

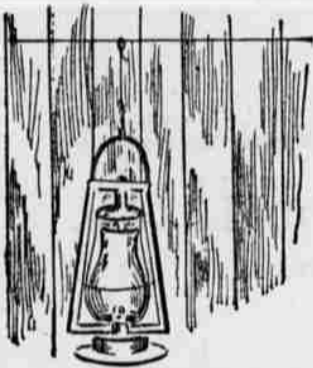
FARMS AND FARMERS



Lighting the Barn Safely.

One cannot be too careful using lights of any kind in barns, but there is little danger if a lantern is used and some way provided so that it may be securely hung beyond the reach of danger. The illustration shows a simple way of doing this. If there are several places in the barn where light is likely to be needed stretch a strand of smooth fence wire so that it will hang taut over these places first sliding on another strip of wire with a ring and with a snap at the other end. When the lantern is to be put in place simply snap over the bale of the lantern as shown in the illustration.

If the lantern is to be placed where there is little chance of any one running against it, a long hoop may be made of one end of the wire, instead of the snap, and the bale of the lantern slipped over it. By making the hook long and pinching the upper end so that there will be just room enough



THE BARN LANTERN.

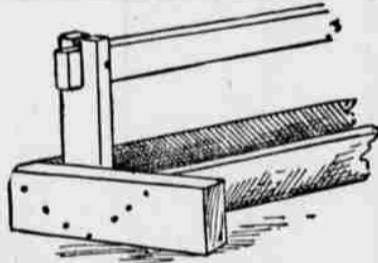
to slip the handle of the lantern between, the danger of knocking it off is much lessened, although this plan is not as safe as the snap.

Small Yards for Poultry.

When it is not possible to supply a range of considerable size for the fowls and they must be practically kept in yards, an excellent plan is to divide the yard into two or three sections, according to its size, and treat them in the following manner: Plow or spade each yard, and in one or two, if divided into three spaces, plant some early vegetables that will require some cultivation—radishes, for example. When the crop is taken out, turn the fowls into this yard and plant the others in the same way. When the yards are divided into three, one of them may be prepared thoroughly and grass seeds or oats or millet sown in it, with the vegetables in the second yard, while the fowls occupy the third. When the grass or small grain gets two or three inches high, turn the fowls in this yard and sow the soil in the yard they occupied, in a like manner. By the time they have cleaned out the grass lot, the one in which the vegetables are grown will be ready for them to scratch over. It is surprising how well the fowls will do under this plan, even though each yard is very small.

Good Pig Trough.

O. C. Burch, of Nebraska, sends Iowa Homestead a plan for making a pig trough to prevent the hogs getting in it. "I have mine," says Mr.



GOOD PIG TROUGH.

Burch, "with a number of holes in the uprights at the ends of the trough so it can be adjusted to suit different sized hogs. The top piece or rail can be taken out in cleaning out the trough. A trough of this kind is almost always clean and such a thing as mud is unknown about a trough of this kind."

Poultry Pickings.

In feeding ground bone to young fowls, be sure to have it fresh.

Young chickens may be fed almost anything that is clean and wholesome.

The dust heap is absolutely necessary for fowls.

Feather pulling is a vice that comes from confinement and idleness.

Allow no filth of any kind to accumulate within reach of the fowls.

Thoroughness in detail in poultry raising is the great secret of success.

Common fowls do not possess the characteristic qualities of thorough-breds.

When fowls are permitted to roost in foul, damp houses it causes droop-ahness.

Caponizing should be performed when the cockerels are three or four months old.

After the fowls begin to moult they should be given a little ground bone once every day.

Exercise is cheaper than medicine. The brood still under the mother's care should be liberally fed.

By giving young fowls a free range it will aid materially to develop a strong, healthy constitution.

Fowls will eat a great deal of granulated charcoal. As a preventive of disease it is invaluable.

Poultry should always have access to green food when possible, and when they cannot it should be supplied.

It is easier to keep fowls in a good condition now than to allow them to run down and then build up again.

Leg weakness occurs from various causes, the most prolific of which is overfeeding, resulting in indigestion.

Corn, when fed to the hens by itself, has a tendency to fatten rather than produce the most profitable egg laying.

Tarred paper is better than almost any other material for lining the inside of coops and houses. It is also excellent for driving away lice.

The only sure and safe way to keep large flocks, whether young or old, is to separate them into small lots, each one to occupy a place for itself.

The distinguishing characteristics of the Sylesbury breed of ducks are their fecundity and early maturity, combined with their great aptitude to fatten.

Plea for Organization.

There seems to be no good reason why an organization among farmers for mutual benefit should not be as successful as similar organizations in other lines. It is not intended that such organization should increase the cost of farm produce to the consumer, for this is unnecessary. But there is certainly room for a plan which will enable the producer to market his crops at a price which will give him a fair return for his labor.

The subject is too large to treat exhaustively in one item, for there are many essential things to do to make such an organization a success. The idea is worth serious consideration, but it must be based on business principles, the lack of which has caused the failure of nearly every attempt at organization among soil workers. Here are a few of the things which must be done to win success: Every member should bear a proportion of the expense in accordance with the proportion of his crop to that of other members. Crops of unequal quality should be marketed on their merits.

In other words, the grower of inferior fruit or any other crop, must not expect to share equally with the man whose shipment is of the first grade. The manager should be selected with care and then be given proper control. If these few essentials seem too formidable, work up to them by combining with one or two growers whose crops are of the same quality as your own and select a good commission man and all work together. A year or two in this line will give you faith in the larger organization plan.—Indianapolis News.

Fruit in Wrappers.

Wrapping fruit in tissue, parchment, paraffin or newspaper has been found to prolong the storage season of winter apples and late-keeping pears, preserving their fresh appearance, preventing accumulation of mould on the stem or at the calyx, lessening the decay and preventing evaporation from the fruit. Little difference was noticeable in the efficiency of the different wrappers. It is believed that with all fancy fruit for long keeping wrapping is worthy of commercial consideration.

Turkeys Grow Fat on Acorns.

A farmer from western Massachusetts writes that he has successfully fattened turkeys on sweet acorns with very little other food. The turkeys would go to the oak groves in the morning and stay there nearly all day, and soon got themselves into fine market condition. As soon as they are well fattened, they should be sold off, as they show a tendency to go off condition when the supply of acorns begins to fail.

A Make-Shift Ice House.

A New York dairy farmer secured a supply of ice which lasted nearly all summer by packing it in one end of a shed which was floored with poles, filling with ice, partitioned with slabs battened with boards, the spaces around the ice filled with sawdust.

Look Out for Ticks and Scab.

Your sheep should be carefully looked after before winter. Ticks and scab should be removed. It does not pay to feed ticks on expensive food during the winter months.

THE TREAT OF TREATING.

Reason of the Seeming Follies of the Wretchedly Poor.

A charity worker, new to her task, was recently holding forth in tones of despair edged with exasperation upon the follies of the very poor in expenditure.

"Sometimes it's money—like the birthday party for the twins that used up half the sum I collected for Mrs. Mooney to carry her through the winter; and sometimes it's labor—like that poor little weak-chested seamstress, Mrs. Fresneau, sitting up two whole nights to work on the dress her Marie graduated from the grammar school in; but the foolishness of it is enough to drive a body wild! And they can't seem to see how crazy it is. Sometimes they half apologize if they see you disapprove, and sometimes they stiffen up and get vexed, as if you were impertinent to criticize. But either way they're not really sorry, and you know they'd do it again. It's beyond my comprehension how grown people can be so childishly uncalculating."

"Is it?" said an older woman. "It's trying, I know, and often there seems no excuse, but I think I understand. I think you would have understood, too, if you'd been at the Rest Home with us last week, when Mrs. Burke was there. You know her, poof! thing!—a hard-working chorewoman with a large family, sent down for a bit of vacation after six weeks in hospital with a bad ankle, to brace her up a bit before going back to the everlasting drudgery of her life. Well, there was trouble from the first, and what do you suppose it was? She wouldn't rest, and she would freeze the ice cream for a household of fifteen people."

"One day I found her rocking-chair empty on the piazza and heard the freezer going, and I started in pursuit. I found her with all the children of the place round her in a ring, fairly wriggling with anticipation, while she laughed and ground, wincing and changing position every other minute to ease the ankle that was still too weak to stand on comfortably. She looked guilty; and when I asked if she had broken the ice herself she protested that 'it bruk that aisy a baby cud ha' bruk it wid a rattle.'"

"I pointed to the heavy ice-pick and old croquet mallet she had been using, and shook my head, telling her with mock severity, 'Back you go to your rocking-chair, Mrs. B., this instant minute!'"

"Ah, no, ma'am, that I don't," she answered, laughing, too, but keeping her hold on the crank. "Here's the childer waiting for the scrapings whin the dasher comes out, don't you see, and it's me that promised to see there was fair sharing and no fighting. You'd niver have me break me worrud to thim, the darlins, now would you, ma'am? Ah, sure, the rocking-chair's a treat for me bones, 'tis thru, and looking off yon plazy over thim miles of green country is a treat to me eyes, but 'tis the treat of treating the childer that's good for me heart.'"

There are many like her. They spend their money, they spend their strength, and they often spend both unwisely; but, after all, it is because generosity and hospitality are necessities of their hearts, as fuel and food and clothes are of their bodies. To poor people of that kind a word of disuasion from a warm-hearted friend may often be of the greatest service, but never the cold warning or criticism of a would-be helper, however sensible and practical, who cannot herself understand "the treat of treating."—Youth's Companion.

Ancestry of the Horse.

Professor Lydekker, in Knowledge and Scientific News, discusses, in some detail, the origin of the modern horse. He finds that the horse of neolithic times was not specifically distinct from the horse of the present. While there is no doubt that the horse of that period was used by man for food, there seems to be no conclusive evidence as to whether it was domesticated or not. His own opinion, however, is that it was probably domesticated. The horse of that time was closely allied to the tarpan, or semi-wild horse, that lived in southern Russia up to a century ago. This was a "hog-maned," short-legged, large-headed beast. It seems probable that the domesticated horses of the Germans of Caesar's time were derived from this breed. The Egyptians had horses as early as 1900 B. C. These were long-maned, more like the Arab horses and came from Assyria. Where the Assyrians obtained them is unknown, but it was probably from southern Asia, where this long-maned breed has been developed, in all probability, as the result of long-continued domestication. Our modern horse is a cross between these two breeds, with a further mixture of the Arab horse. This Arab horse, too, was itself a descendant of the earlier long-maned horse. The origin of the long-maned horse is a matter of doubt, but Professor Lydekker thinks it may have been from an extinct Indian species.

Many a light-weight man has a heavy-weight air about him.

GOVERNOR OF OREGON

Uses Pe-ru-na
For Colds and
Excellent

In His Family
Finds It an
Remedy.



The Magnificent State Capitol Building at Salem, Oregon.

PRaise FROM THE EX-GOVERNOR OF OREGON.

Peruna is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Letters of congratulation and commendation testifying to the merits of Peruna as a catarrh remedy are pouring in from every state in the Union.

Dr. Hartman is receiving hundreds of such letters daily. All classes write these letters, from the highest to the lowest.

The outdoor laborer, the indoor artisan, the clerk, the editor, the statesman, the preacher—all agree that Peruna is the catarrh remedy of the age.

The stage and rostrum, recognizing catarrh as their greatest enemy, are especially enthusiastic in their praise and testimony.

Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well nigh universal; almost omnipresent.

Peruna is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh of its victims.

Peruna not only cures catarrh, but prevents it. Every household should be supplied with this great remedy for coughs, colds and so forth.

The ex-governor of Oregon is an ardent admirer of Peruna. He keeps it continually in the house.

In a letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., he says:

State of Oregon,
Executive Department,
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Dear Sirs—I have had occasion to use your Peruna medicine in my family for colds, and it proved to be an excellent remedy. I have not had occasion to use it for other ailments.

Yours very truly
W. M. LORD.

It will be noticed that the ex-governor says he has not had occasion to use Peruna for other ailments. The reason for this is, most other ailments begin with a cold.

Using Peruna to promptly cure colds, he protects his family against other ailments.

This is exactly what every other family in the United States should do—keep Peruna in the house. Use it for coughs, colds, a gripe and other climatic affections of winter, and there will be no other ailment in the house.

Such families should provide themselves with a copy of Dr. Hartman's free book, entitled, "Chronic Catarrh."

Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio. All correspondence held strictly confidential.

The King of Korea.

Only the King of Korea may rear goats or have round columns and square rafters to his house or wear a coat of brilliant red. Only the King may look upon the faces of the Queen's hundreds of attendant ladies or have any building outside of which there are more than three steps. Four steps would be high treason and would cost their owner a traitor's death.—Clipping.

Catarrh Can be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

An attendant in a Parisian tea store has invented a little machine that will pack and tie up parcels at the rate of forty a minute.

The greatest master of languages in the world is an Italian, Alfredo Trombetti, of Bologna, who speaks 400 dialects.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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