THE FARM AND HOME

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

Reasons for Objecting to Dehorning Cattle—Care of the Henhouse in Summer—Salting the Hay—Use of Machinery in Farm Work.

Against Dehorning.

C. A. M., in Breeder's Gazette, gives, among seven very good reasons for objection to dehorning, the following points: "That dehorned cattle are more troublesome to keep, and wilder, and will gain from 100 to 150 pounds less under otherwise similar conditions than those with horns left on; all of which of the above points he can substantiate by actual experiment." The blood starts from the center (the heart), branches out, similar to a tree, into little branches, surcharges every part of the body with nutriment, and carries the worn-out matter back, to be expelled from the system through the lungs, pores, kidneys, liver and alimentary tract, the circulation merging so gradually through the capillaries as to be imperceptible where the arteries end and the veins begin. By mutilating the circulating medium, the normal flow of blood is interfered with, hampering the process of waste and repair. The forcible dehorning stops the ever coming current of the blood to that part of the beast which has been severed, and keeps thumping, thumping, ever after, during the entire span of life. We may ask anyone that has had the misfortune of losing a limb, be it only a toe or little finger, and they will tell that they are feeling the limb that has been taken off "lo, these many years!" that that feeling has entailed untold suffering, and for which there is but one end, and that is dissolution. To medical men it is well known that the seat of pain is in the brain, the main nerve center; to them it is known that pain lowers vitality, and lowered vitality lessens the power to resist the influence of the pathogenic bacilli. Because the dehorned cow eats, drinks and gives some milk, she appears to be in good health, to the superficial observer; to him the imperceptible, gradual deterioration is not noticed.

The Hen House in Summer.

In hot weather lice breed very fast and unless they are killed off the hens and young chickens will be covered with lice and lice-eggs, which will prevent growth. A good method is to take an old iron pot, put a few live coals in the bottom, and set the pot in the middle of the hen-house, close the doors and windows, and every large opening; then pour one pound of sulphur over the coals; smoke the house for two hours; then ventilate it before allowing the hens to go in. It is best to smoke it in the morning. Strong tobacco smoke will also kill the lice. After smoking, the house should be whitewashed; add one gill of carbolic acid to every two gallons of wash. If the wash is strained, it can be put on with the spray-pump. The chicken coops are often filled with lice. Turn them upside down; give them a good spraying with crude petroleum, and then whitewash the coops inside and out.—The American.

Salting the Hay.

Hay should be hauled in when free from dew; when hay rattles, it is fit to put into the barn. Clover and timothy hay should be cured in the cock; if left in the swath or windrow too long most all the juices are dried up, and the hay is little better than straw. When the hay is cured so that it feels light upon the fork and rattles in the handling, get it under cover as quickly as possible. By adding one peck of salt to the ton, sprinkling it evenly over every layer of hay as it is put into the mow, the hay will cure out very nicely, and when it is fed out, it will come out bright, green and fragrant. The salt not only helps to cure the hay, but it adds weight to it, so that whether the hay is sold or fed out on the farm, there is economy in salting it.

Very weedy hay is much improved by salting it. Pings, rag-weed and weeds of like nature will make very good winter feed for mules, sheep and young stock, by cutting them before the stalk gets woody, curing quickly, and stacking at once, spreading one-half bushel of coarse salt to the ton of hay.—The American.

Good Corn Crops.

I think the corn crop one of the most profitable hoed crops on the farm, but it needs good cultivation. Our method of raising is this: We plow our ground in the fall, green sward, and in the spring we cart on a good coat of barn yard manure. Then we spread, and give it a thorough harrowing with a spring tooth harrow. Then we work it with a marker three and one-half feet one way and three feet the other, and use about three hundred pounds superphosphate to the acre in the hills. In this way we have never failed to make a good crop of corn, from 125 to 150 baskets to the acre. We follow the corn the next year with oats, and in this way we have not failed to get a good crop of grass.—Grange Visitor.

Machinery in Farm Work.

Farm work is now everywhere done with much less manual labor than used to be the fact before labor-saving machinery was invented. One man will now do the labor of four or five, and will also generally do it better. Even if it were not so, the difficulty in securing sufficient help would make the machinery necessary. It is not certain either that the better care given improved implements on small Eastern farms does not make their use pay as well as it does on the large farms of the far West. Almost all Eastern farmers house their farm implements when they are not in use. Even the grain is not put under shelter at the West, but is rushed from the field to elevators and stored there. The lack of buildings to shelter improved implements at the West makes their working life much shorter than it ought to be.—Mirror and Farmer.

Working Butter.

The shortest and best direction that I can give is: Don't. If by working butter you mean working out the buttermilk, then I say, don't take any buttermilk out of the churn with the butter. Wash the buttermilk out before the butter is taken from the churn. Stop churning as soon as the butter comes in grains as big as wheat. Draw off all the buttermilk that will drain off. Then wash with cold water, gently shaking the churn; draw off this water. Then wash again with cold brine. Then finish with cold water and let it drain for a few minutes. While still in the granular state, remove it to the work table; spread it out and sprinkle salt over it, stirring as you sprinkle. As the salt dissolves, some water will accumulate and run off. Then press the butter into shape with wooden hands or paddles. Never touch butter with your naked hands. If you use a press for molding, it will work out all of the remaining water and leave a perfect grain.

The whole secret lies in stopping the churn at the right time. Granular butter doesn't need to have the buttermilk worked out of it.—Jersey Bulletin.

Oatmeal with Water to Drink.

The bad effects of drinking clear water in large quantities when the system is exhausted by heavy work in hot weather may be prevented by putting a small quantity of sifted oatmeal in the water before drinking it. There is a great deal of nourishment in the oatmeal, and it furnishes something for the stomach to work on that is quickly digested and soon goes into the circulation. When we were hard at work in the hay or harvest field we learned to prefer water with oatmeal in it to the compounds of lemon juice with water, which, while they were pleasing to the palate, did not give the satisfying feeling in the stomach that a little oatmeal with water always gave. This was long ago recommended as a mid-day drink for horses hard at work, and we have found it just as good for people. For a strengthening drink for invalids oatmeal with water is much better than beef tea, whose nutritive value has been greatly exaggerated in popular belief.—American Cultivator.

Self-Supporting Farm.

A farm is self-supporting when enough of the food products are raised for home consumption, and when enough fertilizing material is made and saved to maintain its fertility. A condition, which, to us, does not appear to be impossible, of attainment. This may be done, indirectly, by growing largely for market those crops for which the soil and locality are fitted, and exchanging them for others. At present prices, we are able to exchange one acre of potatoes for ninety-three bushels of corn, which as we had an abundance of coarse fodder in the barn and silo was of more value to us than the same amount of land would have been in corn. We believe such an exchange is perfectly legitimate, and is often to the advantage of the farmer.—N. E. Farmer.

Kill the Plum Curculio.

To destroy the plum curculio is a difficult task. The common practice is to jar the tree suddenly, bringing the clumsy little insects down upon a large sheet stretched on light rods, with a center cross rod. It should be white, that the insects may be seen at once and destroyed. Carry it on the left arm and hold it first under one side of the tree and then under the other. To jar the tree without injuring it, many saw off a small limb and strike this projecting stump with a mallet; others pad the mallet, with which the sudden stroke is given without bruising the bark. Where but few plum trees are grown, the cheapest way is to coop fowls under each tree. Unless the trees stand within a poultry yard hens and chickens will often effectively protect a large plum tree.—Farm Journal.

Rest the Cows.

It is not unusual to find a cow which shows no inclination to dry off at any time after dropping her first or second calf. Such an animal shows an excellent dairy trait—persistence in the milking habit; but it is doubtful if continuous milking is profitable. Better results are believed to be obtained from cows which are inclined to take an annual rest, if not too long. A month is long enough; three weeks will do in most cases, and six weeks should be the longest time encouraged or allowed for a cow to be dry before calving.—Department of Agriculture.

Work in the Cornfield.

Where there are fifteen to twenty acres in corn and five acres or more in potatoes, or beets, it will pay to have a No. 1 sulky cultivator. The corn can be worked early in the morning, before the dew is off the hay, or an extra team can be put to work in the barn. Widen out the frame so that the shovels will thoroughly stir the soil between the rows at the one passage. Run the cultivator teeth shallow and keep the ground mellow and free from crusting over.

Durability of Fence Posts.

Fence posts of the wooden kind have least durability in sandy soil which moisture and air alternately penetrate. It might be supposed that very wet soil, or where the posts stand in stagnant water, would make them decay more quickly. But in such positions less air comes in contact with the wood. When set in the ground fence posts usually decay first just where the post enters the soil, as this has most changes from wet to dry, and gives the air most chance to work on the wood. Charring the surface of the post where it enters the soil greatly increases its durability.

Getting Rid of Weeds.

I have found it necessary in grass lands to pull or cut out such weeds as dock, thistles and the like just about flowering time. Land in cultivated crops can be very easily cleared of witch grass and thistles by the use of the manure fork. This method is very effective and more rapid than one would imagine. To reduce the ox-eye daisy, actual experiment shows that frequent plowing, heavy manuring and seeding to grass will prove effective. The heavy crop of grass can be cut before the weed seeds mature.—Agriculturist.

Cucumber Pickles.

The best time to plant cucumbers to grow pickles is from the 1st to the 15th of July. They will make a quick growth, and be much less likely to attacks from the cucumber bug than if planted early. The secret in growing cucumber pickles is to keep the vines very closely picked, allowing none to grow much, if any, above two inches long.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

There was much activity in the Chicago market during the past week. There was a temporary advance in July wheat of 5 cents per bushel, but the end of the week shows a tendency to sell out on the confident assertions that the present week will see a good beginning of the movement of new wheat to market.

There is no indication that the demands from the milling interests will be sufficient to head off any great quantity of it as the flour trade is apparently calling for lessened rather than increased production. It therefore remains with the farmer to say whether or not he will sell now or at some time in the future. The developments of the last few days lead the trade to believe that there will be the usual liberal marketing of wheat almost direct from the harvester. Looked at in the broad sense, however, the wheat market is in a strong position the world over, and the coming twelve months should see a higher price level than the last twelve. America should take a more than usually prominent part in the trade of the year, as the present crop promises to be not only the finest quality but relatively larger than that of any other country. The government figures on production issued July 10, are practically ignored by the trade. They indicate a crop nearly 40,000,000 bushels less than the most radical in the trade will estimate. The weak point in the report is the notoriously inaccurate figures on area. No one in the trade will seriously entertain the proposition that Oklahoma has but 200,000 acres in wheat this year.

The London Times of recent date says: "The prospect of the harvest in Eastern Europe are disquieting indeed. In Austria and Hungary and along the whole line of the Danube the harvest will be bad. Immense tracts of cornfields in Servia, Bulgaria and Roumania have been laid under water by destructive floods, and what water has spared, rust has greatly injured. So bad, indeed, is the prospect that Austria and Hungary, instead of exporting wheat will have to import it. At any rate it is clear that the wheat supply from the Danube is likely to be exceedingly small, if not altogether wanting this season.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 65c; Valley, 68c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, $3.50@3.60; graham, $3.25; superfine, $2.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 38@40c; choice gray, 37@39c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, $16@16.50; brewing, $18@19 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, $13.50 per ton; middlings, $21; shorts, $15.50.

Hay—Timothy, $11@14.; clover, $11.50@13; California wheat, $10.50@12; do oat, $11; Oregon wild hay, $9@10 per ton.

Eggs—14@15c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c; fair to good, 30c; dairy, 25@30c per roll.

Cheese — Oregon, 11½c; Young America, 12½c; California, 9@10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $3@3.50 per dozen; broilers, $1.50@3.50; geese, $2@3.50; ducks, $2.50@3 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound.

Potatoes.—Oregon Burbanks, 35@45c per sack; new potatoes, 50c per sack.

Onions—California, new, red, 90c@$1; yellow, $1.25 per cental.

Hops—9½@10½c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 6c.

Wool—Valley, 11@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@9c; mohair, 20c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2¼@2½c; dressed mutton, 4½c; spring lambs, 5½ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, $4; light and feeders, $2.50@3; dressed, $3@4.25 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, $2.75@3; cows $2.25; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound.

Veal—Large, 3; small, 4@4½c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 18c; ranch, 10@12c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 10@11c; California, 9½c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 17@18c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10@11c; spring chickens, $2@3.50; ducks, $2.50@3.75.

Wheat—Feed wheat, $25 per ton.

Oats—Choice, per ton, $21.

Corn—Whole, $20; cracked, per ton, $20; feed meal, $20 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, $19; whole, $18.50.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5½c; mutton sheep, 6c; pork, 6½c; veal, small, 6.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4½c; salmon, 4@5c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4; ling cod, 4@5; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2½@4c.

San Francisco Markets.

Wool—Choice foothill, 9@12c; San Joaquin, 6 months' 8@10c; do year's staple, 7@9c; mountain, 10@13c; Oregon, 10@13c per pound.

Hops—8@12c per pound.

Millstuffs — Middlings, $18@21; California bran, $14@14.50 per ton.

Hay—Wheat, $11.50; wheat and oat, $7@10.50; oat, $7@9; river barley, $5@6; best barley, $6@8; alfalfa, $5@5.50 clover, $6@8.

Potatoes—New, in boxes, 50@$1.

Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverskin, 80@$1 per cental.

Fresh fruit—Apples, 20@30c per small box; do large box, 30@50c Royal apricots, 25@50c common cherries, 15@25c; Royal Anne cherries, 25@40c per box; currants, $1.00@1.25 per chest; peaches, 25@60c; pears, 20@40c; cherry plums, 20@40c per box.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 18½c; do seconds, 17@18c; fancy dairy, 16@17c; good to choice, 14@15c per pound.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 8c; fair to good, 7@7½c per pound.

Eggs—Store, 12@14c; ranch, 15@17½c; Eastern, 13@14; duck, 13c per dozen.

Citrus fruit—Navel oranges, $1@2; seedlings, 75c@$1.25; Mexican limes, $4.75@5.50; common lemons, $1.

Rice is the most important of all Japanese crops; the cultivation takes up more than half of the country's surface of arable land.

Electric Heating.

The extension in progress in the various applications of electric heat is hardly realized by the general public. A great number of electric heating apparatus are being supplied by the manufacturers for shoemaking machinery, heating silk-finishing rolls and leather-working machinery, and during the past year and a half alone 14,000 electric car heaters have been installed. A blankbook manufacturer has had in use since 1894 from 35 to 40 electric glue pots, and starch-makers are now employing electric-heat apparatus extensively. In one piano manufactory in Baltimore 20 electric heaters were recently placed and nealry all the large clothing houses of the country now do most of their work in certain departments by electric irons. Such irons have also been supplied to state asylums in Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, New York, Massacuhasetts, Maine and Maryland. Electric radiators are found very convenient where it is desired to heat a room, or a corner of it, for a limited period, as the heat can be instantly turned off or on. One of the most popular uses of electric heating today is for curling-iron sets. Three hundred and eighty-seven of these were ordered for the dressing rooms of two combined New York hotels, 72 sets for a Boston hotel and a large number for the American line of steamers across the Atlantic.

USE GENTLENESS.

Be gentle in stimulating the kidneys, otherwise you will excite and weaken them. The happiest results follow the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to overcome renal inactivity. Avoid the unmedicated, fiery stimulants of commerce. The kidneys have a delicate membrane easily irritated, and upon this the action of such excitants is pernicious. Malarial complaints, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia and biliousness succumb to the corrective influence of the Bitters.

For use in recording instruments where a pencil is not desirable, a new device has a small reservoir for ink, with a conical bottom, in the end of which is a small opening with a pin point running through it to act as a feeder and marker.

DRUNKARDS CAN BE SAVED

The craving for drink is a disease, a marvelous cure for which has been discovered called "Anti-Jag," which makes the inebriate lose all taste for strong drink without knowing why, as it can be given secretly in tea, coffee, soup and the like.

If "Anti-Jag" is not kept by your druggist send one dollar to the Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, New York, and it will be sent postpaid, in plain wrapper, with full directions how to give secretly. Information mailed free.

Jupiter is five times as far from the sun as we are and the years on that planet are each as long as twelve of ours.

HOW'S THIS?

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's family pills are the best.

Some naturalists are of the opinion that the whale was once a land animal, and that it was forced to take to water as a means of protection.

Birth Rate Statistics.

It is a cause of great anxiety in France that the birth rate is less than the death rate, but the state of affairs in some portions of the United States is even more serious. While in France the birth rate is 22 per 1000, in Nevada it is 16.30 per 1,000; in Maine, 17.99 per 1,000; New Hampshire, 18.4 per 1,000; Vermont, 18.5; California, 19.4; Connecticut, 21.5; Massachusetts, 21.5; Rhode Island, has 21.8 per 1,000, a little more than France, Wyoming has 21.8 per 1,000, and Oregon 22.5. If it were not for immigration the population would be gradually falling off, and according to statistics the inhabitants of New England and the Pacific coast will be replaced by another race within a period varying from 16 to 200 years.

HOITT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Will commence its seventh year August 10th. It is a first class Home School, prepares boys for any University, or for active business. Address, Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., Burlingame, Cal.

When a person falls into the water a common felt hat may be used as a life preserver, and by placing the hat upon the water rim downwards, with the arm around it, pressing it slightly to the breast, it will bear a man up for hours.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption.—Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95.

For the Protection of Birds.

Prosecutions are expected to begin soon under the new Massachusetts law which forbids the wearing of the body or feathers of any undomesticated bird. Every offender will be fined $10 and the prosecuting witness will be paid a reward of $5.

ABOUT IRREGULARITY.

A Chat With Miss Marie Johnson.

The balance wheel of a woman's life is menstruation.

Irregularity lays the foundation of many diseases, and is in itself a symptom of disease. It is of the greatest importance that regularity be accomplished as soon as possible after the flow is an established fact.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest regulator known to medicine.

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back and head. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed.

"My mother, who from experience is a firm believer in the Pinkham remedies, thought perhaps they might benefit me. I followed the advice Mrs. Pinkham gave me, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills and am now as well as I ever was."—Miss MARIE F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa.

AN ODD KIND OF A TALE.

Told by a Former Telegraph Operator at Red Dirt.

There is in Washington a telegraph operator who for the past five or six years has been able to live without work, because, after twenty-five years of faithful service at the ticker, an old aunt of his died in New Jersey, leaving him money enough to pay off all his debts and net him an income about twice as big as he ever made per year at his desk.

"I had an odd bit of experience once," he said the other day to a Star man, "which I have told a good many times, but never to a newspaper man, and very rarely to anybody in the last ten or a dozen years. You haven't forgotten, of course, the most lost person of our modern history, one Charlie Ross. Well, when he was stolen, over twenty years ago, I was an operator at a mining town of ten or twelve hundred people, called Red Dirt, something over a hundred miles from Denver. I may say that there isn't any town there at all now and hasn't been for fifteen years.

"There wasn't a great deal of business done over the Red Dirt wire, and my duties after dark were mostly at the leading gambling place in town, which was the only respectable resort we had. I slept in the office to be handy in case of sudden calls, and one night about a year or sixteen months after the Charlie Ross disappearance I had just returned from the Seven Up saloon—usually known as the Seven Uppers House—and was getting into bed when I was startled by the ticker beginning to have spasms. I rushed to it to find out what was the matter, and as I did so, whoever was making the disturbance had got himself in shape, and as fast as he could get the words to me he was telling me that he was one of the men who had stolen the Ross boy, and was then in the hands of the others, who refused to restore the child to his father and had threatened to kill him (the sender) if he made any attempt to betray the party. They had the boy with them then, and they were at—and here there was a worse spasm than ever, and not another tick came. To say I was shaken up but ill expresses it, but it was a stormy night, and to go searching was impossible until daylight, and notifying our town marshal of what I had heard I tried to call my only neighbor, the operator on the main wire where the Red Dirt branch tapped him sixty miles away.

"I could not get him, and after repeated failures I went to bed, to start off with the marshal at daybreak to find out what the matter was. We did not strike it until next day in the afternoon, when in one of the wildest parts of the mountains, about ten miles from the main line, we found the wire cut, and evidences of a struggle at the foot of a telegraph pole, with spots of blood on the stones about the place. What it meant, who had done it, why the parties were there, whether they were as the one had represented, or anything in the way of explanation we did not know. All we knew was what had come to me over the wire at midnight. We went on to the main wire, but the operator there was on a drunk and had been for thirty-six hours, and he did not know as much as we did."—Washington Star.

Explosions in Warehouses.

Mr. Charles T. Hill writes for St. Nicholas an article on "The Perils of a Fireman's Life." After speaking of the "back-draft," that is responsible for many deaths among firemen, Mr. Hill says:

Another kind of back-draft that is greatly dreaded takes the form of an explosion, and is usually met with in fires in storage houses and large warehouses that have been closed up tight for some time. A fire breaks out in such a building, and, as a rule, has been smoldering for some time before it is discovered. The firemen are summoned, and raising a ladder, they pry open an iron shutter or break in a door to get at the fire. The combustion going on within the building has generated a gas; and the moment the air gets to this, through the breaking open of the door or window, the mixture ignites. An explosion follows, and a portion or the whole front of the building is blown out. Several accidents of this kind have occurred in New York—one in a storage warehouse in West Thirty-ninth street a few years ago, when the whole front was blown out, hurling the firemen from the ladders, and severely injuring a large number. Another accident of the same nature occurred shortly after this, in a large wholesale flour warehouse down town. In this case it was supposed that particles of flour in the air inside the warehouse became ignited and exploded; but it was practically another case of the back-draft. Several firemen were maimed and injured in this case.

Hotels in Greece.

Professor Gildersleeve writing in the Atlantic Monthly of hotels in the interior of Greece, says there is no common sitting-room. There is no office, but that does not seem to interfere with the presentation of the bills. The ground floor is given up to a cafe or restaurant, if the innkeeper goes into that line of business. Very often, however, the master of the Apollo has only rooms to let. The sleeping apartments on the floor above are often approached by an outside stirway, and, as is to be expected in a southern climate, they are scantily furnished. Over-furnishing is a vice anywhere. Under a Southern sky it is a crime of which the Greeks are not guilty. There is usually a mirror, though that tribute of human vanity is sometimes lacking, and, like the Turk, the solitary Turkish towel bears no brother near his throne. The bedstead is invariably of iron. As in primitive United States within my memory, single rooms are rare. Two, three, four, five beds are put in one room or strung along the corridors. A fastidious person who desires to occupy a room alone has to pay for all the beds therein. In some places special charges are made for sleeping in the daytime, and there is a fixed rate for sleeping on the floor.

Consolation.

"Dearie," she asked, "am I the first woman you ever loved?"

"No," he answered, "but from the mildness of the attack I feel sure you are going to be the last one."—Indianapolis Journal.

One Guess

for every yellow ticket—in every package of *Schilling's Best* tea.

Don't send coupons; save them for something else.

Rules of contest published in large advertisement about the first and middle of each month. A18

Neapolitan Cruelty.

Neapolitans have a bad reputation for ill-treatment of animals, and the Naples society for the prevention of cruelty to animals seems to have plenty to do. During last year its agents stopped 44,321 carts for carrying too heavy loads, and in nearly one-half the cases had the load reduced; they confiscated 41,011 sticks used for beating animals and 887 spikes used on curb chains; 2,382 convictions for cruelty were obtained.

Lord Kelvin, the great British scientist, declares that the earth is 30,000,000 years old.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF
Chas. H. Fletcher
Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

REASONS FOR USING

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

CHEAPEST POWER...

Rebuilt Gas and ...Gasoline Engines

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