

Poultry Notes.

Eggs For Hatching.
It is a mistake to sell off all the old hens and depend entirely on the pullets for the eggs used for hatching. Chicks hatched from eggs laid by hens one, two or even three years old, are stronger, and usually make better fowls than those from pullets.

Hens after the first year lay larger eggs, and the chicks from them are, as a rule, harder than from younger hens. The old hens are more patient setters and, as a rule, are better mothers.

We think it better to mate the two or three-year-old hens with cockrels that have fully matured, and reserve the pullets, except those early hatched, for market eggs.

Much of the worry in raising chicks is the result of weak stock, and the more we guard against such defects the less will be our trouble.—Home and Farm.

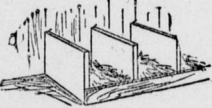
Gapes.

There is no doubt that gapes are caused by a small worm gathered from the filth of the yard—usually in an embryo state and being warmed in the crop of the chick develops the small worm which gradually interferes with breathing and produces that gaping which eventually ends in death.

Incubator chicks have never been known to have gapes, neither have those that were kept in clean, grassy plots. Only those that have had runs on bare ground, where filth was allowed to accumulate, have ever had gapes, and all tests have shown exclusively that filth produced the disease. If the chicks are under the care of a hen, see that the yards are kept clean and change the location of the coops every few days. Keep lime scattered over the ground where there is no grass and do not let the chicks eat their food amid filth and mud.

Ducks' Nests.

The accompanying sketch represents an easy way of arranging plain nests for ducks. Make them out of inch boards, twelve inches high and sixteen inches long. Set boards fifteen inches apart and nail on a three-inch strip in front close to the floor to hold together. Never use a wide strip across the front, as the duck is liable to injure herself



by falling over the strip in front of nests. These nests for ducks are arranged against the wall. They are simply fastened to the wall by one wire nail driven in at top of each board, as shown in sketch.—Lewis Olsen, in The Epitomist.

Geese Are Profitable.

As advanced ideas in farming continue to spread and better grades of stock and poultry are kept, the raising of geese continues to be more popular, and as the demand increases the business becomes more profitable. The old-time geese that weighed four or five pounds has now almost entirely disappeared, and in its place we have the Toulouse and Embden, both grand fowls that will weigh from twelve to fifteen pounds each. They require no expensive houses, but will need a dry, warm shed during the cold months. They should never be kept in the horse or cow lot, as they invariably get crippled by being trampled under the feet of the animals. When being prepared for market they fatten very rapidly on corn or corn meal, and are ready to be dressed within two weeks after having been put on full feed. Geese are profitable and are always in demand, and the little attention required to raise them will justify the outlay in starting.

Food For Laying Hens.

A comparison of feeding a part of the ration in the form of ground grain with the entire ration composed of whole grain has been made by the West Virginia experiment station, and the result is published in bulletin eighty-three. One flock of fowls was fed a mash in the morning, a second flock the mash at night, and the third flock had only whole grain. Results showed very little difference between feeding the mash in the morning or at night, but a material gain in egg production in the use of a mash in comparison with whole grain. The pens which were fed mash at night laid 1100 eggs, the pens fed mash in the morning 1150 eggs, and the pens receiving whole grain 1005. Trials with yearling hens gave a less difference in favor of the mash.

Somewhat similar work has been carried on by the New York experiment station at Geneva, with White Leghorns and Buff Cochins. The Leghorns having their grain food only dry and whole, ate more food at greater cost per fowl and for the live weight than did two similar lots having about thirty-seven per cent. of their grain ground and moistened. With the Cochins better results were obtained where all the grain was fed whole. This was probably due to the benefit derived from having to scratch in the litter for it. The Hatch experiment station has found but little difference in the number of eggs produced from feeding the mash in the morning or at night.—New England Homestead.

A Fortune in a Desk.

A millionaire named Galland left to the city of Geneva all his property except his desk, which went to a lawyer named Couchet. When this desk was about to be handed over to him 222,000 francs were found in it. The city claimed the money, but after a legal contest Couchet got it.

CURIOUS FACTS.

Only the church steeple at Zudycoote, near Dunkirk, now rises above the sand which overwhelmed the entire village in 1777.

In view of the scare as to the permanency of typewritten records, the Italian minister for justice has ordered that no typewritten documents will be accepted as legal in Italy.

There is at this moment in the American Museum of Natural History a single butterfly which cost its owner, the late Dr. Strecker, of Reading, Pa., between \$7500 and \$10,000. This rare insect, a female, occurs only in Sierra Leone; and the collector in question had to fit out an expedition and maintain it for over two years with no other object than the addition of the tusslet to his boxes.

Dutch fishermen make astonishing catches by means of a very simple expedient. They put a number of live worms and insects into a bottle partly filled with water, which is then securely corked. The bottle is dropped into the water and the fisherman sinks his line alongside. It appears that the wriggling contents of the bottle so tempt the fish that they fall easy victims to the baited hooks.

It is discovered that nearly twenty-five women are serving as rural delivery mail carriers. No women are appointed as mail carriers in the cities, and the Postoffice Department is opposed to women doing such work anywhere, it being deemed too severe for them. The appointments in the rural free delivery service would not have been made if it had been known that the candidates were women.

The development of the modern railroad and steamship makes possible a trip around the world in twenty-seven days, as follows: From New York to Hamburg, 4800 miles, seven and three-fourths days; Hamburg to Vladivostok, 7500 miles, six and one-fourth days; Vladivostok to Seattle, 7000 miles, ten and one-fourth days; Seattle to New York, 3300 miles, two and three-fourth days; total, 22,600 miles in twenty-seven days.

The disappearance of aboriginal people before our advancing civilization, as seen in the islands of the Pacific, is being repeated in various settlements of the far North. In twenty years the inhabitants of Labrador have decreased from 30,000 to 15,000. The natives of southwestern Greenland now number but 10,000, and they require assistance from the Danish Government. The extermination of the seal, walrus and polar bear by whalers has reduced the Alaskan Eskimo from perhaps 3000 to about 500. The Eskimo at Smith's Sound, who a dozen years ago numbered 300, are reported by Peary as being reduced to about 200.

Breaking It Gently.

After the ship which had come from New Zealand was tied up at the wharf, Larry O'Brien was told off by his shipmates to call upon Mrs. McCarthy and break the news of the death of her husband, which had occurred on shipboard the preceding summer. The Brooklyn Eagle tells how he did it: "Good morning, Mrs. McCarthy," said he. "Is Denny in?" "Denny?" said the surprised woman. "My Denny? No, he's not in. Is the ship here?" "Sure, it is. And Denny's not home yet? That's queer—unless something has happened him." "What would happen him?" Mrs. McCarthy asked, anxiously. "There's plenty of things can happen to a man," said Larry, delicately. "He might have got hurt, or he might have took sick with the fever. But there's one comfort, as Father McGinnis said once, and that is that time heals iv'ry grief."

"What do you mean, Mr. O'Brien?" "I mean if anything happened to Denny, you wouldn't feel as bad about it a few months after it happened as you would right at the time, would you?" "I suppose not," said Mrs. McCarthy. "I mind when I lost me first husband I thought I'd never get over it. But, as you say, in a few months it was aiser to bear."

"Then, Mrs. McCarthy, you'll be glad to know that it's now four months—nearly five—since Denny died. Sure, it can't grieve you now as much as it would if you'd known it at the time."

A Typographical Tragedy.

"You must have a bunch of humorists working on your linotype machines, haven't you?" asked the poet, as he entered the office.

"Haven't noticed that any of them have any falling in that line," answered the editor.

"Well, you're a poor observer. Do you read your own paper?" "Occasionally."

"Did you read my poem, 'To Agatha,' in yesterday's issue?" "N—no."

"I thought not. In the poem I wrote a line which read, 'I love you better than I love my life.'"

"That was a neat line."

"And one of your linotype humorists made it read, 'I love you better than I love my wife.'"

"Exactly—my wife. And my wife, not being acquainted with the fallures of these key thumpers, thinks the poem was printed exactly as it was written, and hasn't spoken to me since it was published."

And after taking a kick at the desk he crossed the hall and fell down the elevator shaft.—Indianapolis Sun.

The length of a honeymoon generally depends upon the amount of money you start out with.

WOMEN IN THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Their Important Part in Uncle Sam's Greatest Business Enterprise.

The following is copied from the Spare-Time Study:

Women play a most important part in the administration of the affairs of Uncle Sam's greatest business enterprise. In no other field of Governmental activity nor in no private industry are there employed anything like so many members of the fair sex as now help to conduct the United States Post Office Department. The women engaged in the great public communicative system and those who are dependent upon them for support would form a good-sized city. Moreover, no other sphere open to feminine workers embraces so completely every portion of the domain beneath the Stars and Stripes. There are hundreds of women employed in the immense building at the National Capital, which constitutes the headquarters of the postal system, but they have co-workers in almost every town and village and hamlet in the land, and within the past few months the field of operations has been broadened and post-women are now penetrating the rural districts, carrying letters and papers and parcels to country residents previously so isolated as to have been practically beyond the reach of mail privileges.

Some of the highest salaried women employed in the world are in the service of the Post Office Department at Washington. More than a third of these women are past middle life and fully one-fourth of them are over fifty years of age. Indeed, tolling six and a half hours each day in the structure which forms the heart of the postal system, are a number of women each over seventy years of age, who receive salaries ranging from \$900 to \$1600 a year. Included in this army of women, however, are some of the most skilled workers of either sex to be found anywhere in the world—the famous "blind readers" of the Dead Letter Office.

The experts at the Dead Letter Office at Washington—and they are almost without exception women—perform some of the most difficult and most interesting tasks in the whole range of human endeavor. It is their duty to take charge of the six million pieces of mail matter which every year go astray because improperly directed, or for some other similar reason, and see that these waifs of the mail bags get to their proper destination, or, if that be impracticable, to return them if possible to the senders. To decipher addresses that would be absolutely unintelligible to the average person and supply deficiencies where insufficient or wholly erroneous addresses are given, requires talent of the highest order, combined with experience, and some of the women who are employed in this wonderful identification bureau are as nearly indispensable as it is possible for any worker to be in this world.

The principal expert in deciphering tangled ciphers and putting misdirected letters on the right track is Mrs. Patti Lyle Collins, of Mississippi, and she has as first assistant Miss Caroline Childs. So great is the skill of these two women that they handle all the particularly difficult specimens. Naturally, in view of the great quantity of stray pieces of mail which come to them they cannot do more than glance at each address and if its interpretation does not suggest itself promptly, the waif is put aside for investigation at leisure. All the women engaged in this line of work must of necessity possess some knowledge of almost all languages, for foreigners very frequently embody fragments of their own languages in the addresses of their letters, and the familiarity with geography, which is essential, would astound by its scope any student or traveler.

In Washington are over twelve hundred women who, although they are not on the pay-roll of the Post Office Department, in reality spend a considerable portion of their time in the service of the postal system. These are the feminine employees of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving who print and gum the millions of postage stamps used in the United States every year. All the United States postage stamps printed each year would, if placed end to end, encircle the globe nearly four times, and the major part of the work of preparing these miles of postage stamps for use is entrusted to women.

The stamps are printed in sheets of four hundred, and although the operation of the hand presses on which the printing is done is performed by men, each pressman has a feminine assistant who lifts the printed sheet from the press and replaces it with a blank sheet of paper. Here another class of skilled feminine workers are employed—the women whose task it is to detect flaws in the newly printed sheets of stamps. These operatives turn the sheets of stamps, as one would the leaves of a book, almost more rapidly than the untrained can follow, yet the smallest speck in this mass of fluttering leaves would be instantly detected and the faulty sheet of stamps withdrawn and destroyed.

Political Advertising.

A campaign manager in St. Paul says that he put into display advertising in the newspaper but a small sum as compared with what is commonly expended for campaigning in other ways, yet the known results were vastly greater than from all other means of arousing the public. He is sure the time will come when the greater part of the campaign fund will be used in newspaper display advertisements.

It is better to do one thing well than to do a lot of things that are not worth doing.

More About Wireless Telephony.

The principles at the base of wireless telephony are well known. It is sufficient to recall that if the variations of current produced by a telephonic transmitter are suitably transmitted to a direct current feeding an arc lamp the words pronounced into the transmitter are heard as if they originated in the arc. This phenomenon is due to changes in the volume of the arc consequent upon changes of temperature caused by the variations of the density of the current. The changes of temperature of the arc also cause changes in the emission of light from it, and these latter changes are utilized in the transmission of wireless telephonic messages. The fluctuations in the emission of light are very rapid and cannot be seen by the eye. Mr. Ruhmer has lately sent such messages over a distance of more than four miles by day and by night. (In the day time the apparatus must be screened from the direct rays of the sun, naturally.) To direct the beam Mr. Ruhmer uses a 12-inch parabolic mirror. The arc lamp employed requires 4 to 5 amperes of current for a distance of 1 to 2 kilometres, 8 to 10 amperes for 3 to 4 kilometres, 12 to 16 amperes for 5 to 7 kilometres. The receiver consists of a parabolic mirror like the transmitter, in whose optical axis there is a cylindrical selenium element in series with two telephones and a battery. The selenium varies in resistance under the action of the varying light. The luminous beam from the transmitter determines these variations of resistance corresponding to the microphonic currents of the transmitter. Similar variations are produced in the receiver and the spoken sounds are thus reproduced. The process here described was tried by Dr. Graham Bell in Washington, who was not successful over such long distance.

The Day of Influenza.

To sneeze or not to sneeze? That is the question. Then we sneeze and it changes to an exclamation. Everyone is doing it. Headache, bones ache, coughs, colds and the pestilence of grip is upon the face of the land. In Brooklyn Hills the worthy burgher sneezes an early curfew from his front porch and the sound is mistaken for blasting in the tunnel. And when the shades of night draw down, he sneezes across the field to his neighbor: "Come over this evening; we're having a little snack before going to bed. Got some hot mustard and quinine, and something in a bottle." Then far into the night the rich, mellifluous sneeze chorus rises from that house. This is a hard blow to the warnings of the doctors who assert that grip is a serious matter, and not to be sneezed at.

Lawmakers Want Passes.

Members of the Montana Legislature are protesting because a railroad in that State issued passes to them good only for 60 days, the term of the session, when each for the most part does little traveling.

PAINFUL PERIODS are overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Miss Menard cured after doctors failed to help her.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me after doctors had failed, and I want other girls to know about it. During menstruation I suffered most intense pain low in the abdomen and in my limbs. At other times I had a heavy, depressed feeling which made my work seem twice as hard, and I grew pale and thin. The medicine the doctor gave me did not do me one bit of good, and I was thoroughly discouraged. The doctor wanted me to stop work, but, of course, I could not do that. I finally began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and felt better after taking the first bottle, and after taking six bottles I was entirely cured, and am now in perfect health, and I am so grateful for it."—Miss GEORGE MENARD, 537 E. 152nd St., New York City. —\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures female ills when all other means have failed.

Vienna is threatened with a strike of chimney sweeps.

FITs permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. B. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A reformer is generally a man who tries to convert others to his way of thinking.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

You can't measure a genius by the length of his hair.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brian, 323 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

The man who agrees with nobody thinks everybody else is wrong.

PURNAM FADELESS DYES color Silk, Wool and Cotton at one boiling.

Some people don't care what happens so long as it doesn't happen to them.

One of the most complete electrical power plants recently installed is that of Osake military arsenal of Japan.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder to shake into your shoes; cures the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Calous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25-cents. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

About 150,000 different kinds of beetles have been discovered thus far by the scientists.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY, make oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY, sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, 1900. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The chronic borrower seldom pays a man back in his own coin.

DOAN'S DEAL GENTLY.

Its gentle and effective action of Doan's Kidney Pills in Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary troubles that make them famous with Men, Women, and Children.

Mr. PLEASANT, OHIO.—I received the sample of Doan's Kidney Pills, and never had any medicine do me so much good in so little time. I had Congestion of the Kidneys and Bladder so severe it caused a pressure on the lungs like Asthma, but through the use of Doan's Pills I am free and easy now. Geo. W. SMITH, Veterinary Surgeon, P. O. Box 41, Mt. Pleasant, Ohio.

Aged people find Doan's Kidney Pills a great comfort for declining years.

They cure incontinence and urinary weakness peculiar to children.

BAXTER SPRINGS, KANSAS.—I received the free sample of Doan's Kidney Pills. For five years I have had much pain in my back, which physicians said arose from the kidneys. Four boxes of Doan's Pills have entirely cured the trouble. I think I owe my life to these pills, and I want others to know it. SADDIE DAVIS, Baxter Springs, Kansas.



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P. N. U. 13, '08.

DROPSY quick relief and cures water cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment, free. Dr. R. H. GREEN'S BROS., Box 8, Atlanta, Ga.

Yours for a Clear Head BROMO-SELTZER 10¢ SOLD EVERYWHERE

HAMLINS WIZARD OIL CURES ALL RHEUMATIC PAIN SORENESS, SWELLING AND INFLAMMATION FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER 50¢ AT ALL DRUGGISTS

POTATOES \$2.50 a Bbl. Largest growers of Seed Potatoes in America. The "Natural New York" gives salver's "Early Wagon" a yield of 120 bushels per acre. Get cheap. Month's seed book and sample of "Fountain" free. Macaulay W. Wood, 68 W. 4th St., New York. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

GREEN RAPE 25 cents per TON Greatest, Cheapest Food on Earth for Sheep, Swine, Cattle, etc. Will be worth \$100 to you to read what history-making says about rape. Billion Dollar Grass will produce more profit per acre, so the Brown, Purple, Pink, Maroon, wheat for all, best soils, 63 bushels per acre. 25¢ quantity free. Get free seed and catalogue. Write 100 tons green foliage per acre.

For this notice and 10¢ we will mail you a 32-page Seed Catalogue, fully worth \$10 to get a start.

NORTH-SOUTH-EAST-WEST YOU WILL FIND TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING EVERYWHERE. The best material, skilled workmen and sixty-seven years experience have made TOWER'S Fish Brand Coats and Hats famous the world over. They are modern, back or yellow for all kinds of wet work, and every garment bearing the SIGN OF THE FISH is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Retail dealers sell them. A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A. TOWER CANADIAN CO., Limited, TORONTO, CAN.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

St. Jacobs Oil Is the greatest remedy in the world for all bodily Aches and Pains for which an external remedy may be used. Price, 25c. and 50c.