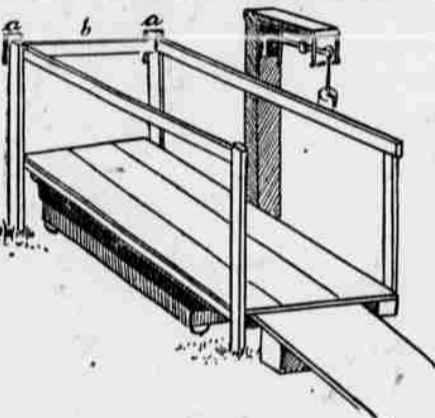


FARMS AND FARMERS

A Cheap Stock Scale.
I have an ordinary platform scale that I use to weigh stock to note the gain. I first started weighing vegetables and then to weigh pigs, so now I weigh feed and hogs every week and can tell how much they gain and how much feed it takes to make that gain. If weighing hogs I use a crate made of 1x4 slats, with a gate at each end. I set the crate with one end at the hog house door, balanced on a platform scale with blocks underneath to prevent teetering, open gate in hog house end of crate and let in as many as the crate will hold. After weighing I let them out of the front end and I am ready to weigh again. In this way two men can weigh forty hogs in about half an hour, after everything is ready.

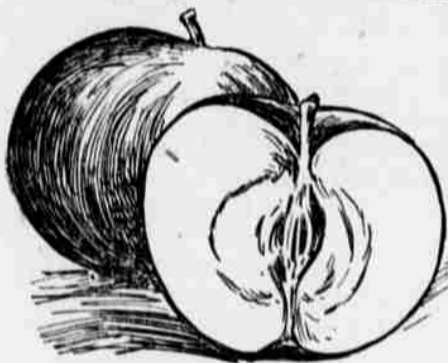


HANDY PLAN FOR WEIGHING STOCK.

For weighing cattle, I take two pieces 2x10 inches eight feet long and cleat them together and lay across the scale as in cut and lead the animal on to it. If the animals are not gentle you can set four posts in the ground, nail 2x4s on them, so as to make a chute to lead them through on to the scale. The corner of frame, a, a, must be made very strong. The piece, b, may be made movable at both ends if desired. Extra weights can be had at any scale house. —C. J. Davidson, in Farm and Home.

The Roseau Apple.

The trouble which comes from the confusing of names is illustrated in the case of the Roseau apple, which is more generally known by its common name of Canada Red, yet which is entirely distinct from the variety known as Red Canada. The Roseau apple fairly shown in the illustration as to form has more than a local reputation, although it is



THE ROSEAU APPLE.

most generally found in bearing in Canada and New England. There seems to be no good reason why the variety should not be planted in all apple sections, and particularly in northern districts, for while it is not to be classed as a good variety for home use, it certainly is a good late-keeping variety, hence is valuable for market purposes. The fruit is slightly irregular, oblate, shallow basin, calyx small. Color red mottled and splashed, nearly covering dull green ground. Flavor sub-acid, quality good, season midwinter. As a keeper, especially in cold storage, it deserves attention, and if market growers will look into the merits of the variety they will find it at least worthy of trial.

Poultry Pickings.

Keep the hens scratching.
A dark comb indicates congestion of some kind.
Turkeys are very tender and weak when young.
The poultryman who would rise to highest fame must advertise.
Keep the grit boxes well supplied. Without grit indigestion is certain.
There is no class of poultry that increase in weight as rapidly as goslings.
Just turn the hens over to the "wim-min folks" and then watch the results.
A smooth bird that is easily cleaned is a good arrangement in feeding poultry.
Market the old fowls and keep the young ones on the farm and in the poultry yard.
Location is much, but the right kind of a man can raise poultry successfully anywhere.
Feather pulling is a vice that comes from confinement and idleness, and is difficult to cure.

Geese usually lay early. The eggs should be gathered as soon as laid to prevent chilling.

One advantage with poultry on the farm is that they eat much which otherwise would be wasted.

Plenty of feed does not mean profusion. Profits are lost by overfeeding as well as by underfeeding.

Some chickens die because of the toughening of the skin at the large end of the egg. They cannot break through it.

Short-legged fowls fatten quickly; long legs are hard to fatten. Those which are first hatched fatten quickest in a brood.

Taking everything into consideration, we believe a board or cement floor is to be preferred to an earthen one nine times in ten.

Clover Land for Potatoes.

In many sections where farmers have succeeded in growing crimson clover, the crop rotation is clover, potatoes and corn. This has been found to give excellent results provided the clover is turned under at just the proper time, and this time is when the clover is in the condition where the greatest amount of nitrogen can be put into the soil. Experiments have proved that, regardless of calendar dates, this condition of the clover is very soon after it begins to bloom, for at that time the nitrogen the plant has gathered from the air is in the plant, and hence can be put into the soil by plowing under. It is true that the growth of clover may be quite heavy at that time, and hard to plow under, but this is certainly offset by the added amount of nitrogen gained. It is not meant to infer that this rotation of crops will do away with the necessity for the use of fertilizers, although if previous fertilizing has supplied phosphoric acid in sufficient quantities and cultivation has released the potash, so that only nitrogen is needed, the use of crimson clover will, after all, render unnecessary the fertilizer. However, this is a condition of affairs that can only be ascertained by demonstration.

Forcing Heavy Crops.

It is a common practice among tenant farmers and fruit growers, during the last year they handle the ground, to force the largest possible crops regardless of the effect on the soil. Whether a tenant is warranted in doing this is not the point to be discussed. Unfortunately many of these tenants go on to farms of their own and, remembering the last heavy crop, carry out the same plan in apparent ignorance of the effect on the soil. Take the case of a strawberry plantation as an illustration. On average soil having a fair quantity of each of the plant foods nitrate of soda used to the exclusion of other fertilizers would produce a very large crop of berries, but it would also use from the soil a greater amount of fertility than one is justified in taking. If other plant foods were used so as to leave the soil in fair condition, then the use of the nitrate of soda would be justifiable, but this might bring the expense of getting the crop to a figure too great to warrant the outlay. This being the case, it would be far more sensible to handle the soil with a view of getting the large crop for successive years and retaining the fertility of the soil, rather than to get an extraordinary crop one year and exhaust the soil.

Feeding Young Pigs.

The cause of some of the failures in raising young pigs profitably is due to the improper methods of handling them when young. There may be differences of opinion as to methods of feeding, and undoubtedly some feeds do better in the hands of some feeders than with others. On the other hand, the fact remains that the usual plan of letting the young pigs feed with the old one is wrong; it is well enough to do this, perhaps, while the pig is learning to eat, but when it is weaned it must have a better chance of getting its share of the food than is possible when fed with the mother. Troughs for the young pigs should be built low and be placed where the old hog can not get into it. If the usual ground feeds are given the pigs, any of them will be much improved if the mixing of them is done with warm skimmed milk. Give the growing pigs a chance in the manner suggested and the results will be added profit.

Young Broods.

It is the cold damp days that cause chicks to become chilled and droop, and the small coops and runs should be placed under a covered shed, so as to permit the chicks to stroll outside the runs without being exposed to the weather. As they grow and become stronger, the runs may be placed on a grass plot, using the coops under the sheds for later broods.

Trouble with lice in the poultry house is caused by neglect every time, and pure laziness a good many times.

Science AND INVENTION

Prof. J. R. Green, president of the botanical section of the British Association, in his address at Belfast, remarked that we are face to face, with the possibility of treating some of the diseases of plants in a way similar to that in which animals are rendered immune to attacks of illness. He cited the recent experiments of Beauverl, who allowed cuttings of begonia to grow in earth impregnated with a species of fungus which is an attenuated form of the Botrytis cinerea, a destructive parasite of plants. After impregnation the begonia plants were subjected to attack by the parasite, and resisted it perfectly. Similar results have been obtained by Prof. Marshall Ward.

There are still mysteries connected with the trade and antitrade winds which A. L. Rotch, of the Blue Hill Observatory, thinks can best be solved by sending up exploring kites, with self-recording instruments, from a steamer navigating between the Azores and Ascension Island. One of the puzzling facts to be investigated is that the behavior of volcanic dust and clouds shows a strong easterly wind blowing above the equator, which wind suddenly shifts at about twenty degrees north and south latitude to southwest and west. This is not in accord with the generally accepted hypothesis of the movements of the antitrade winds, and Mr. Rotch thinks an important discovery may be made.

The aurora borealis is limited on a small scale by Prof. W. Ramsay, whose experiment has been exhibited to the London Royal Society. A powerful electro-magnet, placed vertically, has pole pieces extending horizontally from both the upper and lower ends, and between these pole pieces is an exhausted glass globe containing in its upper part a metallic ring. A powerful alternating current passed through this ring produces an annular glow discharge. On passing a current through the coils of the magnet, the glow discharge is deflected downward, producing streamers closely resembling those of the sky, and highly rarefied air in the globe gave the lines of krypton that appear in the spectrum of the aurora.

An attempt is being made by the Academy of Sciences of Vienna to turn the phonograph to account as an important registering instrument for science. One intended application is in the study of various languages and dialects which are now in the course of development or of extinction. Three scientific expeditions recently sent out by the academy have been equipped with specially designed phonographs intended for the investigation of languages, and other phenomena depending upon sound-waves. In order to secure permanent records the academy has devised a method of metal-plating the wax records so that they will serve as phonotypes from which fresh wax plates may be cast at any time. Similar efforts to utilize the phonograph for scientific purposes have been made elsewhere, but the Vienna scheme is on a larger scale.

Prof. E. L. Nichols and G. F. Hull, of Cornell University, have obtained a very accurate reproduction of a comet's tail while experimenting with the pressure of light upon floating particles of extreme minuteness. A powder consisting of emery and the spores of puffballs was put in a vacuum tube from which the air was exhausted as completely as possible. When the rays from an arc-light were concentrated upon the powder the lighter particles were seen to be blown out as if repelled by the light, presenting a striking resemblance to a comet's tail. According to Arrhenius and others, this is analogous to the way in which the sun actually produces the tails of comets. The experimenters found that the effect upon the powder was of the same order of magnitude as would be expected from the value of the pressure of light deducted by them from other experiments.

A Good Thing.

"I hear you're trying to invent a new style of cornet."
"Yes; I'm at work on one with a reflex action."
"What's the idea?"
"If I can get it working right it will blow the head off anybody who tries to use it."—Philadelphia Press.

Ardent Lover.

Tess—Yes, he actually got down on his knees to propose to me.
Jess—The idea! I should think he would have been afraid to spill his trousers.
Tess—Oh! first he asked me to lend him my handkerchief and he spread that on the floor.—Philadelphia Press.

What has become of the woman who made a vinegar stew for a cold? If you hear of one, lock her up till we get there.

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Which thoroughly cleanse the blood, expelling all humors and building up the whole system. They cure

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. G. Hines, Franks, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Wolter, Box 212, Algona, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of Hood's than can be published.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

Safe Bullets for Duelists.

A harmless bullet, made of a shell of chalk, has been invented by a Parisian physician, and it will no doubt be extensively used by French duelists. When it strikes a person it merely marks the spot without doing the least injury. With a mask over the face, men can practice revolver shooting at each other just as they now practice fencing.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Feltch*

Too Curious.

"There is never any uncertainty where I stand," said the pompous speaker at the ward meeting. "I'm a stalwart."

Whereupon the little man with a squeaky voice half rose and putting his hand to his ear, inquired: "What kind of a wart?"—Kansas City Journal.

Piso's Cure is a good cough medicine. It has cured coughs and colds for forty years. At druggists, 25 cents.

Not Appreciated.

Bjorks—It certainly seems to me that a man like Bjackson, who has worked hard all his life and brought up a family of sixteen children, deserves a great deal of credit.

Bjones—No doubt. But he can't get it at the stores.—Sommerville (Mass.) Journal.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

His One Distinction.

"What makes that little cad of a Tommy Tuffnut limp so?"

"He only does it when he wants to show off. He says there's a place on his leg where John L. Sullivan kicked him once when he got in his way."

ARE YOU LOSING WEIGHT

If so then your system is out of balance, and there is a flaw somewhere in your constitution, and a possibility that you are losing health, too. The falling off in weight may be slight, but it makes a wonderful change in one's looks and feelings, and unless the building up process is begun in time, vitality and strength are soon gone and health quickly follows. If you are losing weight there is a cause for it. Your blood is deteriorating and becoming too poor to properly nourish the body, and it must be purified and enriched before lost weight is regained. It requires something more than an ordinary tonic to build up a feeble constitution, for unless the poisons and germs that are lurking in the blood are destroyed, they will further impoverish the blood and weaken the system, and you continue to lose weight.

In S. S. S. will be found purifying and tonic properties combined. It not only builds up weak constitutions, but searches out and destroys germs and poisons of every description and cleanses the system of all impurities, thus laying the foundation for a healthy, steady increase in weight and future good health.

Food may be bountiful and the appetite good, but still the system weakens and we remain poor in flesh unless what we eat is properly digested and turned into rich, pure blood. S. S. S. re-inforces the Stomach and aids the digestion and assimilation of food, and there is a rapid up-building of health and strength. S. S. S. acts promptly and beneficially upon the nervous system, strengthens and tones it up, and relieves the strain by producing sound, refreshing sleep. You can find no tonic so invigorating as S. S. S., and being composed exclusively of roots and herbs its use is attended with no bad effects. Old people will find that it braces them up, improves the circulation of the blood, and stimulates all the bodily organs, and persons of delicate constitutions can take S. S. S. with safety, as it does not derange the Stomach like the strong mineral remedies, but acts gently and without any shock to the system. Those whose feelings tell them they are not strong or well, and who are growing thinner and falling below their usual recognized everywhere as the leading blood purifier and the safest and best of all tonics. We cheerfully furnish medical advice, without charge, to all who will write us.

WONDERFUL GAIN IN WEIGHT.
Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 10, 1908.
Some years ago my general health gave way; my nervous system was shattered, and I could get nothing to do me any good till I began to use S. S. S. I commenced to improve at once. My appetite became splendid and from 135 pounds I increased to 180. I became well again by taking S. S. S. and would take no amount for the good it did me. My health is now perfect, and I believe if everybody would take a bottle of S. S. S. occasionally, they would enjoy life as I am doing. W. L. WINSTON

SSS

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SKETCHES on History.

Yeast—When did the custom originate of putting the music in the rear of the troops during a battle?

Crimsonbeak—Why the Scotch started it.

"Indeed?"

"Yes; they used the bagpipes, you know, and a fellow would rather run into the very face of the enemy than go back where that music was.—Yonkers Statesman.

Growth of Cities.

During the nineteenth century London grew from a city of 800,000 people to one of 6,500,000—that is, increased eightfold. New York increased from 60,000 to 3,500,000—nearly sixtyfold.

Usually the Case.

"Daughter," said the mother who was long on Solomonic wisdom, "whatever you do, don't marry a man with weary eyes."

"Why not, ma?" asked the beautiful bud.

"Because," replied the mater, "it's doughnuts to fudge he'll also possess a dreamy pocketbook."—Chicago Daily News.

He Was Moved.

"Did the notes of a bird ever move you?" asked the poetic girl.

"Yes," replied the young man. "I used to call on a young lady and every time the cuckoo announced the hour of 10 I went home."

A Modern Disease.

Anxious Mother—Tell me, doctor, is it a dangerous disease.

Physician—I fear it is. He has breakfastfooditis in an advanced stage.—Judge.

An Observation.

"That woman has yet to be born," observed the man who occasionally thinks aloud.

"What woman has yet to be born?" asked the inquisitive person who overheard the remark.

"The one who can look at a hole in a newspaper without wondering what was cut out," replied he of the noisy thoughts.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Thought It Might Be.

Mrs. Newrocks—I'm determined that Cynthia's debut shall pass off with great eclat.

Mr. Newrocks—What's eclat, Maria—expense?—Puck.

Kerosene.

Kerosene oil is an inexpensive and satisfactory furniture polish, especially for the old fashioned carved furniture, some of which is in possession of almost every family that has been housekeeping for any length of time. A camel's hair brush can penetrate the crevices that defy the dusting cloth or brush of the most careful housekeeper. Kerosene is an excellent cleaner.



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THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.