A FAIRY TALE OF INDUSTRY.

The Great Transformation Scene at Sault Ste. Marie.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Few people have any notion of the stupendous operations going on at Sault Ste. Marie, the little Canadian village on the shores of Lake Superior, where an industrial center of enormous magnitude is now being created. "Five years ago the sleepy little Canadian town of Sault Ste. Marie numbered 2500 inhabitants. Past its doors the sulpius waters of Lake Superior, mightiest of inland oceans, emptled into Lake Huron. Untold millions of horsepower energy lay latent in their didly flowing eddies, but only the slow turning wheels of a few old flour mills stood to mark their commercial usefulness, while but an occasional steamer or a paddle-propelled cance disturbber the tranquil surface. Almost as in a night of metamorphosis has taken place. "Where once was a scattered group of village dwellings, great stone buildings with towers and shafts and connecting past-geway now stand, and at their base deep-dug canals wind in and ont, spanned by bridges of massive stone. Nine thousand workmen now earn their living in the shops of Sault Ste. Marie, besides the site where five years ago the total population was but quarter of that number. It is a wonderful story, this growth of the little frontier town into a great industrial center.

A Company has been organized in London with a cantiel of \$10.000.

A Company has been organized in ondon with a capital of \$10,000,000 b work the extensive ore deposits of underland, Sweden, by Edison's lectrical process. As part of the quipment five large capacity steam hovels are being purchased and 40 teel dump cars. The mines are to be orked to supply ore to English furaces.

Buces.
A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Foot.-Ear makes a work of the Allahaman Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Administration, Callous, Ca

London's newspapers use up about 200 tons of paper every week day.

Some men won't be guyed and others won't be guided.

The laws of gravitation are not responsible for a man's fall from grace.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900

You never hear conceited people laining that life isn't worth living.

Gray Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor rover thirty years. It has kept y scalp free from dandruff and as prevented my hair from turng gray."—Mrs. F. A. Soule, illings, Mont.

There is this peculiar Vigor—it is a hair food, not a dye. Your hair does not suddenly turn black, look dead and lifeless. But gradually the old color comes back,—all the rich, dark color it used to have. The hair stops falling, too.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell. Mass.

Bilious?

Dizzy? Headache? Pain back of your eyes? It's your liver! Use Ayer's Pills.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use Buckingham's Dye

To say that I am surprised at their action will convey but a slight idea of the value I set upon Ripans Tabules. I derived immediate benefit and to Ripans Tabules am deeply indebted for feeling as I do to-day. If the people of this country knew the efficacy of Ripans Tabules tor stomach and head troubles they would be relieved from many affilictions.



Farm Topics

Care of Colts.

Young colts are easily injured and seem to use but little precaution for their safety. To avoid injury they should be turned out on pastures that do not contain deep ditches or barbed wire fences. They should be given an allowance of ground oats at least twice a day, and should also be treated as pets.

Poultry Losses.

There is a loss in poultry products in the neglect to provide nests and accommodations for the fowls. The hens should not be compelled to lay in horse troughs or where difficulty in finding the eggs may ocur, as time devoted in that direction is wasted. Ducks should be confined at night and kept up until past sunrise, as they usually lay early in the morning. They are not now producing many eggs, having laid their quota earlier, but they should be given shelter at night, in order to protect them from enemies.

To Mark Poultry.
The illustration shows the shape of a leather leg band used by a Massa-chusetts man. It was made from a band sent us by him which one of his



hens had worn for two years. It was made from a piece of old glove, kid will do, as there is no particular wear on it, and was three 'inches long by one-half inch wide.—Orange Judd

Farmer.

The Corn-Fed Hog.

When the time comes that the cook prefers cottonseed oil to lard for household use, we shall expect to see what is called the Bacon hog, with two streaks of lean to one of fat, take the place and sell for as good a price in our markets as the corn-fed animals. We do not mean that it will be necessary to go back to the animals that weighed 400 or 500 pounds when slaughtered, because feeders have learned that they can be fattened at 175 to 225 pounds, be well fattened, too, but the thinbacked, scant-hammed and peaked nosed tribe do not find favor among our marketmen, however well they may be liked by the aristocracy of England. And they do not care for them unless they come from Ireland or Denmark—The Cultivator.

Economical Foultry Fattening.

mark.—The Cultivator.

Economical Foultry Fattening.
While the Maine Experiment Station has got as satisfactory results from feeding poultry in small houses and yards, the Ontario Agricultural Colege has done decidedly better when the fowls were confined in small coops. Those fed in loose pens, with five square feet space to each bird, gained eleven pounds per crate of twelve birds at a cost of 7.44 cents per pound and sold at nine cents per pound. Those fed in coops gained in the same time fifteen pounds at a cost of 6.21 cents per pound and sold at ten cents per pound. Those kept in crates and fed with cramming machine gained 21%, pounds at a cost of 4.88 cents per pound. Equal parts milk and grain were used.

A Cheap Homemade Fence.

I improvised this spring what was intended to be a temporary fence, but have decided to let it remain. It is made with smooth wire, is easy to build, cheap, effective, and I believe durable. The slabs are heart pine, and light. Such slabs cost here fifty cents per 100. I used a twisted wire bought some years ago for \$2 per 100 pounds. I estimate the cost as approximating twenty cents per rod put up, including cedar posts, set twenty feet apart.

Three wires were stretched the whole line. I hiad been tearing down some old buildings and had a lot of slabs five feet long, about three inches wide, and a scant half inch thick. I wove these in with the wire and also dug a shallow trench to keep the lower ends of the slats in place. I did not use a wire stretcher but drew the wire pretty tight and the weaving process took up the slack. The fence as finished looks neat, and stops chickens, turkeys, dogs and larger stock.—W. H. Rowland, in New England Homestead.

and larger stock—W. H. Advande, and New England Homestead.

How to Begia Dairying.

In many localities dairying would be profitable, but farmers are not used to this kind of work, and take to it slowly. The first thing to overcome is the dislike for the work. This is a difficult problem, as few men are really fond of milking. If this can be overcome by keeping good cows which make the business profitable, the next serious problem is that of good roads. Poor roads are a great detriment where milk has to be hauled to the creamery. Mr. Gilkerson, of Northern Illinois, formerly a dairyman in the Elgin district, believes that large, roomy cows should be selected, possibly Short-Horns or Holsteins. He believes that a general purpose animal, that is, one producing large quantities of milk and also fairly good beef, is the best. He admits that raising one's own cows is the best method, but, under present conditions, he thinks it more profitable for farmers to buy their cows from outside sources, selecting rangy animals with milk characteristics. Get up a co-operative creamery association as soon as possible. Remodel barns so that winer dairying can be carried on, as this is by far the most profitable,—Ameridairying can be carried on, as by far the most profitable.—An

CERMLESS SCHOOL BOOKS

Salt Lake's Precautions Against Spreading Disease Among Its Children.

A new ordinance has been adopted in Salt Lake City with the idea of preventing the disseminating of scarlet fever and diphtheria germs among school children.

Both diseases have recently been epidemic among the children in the city, and the Board of Health decided that the germs traveled in the school books and other things carried by the pupils. The result has been the passage of an ordinance which is probably more stringent than any other of the kind ever adopted by any municipality. It provides that none of the school books shall be covered with any material other than paper. In all schools in which there is a free distribution of books such books, after having once been used, must be recovered and thoroughly disinfected by the Board of Health.

A student once having received as

Health.

A student once having received a book shall keep it as long as that book is necessary for his studies.

It is unlawful for the schools to collect pencils, sponges or other articles used by the students for the purpose of redistributing them to other students. A violation of any provision of the ordinance is punishable by a fine of \$25.

WISE WORDS.

The tree is not to be judged by its bark.—Italian proverb.

Better to fall from the window than the roof.—Italian proverb.

the roof.—Italian proverb.

Fools and the perverse fill the lawyer's purse.—Spanish proverb.

It is better to irritate a dog than an
old woman.—Italian proverb.

Be ignorance thy choice where
knowledge leads to woe.—Beattle.

The fault is great in proportion to
him who commits it.—French proverb.

Perverty does not destroy kirtue, nor

Poverty does not destroy virtue, not loes wealth bestow it.—Spanish pro-

Land mortgaged may return, becomesty once pawned is ne'er redeem—Middleton.

Hares are caught with hounds,

How Muskrats Are Secured.

Muskrats are frequently secured by forcing a long-pronged spear or gig through the tops of their houses and transfixing the animals within. The house must be approached cautiously, for it is vacated on the slightest alarm. After each successful thrust a hole is cut through the sail of the house with a hatchet and the game removed, when the hole is filled up. As the animals are seurrying through the house after the thrust of the spear some may be taking by spearing them through the ice if the thickness of the latter does not exceed two inches. The remaining members of the family soon return and set about repairing the breach in the wall of the house. If, when the wall is breached, a trap is properly set inside the house, near the edge of the nest and a few inches under the water, the first muskrat returning is usually taken. When a trap is so set, a stick about three feet long is placed through the ring of the chain and laid across the breach in the wall.

On sunny days in winter or early spring muskrats are shot while sitting on the ice or while swimming about or basking on logs. They are also secured in the same manner on moonlight nights. Large numbers are taken in this manner by sportsmen, but it is not a desirable method of obtaining them for the fur market on account of the damage done by the shot.

the damage done by the shot.

Handy Books of Insults.
Herr Schuch, a German author, has compiled a dictionary of 2500 insulting expressions, carefully tabulated, indexed and classified.
The work, on which Herr Schuch has spent years of labor, says the Chicago Chronicle, is called the Schimpfworter Lexikon, and is divided into five general heads—insults for men, insults for women, insults for either sex, insults for children and collective insults for syndicates, groups and corporations. Herr Schuch, with that minute discernment of the searching German, has subdivided these classes into smaller ones, so that when one wishes to call his friend or enemy a name it needs but a short consultation with the book to find the exact epithet or phrase which will fit the case.
This work would have been invaluable to Mississippi River pilots in the old days, and even now the teamster may regard it as a welcome addition to his library.

Feychic Experiences of Twins.

People who study the mysteries of psychic phenomena tell us there are in existence scores of cases where the spiritual bond of twins has been very strong. When separated they have still been linked by a chain which annihilated distance. One has had a flash of knowledge when the other has been in danger or when death has claimed one and left the other. The explanation has been that in the abnormally strong bond of love between twins, the longing which comes with the approach of death bridges thousands of miles and links soul to soul for a brief moment of spiritual intergourse.—Good Housekeeping.



stead.

A Cause of Failure.

Close planting is often a cause of failure, especially if peach trees are planted or crops grown between them, and they are not well fertilized. J. H. Hale plants peach trees thirteen feet apart each way, but he feeds them like pigs. Many set early bearing apple trees between later ones, intending to root them out as they grow, but they do not carry out their good resolves. An orchardist who has 900 acres near Springfield, Mo., says: "Apple trees in good land should never be planted closer than 30x30 feet apart, and in fairly good not closer than 25x25 feet. On soil that will not grow twenty bushels of corn to the acre apple trees will be unprofitable."

will be unprofitable."

Seed Growing.

A line of farming which offers good opportunities in many places is the growing of crops for seed. Of course this will require more care and expense than is usually given the same crops. and also demands some skill, but the returns will also be greater. Most farmers would be willing to pay a premium for well seeds and well selected corn for planting. So with the other cereals. Then there are some crops such as the hairy vetch, the cowpea and the soy bean, the seed of which can be easily grown, and for which there is an increasing demand at good prices. To the man who can invest a little money and some skill and knowledge in this work it seems to offer splendid returns.—E. E. Miller, in The Epitomist.

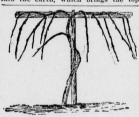
Epitomist.

Meions, Cucumbers and Squashes.
The ground was worked out and holes were made for each hill eight inches deep and two and a half feet in diameter. Coarse barnyard manure was spread evenly over the bottom of each hole to a depth of three inches and covered with one inch of fine soil on top of this was placed two shovelfuls of compost, which brought the hill level with the surface. The seeds were planted by hand, one and a half to two inches deep, fifteen or twenty to a hill, and placed germ end down. Each hill was sown with a few radish seed, lightly covered, and the soil compacted. The hills were made six feef apart for muskmelons, four feet for cucumbers and eight feet for squashes and watermelons.
Cultivation was begun as soon as

Trel'is From Pipe Iron.

Trel'is From Pipe Iron.

Pole trellises of second-hand pipe and boiler tubing have given satisfaction here, being easily set up, neat, low cost and apparently very durable. The pipe was bought of a house wrecking company at three to six cents per foot, sizes one to two inches across. They come in various lengths, but are used as nearly as possible in five to six foot pieces, being driven two feet into the earth, which brings the top



UNPRUNED VINE ON PIPE TRELLIS.

UNPRUNED VINE ON PIPE TRELLIS.
three or four feet above the surface.
The arm is of wood, 2x8 inches by four
feet. It is fastened to the pole by a
six inch piece of pipe passing tightly
through a hole in the middle of the arm
and fitting tightly into the top of the
large pipe. The vines are cut back to
two main branches each winter. The
shoots which bear the fruit start each
spring and are allowed to swing free,
according to the principle of the
Kniffen system, as in the illustration.
The vines are cut back to two arms
each winter, new growth being substituted for the old arms at the same
time. Vines so treated give a good
crop, easily gathered, and of very
fine quality and appearance, and the time. Vines so treated give a good crop, easily gathered, and of very fine quality and appearance, and the training is less work than by almost any other method. Another advantage is that the vines may be cultivated in both directions, with no wires to interfere. Iron posts, too, do not harbor insects and fungous growth.—American Agriculturist.

A Distant Relative.

Hard work is the mother of success.

Luck is only a distant relative.—Chicago News.

HORTICULTURE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER

Cured by Pe-ru-na of Systematic Catarrh.

An Interesting Letter From Mrs. M. K. Bousch, of Richmond, and Her Little Daughter, Pearl.



Mrs. M. A. Bousen, Ricemond, varities:

"I had catarrh all through my system for two years and could get no relief. I was advised to try Peruna, and I have laken five bottles of tand am well and better now than I have been for years. I can advise any he who has cator Peruna, My dittle girl, who is eleven years old, had catarrh, but was cured by Peruna. Before I began to take Peruna I was sick all the time, but now I am entirely cured and all praise is due Peruna."—Mrs. M. K. Bousch.

Miss Pearl Bousch writes: "When I was

no one year has put this remedy to greater test than the past year. Peruna is the acknowledged catarrh rem-edy of the age. Dr. Hartman, the com-pounder of Peruna, has written a book on the phases of catarrh peculiar to women, entitled, "Health and Beauty." It will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactor, and the satisfactor results from the use of Peruna.

Formuna I seas sick att.

write at once to Dr. Martman, giving a primar I seas sick att.

full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice to Bossch.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

the mean mean contraction and the mean and the mean

Sleep for skin-tortured Babies and rest for tired, fretted Mothers in warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical of treatments for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well asadults.

MILLIONS OF MOTHERS

COMPLETE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to heal the skin; and CUTICURA ERSOLVENT FILLS, to cool and cleance the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most terturing, diefiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humours, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

The second secon

Washing in the Orient.

The Japanese rip their garments apart for every washing and they iron their clothes by spreading them on a flat board and leaning this up against the house to dry. The sun takes the wrinkles out of the clothes and some of them have quite a luster. The Japanese woman does her washing out of doors. Her wash tub is not more than six inches high. The hardest-worked washerwomen in the world are the Coreans. They have to wash about a dozen dresses for their husbands and they have plenty to do. The washing is usually done in cold water and often in running streams. The clothes are pounded witn paddles until they shine like a shirt front fresh from a laundry.

The mandarin duck is one of the



HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL CUTS, WOUNDS

Good wages can be made digging and other roots for us. We buy roo and pay more than anyone else. Wri STAR GINSENG GARDENS, Box R. Aub:

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives cases. Book of testimoniais and 10 days' treatments Free. Dr. E. M. GREEN SEONS, ESS Z. Atlants, Ga.

It afflicted with Thompson's Eye Water Eatelogues Free. Address WEV. A. Molkikis. J. C. S. C., Fr





oms Free to all students who have com-the studies required for admission into the or Senior Year of any of the Collegists