

Vinter Feed of Cova. Winter Feed of Cova. The dense on whether you want dense on whether you want the dense of the dense of the state of the dense of the dense of the state of the dense of the dense of the state of the dense of the dense of the state of the dense of the dense of the dense of the state of the dense of the dense of the dense of the state of the dense of the dense of the dense of the st

very frequently the habit. The Time for Planting Bulbs. There is no definite rule to be laid down as to the length of time in which bulbs should be left in cold storage. As a general thing top growth will not begin until root growth is completed. This nearly always takes from six weeks to two months. It is therefore generally safe to begin bringing Oc-tober planted bulbs to the living room in December. Those desired for later dowering can be lei. In cold storage, where they win remain dormant as to top growth. By bringing bulbs to light and warmu at intervals of a week or 10 days we secure a succession of bloom which makes it possible for us to brighten our windows with their peautiful novers during the greater part of whiter.—Eben E. Rexford, in New Lippincott.

Mew Lippincott. Improving the Poultry Flock. Those who endeavor to improve their focks of poultry by selecting the most prolific hens from which the young stock will be produced next year make no mistake, but there is much care-bestesses on the part of some in the se-lessness on the part of some in the se-lessness on the part of some in the se-ter of males. Neighboring farm-erg frequently exchange eggs, in order to add new blood to their flocks, but they fail to notice that by such prac-tice, continued during several years, there is no out-cross made. Every yarmer who desfres to improve his preeder, either for fowls or eggs, and aim to secure pure-bred stock of some kind. This should be done every year, the result will be fewer cases of dis-sease, more prolific hens and better quality of poultry for market.

A Few of the Little Leaks. Jacob Biggle, in Farm Journal, men-tions a few of the little leaks that are apt to appear on the farm and which ought to be stopped: Letting the harness go without oll-ing until it becomes dry and cracked. Allowing the briers and poison ivy to grow from year to year in the fence your

row. Piling the manure on a hillside where much of its strength is lost by being washed away with heavy rain-

Leaving wooden buckets or tubs standing in the sun until they fall

standing in the sun until they fall into stave. Turning on so much oil or grease when oiling the farm machinery or greasing the wagon axies that some of it runs off and falls to the ground. Allowing the other hens to lay eggs into the nands instead of a dish and with the hands instead of a dish and its performed by the source of the with the hands instead of a dish and its performed by the source of the with the hands instead of a dish and its performed by the source of the with the hands instead of a dish and its performed by the source of the its performance of the source of the without relieving the tension of her inder by taking out some of the milk. Working with dull tools and letting the mower and reaper ratil to plece the source of the source of the source in the source of the source to source of the source of the source the source of the source of the source the source of the source of the source of the source the source of the source of the source of the source to source of the source to source of the so

The for Dairy. Deving to the fact that the ice must be put up in winter and the icehouse needs to be buit and made ready in the fall, it seems to be seasonable to dis-ougs at this time the importance of pro-viding ice if you are to make a marked success with the diary. To be sure a good deal of successful dairying has been carried on in the years of the past without ice. In Maryland and Virginis and in a num-ber of otner states where they have nad cool spring water, and the "pring houses," the good dairy woman would have smiled at any talk of the neces-sity for ice.

have smilled at any talk of the neces-sity for ice. But then, how many parts of our country where the cool spring is not to be found, and yet where dairying might be and often is profitable. We want to encourage such farmers to have their icehouses. The usual idea is that use ordinary farmer who has only a few cows cannot afford an ice-house. In reply to this we quote from an exchancie: "Such farmers err. They cannot afford to be without ice during June, July and August if they make milk. If they churn, they need ice. If they ship, they need ice. If they sell their milk in neighboring vil-lages, they need ice. Besides finding milk the farmer sea use ice in mandy ways that will mean profit, comfort and convenience. The small ice house is almost a necessity on the dairy farm.

farm." Please note that a very large and ex-pensive lechouse may not be neces-sary. It is something that most farm-ers can do for thesaselves; both the building of the ice house and the fil-log it with ice in winter. If the cash were to be paid out for all this labor it would alter the case.—Farm, Field and Firewise. and Fireside

Farm Sanitation. There is a time when every farmer who values life and health for self and family and wants to save the aut-fering and cost of illness, will think seriously about the best things to do to prevent sickness. A great many will, of course, ignore suggestions on this subject or any other, because they simply won't get out of the rut they are used to running in. And yet many lives, much suffering and many doc-tors' bills would be saved by the knowledge of and practice of some sim-ple rules. And it is certainly well ple rules. And it is certainly well worth the trouble—in fact, is may save a hundredfold in money alone to study the rules of hygiene and san-itation that both theoretical and prac-tical science have demonstrated to be best.

In the first place the continuous tes

tical science have demonstrated to be best. In the first place the continuous tes-timony of scientific experts and of practical observers is that the great-est amount possible of pure fresh air is the greatest preventive and the greatest cure of many diseases. In-deed, it has now been shown that about the only reliable cure of con-sumption, the great scourge of mod-ern civilization, is living in the open air both day and night. Even in so bleak a region as New England people have succeeded in being cured of this cuease by sleeping out of doors winter and summer. It is evident that every house ought to be arranged to have the freest possible circulation of air, and it should be fresh air, not loaded with the odors of pignens, manure piles or other offensive matter. So every farmer, if he cannot prevent had odors otherwise, ought to keep a supply of the best disinfectants and use them. The next important item is pure wa-ter and plenty of it. If there is no other way to get pure water the sup-puy for drinking should be distilled. This is easily done by having a tea-text expout to extend into a condenser and keep it boiling all the time the shoundant as to afford also the great-est pienty for bathing. This is a thing that the great majority of people do not appreciate as an agent of health and comfort. A great many people are not aware that the skin is the most important organ of the body in get-ting rid of the poisonus waste matter that is being generated every moment of our lives. Farm work is necessarily a dirty op-eration. In hot weatner, when the sweat is pouring out and the dust fly-

Farm work is necessarily a dirty op Farm work is necessarily a dirty op-eration. In hot weatner, when the sweat is pouring out and the dust fly-ing, the body is soon covered with a sticky mass that will entirely check the free action of the pores. There-fore every one who does hard work ought to take a good bath and put on clean clothes to sleep in.—Journal of Agriculture. Agriculture.

Feeding or Selling Grain

It is an important point constantly coming up for decision, whether it pays better to sell grain directly or feed it to cattle, sheep or swine, and many a farmer has found that his success or farmer has found that his success or failure has been largely dependent up-on the method adopted. When there is a famine in either corn or wheat it stands to reason that with the high prices that follow it pays better to dispose of the cattle and sell the grain direct to the best market. Likewise, when the crops are enormous and prices low the wise farmer meets with success who immediately proceeds to buy up cattle and feed them liberally with the grain for market. In this way with the grain for market. In this way many a farmer has made his fortune while others were complaining that the low prices of grain were rulning them. Instead of using grain in some profitable way they let it mould in the fields or grain elevators while they be-

moaned their hard luck. Now, one of the most important necessities on the farm is quick and prac-tical decision, which enables the farm-er to meet any emergency. It may be said that this is also the great busi-nees talent. The man who can decide quickly and surely for the best in an emergency is sure to come out ahead. Farming today has its reverses, its changes and its emergencies. No man can foretell the size and nature of the crops, nor the prices which may rule in the world's markets for them. Therefore he may at any time be con-fronted with conditions that will tax his resources and wisdom. No man should raise a single crop of anything without oeing prepared to utilize it in two or three different ways. If there is no direct profitable market for it, what then? Feed it to the cattle and convert it into good meat, which will bring a profit. If there is no market for cattle and they are selling as low comparatively as grain, then turn to the sheep or swine. It seems like throwing away a good thing to feed grain to swine or sheep. Yet with cessities on the farm is quick and prac-tical decision, which enables the farmgrain to swine or sheep. Yet with careful feeding even the best grain can be fed to them with a safe margin of profit, provided pork, mutton and wool are selling well. It is very rarely that all of these farm products command small prices at the same time, and one is not apt to find that all of his re-sources are exhausted. Nevertheless it is important that one should be should be That is, the ability ing of his work. to adapt himself to changing condi-tions and intelligent adaptation in this world is often the secret of success. It probably the one taing more needful among farmers, cattle and grain grow-ers than anything else. At least that is the opinion of your humble subis the opinion of your humble sub-scriber.—E. P. Smith, in American Cul-

annually.

CIRCUS CHILD'S SCHOOL.

NO LONGER A MATTER OF BRU-TALITY AND HARD USAGE.

The Little Performers Trained With Either Correction or Coercion - Must First Get Them Interested in Their Work-Devices for Saving Life and Limb

"Brutality was the characterizing sature of the old school of juvenile naining among the showmen of the past." The speaker was William Mar-ell, head of a well-known family of eit, nead of a weirknown immity of icrobatic performers. "The new meth-cl is the opposite," continued the per-former. "I have accomplished results hat have delighted the public, and rever yet have I raised my hand, when in convention or newspine either in correction or coercion, against the little ones whom I have trained to do the most difficult feats. In fact, in spite of the prevailing continental notion that juveniles must be thental notion that juvenies must be hammered into shape, as it were, and cuffings and blows are the necessary lot of aspiring acrobat, I believe that by the more scientific, and certainly more approved, method, a higher standard of excellence may be at-tained.

more approved, method, a higher standard of excellence may be at-tained. "As for myself, I may say I was hammered into shape, but by no means as brutally as many that I have known. It may be that recollection of the bar-baric methods has made me more len-lent, and at least more enlightened in the training of juveniles today. "At five years of age I was a Ger-man turner. At the age of ten I was so proficient on the bars and trapzec that a showman immediately offered to train me for the profession. It was against my parents' wishes, but the glamour of the showman's life encouraged me to vin my parents' con-sent, and I was taken in hand by my trainer for better or for worse. "It was some years before I became accomplished enough to make a pub-lic move, and bitter years they were. I took on a new lease of life, as it wore, and felt myself on the high road to wealth and fame. "When I was married and little ones came into my care it was my one thought to make them accomplished acrobats, and to do this by a method radically opposite to those conceived by showmen to be the only sovereign method--infinite patience and pains-talding. "Children are marvellously suscep

radically opposite to those conceived by showmen to be the only sovereign method—infinite patience and pains-taking. "Children are marvellously suscep-tible. The first thing necessary is to make them interested in their work. This is done by showing them the re-wards of success and by inspiring ab-solute confidence. The confidence of a child is a wonderful thing and well worth cultivating. "By the old method, when a child made a silp he got a blow with a stick as well as a hard fall. This either took the courage out of him or drove him to desperation so that he made daring leaps and plunges through sheer recklessness. By the new method, to avoid accident is the main feature. In all my training of ju-veniles I cannot recall a single acci-dent of any seriousness, for the rea-son that I watch every move and take every precaution, thinking of many things at once. When a child learns to stand erect on my shoulders as I go whirling around in a circle on the high wheel, if I see that there is going to be a fall I let everything go in order to save the child. The litto acrobat soon learns that this guardian ever is ever upon him, and he gains confidence with every effort. "There are many devices for the taving of limb and life, of course. These used in training, even when there is a reasonable belief that pro-fidency might be attained without their use. One of these is celled a "mechanic.' It is a sort of body har-ness which leaves the arms and legg free, and from which a rope extends to a pulley on the ceiling, thence along some distance to nonder pulley and down into the hands of a strong manip-ulator.

ome distance to another pulley and own into the hands of a strong manip ulator

ulator. "When the child is standing on an-other's shoulder and whiriing around in the 'three' or 'four high,' as we term the acrobat upon acrobat trick, if he wavers or fails the man at the rope has but to pull the rope, suspend-ing him in midair or letting him down to the floor softly. The 'mechanie' is then a very valuable aid to juvenile training, and aids in inspiring com-plete confidence in the young mind. "Another safeguard in training is to have efficient assistants ever at hand. Some of the tricks that are accom-plished—for instance, the aforemen-tioned 'four high'—are exceedingly dif-ficult and dangerous. "A fall would mean serious things— the breaking of limbs and, perhaps, something even more serious, an utter close of confidence on the part of the child performer. After the little fei-low has learned to balance himself aloft without calling too much upon the sma at the rope, the 'mechanie' is dispensed with and two trained help-ers follow the act around the stage with handa ready to seize a wavering "When the child is standing on a

dispensed with and two trained help-ers follow the act around the stage with hands ready to selze a wavering figure with the first sign of a fall. These helpers are never once called off until the child has mastered thor-oughly and confidently the difficult art of belowing aloct of balancing aloft. Even in moments of completest self-reliance there is danger of a lapse, and only days, weeks and months of training upon a single difficult act can insure that proficiency which justifies a public per-

formanc "With the first public exhibition all discouragments and illusion that the labor did not pay and that the acro-batic art is not worth the cost is at once dispelled. The music, the lights, It is estimated that the United States imports from the northern countries of Africa and the Persian Guif states upward of 12 000,000 pounds of dates annually.

months of hard work amid many dangers he has accomplished something which is the marvel not only of those of his own age, but of his elders. "A natural emulation inspires him to even better work. He begins to re-

"A natural emulation inspires him to even better work. He begins to re-gard training as a passime rather than a season of penance, and when the following pay day he opens a little bank account all his own, starting on the highway to independence; if not, indeed, wealth, he is thankful to those who have spent such efforts in his behalf, and shows it by going back into training with delighted zeal. In-deed, instead of driving them to work, as a father drives his son into the potato patch with his hoe in hand, I am constantly repressing my little performers, watchful of the first signs of fatigue and over-sertion. Often, when an opportunity occurs for a holl-day, I say, 'Which shall we do-try that new feat again or go on the excur-sion?' The answer is always the same --The new feat?' Then, if we have time, the excursion. "And while the body is thus trained you may be sure that other accom-

time, the excursion.
"And while the body is thus trained you may be sure that other accomplishments and graces of mind are not neglected. Every morning there is an hour or two of hard study over school tooks, and if find that the perfect physical condition of the child makes for wonderful alertness of the mental faculties.
"In spite of the vicissitudes of clic crus life performers keep themselves in the prime of condition, eschewing the commonest dissipations and maintaining a high standard of conduct. This is absolutely compulsory. Of course many pleasures common to the ordinary man are missed. But when one meets a retired acrobat, as was my pleasure a few days ago—a man who is his 55th year could lift a bulcek or climb a rope hand over hand clean to the peak of the main tent—one sees the reward of a life of absolute temperance in all things, of outdoor labor and constant strift to excel. This veteran of the elereu sing, must say, was the best preserved specimen of Aumanity it was ever my delight to meet, sound as steel, with the physique of a man of 40 still, and jovial as a freshman.

"It is said that athletes are short-lived. This may be true in the ranks of pugilism or any contesting profes-sion depending upon single violent and stremuous competition between long periods of training. But with the pro-fessional acrobat it is different. One day's work is very much like another's, with a new feat added and an old one discarded from time to time, and the chances of his attaining a long life of health, strength and consequent happi-ness are as certain as anything may be in this world. This is not one of the least rewards to which the youth-ful performer may look forward."— Kansas City Star.

INSECT STINGS.

INSECT STINCS. What Causes the Swelling and Some Benedies to Bie Applied. The fact of death occasionally re-suring from the sting of insects such as bees and wasps is no doubt largely responsible for the species of terror which the presence of these insects brings upon many persons. Only re-ported of a laborer who placed in his month a goosebery, which proved to contain a wasp. The wasp stung him at the root of the tongue; he went into is cottage and medical aid was sum-moned, but death ensued in five min-times, In alis Instance, of course, death most probably supervened on suffoca-tion due to intense swelling in the throat, and was not due directly to the poison itself. Wonting, fainting, delirium and stu-por strongly suggest a highly virulent

the poison itself. Vomiting fainting, delirium and stu-por strongly suggest a highly virulent substance of the nature of a toxin. The precise nature of the poison of wasps and bees is not known They possess a poison bag and sting and the fluid secreted is as clear as water, ex-hibits an acid reaction and in fact con-tains formic acid But this acid can hardly account for the severity of the symptoms sometimes following a sting. Fatal results have, indeed, occurred which could only be attributed direct-ly to the toxic action of the sting. Some persons, however, endure the sting with impunity, others develop alarming symptoms, such as blood poi-oning, and undoubtedly the toxicity of the sting depends very much upon the condition of the soli into which it is implanted.

the sting depends very much upon the condition of the soil into which it is implanted. One of the old-fashioned remedies, and we believe a good one, is to apply immediately to the part stung the julee of a raw onlon. The rationale of this remedy is not clear, the sulphur oil in the onlon possibly serving as a pal-llative. The sting at any rate, if it remains in the wound, should be ex-tracted and the puncture dressed with a little weak ammonia and afterwards a little bromide of ammonia may be added, which frequently serves as a selative. Judging from the great number of wasps which have somewhat suddenly appeared in the courty during the re-cent hot weather, this seasonal post promises to be of no small dimensions. The intense irritation caused in some persons by mosquito bites may be promptly relieved by the application of ipecacuanha, either the vinum or the powdered root, made into a paste of ipecacuanha, either the vinum or the powdered root, made into a paste with water or vinegar.—The Lancet.

London the World's Art Mart.

An English art journal says that for a goodly number of years the turn-over at art sales in London may be roughly placed at over \$5,000,000. Nothing seems to depress the prices Nothing seems to depress the prices at art sales, not even the prolonged war in South Africa. It has been more and more apparent during the last few years that London is the best market in the world for the sale of objects of art.

Henry Gannett, in the American

Various Countries. Henry Gannett, in the American Geographical Society's Bulletin, dis-cusses recent censuess of population. The United States has 26 inhabitants to the square mile, while France has 189, Germany 269, England and Wales 567, and Belgium 593. There is little relation between the density of pop-ulation and the rate of increase. "The rate of increase in the United States," says Mr. Ginnett, "although rapidly diminishing, is still 50 per cent greater than that of any other na-tion here represented. Of the Euro-pean nations, Germany shows the most repid rate of. increase in spite of the large emigration. Spain has prac-tically come to a standstill, its recent census, taken in 1900, showing a few thousand less inhabitants than that taken three years earlier. The recent famines in India are doubtless respon-sible for the small increase in that country. Proportion of urban popu-tation differs widely in different coun-tries. Measuring it by the population included in citles of 109,000 or more inhabitants, it is seen that this ele-stion for the small increase in a ful to so the small mercase in that country. Proportion of urban popu-ation, finders in Egland and Wales ont less than 34 per cent, while In Bel-stum it is 18 per cent, in Germany 18, in France 10, in Spain 9 and in Japan 8 per cent. If, on the other hand, all bodies of urban population is includ-ed, which is a much better test to apply, the situation is different. Meas-ured in this way, the urban popul-tion of the total number of inhabi-tants; while that of England and Wales forms not less than 72 per cent. In Gormany änd the Netherlanda sjuato one-half of the population is includ-ed in such urban bodies; in France, Switzerland and Belgium two-fiths, in Donmark 30 per cent, in Norway 28 per cent, in Sweden 21 per cent and in Ruus-sin 12 per cent.

PRESIDENT DIAZ'S GUARDS

Close Watch Kept Over the Chief Magistrate of Mexico.

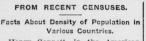
Close Watch Kept Over the Chief Magistrate of Mexico. Dr. Frank J. Toussaint has re-turned from a six months' exploring trip through the mining and agricul-tural districts of Northwestern Mexico. Dr. Toussaint traveled on horseback with his own caravan of pack mules not peons, and his knowledge of the of othila and arroyos of the states of Chihuahua and Sonora, as well as the remote plantations far from the modern tourist, is very exact. He al-doen a visit to the City of Mexico and conferred with President Diaz in relation to mineral rights on a gov-ernment grant in Yaqui Valley. "The abooting of President McKinley," stat Dr. Toussaint, "would not have been possible in Mexico, a country where attempted assassination is one of the expected Hoddents of government. President Diaz never takes a walk on the street or in any public place with out socret service mean, carrying a here the A detective brushed against the cane out of his hand. He picked the product him without being stopped. One morning a lame man, carrying a hasket on her arm was stopped be anake to near sword cane. An other time an old woman carrying a hasket on her arm was stopped be anake to near any was concealed in the braket. The detective lifted her hand out of the basket and, seeing that it herd no wenpon, apologized for the has the true and a pull to satisfy himself that it was not a sword cane. An other time an old woman carrying a hasket on her arm was stopped be anake her hand was concealed in the braket. The detective lifted her hand out of the basket and, seeing that it heid no wenpon, apologized for the lib-rity. Attempts on the life of Diaz have been made, and no precaution has been spared to prevent a repeti-have been made, and no precaution has been spared to prevent a repeti-have been made, and no precaution has been spared to prevent a repeti-have been made, and no precaution has been spared to prevent a repeti-have been made, and no precaution has been spared to prevent a repeti-have been made, and no precaution has been s

Jamaica for Tourists.

A correspondent writes that Jamaica is again being alvocated as a winter health resort for the tourist. It prehealth resort for the tourist. It pre-sents a variety of advantages in the way of warm temperature and beauti-ful scenery, and, more than that, it is comparatively inexpensive. There is also the charm of novelty, as the isl-and has not hitherto come within the scope of the tourist. Its condition has, of course, been vastly improved since the days of Governor Eyre, when it was not particularly safe for Euro-peans. Now that fine roads have been made in the interior Jamaica offers a fine refuge for the valeutdinarian, allke for seaside and links, enjoyment.

Handshaking a National Custom.

The Swedish people are always shak-ing hands with each other. At break-fast or dinner the children or the guests of a household shake hands with the mother or the hostess when they enter the room, wishing her good morning, and also before they leave eaten. At formal dinner parties the same ceremony takes place. The guests shake hands with the host and hostess when they enter and again before they leave the dhing room, and the ceremony is repeated when they say good night before leaving the house. The Swedish people are always shall

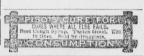








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In England an electric automobile has recently run 94% miles on one charge. It carried four persons and the average speed was 12 miles an hour. The vehicle weighed 39 hun-dredweight and the battery 22 hun-dredweight.



tivator