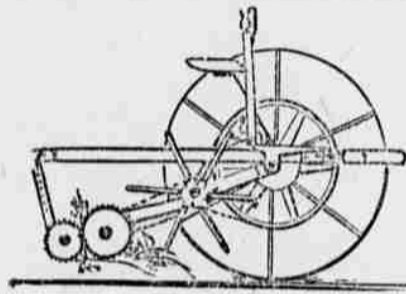




A Weed Puller.
Another machine has been invented for the use of the farmer. The picture shows the invention doing its work, and gives an idea of the mechanism by which it is operated. Two fluted rollers are mounted on an adjustable support at the rear of a sulky, with chain gearing to rotate them rapidly as the machine is drawn over the ground. As the flutings on the face of the rollers mesh closely together, it is easy to understand how any weed or grass which once gets between them will be drawn up, until it is finally lifted out of the ground, roots and all. To insure the killing of higher growths, the machine



MACHINE TO PULL THE WEEDS.

has been fitted with a series of rotary blades, which feed the tops of the weeds down beneath the face of the first roller instead of allowing this roller to strike the stems and push the weeds over, without uprooting them.

So-Called Corn Wheat.
In sections of the West there is being grown a variety of wheat known as Polish wheat, which has comparatively little value except, perhaps, as a food for stock. Public accounts of this wheat have been so garbled that farmers have a wrong impression of it. As this wheat is grown in the Northwest, it produces wonderfully, and the kernels are much larger than those of the recognized varieties of wheat, and when fed to stock it is said to have wonderful fattening results. That it has some merit there is little doubt, for it has given fairly good results in the making of macaroni flour, although not so good as the results from the true macaroni wheat. It is doubtful if it is safe to use it largely in the fattening of stock, although it is worthy of test in that way. Seedsmen in the North and West can doubtless furnish seeds in small quantities, and the reputation already acquired makes it worth a test. In some sections the variety is known as Emmer and some seedsmen catalogue it under that name.

Make a Bag Holder.
A frame may be fixed in a few minutes that will hold bags while being filled. Cut a board six inches wide and nail together as shown. Fill a bag and set it inside, then adjust the hooks the proper height. The hooks (a) are eightpenny wire nails driven through the boards downward to prevent turning and the ends then bent upward. The front hooks should be a little lower than the back two. A cross brace on the back will strengthen the frame.—A. Gilmore, in Farm and Home.

Low Wages.
An English farmer writes that he knows several farmers who have lately surrendered their rented farms solely from the difficulty of getting laborers; and in that neighborhood a good house and garden free, and a wage of about \$3.10 a week "can be had for the asking." American farmers meet a similar difficulty, although offering at least double the English wages.—Exchange.

Butter or Goose Fat.
The most popular substitute for butter in Germany is said to be goose fat. eWight for weight, butter costs less than the fat, but then the latter seems to be far more economical. A pound of excellent butter can be had in Berlin for about 30 cents. Goose fat, on the other hand, is sold by the litre (1.75 pint) at an average price of 70 to 75 cents. In a recent government publication there appeared a suggestion from the American consul at Berlin to the effect that Germany offers a good market for this article of food.

Fertilizing for Tomato Crops.
Although the following information is based on the work of a grower of tomatoes for canning factories almost exclusively, it is of value to any one who grows the medium and late sorts for any market. Muriate of potash 500 pounds, nitrate of soda 400 pounds, bone tankage 700 pounds, and acid phosphate 400 pounds, using of this mixture 500 pounds an acre, 300 pounds being used broadcast before harrowing and 200 pounds in the hills. This formula supplies the food needed by the plants in addition to what is naturally supposed to be in the fairly fertile soil, and should give as a result a large crop of fine tomatoes of good color. Naturally, the result will depend somewhat on the varieties used, which for canning purposes should always be such as will ripen all over and be of a deep red color. It is always safe to select varieties of this description for any market, as they are attractive to the eye and generally of good quality. The old favorite Paragon probably comes as near to the ideal variety as any, all things considered.

Two New Sprays.
The difficulty of killing plant and tree lice with the usual spray mixtures is well known. Good results are reported from the use of a new mixture containing one pound hard soap, one quart castor oil, one-fourth pound carbonate of soda, one gallon water. The soap and acid were boiled in water and mixed with the castor oil while heated; the mixture was then diluted with 10 to 20 per cent of water for spraying. In fighting tree lice, it is important to apply the liquid used before the leaves begin to curl and enclose the insects. For scale insects, a mixture reported satisfactory is prepared as follows: Ten quarts boiling water, one quart carbolic acid, one quart soft soap. The mixture is stirred until an emulsion is formed and is applied by means of a brush.—American Cultivator.

Device for Catching Fowls.
Whether or not a fowl will quietly submit to the approach of the implement shown in the drawing any more than it would stand still and allow a man to get within reaching distance, only a practical application can determine. It is possible, however, that the device can be moved more rapidly than a person moves, and thus deceive the fowl. The idea is introduced by a Kentuckian, who states that it will do its work without injury to the legs, and enable the fowl to stand naturally after its capture, without, however, giving it an opportunity to escape.

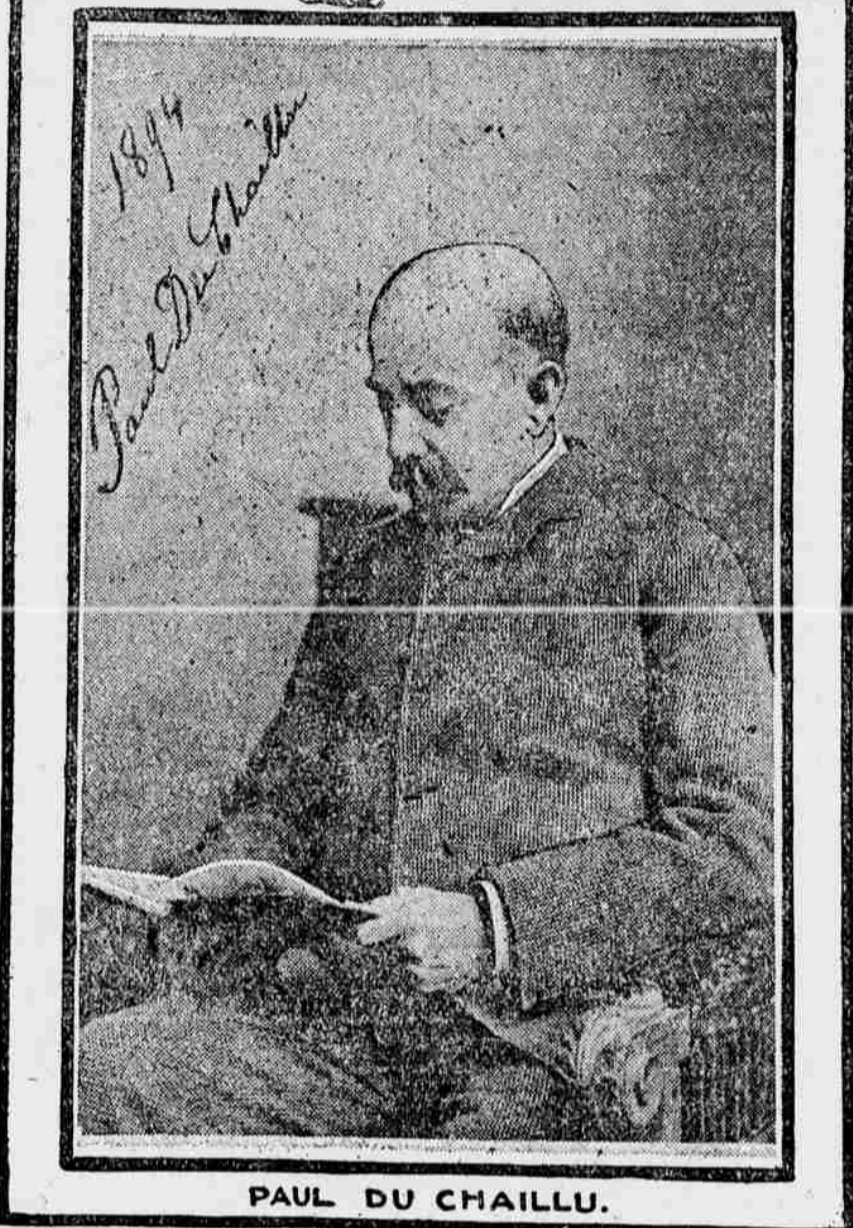
Farm Notes.
There is one crop that must be attended to now or it will soon be too late—asparagus. It comes early in the year, almost as soon as the frost leaves the ground. The bed will be benefited, if shoots have not appeared, by receiving a covering of straw, salt hay or any refuse material and burnt over, so as to destroy disease germs that may be left over on the surface of the ground from last year.

Growing a lot of pumpkins in a field of corn is an old practice, but it is doubtful if pumpkins so grown are as profitable as when grown as a separate crop from corn. The pumpkins will prevent the proper cultivation of corn, as working the corn destroys the pumpkin vines, the result being that late weeds get a chance to grow and mature. It is urged in defense of growing pumpkins in the corn field that they do not interfere with cultivation until the corn is "laid by," but much depends on the land, rainfall and thoroughness of cultivation. Corn should never be "laid by" as long as weeds and grass can have an opportunity to grow, cultivation being given if it is possible for a horse to pass along the rows.

Sowing Onions.
Sow from four to six pounds per acre. Four pounds per acre is plenty providing the seed is good, the seed bed good, and maggots not numerous. Sow eighteen seeds to the foot, if the seed is good, which in rows about sixteen inches apart, makes about five pounds per acre. Sow with any good garden-seed sower, first regulating to sow as desired.

Japan has developed a variety of maize with leaves beautifully striped with white.

NOTED AFRICAN EXPLORER AND AUTHOR, DISCOVERER OF GORILLA, WHO IS DEAD



PAUL DU CHAILLU.

Paul du Chaillu, whose explorations, covering thousands of miles of Africa, added greatly to the world's knowledge of the dark continent and its inhabitants, died recently at St. Petersburg, where he was making preparations to start on a tour of exploration in Siberia. He was the first to tell the world about the gorilla. He was 65 years old, was born in New Orleans, and had his home in New York. On his first expedition he sailed from New York to the French settlement at the mouth of the Gaboon River, in west Africa. At his own expense he traveled 8,000 miles with only native companions, and covered much previously unexplored country. After several subsequent trips to Africa, Du Chaillu turned his attention to northern lands. Lapland was explored from end to end, and he embodied his experiences in a book, "The Land of the Midnight Sun." Recently he had been making a study of the Muscovite races.

The portrait is from a photograph Mr. Du Chaillu sent to Mrs. Robert L. Gifford, 277 East 46th street, Chicago, who had known him for a number of years, and at whose home he was a guest whenever he came to Chicago. Mrs. Gifford last night confirmed the statement cabled from St. Petersburg that Mr. Du Chaillu had no living relations.

HABITATS OF THE MOST PREVALENT DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES.

AN official death map has been prepared under the direction of the Census Bureau. It shows that causes of death are largely a matter of geography, and the twenty-one districts into which the country is divided mark the limits of different regions where various diseases are most ravaging.

The most sensational deaths occur in the Pacific coast district region, in the State of Washington. This is the only district in which gunshot wounds are reported as a prevalent cause of death. Heart disease, suicide, and apoplexy show there the largest number of victims, and the record is held for the greatest number of deaths from alcoholism.

Lung troubles appear to be most numerous along the Atlantic coast from New York to Virginia and along the Mississippi River from New Orleans to the Ohio River.

Typhoid fever and malaria come far down on the list in mountainous districts, but appear at the top in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Indian Territory.

Although only three out of every 100 die of old age, there are a few fortunate districts where old age rivals consumption and malaria as the cause of death. Among these favored spots are the Catskills, Adirondacks, Green Mountains, parts of Michigan and Wisconsin, and the region on either side of the Missouri River.

Croup and whooping cough appear to be most dangerous in the districts which have the least population and where, presumably, medical aid is most difficult to obtain. Cancer, heart disease, and apoplexy are more to be expected in mountainous parts of the country than in the level districts.

In eight of the twenty-one districts rheumatism reaps a large harvest of death, noticeably in the thinly settled States, where the inhabitants are most exposed to the sudden changes of the weather.

Generally speaking, it appears that the majority of deaths in the country are caused by climatic conditions, while those in the cities are caused by social conditions. The farmer on the Dakota prairie, for example, needs to guard against rheumatism, but not against malaria or heart disease.

Joke Was on the Whites.

A Wichita boy serving in the Philippine army writes to his mother in the greatest indignation over a gigantic joke played by a colored regiment in the far-away islands. This regiment is the Forty-ninth Infantry. They were stationed at Sipu, one of the interior provinces. They told the natives that the colored race predominated in America; that the whites had been but recently released from slavery; that the colored people ran the United States government; that President McKinley was descended from a pure-blooded African chief; that the white folk in America were low down, lazy, pilfering trash, much given to stealing chickens; that the white were not permitted to own property, and that the negroes wouldn't associate with them on terms of equality at all.

By and by the colored regiment was moved elsewhere and the regiment to

which the Wichita boy belonged took its place. The white soldiers found that they were looked upon with contempt and that everything told by the colored troops had been believed.—Kansas City Journal.

A New Breakfast Food.

"Do you know the 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,' Mr. Tinkham?" asked a lady of her host at a rural dinner party.

"Well, really, now, I don't know," he replied. "We've tried so many of them breakfast foods I can't keep track of 'em. Maria," he called to his wife across the table, "have we ever tried the water-cracker of the breakfast table?"

"Do you think that wireless telegraphy will save time?" "Yes, if they can invent some sort of a messenger-boyless device for delivering the telegrams."

100 Doses For One Dollar

Economy in medicine measured by two things—cost and effect. It cannot be measured either alone. It is greatest in medicine that does the most for the money—that radically and permanently cures at the least expense. That medicine is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies and enriches the blood, cures pimples, eczema and eruptions, tired, languid feeling, loss of appetite and general debility.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it reliable and giving perfect satisfaction. It takes away that tired feeling, energy and puts the blood in good condition. Miss EFFIE COLONNA, 333 10th Street, Washington, D. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises cure and keeps the promise.

Strength Needed.
"I don't see why officers in the army should be required to be strong, don't have to do any lifting."
"No, but they have to carry so many medals."

Genius Indeed.
Ida—Mabel is a genius.
May—In what way?
Ida—Why, she never throws anything away. When her black curls got too old she cut them up and used them for beauty spots.

For bronchial troubles try Piso's for Consumption. It is a good medicine. At druggists, price 25 cents.

No Delay.
Mamma, on hearing that her son had received a new little girl, said to Lillian, her little daughter:
"Lillian, auntie has a new baby and now mamma is the baby's papa is the baby's uncle, and you her little cousin."

"Well," said Lillian, "wasn't it arranged quick!"—Little Chronicle.

Less Nicotine in Pipes.
A full sized cigar contains as much as two grains of nicotine; a pipe tobacco, not more, as a rule, than one-third of a grain.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or convulsions after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Kidney and Bladder Remedy. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle. Price, Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 531 Arch St., Philadelphia.

On a Golden Plate.
President Roosevelt recently received an invitation on a gold plate. He is not political, but it asked him to attend the mining congress in Lead, S. D., next September. The plate was not enough to eat a dinner from, it measured two and three-fourths inches, but it was large enough to hold what kind of gold the Black Hills produce.

The Difference.
"What's the difference between a tramp's protective association and a gold fiend?"
"Well?"
"Why, one links the tramps and other tramps the links."—Princeton Tiger.

You Can Get Allen's Foot Ease.
Write Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y., for free sample of Allen's Foot Ease. It cures chafing, blisters, sweating, damp, swollen, itching, itchy feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists sell it. 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

Must Not Use Telephone.
The telephone can no longer be gally used by German physicians dictating prescriptions to druggists because of the chances of fatal misunderstandings.

Gold Production.
The estimated production of gold in 1902 was \$80,853,070 and of silver \$31,040,025.

Weak?

"I suffered terribly and was extremely weak for 12 years. The doctors said my blood was turning to water. At last I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was feeling all right again."
Mrs. J. W. Fiala, Hadlyme, Ct.

No matter how long you have been ill, nor how poorly you may be today, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take for purifying and enriching the blood.

Don't doubt it, put your whole trust in it, throw away everything else.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this old family medicine. Follow his advice and you will be satisfied.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.