AGRICULTURAL

Handling the Cair.

The calf should be gently handled from the start. The future disposition of the cow depends upon her treatment when young. To make a gentle milker the cair should never receive a blow or a harsh word, in order that it may have confidence in the attendants, and it will not thereafter be nervous. It should be rubbed, brushed, petted, fed from the hand and the teats and udder frequently handled. It is easier to break in a calf than to worry with a viclous kicking cow.

Keeping Onions Over Winter.

Keeping Onions Over Winter.

A well known seedsman recommends
laying onlons eighteen inches thick on
the floor in some outbuilding, and as
soon as cold weather sets in with
freezing temperature, cover with
swamp hay, not far from two feet in
depth, with about the same thickness
of lary between the onlons and the side
of the building.

Do not uncover or disturb in any Do not uncover or disturb in any way until freezing weather is past, nor then until just about ready to sell. It will be best for the frost to come out before any of the hay is removed, but if it is desired to market before the frost would naturally leave, then take off a part, never all, of the hay to premote thawing.

Tightening Loose Wires.
Even with the most careful building a wire fence sometimes gets loose in places, from trees falling on, cr stock running against it. Such places may be easily and quickly tightened



by taking a monkey wrench or wire nippers and kinking the wire in a few places, as shown in the sketch, a a The kinks take up the slack much fast-er than one would imagine who has not tried it, and it takes very little from the strength of the wira—G. W. McCluer, in New England Homestead.

McCluer, in New England Homestead.

Feeding Steers For Profit.

Farmers who buy steers to feed to so with the object of having the cattle consume a large proportion of the fodder, straw and other coarse foods. The manure is considered the profit, the price for the food being returned when the steers are sold. Many farmers feed steers only during the winter months, and do not use much grain or hay. The fact is that if the farmers who feed steers will use a liberal supply of grain, and even buy cottonseed meal to assist the coarse foods, they will not only have manure that is much richer, but also secure a more rapid gain in the weight of the animals. Frequently the lack of a single element in the food will entail loss, because the animal requires just the one substance in order to thrive. Any expense in providing varied foods will bring back dollars for dimes.

Weight of Chicks.

markets. In attaining this result, however, one must utilize the best of everything, thinking not that poor or cheap material can be introduced with impunity to future quality. I knew a dairyman once who, in a spasm of economy (3), sought to save fifty cents by purchasing a cheaper grade of salt than was his wont, and later lost his shipment of butter and thereby seven dollars. It was one of the most effective lessons he could have been taught in practical dairying, exemplifying as it did that cheap material always produces cheap quality. When it comes to cheese making, salt holds just as important a position as in other dairy lines, 1. e., that solubility and purity are highly necessary. The relation of salt, be it understood, to all phases of dairying is a highly important one, and because this fact is so little appreciated accounts for many dairy failures.—George E. Newell, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

A Very Commodious Darn

A Very Commodious Darm.

The plan of barn shown in the cut is well suited for such as desire the greatest possible capacity in a barn of moderate size. The hip roof gives much additional room, while such a roof makes dormer windows to light the second floor a matter of only trifling cost. If the barn can be built on a slope the cellar will be of great ad-



vantage, as it can be partitioned off into a manure cellar, root cellar and, in the lighter rear end, a division with cemented floor for young cattle or sheep. Use high posts. It adds only a few dollars to cost, but greatly increases capacity.

The interior arrangement of a barn is one of the utmost importance, since on a proper arrangement depend the convenience and economy of time in doing the work. It is well, therefore, when building a barn to sit down with paper and pencil and make interior plans. When a plan has been made go to work and do the "chores" right there in the plan. Feed the stock, water it, care for it in every way as though in the real barn, and you will very quickly find the inconveniences of the plan. It is much ensier to change a barn interior on paper than in the actual barn, and very much less expensive.—New York Tribune.

With a Few Acres.

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dee, straw and other coarse foods. The manure is censidared the prodict of the steers are sold. Many tarriers feed steers only during the winterments, and do not use much grain or hay. The fact is that if the farmers with feed sieces will use a liberal supply of grain, and even buy cottonseed ment to assist the course foods, they will not only have manure that is supply of grain, and even buy cottonseed may be a supply of grain, and even buy cottonseed may be a supply of grain, and even buy cottonseed may be a supply of grain, and even buy cottonseed may be a supply of grain, and even buy cottonseed may be a supply of grain, and even buy cottonseed may be a supply of grain, and even buy cottonseed may be a supply of grain, and even buy cottonseed may be supply of grain, and even buy cottonseed may be supply of grain, and even buy cottonseed may be supply of grain, and even buy cottonseed may be supply of grain, and even buy cottonseed may be supply of grain, and even buy cottonseed may be supplyed to such a substance of node of a substance of node of grain and the substance of the substance of the substance of the substance of butter out of the same grain the substance of butter out of the same farm.

Satt in the batry.

Cows should be called regularly, these weights may vary, according to the food and conditions, but they state they should, but in some way, and consequently their chickens do not grow as grainly as they should, but in some way, and consequently their chickens do not grow as grainly as they should be grainly positive that could not be taken in substance of the substance of the substance of the substance of the substance of butter out of the same provided they will be substanced by the substance of butter out of the same provided they will be substanced to substance of butter out of the same provided they will be substanced by the substance of butter out of the same provided they will be substanced by the substance of butter out of the same provided they will be substanced by the substance of but

PLAYING IN THE SAND PILE.

A Practical Phase of Child Training Ir Germany.

A Practical Phase of Child Training in Germany.

In the German cities it must be refreshing to find scattered through each park many good-sized beds of clean sand. These beds are confined by a wooden border to prevent the sand being scattered or washed away by rains. No matter how small the park or in what quarter of the city it is situated, one is sure to find at least four or five of these small spots of delight for the children; and from early morn until sometimes far into the twillight you will never find one of these little inclosures entirely deserted. It is here the little toddlers' lega carry them as soon as they reach the park, and the younger ones, who are in the carriages, stretch out their arms and by eloquent looks plead to be taken to the beloved sand heap. Once there, they ask favors from no one, but fall to work with a good will, using hands, shovel, spoon or scoop, each working out with brain and hands his own little ideas to his, own entertainment and satisfaction, and taking the keenest pleasure in so doing. Occasionally the nurse cannot resist taking a hand in the fun; as long as she confines her entertainment to herself everything runs smoothly, but any interference or suggestion to the little workers is usually met with rosentment. Mechanical or other toys in the hands of older persons intended or displayed for the amusement of children are simply nothing as compared with the pleasure derived from these sand heaps. They, without doubt, not only privide amusement, but at the same time serve to educate the infant mind. An hour spent in watching the children can be made a most profitable one in studying the mind, temperament, nature and resources of these little men and women.

GERMAN SHARPNESS.

GERMAN SHARPNESS.

Custom Official Strains a Few Points to Get More Revenue.

As examples of the exceeding sharpness with which the German customs officials are now scrutinizing imports of manufactured merchandiso, the following ruling and reclassification of recent date will serve to illustrate what may happen whenever any manufactured article is made of two or more component materials. There is trate what may happen whenever any manufactured article is made of two or more component materials. There is a certain snap hook known to the trade as the "covert snap," in German as "Carabiner Haken," which is made of malleable steel or iron, coated with tin. These have been imported for years under a duty rate of ten shillings per 220 pounds. The snap hook has a latch in the form of a sliding bolt, which is thrown by a small spiral spring of brass or bronzed wire, wholly concealed within the shank of the hook. Recently some zealous inspector has dissected one of these snaps, removed the bolt and discovered the hidden brass spring, which forms perhaps one-fortieth of the whole weight of the article, whereupon the covert snap has been reclassified as brass goods, dutable at 24 shillings per 220 pounds, which is said to be practically prohibitory in face of domestic competition. petition.

A Roman Station in England.

A most interesting memorial of the A most interesting memorial of the Roman occupation of England has been sold under the auctioneer's hammer. This is the Roman station of Amboglanan, the largest on the famous wall which marked the limit of the Roman province. After an existence of 1,800 years the walls of the station, five feet thick, are in a wonderful state of preservation. The gateways are noble specimens of Roman work. Some of the wedge-shaped stones in the arches are still to be seen on the ground. The interior of the camp is marked with lines of streets and the ruins of buildings. The estate which claimed this ancient memorial of the past was sold for £8,000.

The colored element constitutes in Virginia nearly one-third, or 32.7 per cent of all males of voting age, and is comprised almost wholly of persons of negro descent.

Gold In Oklah

Gold in Okiahoma.

The Wichita Mountains run from east to west across the southern part of the Klowa and Comanche country in Oklahoma. They are not over 2,000 feet high in any place, but are quite pleturesque and rugged. Government experts have stated, after an examination, that gold and silver, also copper and oil, could be found in and around the mountains, but as to paying quantities they were uncertain. It is quite sure, from the manner in which prospectors are rushing into the hills, that something will happen soon. The excitement will either collapse or grow. A majority seem to think it will grow, and the storekeepers and stage lines are making ready for even a greater rush than now.

The potato forms nearly 14 per cent. of the total food of the people of this country.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not spot, stream or give your goods an unevenly dyed appear-ance. Sold by all druggists.

The "heart wood" of a tree has ceased to take any part in the vegetative economy of the tree Its use is to strengthen the trunk.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Beward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Chency for the last 15 years, and believe him tions and financially ability transcription and financially ability of the last 10 years, and believe him tone and financially ability transcriptions and financially ability of the last 10 years to Thux Wholesalo Druggists, Toledo, Ohlo.

Walding, Kinnan & Manglist, Toledo,

Ohlo.

Whole, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohlo.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, act half a Catarrh Cure is taken internally, act fag directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free, Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The longest State is California, 770 miles; the widest, Texas, 760. The next in breadth is Montana, 580.

No matter what alls you, headache to a cancer, you will nover get well until your borels are put right. Cascamers help nature, our you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to star getting your health back, Cascamers Candy Cathartic, the gennine, put up in motal boxes, every tablet has 0.0.0. stamped on it. Boware of imitations.

The sign painter, at least, can always make a name for himself.

FITSpermanenily cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Klino's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treats of re-Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phis. Pa.

Some people regard their friends simply as something to blame things on.

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

The fact that one good turn deserves another is what keeps things going. I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

You can't always tell a polished man by his shoes.

Coughs

"My wife had a deep-seated cough for three years. I purchased two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, large size, and it cured her com-pletely." H. Burge, Macon, Col.

Probably you know of cough medicines that re-lieve little coughs, all coughs, except deep ones!

The medicine that has been curing the worst of deep coughs for sixty years is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sixes: 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggist

Consult your doctor. If he says take it then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

PENSION JOHN W. MORHIS, Successfully Prosecutes Claims, Late Frincipal Exéminer U.S. Pension Iureau. Syrsia ciril war, ib adjudicating claims, atty since

"WHAR DEW I CUM IN?"

(Being the Solitoquy of a Farmer on the Free Raw Sugar Question.)

"Thar's a mighty lot er talkin' about farmers 'n thar rights, 'N the wonderful prosperity thet beet growin' invites. Thar's a heap er feelish crowin' 'n the "bears" begin ter shout 'n holler fer the Tariff ter keep free raw sugar out! But I notis thet the beet-producin' farms are very few. An' the farmers through the country aint got much ef it ter dew. The hull land aint a-raisin' beets, in aint goin' ter begin, Beet growin's right fer sum, I guess—but, whar dew I cum in ?

The farmer gits four dollars now fer every ton o' beets—A handsom price, I must allow—but hidin' sum deceits. Beet sugar manyfacterers admit es they hev found Thet "granylated" costs 'em sumthin' like tew cents a pound. In fact thet leaves a profit on which they'd greatly thrive—And—if it kin be sold fer three, why should we pay 'em FIVE? It seems ter me es thet's a game thet's mighty like a skin—But—if thar's any benefit—waal,—whar dew I cum in?

When Uncle Sam's in want o' cash we're glad ter help him out,
"N we'll stand all the taxes thet are needed, never doubt.
But when his pocket-book's well lined an' mary cent he lacks,
Et seems ter me his duty's ter repeal thet sugar tax.
Them fellers wot is interested sez its to protect
The beet-producin' farmer thet the duty they collect,
But I guess thet explanation es a little bit too thin—
The sugar maker,—he's all right;—but—whar dew we cum in ?

Take off raw sugar duty an' the price will quickly fall,
To everybody's benefit, fer sugar's used by all.
The poor will bless the Government thet placed it in thar reach—
(n millions of our citizens free sugar now beseeth)
The dealer 'Il be delighted—less expenditure for him—
More demand 'n bigger profits—which at present are but slim.
An' the farmer 'Il be as well paid as he ever yet hes ben—
But he'll buy his sugar cheaper—thet's whar he an' I'll cum in.

Now, whar's the sense er reason of the sugar tax to-day, When our treasury's a-bulgin' an' we hev no debts ter pay? The duty on raw sugar's Fifty million every year—An' the people's got ter pay it—thet's a fact thet's very clear. Fifty million! Great Jerusha! Ter protect beet magnates, too, Why should they tax ALL the people—just ter help a scattered FEW and the FEW? Beet-sugar MAKERS! Don't it really seem a sin Thus ter help an' fill thar confers? Whar dew you an' I cum in the state of the second sec

The farmer growin' beets hes got a contract price for pears—Free raw sugar wouldn't burt him, an' of it he hes no fears. But mobbe, like myself—he's also growing fruit so nice—Ter preserve it—at a profit—he needs sugar—at a price! The repealing of the duty, surely cuts the price in two—Thet'll make a mighty difference, neighbor, both ter me an' you's Let the sugar manyfacterer make such profits as he kim—Ter him it may seem right enun—but whar dow I cum in?

An' I aint agoin' ter swaller all the argyments they shout Thet the farmers need protection—an' must but raw sugar out. Common sense is plainly showin' that the people in the land Want raw sugar free in future—an' its freedom will demand.
'Tis a tax no longer needed—hateful to the public view.—
Taxing millions of our people to enrich a favored few.
They can't blind me any longer with the foolish yarns they spin,—While they're busy making money—whar dew you an' I come in?

I'm agoin' ter keep on hustlin', talkin', pleadin' with my frends,—Aint no sense in lettin' others gain that selfish privet ends.
I'm agoin' ter write termorrer to my Congressman 'nd say
Thet he oughter do his best ter kill that tax without delay!
Feller-farmers, do your utmost—whether you grow beets or not
To repeal the tax on sugar—you can but improve your lot!
Cheaper sugar belps your pocket, greater blessings you can win—
When we've three-cent granylated—that's whar you an' I cum in f'

HANDSOME AMERICAN LADY, independ-ently rich, wants good honest hus-band Address ERIE, 87 Market St., Chicavo, Ill. DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives ones. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Pree. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SORB, Box B, Atlants, &C.

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Insist upon having W. L. Dougliss shoes with name and price of the property of

The Scientific Production

of a laxative of known value and distinctive action is rapidly growing in public favor, along with the many other material improvements of the age. The many

who are well informed

must understand quite clearly, that in order to meet the above conditions a laxative should be wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance, with its component parts simple or substance, with its component parts simple and wholesome and it should act pleasantly and gently without disturbing the natural functions in any way. The laxative which fulfils most perfectly the requirements, in the highest degree, is

Syrup of Figs

The sale of millions of bottles annually for many years past, and the universal satisfaction which it has given confirm the claim we make, that it possesses the qualities which commend it to make the commend in the c it to public favor.

Its Excellence

is due to the originality and simplicity of the combination and also to the method of manu-facture, which is known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and which ensures that per-fect purity and uniformity of product essential to the ideal home laxative. In order to get

lts Beneficial Effects

always buy the genuine and note the full name always buy the genuine and note the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package. In the process of manufacturing figs are used as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to act most beneficially.

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