If 20 bushels of wheat give satisfac-tion to the grower it is no reason why he should not aim for larger yields. It requires just as much seed for 20 bushels as for 40, and also as much plowing, drilling, harvesting and care.

Preventing Attacks from Insects.

Preventing Attacks from Insects.

A strong odor will sometimes prevent attacks from insects. A gill of turpentine intimately mixed with a bushel of dry plaster and the plaster dusted over vines and bushes will cost but little and will keep for months. If a tablesponful of kerosene and the same of carbolic acid is added it will be all the better, as the odor only is required.

Rest Foods for Producing Eggs.

The best foods for producing eggs depend upon the condition in which the fowls are kept. In summer the hens get a variety of food, but in winfer they have no choice of selection. If the food is largely of grain the best mode of inducing the hens to lay is to withhold grain and give lean meat, about an ounce a day to each hen. Liver or other cheap forms of animal food will also answer. Dried ground blood, animal meat and bone meal are lixewise excellent additions. When the hens lay double-yolk eggs or eggs with soft shells the cause is not due to lack of lime, as many suppose, but to too much fat on the body of the hen, the remedy being a nitrogenous diet (meat) instead of grain. The extra egg laid will pay for the mere expensive foods and give a profit as well.

Value of Shredded Fodder

Value of Shredded Fodder.

There are many ways of saving the fodder crop, and probably all of them will be resorted to in different communities by farmers who find themselves short of feed. When fodder is cut at the right time and cured like hay, it has 5 to 10 times the value of a field that is left to stand as "winter pasture," hence the prudent farmer must devise some plan to save the crop this year. Hay will command a good price, while shredded fodder is a perfect substitute for it in feeding, even for horses. The farmer who is supplied with hay can make money by selling it and feeding his fodder, and those who have fodder to spare may find a market for it among their neighbors. The cash market for shredded fodder is growing every year, and ft will not be many years until its cash value everywhere is recognized as nearly equal to hay.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Old Hen.

Old hens as a rule are not profitable
—but by old hens we do not mean
those that are one or two years old—
for such may often be the very best
layers during the winter.
The usefulness of a hen to a great
extent, depends on the care she gets.
We cannot expect half-fed, neglected
hens to moult early and be in condition to lay during November, and such
must be the case if we expect profitable hens.

tion to lay during November, and such must be the case if we expect profitable hens.

A great many people seem to think that the season's work is ended with the beginning of summer, when, as a matter of fact, the hardest task has just begun.

Special food and especial care are required in order that the hens may be kept healthy.

Of course less food will be required, but we must see that they get what they need regularly.

Pure, fresh water must be given, and if there is no shade a temporary shelter must be erected.

Watch the hens carefully now and they should moult early and begin to lay before winter sets in.—Home and Farm.

High-Peeted Barns.

High-Posted Barns.

Every farmer knows that nearly the largest part of the cost of his farm buildings is in the roof. If the ground floor plan is of the same size it costs but little more to put the roof on a building 22 or 24 feet high in the post than on one 12 to 14 feet high, and the capacity is about doubled. We say about but not quite even if the height of the posts is quite doubled, for with the greater height comes a tendency to increase the distance between the ground floor and that above, and usually in modern buildings to widen them out, especially in stables and in the barn floor. Thus the barns of our grandfathers' day, some of which are standing yet, that were usually 24330 feet on the ground, with 12-foot posts, have given away to those 28x42 with 18 to 24-foot posts even where the farm is no larger than before. It may be more productive, and if not the animals have more room, and so do those who have to care for them and work about them. The forage for them is all put under the roof, instead of being stacked up outside. There is more sunlight and more pure air where the modern abominable barn cellars have been put in, to fill the space above with the fumes of decomposing manure, and the health of animals and the owners is better assured. This alone repays the cost of building higher, and the modern hay fork and carrier make it is disposal to care for his cows. the health of animals and the owners is better assured. This alone repays the cost of building higher, and the modern hay fork and carrier make it eatler to put fodder over a beam 24 feet from the floor than it used to be when we were young to throw it with a fork to 12 feet high. The cost of this labor saving machinery is small compared to the value of the space gained by the increased height of building, or of forage saved by having it all housed.—American Cultivator.

Cultivating vs. Plowing.

The weather conditions of the present season have been such as to telescope many of our pet plans and hobies and cause us, on the whole, I believe, to profit somewhat by such unexpected experience. When in the earlier part of the season continuous showers were being poured upon us, with a large acreage of spring grain and hoed crops around us, together with orchards weeping to be cultivated and sprayed, it seemed to drive home the fact that the farmer, above all others, needs to be the most resourceful man in the world, and such he has always proved himself.

The one point I wish to bring out is that we seeded 26 acres of spring grain with neither fall nor spring plowing, and we are harvesting, all told, the best grain we have raised in years, entirely free from rust, and of exceptionally good weight. Our plan was to broadcast direct upon stubble, corn, cabbage and potato land, but all perfectly clean last season, and well duched in fall; then we followed with a large V-shaped cultivator draw by three large horses, then brushed both ways with a light smoothing harrow, and the seeding was done.

The objection will undoubtedly be advanced by many that this might work, well in a season like this, but not

advanced by many that this might work, well in a season like this, but not in a dry one. Let us see A neighbor of mine. Who is a large potato grower, adopted this plan some time ago, on black loam land, and he has produced the best spring grain in this section; but understand, these lands were kept as clean as an old fashioned summer fallow while in potatoes. He was enabled to put his land in splendid tilth by the use of spring tooth harrows alone; but ours is a heavier, stony soil, so we were compelled to resort to the use of the tool above mentioned. As for manner of seeding, I would not suggest it as an iron clad rule to cow broadcast, but let seasonable conditions vary the method somewhat. I think where ample time is in sight, and a dry period quite likely to follow I should prefer to seed by the use of a drill to follow cultivator, as the seed will be deposited at a greater depth, and thus not be liable to suffer from extreme drouth. This method we are expecting to make use of in getting our land seeded after oats next spring, as the wheat question is about settled in these parts by the Hessian fly. In this way we are enabled togetour grain in fully one week earlier, as it is these few days of moisture that determine the weal or wee of seeding; for the evaporation of the soil's moisture is going on at a fearful rate in early spring, and about the time the land is in friable condition.

We also expect to sow somewhat less than is the usual custom, about seven pecks of oats; this spring, with existing conditions, we used only one and one-half bushels. If possible, I would finish the grain and follow immediately with grass seeder and then roil.

But in order not to make this experience appear somewhat misleading I would say drain your lands as well, or better, than as if you were seeding to wheat. that no depressions shall carry surface water for a single day after snows have passed off. It is a principle in agriculture that the beter the lands are drained the more friable will be their condition, and to just

Notes from Many Sources. Turkeys shrink about one-third in

Cruelty to an animal is always an expensive business.

Ducks and geese should be kept separate from the other poultry.

Many diseases of the horses' feet are due to wearing shoes too long.

The profits from raising poultry de-end on attention to the small things Apply lime whitewash to your sta It will keep them clean and

Don't be afraid to plant apple trees.
The foreign demand for this fruit is increasing year by year.

at his disposal to care for his cows.

Your potato crop should be harvested as soon as ripe. Those that are not wanted immediately should be stored in a dry, cool and comparatively dark place.

WE REAP WHAT WE SOW.

fhere are loyal hearts and spirits brave, With souls that are tried and true; Then give to the world the best you have And the same will come back to you.

Give love, and back to your heart will flow The love that your heart most needs; Show faith and trust, and hearts will show Their faith in your words and deeds,

For life is a mirror in which are shown
The deeds and lives we live;
Then give of our best to every one,
And the world will as freely give.
—A. H. Hinman, in Worcester Gazet

He—She's very mannish, isn't she? She—Very. She can't elbow her way through a crowd at all.
"Dos your daughter sing 'Always'?" asked the guest. "No, she stops for meals," replied the long suffering pa-rent.

rent.

Dobbs—Did you hear of the school they're going to build where they'll teach proofreading? Slobbs—A sort of a house of correction, 'eh?

"Yes, my dear," said the sarcastic Hubby; "you may have made the cake all alone, as you say, but who helped you to lift it out of the oven?"

"A root average in botten day none."

"A poor excuse is better dan none," said the philosophic hobo. "I like it better dan a good one," remarked his companion. "It's more gentlemanly. It ain't so apt ter work." Sinnick—There are just two sorts of charity in this world. Minnick—Yes? Sinnick—Yes; one sort that be-

Yes? Sinnick—Yes; one sort that be-gins at home and stays there, and an inferior sort designed for export.

"Poor fellow" and all the stay of the sta "Poor fellow," said the visitor. "You say it's all owing to friends that you're here." "Yos,' boss," answered the convict. "I wuz sentenced ter be hung, but dey had de sentence commuted."

"Jinks has had a burglar alarm put

in his house, with a gong in every room." "He wants to be sure to know about the burglar." "No; he wants the burglar to be sure to be alarmed."

the burglar to be sure to be alarmed."

Nell—I don't think she loves her husband at all. Belle—Why? Nell—Baceuse he was two hours late coming home last night and she didn't imagine anything dreadful about him at all. "The portions of steak are rather small this morning," said Mrs. Starvem, apologetically; "I'm sorry—" "I think it's very considerate of you," replied Mr. Starboard, "since it's so very tough."

"What? marry my daughter." ex-

"What? marry my daughter," ex-claimed the old man. "Why, you're supported by your father. "Yes; but he's getting tired," returned the cheeky suitor, "and I think a change would be advisable."

"Mr. Cheepklurk," said the he "Mr. Cheepklurk," said the head of the firm, "will you explain why, after asking for yesterday off to attend to some legal business, you spent the day with your girl? "Yes, sir," returned the employe; "that isn't illegal, it is?"

A DOG'S LOVE OF HOME.

Canine Travels Alone and Afoot from El Reno, O. T., to Muscatine, In. Haif starved and with feet badly swollen and eyes sunk deeply in its head from privations endured during a long and wearisome journey, a large Newfoundland dog belonging to C. W. Franklin, of this city, arrived home today from El Reno, O. T., having made the entire journey from that city afoot.

today from El Reno, O. T., having made the entire journey from that city afoot.

Arriving at his master's doorstep the faithful animal collapsed, and would have died of fatigue but for the immediate use of restoratives. His long nails had been worn most entirely off in his run for home, and all four feet were swollen three times their usual size. In spite of his fatigue the dog is already recovering his former health and spirits.

Knowing his qualities as a watchdag, Mr. Franklin loaned him to his brother, Melvin Franklin, who, with his family, was about to start for El Reno. The party left Muscatine on May 15 and arrived in El Reno three weeks ago. A letter to friends in Muscatine upon their arrival stated that the dog was still with the company and had proven a valuable aid in watching the wagons on the trip westward.

westward.

No further information was received until this morning, when the
dog's arrival gave evidence that it preferred a comfortable home in lowa to
the wild life of the land of lottery dis-

trict.

Mr. Franklin resided at 151 Boone street when the dog was taken away, but during its absence moved to the house adjoining their old residence. The dog naturally passed by the new home upon his return this morning and went to the old house and knocked violently on the front door with his paw. Mrs. Franklin saw him and rushed to the adjoining yard, closely followed by her children, and threw her arms about the dog's neck in her joy at his return. The children were heartbroken when the Newfoundland fell at their feet, thoroughly worn out after its long journey.

Mr. Franklin refused a neat sum for his dog this afternoon, saying that no price would now tempt him to part with so faithful an animal.—Kansas City Journal. Mr. Franklin resided at 151 Boone

dairying, as the farmer has more time this disposal to care for his cows.

Your potato crop should be harvested as soon as ripe. Those that are not wanted immediately should be stored in a dry, cool and comparatively dark place.

If you desire to know what to feed your flock of hens when they are gathering food for themselves and henceforth you will not deprive them of green food, gravel, etc. They can pick up many bits of coal, broken earthen ware, and in fact, a variety of everything lying around loose.

THE TALE OF A SHIRT.

It was a Wonderful Hoodoo Worker
Its Wearers.

A prominent physician, who has an office in a down-town skyscraper, bought early this spring a supply of gorgeous negligee shirts. One of the new garments, which he had made gorgeous negligee shirts. One of the new garments, which he had made at a cost of \$3.50 each, was so peculiarly atroclous that he wore it but once. When he came down to breakfast one morning with the awful red and green plaid adorning his manly form his wife at once gave notice that if he went down town with it on she would sue for ditorce. She also warned him that a view of the shirt would certainly be fatal to his more delicate patients. Feeling chastened by this rebuke, the doctor took off the nightmare and went down to work in white linen.

That evening another young doctor called at the physician's home and the subject of the wonderful shirt was mentioned. Finally the garment itself was brought down and displayed and the matter was settled by the acceptance of an offer of fifty cents for the shirt made by the younger physician. The new owner of the shirt of the shirt caused almost a riot among the excitable denisens of the Leves and the doctor took it off that night for the last time. A few days later, by way of a joke, he sold the now famous

excitable denisens of the Leves and the doctor took it off that night for the last time. A few days later, by way of a joke, he sold the now famous garment to a young cousin for twenty-five cents. The latter put on the shirt and went to a roof garden, where the plaids and stripes attracted so much more attention than the vaudeville performance that he took his departure before the entertainment was more than half through.

That night burglars broke into the house of the doctor's cousin and among the property carried off was the shirt. The burglars were never arrested and in a week or two all the parties who had been interested in the rainbow front forgot its existence.

Last week the original owner went up into Wisconsin to spend a few days fishing. One evening a wild-eyed farmer rushed into camp and inquired if there was a doctor on hand. The physician admitted his identity and was asked to hurry back to the farmer's house, where a man had been badly gored by a buil.

The victim was lying groaning on a couch in the dining-room when the doctor entered. After his wounds had been bound up the doctor noticed something familiar about the shirt which the unfortunate man wore. He looked down at the bosom and there in red embroidery were his own intitals. It was, indeed, the famous gar-

in red embroidery were his own in-itials. It was, indeed, the famous garment which had had such a strange history.

istory.
"It's no wonder the bull hooked
im," said the farmer. "He ought to him," know better than wear a shirt like

that."

As a matter of common humanity the doctor secured possession of the ill-omened shirt and sunk it in the lake, where it will be powerless to cause any further riots or accidents.—
Chicago Tribune.

Preparing For a Journey

Jerome K. Jerome recalls with reverence a habit of his methodical uncle who, before packing for a journey, always "made a list." This was the system which he followed, gathered from his uncle's own lips:

Take a piece of paper and put down on it everything you can possibly re-quire. Then go over it and see that it contains nothing you can possibly do without.

Imagine yourself in bed. What have you got on? Very well; put it down, together with a change. You get up. What do you do? Wash yourself. you got on? Wat do you do? Wash yourself. What do you do? Wash yourself with? Soap. Put down soap. Go on till you have finished. Then take your clothes. Begin at your feet. What do you wear on your feet? Boots, shoes, socks. Put them down. Work up till you get to your head. What do you want besides clothes? Put down everything.

This is the plan the old gentleman always pursued. The list made, he would go over it carefully, to see that he had forgotten nothing. Then he would go over it again and strike out everything it was possible to dispense with. Then he would lose the list.

Cats as Government Officials.

"Several years ago a letter containing a large sum of money disappeared from the New York postoffice," writes Hugh Netherton, in the Ladies' Home Journal, in telling of "Cats That Draw Salaries." "A month after the disappearance a desk in one of the rooms was moved, and on the floor was found a nest of young rats resting on a bed of macerated greenbacks—all that was left of the missing letter. Uncle Sam at last decided to employ a cat to protect the New York postoffice from rats and mice. The first appointee in the United States Rat and Mouse Catching Service was a large, gray tabby. She secured the place through the recommendation of her owner, who certified that she was not only a good mouser, but also a friend of the Administration—qualities which she at once exemplified by her work.

"With New York as an example, other postoffices asked for cats, and to-day nearly every large office in the United States has its official mouser or rat-killer, who receives from hine to twelve dollars a year. This income "Several years ago a letter contain

United States has its official mouser or rat-killer, who receives from nine to twelve dollars a year. This income is expended under the supervision of the postmasters for the purchase of food. Milk is the chief item, for the cats are supposed to provide themselves with meat."

The grindstone is one stone that's SOZODONT for the TEETH 25c never left unturned.

Wonders of the Alps.

Wonders of the Alps.

Myriads of British and American tourists annually delight themselves with the grandeur of Alpine travel. Nothing in the world's history is more impressive than the story of the Alps. Ten or twelve million years ago, possibly far more, a long unseen line of weakness, a crack of fissure in the earth's crust, stretched away from France eastward hundreds of miles. On this line followed huge volcanic outbursts. Next ensued a vast slow subsidence, which went on through geologic epochs until where Mont Blanc now rears its summit 15,780 feet was a sea fringing an old continent. Large rivers emptied into incomplete the continuation of the content of the c

French Giants Materialize.

French Giants Materialize.

Every now and then another giant keeps turning up at Rouen, anxious to convince the executors of the Comte de Pierrecourt that he is the biggest man in France, and therefore entitled to a half portion of the Count's 20,000 legacy. The Pierrecourt heirs have already begun suit to have the "giant couple" clause in the Count's will set aside, averring that the testator was not of sound mind when he stipulated that method of improving the breed of Frenchmen. In the meantime the documents in the case are cumulating wonderfully. They comprise written applications anough to create the impression that there are not more than a handful of citizens in the whole country less 'than seven feet high.

A Notable Bridge Feat.

A Notable Bridge Feat.

A Notable Bridge Feat.

In the transportation of logs from the heart of the California timber belt to the mills an important engineering feat has been accomplished. A canon on the south fork of the American river had to be traversed, and as it was 1,000 feet deep, it was determined to build a steel wire suspension tramway. The distance across the canon is 2,850 feet. Between the two terminal towers the space is 2,050 feet. Two parallel cables span the immense gap, without support between the towers. On these cables runs a cage conveying a car capable of carrying 3,000 feet of green, and, therefore, very heavy, timber on each trip. The tower terminals are anchored in the solid rock, supporting the cables.

A good appetite is what everybody is wishing for and yet wants to get rid of it as soon as obtained.

Rest For the Bowels.

No matter what alls you, head until your bowels are never get well until your bowels are without a green particular to the second of t

It is better to talk yourself up than to have other people run you down.

Siberians Famous Sword Makers.

Siberians Famous Sword Makers.

Slataoust, Siberia, is where the wonderful steel comes from, and many have been the steel makers who have been there to find out the secret of its sharp blades and highly polished surfaces. The burning of wood in the furnaces is said to be the explanation of the success of these foundries. The Urals are full of iron and the station platform has three little klosks for the sale of iron monstrosities in the shape of paper weights and candlesticks, and it was there that the officers off for Manchuria bought swords. One man, to test the metal of his blade, hacked at an iron post, pretending it was the head of a Chinaman. He left a great cut in the solid iron, but the sword showed never a scratch, and was purchased scabbard and all for \$7.50.

Platinum Found in Egypt.
The famous French savant, M. Berthelot, has discovered platinum in Egypt. Examining a metal box, once the property of an Egyptian Queen in the seventeenth century B. C., he found a plate supposed to be silver. Closer examination showed the plate to be made of an alloy of platinum and gold.

Wireless telegraphic stations are being established all along the Gulf of St. Lawrence.



EVERY MAN WOMAN AND CHILD

who suffers from

Rheumatism

St. Jacobs Oil

Price, 25c and 50c.

80LD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE

Florida's orange crop for the approaching season is conservatively estimated at about 1,000,000 boxes. This is at wide variance with the crop of 5,000,000 in 1892-94.

Norway's railroads belong almost exclusively to the government.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restore. \$2 irla bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 981 Arch St., Phils. Ps.

Experience costs a lot, but it is usually a good investment.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

The self-conscious fool worries over nothing. A long ton of soal will average forty

MILWAUKEE PEOPLE

Could Hardly Believe It. Prominent Woman Saved From Death by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DRAM MRS. PINKHAM:—I suppose a large number of people who read of my remarkable cure will hardly believe it; had I not experienced is "syself, I know that I should not



MRS. SADIE E. ROCH.

"I suffered for months with troubles peculiar to women which gradually broke down my health and my very life. I was nearly insane with pain at times, and ne human skill I consulted in Milwaukee could bring me relief.

"My attention was called to Lydia E. Pinkham"s Vegetable Compound; the first bottle brought relief, and the second bottle an absolute cure. I could not believe it myself, and felt sure it was only temporary, but blessed fact, I have now been well for a year, enjoy the best-of health, and cannot in words express my gratitude. Sincerely yours, SADIE E. KOCM, 124 10th St., Milwaukee, Wis."—\$5000 forfett if above testimonial is not genuine.

Such unquestionable testimony proves the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound over diseases of women.

Women should remember that they are privileged to consult Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass, about their illness, entirely free.



\$300 OUGLAS THOM SHOES \$350

The Anthors Than A Quarter via Century.

The Anthors Than A Quarter via Century and St.50 thees for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold at these prices. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Ducklan these prices are sold and these prices. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Ducklan reputation for the best \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes must be maintained. The standard wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than he can got elsewhere.

Shoes than he can got elsewhere.

**Brown of the Standard Stan

W. L. Bouglas \$2.00 and \$5 shoes are made of the same grade leathers used in \$5 an ahoes and are just as good.
Sold by the best shoe dealers everyw with name and price at a supplemental to the same and th

