Okiahoma Raises Broom Corn.

Oklahoma now has the greatest broom corn producing district in the country, and will produce more this than Kansas and Illinois bined. It is estimated that the crop will amount to about 25,000 tons.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Gree HerveRestorer, Strial hottlend treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

In Paris last year 6828 persons were

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds,—N. W. BANUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 190). The earliest money was in the form of

The man of substance was proud to be mentioned in connection with so high an office, but he would not be a candidate.

"This rock," he exclaimed, pointing to a great granite bowlder, "shall fly from its firm base as soon as mine-Here the committee of notification withdrew, perceiving that their mission was hopeless .- Puck.

Beware of Contments For Calarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mneous surface. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable play sicians, as the dumage trey will do is ten fold to the road you are new lay leges from detains, as the dimage they will do is renfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hail's Catarra Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and muccus surfaces of the system. In conjung Hail's Catarrh Cure be sure you got the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Onio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Soid by Druggists: price, 15c. per costile.

Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Bold by Drusgists: price, 75c, per ostile. Take rfall's Family Pills for constipation.

Labor-Saving Band Organs. Labor-saving devices have got to

the hand organs at last, says the New York Sun. In one of the latest, instead of the organ man turning the crank, he presses a button. The music plays on till he releases his finger. The music is sweeter than that of other organs and it can be heard blocks away.

Some of the new trolley cars at Cleveland have a speaking tube run-ning from the rear platform to the front so that the motorman and conductor can talk with each other

A VOICE FROM THE PULPIT.

Rev. Jacob D. Van Doren, of 57 Sixth street, Fond Du Lac, Wis., Presbyterian clergyman, says: "I had attacks of kidney disor-



ime, unable to do anything. What I suffered can hardly be told. Complications set in. particulars of which I vill be pleased to give in a personal interview to any one who requires information. This I can conscientionsly say, Doan's Kidney Pills caused a general improvement in my health. They brought great relief by lessening the

ders which kept me in

the house for days at a

pain and correcting the action of the kidney secretions."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Good Move.

At the recent meeting in Glasgow of the Institute of Journalists the opinion was expressed that part of the Instituto's "defense funa" should be used in prosecuting people who professed to teach journalism and "held out illusory" hopes to unwary aspirants for a position on the press.

that the Americans in England are five times as criminal as the Russians

NEW CRIPPLE CREEK IN OLD MEXICO.

IN OLD MEXICO

BY Tolkes Mining & Smelling Co. cwiss NINE
DDTUING 4:01.D MINING., with fine water

for the State of Caxaca, Mexico, covering 25e

Che lodge has seased rons of free milling ore
the above water bred, averating sides over ton,
offer the control of the control of the cover of th hence or write for illustrated prospectie, to A. W. W. NINGHAM, over First Nat'l Bank, Waco, Ter

On the Trail with a Fish Brand to Montana with a FISH BRAND Pommel Slicker an overcoat when cold, a wind con at when it rained when windy, a rain coat when it rained, and for a cover at night if we got to bed, and I will say that I have gotten more comfort out of your slicker than any other one article that I ever owned."

Wet Weather Garments for Riding, Walking, Working, or Sporting

A. J. TOWER CO. UM, U.A.A. TOWER CANADIAN

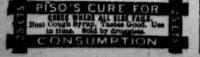


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When all other help fails consult

DOCTOR GINNER, cure you of Cancer, Consumption.
Biscases and long standing comNote the address, 703 Penn Avenue.
rg, Pa. All advice free of charge. P. N. U. 41, 1904.





Time to Fertilize.

After the ground is ploughed is a good time to haul out and scatter fertilizer on the land intended for wheat

Clean Up the Farm.

Clean up the farm, and its value will be increased, and when it is cleaned and cleared it will cultivate more easily and cheaply.

Rake the Orchard.

If fruit trees are near the house, it pays to rake up under them often to remove the fallen fruit, which is liable to decay and attract vermin.

Keep a Memorandum.

It pays a farmer, no matter how little he may be, to keep a memorandum book, to jot down things as they hap-

You are often surprised at dates from season to season. Judicious Expenditure. Whenever a reasonable expenditure will increase the productiveness of the cell, improve the character of the

stock or lighten the labor of taking care of the crops and harvesting them. it is judicious.

Do Not Wait. Do not wait until the potato vines are covered with beetles before applying Paris Green, but attend to the work of destruction on the first signs of the appearance of beetles, so as to avoid as much damage to the plants as possible.

No Periods for Work.

There are no certain periods for work on the farm, so far as the cultivation of crops is concerned. Each erop demands cultivation according to its stage of growth and the conditions of the land. The harrow and cultivator cannot be used too often.

The Club Root.

The club root of cabbage attacks all ruciferous plants-and it is due to a parasitic vegetable which feeds on the healthy tissues of the plants. The plants that produce seed after the manner of cabbage (in pods), such as kale, turnips, mustard, radish, etc. are liable to the disease, but it more readily attacks cabbage than other plants.

The New Creameries.

Many creameries are already urging their patrons to change over to the new way, and many are changing, especially in the newer parts of the country. Many new creamery companies are being organized on the co-operative plan, where the milk is all separated on the farms. In the older dairy districts this change is coming more slowly; men are more conservative, have got accustomed to old ways and are slower to adopt any reform.

All That Hangs Over Your Own. A writer in the National Stockman

thus sums up what sometimes proves

a knotty law problem: "Some people seem to be slow to learn that all of a tree and all the fruit it bears over another lot belongs to the man over the line just as completely as if the tree stood over on his land. This is not only statute law of every state, but is just and right. All that extends over the line, root and top, belongs to the man that owns the land. He may, if he chooses, cut away o'l the branches that hang over the line. He may, if he chooses, cut away all the roots that extend through on his land. From time immemorial this has been the law. All reasonable men can see the import of it and will approve of the law."

Experiments.

I had been thinking of trying barley for two or three years and had tried bearded barley in a small way once or twice. The bearded barley has always filled well for me but the long stiff beard was always an objectionable feature with me and I never grew bearded barley more than an experi ment. Last spring I secured one bushel of seed of beardless and hulless barley. The seed weighed 62 pounds to the measured bushel. The wet spring prevented me from sowing it until May 5. It came up very well and looked as if it might do well for some time but the early season was very wet and the barley rusted so badly that much of it died before it headed out. What did head out failed to fill. There was an eccasional grain of bearded barley in the seed. These headed out and filled reasonably well. The bearded variety seems to be hardier than the hulless. A more favorable season and earlier sowing might have given better results but my barley crop proved a complete failure. secured a small quantity of alfalfa seed last spring which was sown May The soil was rather heavy clay and in consequence, the land was given a light dressing of wood ashes. On July 11th I clipped the alfalfa: some stocks had reached a height of eight inches. The plants seemed rather slow starting again and as a dry spell set in about this time, the second growth has not been as heavy as the first, but I hope to get a sufficient stand to determine whether I

can grow alfalfa here. I sowed a small quantity of hairy not being expressive enough.

vetch in August, 1903, but the drought prevented the seed from germinating until late in the fall. I thought that it was all killed out by the hard winter but when spring opened up a few plants began to show. They did not grow very rapidly; then the rabbits kept them eaten off until only two or three vines were left to mature seed. am not sure whether the vetch can be profitably grown here, but one thing is sure-I have found that it will mature seed. If the proper bac teria is supplied to the soil it may be successfully grown in this locality but I am rather inclined to think that clover is a better crop to grow .- A. J. L., in The Epitomist,

The Care of Cabbage. To have success with cabbage it takes very careful attention at this time of the year. The green cabbage worms are its worst enemy, as they are eggs one day and worms the next. The cabbage should be examined almost every day. If any worms be found pick them very carefully and be sure to find all of them. Then use white helebore-it can be bought any drug store. To one gallon of cold water take one teaspoonful of helebore and sprinkle the cabbage thoroughly with mixture. Open up the little inner leaves so the mixture will get on all the leaves. There is no danger of poison if it be entirely dissolved as the heads form from the in-

side; The spider is also to be watched and is hard to handle, for if it is not killed it goes to other heads. Examine the heads and if webs are found a spider is not far away. Kill it if possible then clean away the web. Break off the large under leaves so the sun can shine all around the plants. Taking off the big leaves gives more nourishment to the heads and leaves no hid-

ing place for insects. A little salt sprinkled on the heads makes them crisp, but this must not be done when the sun is shining hot on them, as the salt will burn the cabbage. Early in the morning or after the sun goes down is the best time to make this application.-Cor. Michigan Farmer.

Soil Problem. I once stood in decided awe of

'just plain garden soil." attempting

to provide the best conditions for capricious plants. Florists had such an aggravating way of putting on their ought-to-know-it-without-beingtold tone, and advising leaf mold for certain plants, well dressed garden soil for others, and sandy loam and heavy clay soll, etc., for distinct varicties; and I didn't dare expose my gnorance by confessing that I did not know the meaning of "loam" when applied to certain conditions of flower bed preparation, and could not designate the different varieties even if they should be placed before me. But at last a practical young florist, without a particle of condescension or advice-giving in his make-up, visited my rose garden in the midst of the early summer planting and fertilizing; and he taught me more in a few minutes' conversation than I had learned dut ing hours of reading of puzzling treatises on soil requirements. "This is excellent loam for rose growing," he freshly dug bed, and I timidly in art, a product of man's industry and quired, "What do the florists mean by skill. loam? They seem to give it certain characteristics far beyond any dictionary definition," and he explained the meaning in a few words. "If the and develops into a tree, whatever at greater part of soil consists of sand | tention may be deemed expedient and and the smaller part of clay, then it proper. is called a sandy loam, or if there is a considerable amount of shaleclay-it is called a shaly loam. there is a large amount of clay and smaller proportion of sand it is called a clay soil or clay loam, and if the the excellence of which is approved, is characterized as "heavy clay soil." He then explained the preparation of thus sought to be altered. leaf mold, by collecting the leaves that fall from trees and shrubbery, and piling them in some out of the way corner where dish water or wash water may be thrown upon them. with a frequent covering of layers of garden soil to hasten the rotting process. Street sweepings from the paved streets of suburban towns, or a little stable manure if the flower garden is the seedlings. in the country, will add to the richness, and hasten the decaying: and a during the summer and fall will form the rich, dark, friable soil so desirable for the next spring's potting and mixing with garden soil for many of the

They's Studying Japanese.

in The Epitomist.

edge of terms, and special soil prepar-

ation, the most condescending of flor-

ists will fail to puzzle the amateur in

Several of the idle American war correspondents in Tokio are learning of careful crossing. Japanese. Opinion is divided as to why they are doing so. Some say it may be because they hope to make putting it on the stigma of another. their way to the front disguised as Japs, and others think it may be that delicate operation, requiring a knowlthey wish to thank the military cen edge of the flower. sor in his own language for his many attentions to them, their own language for this service must be removed be-

5/10RTICULTURE

Pansies are favorites everywhere. An old hotbed is the best place for them, or they may be grown in boxes. The supposition that they will thrive only in the shade is erroneous. Pausies will grow in any location, provided the soil is mellow and rich,

QUALITY IN PEACHES,

Valuable as has been the Elberta as money maker for the commercial grower, it is not of sufficient high quality to hold consumers to it indefinitely to the exclusion of all other varieties in its season. The claim is made that many of the white peaches, which are fine in quality, will not rot and cannot be grown with profit. A peach that will not rot will not in the fullest measure meet the real wants or most enduring demands of the consumer. Some of the fine old varieties, such as Honest John, Old Mixon and Stump of the World, which are being excluded from many of the more recent great commercial plantings, would meet an unilm ited demand if they were more gener-

ally planted. During the past season, with its cilmatic vicissitudes, the Elberta and other considered-very-hardy varieties have suffered as complete annihilation as other varieties of higher quality, and commercial peach growers may well reflect upon some of these things.-G. F. Powell, in the Massachusetts Ploughman.

TEST NEW STRAWBERRIES.

Some time ago we called attention to the value of pot-grown plants in order to have fruit the following summer, says the Indianapolis News, and the matter is brought up now to induce growers to test the new varieties by setting plants this month. In many cases a dozen of the new sorts pot grown will cost as much as a thousand layer plants of the old sorts, but the pot-grown plants set in the summer will give you fruit next season, and you will have a pretty good test of the variety. During twenty years of strawberry growing the writer never failed each summer to set a few pot-grown plants of the new sorts, which, from the catalogue description, seemed suited to our soil and other conditions, and it has paid, With but two exceptions varieties rejected or added to the plantation have proved themselves to be what the pot-grown plants indicated. Some ten years ago we tested, in this way, a certain variety and discarded it. Neighbors, in the next two years, bought and planted heavily of the sort and afterward plowed them under. The description was enticing, but this and the illustrations represented fruit grown under with us. It pays to have the test grounds.

SEEDING AND BUDDING TREES, There are many who do not understand that varieties of trees cannot be increased by means of seed, and that a seedling of a fine sort will be almost sure to revert or go back to the common form of the species as it is ordi-

narily seen and known in the wild. This is the meaning of budding and grafting, the working of which is illus-

trated by the peach. A seedling peach may thus be said

In the case of the seedling, all that has to be done is to plant the seed and let it grow; giving, after it springs up

In the case of the budded tree it is not only necessary to plant the seed small particles of clay-rock mixed with | and thus get a seedling peach, but also after this is obtained it is necessary to take a bud from another peach of known characteristics and quality, and amount of sand is very small, then it and bud or establish it upon the stock or seedling, the character of which is

In the case of a seedling peach it is impossible to tell anything about it before it bears; it may turn out well or ill-there is no such thing as knowing which before it bears. In the case of a budded sort everything is certain.

Many have a prejudice against budded peach trees. They say they are not so certain to bear or so hardy as

This is true in the case of those who do not give their peaches the right pile of leaves thus gathered and mixed | kind and degree of care, for a fine peach, like any other superior article of fruit or vegetable, will degenerate when subjected to any species of neg-

bedding plants, With this brief knowl-There are many who become inde pendently rich from the culture of the budded peach. But who ever heard of spedling peaches giving rise to so good enumerating soil requirements for ca-

pricious plants.-Phebe Remington. Of course new varieties of peach and orehard fruits generally have to be produced from seed. Many of the established peaches were chance seedlings, and others again are the reward

This crossing consists in taking the pollen from one variety of peach and It will readily appear that this is a

The stamens of the flower set apart fore the anthers burst and discharge the faring.

FARM TOPICS. ************

ANGORA GOATS AN AID.

Angora goats should be of great help to many farms. In what way? To clean up the lane, to fertilize the land, and to grow, incidentally and thirdly, a flice crop of "mobair" for profit. These goats will eat or destroy all the underbrush, weeds, and undestrable growth on fields, that need such atten tion; and, as their fleece grows while they work, they are a double-purpos machine of great utility,

SHEEP SHEARING. Shearing the sheep should not be done while the nights are cold, unless they are put up at night in a warm place, nor should shearing be delayed too late, as the wool will begin to come out. The sheep is a very tender animal, and a sudden change given during damp or inclement weather, by removing a heavy coat of wool may cause them to take cold. With a little care in housing them until they are accustomed to the change they will not be injured by shearing,

A HORSE HINT. Many young horses "go over in the knees" to a small extent by standing on a floor that slopes downward from the manger. A young horse standing on a floor of this kind has his toes higher than his beels, and the continued strain on the back sinews of the forelegs becomes so severe that the horse is induced to bend his knees slightly in order to ease the tension He thus acquires the habit of stand ing with slightly bended knees wheth er he happens to be on an incline or on a level. The way to overcome this evil is to reverse the conditions,

CHICKEN CANNOT WALK.

A subscriber asks what is the trou ble with a chicken that has lost the use of its legs and cannot walk. She says it is as fat as can be and seems to sleep all the time unless when trying to cat. Many things may be re sponsible for the trouble, among them being an injury or overfeeding of fattening food. Confinement on damp ground may also cause rheumatism. which will deprive them of the use of their limbs. Chicks require exercise, and unless they follow the hen and scratch for bugs and worms they are likely to become too fat and often break down. Be careful to see that the chicks learn early in life to hustle, for the habit once formed will be followed through life. The busy chick and the busy hen are the profitable kinds, and we might add are the only kinds that ever pay their way.

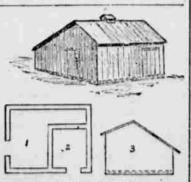
HOG RAISING ON-THE FARM.

In choosing broad sows for the production of pork, it is a very important vastly different conditions than those matter to select from prolific and strong legs and good feet. The individuals selected should be rather rangy, with a straight back, a broad and deep body. It is not a bad plan to notice whether she has twelve developed teats. Do not breed them be fore they are eight months old, but feed them well before and after breeding so that they may become vigorous and well developed.

The boar as is usually said is half of the herd; therefore, great care must be exercised in his selection. In the first place, he should be a full blood sire of whatever breed he is chosen, so that he may correct any faults that to be a work of nature, and in like may obtain in the sows. Like the said, on taking up a handful from the manner a budded peach is a work of sows, he should come of a prolific and vigorous family, but should be more correctly built than the sows. It is well to have the boar about the same age of the sows.

ICE-COLD STORAGE HOUSE,

While many farmers consider an ice house a luxury that is not dor them, a building may be erected at small cost, and if the ice can be had for the cutting and drawing, it will be found profitable. Even in sections where ice is scarce such a structure would be worth all it cost to a fruit grower who desired to hold back his products in cold storage. To make the house cheap, build of any lumber obtainable, the essential thing being to have it with an inner wall a foot from the outer wall, and this space filled in hard with sawdust, straw, leaves or any similar material. Then pack on the bottom of the floor a foot of straw



COLD STORAGE HOUSE.

of hay or sawdust, and on this lay the cakes of ice, filling in between with cracked ice, and, if the weather is freezing, pouring water over each layer as it is filled in. Divide off a portion of the space for a cold storage room as shown in the lower part of the illustration, and one has a place where fruit, milk and butter may be kept in good condition during the warmest days of summer. Try an icehouse, even though it be but a small one, and you will be surprised to see how little it will cost and how useful it is.

FIBROID TUMORS CURED.

Mrs. Hayes' First Letter Appeal-ing to Mrs. Pinkham for Help: " DEAR MRS. PINKRAM :- I have been "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been under Boston doctors' treatment for a long time without any relief. They tell me I have a fibroid tumor. I cannot sit down without great pain, and the soreness extends up my spine. I have bearing-down pains both back and front. My abdomen is swotlen, and I have had flowing spells for three years. My appotite is not good. I cannot walk or be on my feet for any length of time. length of time.

"The symptoms of Fibroid Tumor given in your little book accurately describe my case, so I write to you for advice."—(Signed) Mas. E. F. HAVES, 252 Dudley St. (Roxbury), Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Hayes' Second Letter:

"DEAR MES. PINEHAM: - Sometime DEAR MES. ITSERAM: — Sometime ago I wrote to you describing my symp-toms and asked your advice. You re-plied, and I followed all your direc-tions carefully, and to-day I am a well woman.

woman.
"The use of Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound entirely expelled the tumor and strengthened my
whole system. I can walk miles now.
"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege-

table Compound is worth five dollars a drop. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors or female trouble of any kind to give it a faithful trial."—(Signed) Mrs. E. F. Hayes, 252 Dudley St. (Roxbury), Boston, Mass - 25000 furfett if original of above letters proving genuiveness cannot be produced

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and ask to see one. MASUFACTURED ONLY BY PHOENIX CHAIR CO. Can only be had of your furniture dealer.

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as guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for these. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere.

SUPERIOR IN FIT, COMFORT AND WEAR.

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