk and cream which is very unpleasant. Now if the change is made gradually, beginning to increase the feed before the grass has been killed there will be less injury to the dairy products. Indeed, it is almost essential for a high-class dairy to make such a change with the feed of their animals. It is the time of the year when extra creamery butter is scarce, and high prices are paid for the best, and it will prove remunerative to any one to change the food of the dairy cows very gradually and carefully.

Good, liberal feeding at such time will always pay. No matter how high or scarce feed is, it will prove more profitable in the end to give the animals all that their systems need. Of all times it is the poorest to starve or stint them. The question of food and forage in the fall of the year is one that each dairyman must solve for himself. One section finds sorghum the best, the most economical, and the most satisfactory in every way. Until late in the season it will supply good green fodder, and later as a hay it will help the cows to weather a trying period in their lives. Corn, alfalfa, beans, peas, oats, hay and millet all have their advocates and territories, and, indeed, the latter is the most important factor in the problem. Climate and location must always determine the relative importance of these several fodder crops. The success of one cannot always be duplicated by another under totally different conditions. We must study our special problem and profit by the experience of others only so far as they apply to our special case. But whatever we do, a good feeder must certainly supplement his pasture that will help through the fall when grass is dying and scarce, and then furnish a crop of cured fodder for early winter feeding. The saving on such a crop is sufficient to pay a large percentage on the investment.

The district of St. Etienne, France, has produced annually for the past five years over \$17,000,000 worth of ribbons.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

The busy have no time for tears.—Byron.
To make pleasures pleasant shorten them.—Charles Buxton.
Mediocrity can talk; but it is for genius to observe.—Disraeli.
To know how to wait is the great secret of success.—De Maistre.
After crosses and losses men grow humbler and wiser.—Franklin.
Progress is the activity of today and the assurance of tomorrow.—Emerson.
Persistent people begin their success where others end in failure.—Edward Eggleston.

Great men lose somewhat of their greatness by being near us; ordinary men gain much.—Lander.
True enjoyment comes from activity of the mind and exercise of the body; the two are ever united.—Humboldt.
The brave man wants no charms to encourage him to duty, and the good man scorns all warnings that would deter him from doing it.—Bulwer.

LAST OF THE HUGUENOTS.

Few Traces of the Community in the East End of London.
When Princess Charlotte entered London for her marriage with King George and the coronation revels which followed it, she passed from Whitechapel to Islington through a prosperous French section known as Spitalfields. It was the settlement of the Huguenot refugees who carried their industries as well as their religion from France and planted mulberry trees in large gardens where silkworms could be fed on home grown leaves. The descendants of these weavers were rich and prosperous in the days of George III, and they lived in fine old houses, with oak paneled rooms and high latticed windows close under the eaves where they could have light for working their looms. There were as many as a dozen Huguenot churches in the East End of London during the Georgian reigns, and when the beautiful Spitalfields church was built, with its lofty spire, its bell early after sunrise and again at curfew was the signal for thousands of industrious weavers to begin or end their labors for the day. The industry has disappeared, the houses have fallen into decay, and the gardens are neglected. Spitalfields has lost its French aspect and been converted into a swarming ghetto. In order to find a distinct trace of the Huguenot community, which had so honorable a history in the East End, one must now go farther out in Hackney and visit the French Protestant hospital near Victoria park. It is a beautiful modern structure designed in imitation of an old-time French chateau, and it stands in spacious, well kept grounds which offer a marked contrast to the ordinary East End environment. The institution owes its origin to a bequest made by a French Huguenot refugee two centuries ago and to liberal contributions from weavers and merchants in London. Work was begun near Peers Pool, in the northern suburbs, where a hospital for poor French Protestants and their descendants was opened, and was long known affectionately among the refugees as "La Providence." When the growth of suburban London rendered the old site ineligible, the second building was constructed 40 years ago and is now the refuge of about 60 aged pensioners of Huguenot descent.

Phil May's "Dottyville."
Some waggy friends of Mr. May once painted a sign, "Dottyville," and attached it to his front gate in the small hours of the morning. It was subsequently removed, and has since found a permanent place on the door of his studio. The series of "Dottyville" drawings in Punch is well known to Mr. May's artist friends, one of whom brought him a letter from an inmate of Hanwell Asylum, which said: "I greatly resent those sketches. You apparently did not understand your subject, for you have drawn the head of an idiot and labelled it a lunatic. You ought to know the difference, but you don't—and I am not surprised, for although I have never seen you I am very familiar with pictures of you, and in all drawings and photographs I have noted that yours is the head of an idiot." Mr. May records against himself the fact that, having proceeded thus far with the letter, a listening friend who did not mean to be uncomplimentary broke in: "Oh, the man who wrote that letter was no lunatic," a remark that naturally upset the gravity of the party and covered the speaker with confusion.—M. A. P.

Officer Trod on Wrong Passenger.
The Austrian army clubs are much discussing this incident: An elderly gentleman who had the misfortune to step on the toes of a lieutenant when the street car, on the platform of which both were standing, gave a jolt, was apostrophized as "an old ass who ought to look out when he traveled with persons of distinction."
Thereupon the "old ass" pulled the lieutenant's nose, while the young officer tried to draw his sabre to "wash off the insult in blood." He was prevented, however, and the pair adjourned to the nearest police station. When the elderly gentleman attempted to make a statement the sergeant told him to "shut up" and wait until his lieutenantship had spoken.
"Very well," said the old man, "let him talk, but after that he will go in to arrest for three months. I am Field Marshal Baron Schoenfeld, Inspector-general of the army."
The lieutenant handed in his resignation on the spot and went to jail.—New York American.

Makes Better Scholars.

Punctuality buttons and book stamps are two new devices that are being used with marked success in the schools of Indiana. A button is given to a pupil at the beginning of the school month, and he wears it until he is absent or tardy, when he forfeits it until the beginning of the next school month. If a book is well kept a stamp is placed on the inside of the front cover. The children take pride in both button and stamp and strive to earn them.

HARDY ORANGES.

Experiments to Secure Frost-Resistant Variety Seems to Be Successful.
Florida orange growers, who according to press dispatches are now protecting their groves from the disastrous effects of the threatening cold snap, will be glad to learn that the hardy orange experiments of the department of agriculture give promise of immediate success. It will be remembered that investigation was started some years ago to develop a frost-resisting orange. During the past season the first fruits of the hybrids were obtained. They are said to be intermediate in character between the Florida sweet orange and the hardy trifoliolate and have good, though few seeds. It is from the seeds of these oranges that it is hoped to obtain a variety that will possess the necessary commercial characteristics as well as the physical ones most valuable to the Florida grower, namely the ability to resist low temperatures. The hybrids referred to are the result of crossing the hardy Japanese form with the Florida sweet orange. They are pronounced the hardest evergreen oranges known in the world. They promise to be of great value as hedge plants apart from their fruit-bearing value.

The commission of United States Senators in Hawaii accepted an invitation to a native banquet. The principal dish was cooked dog, which the Hawaiians have long considered one of the greatest delicacies. The Senators thought they were eating roast pig.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders For Children
Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York. Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 80,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address: Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

When a man finds himself in a hole he shouldn't be surprised if other people look down on him.
There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When a man has a good opinion of himself he is anxious to share it with the rest of the world.

FITs permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kille's Great Nerve Restorer. 25c. Trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. B. H. Kille, 981 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

It takes a man with a strong face to travel on his cheek.

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

When a man's temper gets the better of him he is naturally seen at his worst.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JONES F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The man with a clear conscience doesn't mind if people see through him.

No muss or failures made with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

Our troubles lose half their bitterness if we can but tell them to other people.

Should the experiments in progress in the neighborhood of Berne prove as successful as is anticipated, travelers to Switzerland in the summer of this year will be able to cross the mountains by automobile instead of the usual post diligence. The actual trials will be made in the spring, and the result, if successful, will be not only to allow travelers to make the different journeys in half the time, but to open to automobilists the chance of driving over the mountain roads, which are at present closed to them on account of the horses.

Hunters in Maine.
It is estimated that 8,000 or 10,000 hunters from other States visited Maine during the hunting season, each of whom paid \$2 or \$3 a day to the licensed guides. The law compels persons from without the State to employ these guides, the object being the protection of game from reckless slaughter, and, incidentally, to bring money into the State. Including the guide fees, hotel bills, camp rentals and railroad fares, the hunters left probably \$1,000,000 there.

THE PINKHAM CURES

ATTRACTING GREAT ATTENTION AMONG THINKING WOMEN.



Mrs. Frances Stafford, of 243 E. 114th St., N.Y. City, adds her testimony to the hundreds of thousands on Mrs. Pinkham's files.

When Lydia E. Pinkham's Remedies were first introduced skeptics all over the country frowned upon their curative claims, but as year after year has rolled by and the little group of women who had been cured by the new discovery has since grown into a vast army of hundreds of thousands, doubts and skepticisms have been swept away as by a mighty flood, until to-day the great good that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and her other medicines are doing among the women of America is attracting the attention of many of our leading scientists, physicians and thinking people.

Merit alone could win such fame; wise, therefore, is the woman who for a cure relies upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

FISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS!
Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good, Use in Time, Sells in Great Quantities.

Wash your face with FISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

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The Rothschilds of Japan.
The Mitsui family is called "the Rothschilds of Japan," standing upon a pedestal as compared with other business firms in that country. The line comes from the thirteenth century, but it was not until three hundred years later that they became merchants. Since that time the Mitsuis have been pre-eminently the leading business family, connected with every large commercial enterprise in the country, and conducting many undertakings as much for public benefit as for private gain.

A Treacherous Foe.
The latest dispatches from Mexico about the bubonic plague are far from reassuring to those who have watched the progress of the disease since it was first reported in that country. To many people the fact that it is in Mexico and that Mexico is far away causes them little concern. The same apathy was apparent in this country when the scourge appeared in Honolulu, but later when it reached across the Pacific and gained a foothold in San Francisco to prevent its spread. In crossing the Pacific ocean the disease gave a striking evidence that it is a dangerous, treacherous foe, therefore extraordinary precautions should be taken to prevent its passing the border between this country and Mexico. Once over the boundary no one can predict what may happen. While there is no occasion for any great alarm in the Northern States, yet the health officials, both State and Federal, cannot be too careful, for it has been proven more than once that fancied security has brought about a lax condition of affairs with disastrous results. So now is the time to apply the remedy of prevention, in which in the end is the better and cheaper method.

Electric Headlights.
Year by year electricity is becoming a more important factor in operating trains. Great strides have lately been made in perfecting the apparatus so that a strong ray of light (almost equal in power to that of a searchlight) can be thrown a thousand yards ahead of the engine. All this means more comfort for the engineers and firemen on night runs and greater safety for the passengers. A small dynamo is fixed on top of the engine and operated by steam from the boiler. It is under instant control from the cab. Electric headlights are now used on most of the passenger trains on the Santa Fe main line trains. A large number of engines on the New Mexico division of that line have recently been equipped with this simple device for turning night into day.

FARM SEEDS
BUY FROM THE FARM GROWN SEEDS
SALZER'S SEEDS NEVER FAIL!
1,000,000 Customers
We will mail upon receipt of 50c. in stamps our great catalogue, worth \$2.00 in any wide awake farmer on gardening to get with many farm seed samples, complete, headlined Harley, Havana, Blue, etc., etc., including with \$1.00 to get a start with, upon receipt of but 50c. in stamps.
Please send no money, we will mail you a catalogue, 6c. in stamps.
A. J. SALZER SEED CO., 200 MADISON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

PATENTS
H. W. T. JENNER, Wash. D. C.
I will give you a patent for a good idea. A good idea may make you rich.

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL
FOR RHEUMATISM, LAME BACK, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, EARACHE, CUTS, WOUNDS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, SORE THROAT, DIPHTHERIA, SORES, ULCERS, AND ALL PAIN, SORENESS, LAMENESS, SWELLING AND INFLAMMATION SOON.

Why Because

Its component parts are all wholesome. It acts gently without unpleasant after-effects. It is wholly free from objectionable substances. It contains the laxative principles of plants. It contains the carminative principles of plants. It contains wholesome aromatic liquids which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste. All are pure. All are delicately blended. All are skillfully and scientifically compounded. Its value is due to our method of manufacture and to the originality and simplicity of the combination. To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine.

Manufactured by
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP
Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N. Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

The Emperor's Tea.
The tea used in the immediate household of the Emperor of China is treated with the utmost care. It is raised in a garden surrounded by a wall, so that neither man nor beast can get anywhere near the plants. At the time of the harvest those collecting these leaves must abstain from eating fish, that their breath may not spoil the aroma of the tea; they must bathe three times a day, and, in addition, must wear gloves while picking the tea for the Chinese court.

Colds
"I had a terrible cold and could hardly breathe. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it gave me immediate relief."
W. C. Layton, Sidell, Ill.
How will your cough be tonight? Worse, probably. For it's first a cold, then a cough, then bronchitis or pneumonia, and at last consumption. Coughs always tend downward. Stop this downward tendency by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists.
Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

RUNNING FOR COVER.
THE ORIGINAL
TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
OILED CLOTHING
(WATER-PROOF)
WILL COVER YOU AND KEEP YOU DRY IN THE WETTEST WEATHER.
ON SALE EVERYWHERE. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.
A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO., LTD., TORONTO, CAN.

Capsicum Vaseline
PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.
A substitute for and superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once and relieve headache and neuralgia. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for rashes in the chest and stomach, and all rheumatic, neuritic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best I ever used." Price, 10 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, or otherwise it is not genuine.
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