

Liberal in Food.

Give the hens a liberal amount of food and care from now on until they have gone through the exhaustive process of growing new feathers. They surely deserve the very best of care instead of the neglect which is often their portion .- Farmers' Home Journal.

Roosting Places.

* In olden times when light-bodied fowls were the go, it did well enough to let them roost high, especially as the hen house was not carefully closed at night to prevent the visit of predatory rats, weasels and other animals with a relish for chickens in the rough. Now we have heavier fowls, are more particular in regard to the condition of the plumage, and take more pains with them, so these aerial roosting places can be dispensed with, a substitute being readily found in new popular roosting benches, which can be made but with a small outlay of time, labor and money, and are movable, permitting the fancier to move them wherever necessary. These benches can be made from twelve to sixteen inches high and of two by one inch slats. There is no regular length for these benches, from five to six feet being a very convenient size, though if the compartment be not too wide they can be made to conform to the width of the house, being careful to make them set true to the floor, with widespread egs, well fastened on .- Weekly Wit-

Too Many Poor Apples.

Farmers were sorely disappointed in the sale of their apples during the past winter and spring. The rosy outlook for prices last October did not materialize, and many of our farmers fed out barrels of apples to their stock through the winter, the greater portion of which would have sold in ordinary years.

Is it possible that the apple business is being overdone? Apples were in abundance here far more than it was thought to be at harvesting. We know that panicky times have caused an untold amount of trouble in the prices of farm products, but it is not probable that the multiplication of orchards all over the country will have a disastrous effect on the apple business in the near future if not im-What say you, brother mediately. farmers, to that? Is there any danger ahead? The general outlook for business is rather gloomy for the coming season. Nearly all the mills and factories are running on short time, and some of them are running only two or three days a week, while many men and women are out of employment. Let us hope for a better condition of things soon, and may a tide of prosperity return that shall compensate the laborer in part for the losses he has suffered .- S., in the American Cultivator.

Good Place For Cranberries.

Why do not more people raise cranen the demand for them is

the nest box. Then we put some dry dust in the bottom of it. We take the hen and rub her shanks with a soft rag saturated with the kerosene oil. We also rub her feathers under the neck-hackle, about the roots of the tail, and just a little bit lightly underneath the wings, with the rag filled with the odor of the oil, but not heavily saturated or dripping. We put no kerosene and no lard or oil of any kind directly on the little chickens. In fact we have never greased or oiled the heads of a dozen young

chickens in all the days of our life. "The sprinkling of the interior or the coop with the kerosene once a week thereafter will keep the brood free of lice. The same precaution will protect the chickens after they are weaned, so long as they roost in the coop.

"There is no question about kerosene being the best remedy for lice and mites, and in all our experience with it we have never lost any chickens from the use of it, when applied as above suggested."-Weekly Witness,

Yields of Alfalfa.

In a bulletin of the Ohio station the results with alfalfa at the station and the experience of alfalfa growers throughout the State are reviewed. It was found that upland clay and sandy first and second bottom lands have produced the lowest yields. Good yields and poor yields have been produced on all classes of soils, including muck. It was observed that

the presence or absence of drainage, humus, limestone and inoculation, and the degree of perfection of the seed hed, were usually the controlling factors in the growth of the The yields crop. on clay upland with natural surface drainage were twelve per cent, greater where tiles were also used. Sandy soil or soil with a very poor subsoil is considered as usually not sufficiently retentive of moisture to insure cer tain results on upland. The soils which heaved the alfalfa were either poor in drainage or in humus, or in both combined. The average yields from soils rich, fairly rich and poor in humus were respectively 4.25, 3.75 and 3.33 tons per acre. At the station an alfalfa plat receiving eight tons of manure per acre gave a yield of 10,275 pounds, or 1347 pounds per acre more than unfertilized plats. The use of lime on acid soils is recommended, and it is pointed out that fields on hillsides and upland usually become acid before those on bottoms. Inoculation with soil was found much better than inoculation with liquid cultures. It is stated that alfalfa seeded at any time after may be spring frosts are over until the middle of August, provided the seed bed is in proper condition. - Weekly Witness.

Tobacco For Sheep.

The efficiency of tobacco in eradicating the internal parasite, and thus contributing greatly to the general

THE SACRED GOOSE.

of Fowl Indispensable at Figures Chinese Wedding.

Flights of wild geese are reported from the Eastern countles in number beyond all precedent, a result of sudden chill lately, and their appetite after the journey is so keen that some of the best grazing marshes aro threatened with ruin; nevertheless, we learn many farmers decline to kill birds which they think "almost sacred."

It was J. G. Frazer, of the Golden Bough, who suggested that the reverence felt for various creatures in various parts of the world is a survival of totemism. Plenty of evidence has accumulated since then. Caesar mentions, as schoolboys recollect, that the inhabitants of Britain might not eat the hare, the cock and the goose. In the second case the superstition is quite lost probably, but legendary records keep the mem-ory of it in Ireland. But of the other examples enough can be found even at the present day. There is a "Goose Fair" at Great Crosby, in Lancashire, so called apparently be-cause goose is religiously forbidden. It is even asserted broadly that the inhabitants think the goose "too sacred" to eat-or did not so long The same feeling ruled in the ago. Hebrides and other parts of Scotland.

No one believes at the present day that the Capitol was saved by geese or any other means, but if the story is not true it becomes all the more significant in the folklorist's point of view, as showing that the bird was

specially reverenced in the primitive age of Rome. The Crusaders under Walter the Penniless, 400,000 souls, as we are assured, piously followed a goose and a goat, marching in the van, and a terrible mess these holy animals led them into. In Egypt the goose was the emblem of Seb, father to Osiris; a precious figure of it is extant, inscribed: "The good Goose greatly beloved."

It was the national flag of Burma and of Kandy, Ceylon. Wherever Buddhism rules the goose is vener-Wherever ated. Therefore it is a leading motif in the art of Japan, and a symbol of peace and happiness in China. Figures of geese are as indispensable at a Chinese wedding as is bride cake with us. In both countries, as also in Burma and Siam, weights are made in the shape of a goose as a token of good faith, though the connection is not obvious; but in ancient Egypt the same custom ruled, and Layard found goose weights among his first discoveries at Nineveh. A row of gigantic geese surrounds the great Buddhist temple of Anajapoora. The devout cherish a fond fancy that all geese perform an aerial pligrimage to the holiest of lakes in the Himalayas every year, transporting the sins of the neighborhood; returning with a new stock of inspiration for the encouragement of local plety .-Pall Mall Gazette.

Andrew Lang's Experiment.

Andrew Lang has tried the experiment of making his mind as blank as possible, and of watching for any words-not thoughts, but wordsthat floated into his consciousness. "These words," he relates, "I wrote down. The results were very laughable. My own way of writing is not Johnsonian. But the style of my un-premeditated writings was full of long words. The first words, almost, that swam uncalled into my ken, were 'Affability is the characteristic of the dawdling persecutor.' sago' hogan thus. serving the downgrade tendency of the sympneumatic currents, the primate remarked that he could no longer regard Kafoozelum as an aid to hortatory eloquence.' "

OF INTEREST TO WOME

New York City .- The fancy waist | cated lines and arranged over the with long draped sleeves that are still whole. The sleeves, too, are made close fitting in effect is one that is over plain foundations, and these



sleeves one and a half yards of mategreatly in demand and suits a variety of occasions. This model can be utilrial eighteen, twenty-one or twentyfour inches wide, three-quarter yards ized both for the gown and for the odd blouse and is susceptible of treat- thirty-two or forty-four; for the



To Enjoy

the full confidence of the Well-Informed of the World and the Commendation of the most eminent physicians it was essential that the component parts of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna should be known to and approved by them; therefore, the California Fig Syrup Co. publishes a full statement with every package. The perfect purity and uniformity of product, which they demand in a laxative remedy of an ethical character, are assured by the Company's original method of manufacture known to the Company only.

The figs of California are used in the production of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna to promote the plensant taste, but the medicinal principles are obtained from plants known to act most beneficially.

To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine-manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

Peculiar Spanish Custom.

It is customary in Spain when an infant first begins to notice things to place before it a silver coin, a sword, a silver cross, a book and some fruit. The object to which the child stretches his hand indicates, according to accepted bellef, his future vocation. The coin is for commerce, the sword for the army, the cross and the book respectively point to the Church and the law or learning, while the fruit denotes a farmer or landowner.

Lame Back Prescription.

Considerable discussion is being raused among the medical fraternity by the increased use of whiskey for lame back and rheumatism. It is an almost infallible cure when mixed with certain other ingredients and taken properly. The following is the formula:

"To one ounce of Toris compound and one ounce syrup Sarsaparilla com-pound add one-half pint of good whis-Take in tablespoonful doses before each meal and before retiring."

It is surely worth trying by any one who may be afflicted.

Still Bigger Hats.

We are greatly surprised to learn from creditable inner source that the feminine big hat is to remain in vogue. Not only is it to remain, but the understanding oppears to be that it will show a still greater circumference-to say nothing of an extended diameter. Of course, the masculine mind can't understand this. He has seen the big hat lampooned, satirized, mocked, and even reviled. He has seen it caught in doorways, and banged against partitions, and bent in collisions. How it can survive both the shafts of sarcasm and the ruder materialistic bumps is something no fellow can find out-includ-ing a lot of fellows much wiser than Dundreary. But, of course, there is no use pip-

ing forth any further objections. hat of lovely woman is as sacred a form of headgear as the hat of the Austrian Gessler. And both, more or less, are the emblems of tyranny -the tyranny of power and the tyranny of fashion.-Cleveland Plain Deal-er.

New Monroe Doctrine Needed. The president and retiring secretary of state recommended that congress authorize the appointment of a commission to visit Liberia to study the difficulties in which that weakling state finds itself. A commis sion of Liberians recently visited this country-may be here yet-to ask that this government assume a sort of unofficial protectorate over the African republic, in order to guarantee her territorial integrity and keep the neighboring dependencies of European nations from aggression threatens her existence. The United States, having encouraged the estab-lishment of Liberia, would seem to have some responsibility to help her in the present crisis.

ever increasing, and they are such an easy thing to raise? Here in this section are some of the best locations for cranberry bogs to be found in New England, and yet very few bother with them at all; most of them are natural wild bogs, and some years are covered with berries. I have in mind a bog only a few miles from here that used to produce more than 100 barrels of berries a year, and I do not think there was ever a dollar laid out on it. But the present owners have let it grow up to brush until they only get enough berries for their own use. Cranberry growing could be made a profitable industry in this section if we only had the men that understood the business to develop it.

Some who have small bogs, and have cultivated them, have raised enormous yields, and after they are once started they will bear for many years with very little trouble. There is a wild bog here of about twenty acres that could be flooded at small expense, has a stream running through it, and plenty of sand right on the grounds. It is covered with small brush grass and wild cranberthis bog that understood the business ae could make a fortune from it. Another swamp a few miles away has several square miles of the same kind which would require capital. It has plenty of water, and an inexhaustible pply of sand. It seems a pity to see such valuable land go to waste, doing no good, when it might be made to bring in an enormousincome and give syment to many poor people .--J. A. S., in the American Cultivator.

Kerosene For Lice.

Here is the way H. B. Geer, a noted oultry authority, uses kerosene to all lice or to keep them from little chicks: "First, before setting a hen, we clean out the nest box, and sprinkie the bottoms and sides of it inside with kerosene oil. Then we put in fresh straw and the eggs, and so set the hen. But we put no kerosene on he straw about the eggs and none on the hen.

When the chickens are first hatched we take the coop and sprin-Herald Square, as observed, was four kie it with kerosene just as we did and one-half minutes.

of the animals that consume it, is attracting wide attention among sheep raisers. Effectual in treating all internal organisms, it has proven especially desirable in eradicating the deadly bowel nodule, which is a frequent source of trouble. These being destroyed many of the ills usually attributed to other causes disappear.

It matters little what variety of tobacco is used for the purpose. It has been reported, however, that a certain variety has proven fatal to the animals which consumed it. As mentioned below it is probable that this disastrous effect was from a matter of quantity and not quality. Those wanting tobacco may procure either the whole leaf just as it comes from the grower or the stems or ribs of the cured leaf after the intervening tissue has been removed for other purposes. The former is preferable, as it contains much less fiber than the stems alone, and it also possesses the desired medicinal qualities in a more concentrated form. The stems, how ever, if finely ground should be effectual.

It should be remembered that in all instances tobacco must be pulverries, and no doubt if some one had ized and given in connection with salt, as sheep would not otherwise take it. Begin with one-fourth tobacco, by measure, and if necessary add more salt until the animals are of land, but would need to be drained, induced to eat the mixture. Keep accessible at all times, giving no other salt. Sheep will practically refuse to eat it at first, but in time they will learn to like it. The writer, who lives in a tobacco section, has known instances in which sheep and even cattle have learned to devour tobacco ravenously, and if permitted to have it eat it in such quantities as to prove

fatal. If fed in connection with salt as above suggested no such injurious results need be feared .- H. E. Tweed. in The National Stockman and Farmer.

Clocks Are Fast.

Whether there is some occult rea son for it or not is uncertain, but it is a fact that nearly all of the clocks in the hotels of New York City are

fast. The average of fastness in twelve hotels within a half mile of

A Railway Mosque.

On the Hedjaz railway in Arabia there is to be operated a carriage fitted up as a mosque, where pilgrims will be able to perform their devotions during the journey to the sacred cities. Externally the praying carriage is only distinguishable from the other carrages by a minaret six feet high. The interior is luxuriously fitted. The floor is covered with the richest of Persian carpets, while around the sides are verses from the Koran appropriate to the pilgrimage and in letters of gold. A chart indicates the direction of Mecca at one end, and at the other are placed four vessels for holding water for the ritual ablutions.

To Sacred to See.

"The German Kaiser has been getting rough usage at the Reichstag's hands since his Morning Telegraph interview, hasn't he?" said Mark Twain at a recent dinner. "Those German royalties deem themselves so sacred, too. Listen:

"I was once traveling on the Continent. A gorgeous flunky showed me through the royal palace of a tiny principality. I asked if I could have a glimpse of the ruler himself, and the lackey led me to a wall.

'Place your ear to this wall.' he said solemnly, 'and in about half an hour you will hear his royal highness bowling.' "-Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The Children.

Two small girls were talking about their dreams for the future. "When I grow up," said Mary, "I'm going to be a school teacher." "Well, I'm going to be a mother with four children," said Stella. "Well, when they come to my school, I'm going to whip them, whip them, whip them!" "You mean thing," said Stella, as the tears came into her eyes, "what have my poor children ever done to you?"-Delineator.

ment of various sorts. In the illus- | tucked sleeves two and three-quarter tration it is made of satin with the yards twenty-one or twenty-four, one under portions of the sleeves and the and a half yards thirty-two or fortyblouse of all-over lace and the yoke, four inches wide.

or chemisette, of tucked net. It is distinctly novel in design, however, and the under portions, which in this case are of all-over lace, can be utilized for contrasting material of any sort or for the material of the blouse, braided or embroidered, or treated in any similar manner. If a very handsome gown were wanted these under portions would be extremely handsome made from mandarin embroidery while for a simple gown the material itself with a design of soutache would be effective and in every way satisfactory. The blouse is made with a fitted

lining and this lining is faced to form the yoke. Over it is arranged the under portions of the blouse, while the blouse proper islaid in pleats over the shoulders and cut out on indi-

Vivid Linings For Coats.

The new black satin coats, which are made on Directoirelines and worn with black skirt or over colored frocks, are lined with brilliant colors. A lining of plain black or white, or black and white, is commonplace. One has wistaria, Catawba, vivid geranium, American Beauty and the new pink as choices for linings. There is no repetition of this color on the collar and cuffs, but the lining has a

Fancy Broadcloths. Chiffon broadcloth appears in all the new colorings and of a lightness and softness even surpassing that achieved by the manufacturers last season. Fancy broadcloths in one tone colorings and woven satin or

If the bodice extends out even but slightly over the arm's-eye, a relief is way of showing. Some fastidious obtained which transforms an ugly women repeat the color of their hats. blouse into one that is becoming.

NO MEDICINE

But a Change of Food Gave Relief.

Many persons are learning that drugs are not the thing to rebuild worn out nerves, but proper food is required.

There is a certain element in the cereals, wheat, barley, etc., which is grown there by nature for food to brain and nerve tissue. This is the phosphate of potash, of which Grape-Nuts food contains a large proportion. In making this food all the food elements in the two cereals, wheat and barley, are retained. That is why so many heretofore nervous and run down people find in Grape-Nuts a true nerve and brain food.

"I can say that Grape-Nuts food has done much for me as a nerve renewer," writes a Wis. bride.

"A few years ago, before my marriage, I was a bookkeeper in a large firm. I became so nervous toward the end of each week that it seemed I must give up my position, which I could not afford to do.

"Mother purchased some Grape-Nuts, and we found it not only dellcious, but I noticed from day to day that I was improving until I finally realized I was not nervous any more.

"I have recommended it to friends as a brain and nerve food, never having found its equal. I owe much to Grape-Nuts, as it saved me from a nervous collapse, and enabled me to retain my position."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of huma interest.

chevron stripes are numerous. Transforms a Blouse.