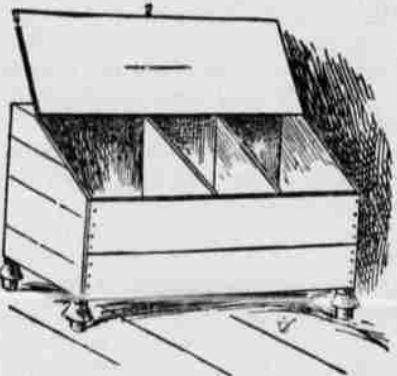


FARMS AND FARMERS



Home-Made Grain Box.

There is enough grain stored on every farm to warrant the building of a grain box, particularly when one can be built for a very small sum and with but little labor. Such a box is easily constructed from dry goods boxes, using a number of the same size to obtain the desired capacity and setting them end to end, fastening them together or not as desired. The fronts are cut so as to obtain the proper slant and then a cover is made so that the box or boxes may



THE HOME-MADE GRAIN BOX.

be locked if necessary. Divisions are made in the inside in accordance with the quantity of each kind of grain to be stored. The boxes are set on legs about fifteen inches high and each of these legs has an inverted cap of tin placed on it near where the leg joins the box. These tins will prevent vermin in the shape of rats and mice from easily climbing up the box and getting at the grain. If desired the several divisions may be lined inside so as to make them more vermin proof. The illustration shows how simple this grain box is.—Indianapolis News.

Seed Corn Breeding Pays.

Corn-breeding work, still in its infancy, already has spelled profit for many growers. Material increases in yield, due in large measure to planting improved tested seed, have been so general that farmers everywhere are adopting better methods of seed selection. And other countries, noting what has been accomplished by American corn breeders, have taken steps to follow their example. Recently an American seed-corn breeding company shipped 1,300 bushels of corn to the agricultural department of the Egyptian government. The same company has also exported an order of 10,000 pounds of seed corn to Australia, where it will be used in breeding work conducted by the agricultural authorities of that country. It is to the corn belt of America that the peoples of the earth come for corn. Our corn crop is the envy of all civilized countries which cannot or do not grow corn.

White Pekin Ducks.

The White Pekin is a popular duck which has a distinctive type especially its own, and differing from all others in the shape and carriage of its body. The legs are set far back, which causes the bird to walk in an upright position. In size these ducks are very large, some reaching as high as twenty pounds to the pair. Their flesh is very delicate and free from grossness, and they are considered among the best of table



WHITE PEKIN DUCKS.

fowls. They are excellent layers, averaging from 100 to 130 eggs each in a season. They are non-setters, hardy, easily raised and the earliest in maturing of any ducks.

Make it a point this summer to find out some crop or vegetable everybody seems to want, and that no one has grown to any extent in your neighborhood, and grow that yourself next year. It is quite possible to make a crop of peppers, cauliflower, spinach or egg-plant or some other unusual thing, one of the most profitable crops on the farm. If the demand is good and the supply in your neighborhood limited, the same thing is often true of squash. Along in the winter when fresh vegetables are scarce, there is always a demand in the city markets for squash.

Guineas.

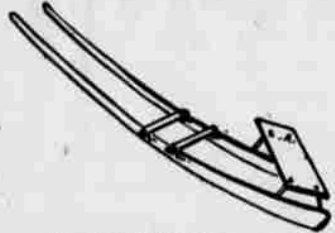
The Guinea is said to be a native of western Africa and is a very active bird of a rather wild nature. The wild nature of the beautiful fowls is an objection with many poultrymen. There are two breeds of guineas, the pearl and the white guinea. The pearl guinea is of a wilder disposition than the white guinea. Both breeds are about the same size. The flesh of the pearl guinea is darker than that of the white, which makes the white guinea preferable as a table fowl. Both breeds of guineas are good summer egg producers. They begin laying in April or May and continue to lay until late in the fall. The pearl guinea is very sensitive about having her nest disturbed and often leaves the nest if a part of her eggs are removed. The white guinea is not so particular about her nest and will continue to lay in the nest if only one egg is left in it. Our white guineas often lay in the nest boxes in the poultry house with the chicken hens. Guineas are valuable insect destroyers. They will eat insects that the chickens will not, such as the potato bug and gooseberry worm. I noticed our guineas picking the worms off the gooseberry bushes and not a worm escaped that the guineas could reach. They picked the worms off as high as they could jump.

How to Girdle Grape Vines.

The girdling or ringing of grapevines is done to increase the size of each cluster. It is not done generally, however, although some find the method profitable. The bark is entirely removed below the fruit cluster about a month before the period of ripening which hastens maturity about a week or two and enlarges the bunch and berries. The sap ascends through the pores of the wood to sustain growth, but the elaborated sap descends through the wood and the bark and can go no lower than the point at which the girdle is made, where it stops and is utilized in feeding the grapes. Some injury is done the vine below the girdle, and hence it may not pay on an extensive scale.

Jumper to Break Colts.

A Canadian farmer says that there is nothing yet discovered so useful in breaking a colt in winter as the old-fashioned "jumper." A jumper is simply made of two saplings twenty feet



THE OLD-FASHIONED JUMPER.

or more long, weakened about five feet from the butt ends by shaving the upper sides half through, so that the poles sag when the rider is on the seat and the colt hitched. The seat is supported by four posts and the horse is placed far out in the shafts. A colt cannot go over backwards with this.

Good Tonic for the Hogs.

If the hogs are growing as fast and doing as well as they can do, nothing is needed in the way of medicine. But if they are a little off in any way, a few doses of the following will straighten them up.

Wood charcoal, 1 pound; sulphur, 1 pound; sodium chloride, 2 pounds; sodium bicarbonate, 2 pounds; sodium hyposulphite, 2 pounds; sodium sulphate, 1 pound; antimony sulphide, 1 pound. Pulverize and thoroughly mix. The dose is a large tablespoonful for each 200 pounds weight of hogs to be treated, given once a day. The hogs will eat this mixed in their food, unless very ill, when it should be poured into them, mixed in water.

Great Goat for Mohair.

The South African goat, Sultan, sheared eighteen and one-half pounds of mohair at one clipping. This is the record in this country and probably the world's record. He was barred from competition at the St. Louis Fair because judges would not believe that the mohair then carried was grown within the time specified by the rules. At the Portland, Ore., Fair he took grand prize for the best buck. He is said to possess wonderful prepotent power.

A calf kept winter and summer in thrifty growth at 2 years will make as much more beef than one neglected kept at twice that age. The profit will all be found on the 2-year-old and the loss on the 4-year-old; yet owners of the latter have pursued such system—If system it can be called—with the idea that they were saving money. Keep the thrifty animal two years longer in the same way, and something very handsome in the way of beef will be the result, while the starveling can never pay the expense of rearing and feeding.

SCENE OF FAMOUS SALON.

House Where Madame Recamier Entertained Is to Be Destroyed. The Abbaye-aux-Bois, in Rue de Sevres, Paris, is soon to be destroyed. The ancient abbey, which will give



MME. RECAMIER.

way to modern apartment buildings, is well worth a visit as one of the oldest convents in Paris—a religious refuge, too, that became a jail during the revolution. Its best claim to the interest lies in its close association with the celebrated Madame Recamier, with whose name it is inseparably connected.

In the time of the restoration, the abbey, which then had been restored to its first use, was transformed by the nuns into a sort of pension, where women of the upper classes retired to taste the sweets of solitude and calm repose, and there Madame Recamier, "the friend of great men," came to retire after her husband's ruin, and the death of her friend, Mme. de Stael. Here it was, too, that she held her famous salon—the most envied in Paris—where Chateaubriand reigned as king—and to which all the illustrious ones of the restoration solicited the honor of being received. It was in this historic salon that Lamartine read his *Premieres Meditations*, and that, as quite a young man, Victor Hugo was called "a sublime child" by Chateaubriand.

In 1848, the hostess of the Abbaye-aux-Bois, who was then in her 73d year, received a visit from a man still young, but with slightly stooped shoulders, tired features, steel-blue eyes that had a strange look. This was Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, afterward Napoleon III, who, just arrived in Paris, came to visit Madame Recamier, as one of the celebrities of the capital. He wanted to see at close quarters, even in her decline, the woman who had bewitched with her beauty and charm for two-thirds of a century.

AN APOSTLE OF LABOR.

George E. McNeill, Workingmen's Champion in New England.

George E. McNeill, who died in Boston, recently, was the foremost labor leader in New England and one of the most distinguished men connected with organized labor. He was born seventy years ago and in early life became identified with the Sons of Temperance. Before attaining his majority he had achieved a reputation as a writer on temper-



GEORGE E. McNEILL.

ance, religious questions and politics. He assisted in the organization of the Workingmen's Institute, was president of the Eight-Hour League and secretary of the Sovereigns of Industry. He was one of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor. For a time he was prominent in the Knights of Labor and represented that body before Congress. He ran for Mayor of Boston on a labor ticket and was defeated.

Mr. McNeill did not confine himself to the irksome task of poring over labor statistics, economics and kindred dry subjects, but read widely the eminent English authors and wrote thoughtful poems. His works, "The Labor Movement," "The Problems of To-day," and "Unfrequented Paths," have been widely read by people interested in this vital subject of capital and labor.

Mr. McNeill achieved much distinction in the street car strike of 1885, when he acted as arbitrator. In 1901 he was tendered a reception and banquet by the Twentieth Century Club, when many prominent persons said many kind words of the apostle of labor. He always made a proud boast of the fact that he carried a card of a labor organization.

On the Spot.

A New York publisher directed one of his clerks to hang out a sign, "Boy wanted." Five minutes later, says a writer in the New York Sun, a red-headed little "lad" appeared in the office with the sign under his arm.

"Say, mister," he demanded, "did you hang dis out?"

"I did," replied the publisher, sternly. "Why did you tear it down?"

Back of his freckles the boy gazed in wonder at the man's stupidity.

"Why," he replied, "I'm de boy."

A Champion.

Ma Twaddles—Tommy Twaddles, what do you mean by cursing and swearing in that horrible manner at that little boy?

Tommy Twaddles—Well, ma, he was makin' fun of our church!—Cleveland Leader.

Slightly Ambiguous.

"It is not true, is it, that they are going to try to float that stock on the market?"

"The truth, No; it won't hold water."—Baltimore American.

THE OHIO GOVERNORSHIP.

Death Brings About a Far-Reaching Change.

Death has brought about a change in the Governorship of Ohio, which not alone affects individuals but parties.

In the election last November John M. Pattison, former Congressman, was elected Governor over Myron T. Herrick and was the only Democrat chosen. But his victory was enough to bring large benefits to his party both in the way of appointments and the veto power by which purely Republican legislation could be thwarted. The strenuous campaign, however, was too much for Mr. Pattison. He broke down and when the time for his inauguration came he had to review the parade in a glass cage specially provided. He gradually recovered and was filling his office when a relapse came.

The Republican Lieutenant Governor, Andrew Lintner Harris, has now become acting Governor and will serve until 1909, enjoying all the emoluments of the office, but being deprived of the full title, Governor. He took the place upon the ticket last year in response to the united call of both Republican factions. He is a civil war veteran and was Lieutenant Governor under Governor McKinley.

Governor Pattison was born on a farm in Claremont County, Ohio, in 1847, where his home was until recently. At the age of 16 years he enlisted and served during the last days of the civil war. He taught school for funds with which to attend the Ohio Wesleyan University and he continued teaching while a student to pay his college expenses. After he was graduated, in 1869, he went west to write insurance for the same company of which he was later elected President. While



JOHN M. PATTISON.

writing insurance he studied law and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1872. At the end of ten years' practice he was invited to enter his old insurance company—the Union Mutual Life—as Vice President and General Manager. He was elected President in 1891, and held the office at the time of his death.

As a young lawyer he was put on the Hamilton County (Ohio) ticket for the State Legislature and he won, although that was a bad year for the Democratic party. In 1890 Judge Ashburn, representing the Clermont-Brown district in the State Senate, died, and Mr. Pattison was elected to fill the vacancy. His work in the Senate sent him to Congress when Cleveland was President. By the time his term was out a Republican Legislature had redistricted Ohio and his new district had a normal Republican plurality of several thousand. He then took up his work in the insurance business.

For many years he lived at Milford, Ohio, a few miles from Cincinnati. He married a Miss Williams, a daughter of Prof. Williams, who held the chair of Greek in the Ohio Wesleyan University for many years. Governor Pattison leaves a wife, a son, who has just been graduated from college, and two daughters.

Altered in Repairing.

A man in Chicago, says a writer in Judge, found himself in the chair of a strange barber, to whom his features, although unfamiliar, seemed to carry some reminiscent suggestion.

"Have you been here before?" asked the hair-cutter.

"Once," said the man.

"Strange I do not recognize your face."

"Not at all," said the man. "It changed a good deal as it healed."

A Great Bargain.

Gwendolyn Porkpacker certainly got her title cheap. She made that Italian count take only one hundred thousand dollars for marrying her.

"Angelina Oligusher did better even than that. She got an Austrian prince to mark down his coronet to ninety-nine thousand dollars and ninety-eight cents."—Baltimore American.

There is at least one thing to be said to the credit of the men: They do not visit their kin much.

A PRETTY MILKMAID

Thinks Peruna Is a Wonderful Medicine.



MISS ANNIE HENDREN.

Miss Annie Hendren, Rocklyn, Wash., writes:

"I feel better than I have for over four years. I have taken several bottles of Peruna and one bottle of Manalin.

"I can now do all of my work in the house, milk the cows, take care of the milk, and so forth. I think Peruna is a most wonderful medicine.

"I believe I would be in bed today if I had not written to you for advice. I had taken all kinds of medicine, but none did me any good.

"Peruna has made me a well and happy girl. I can never say too much for Peruna."

Not only women of rank and leisure praise Peruna, but the wholesome, useful women engaged in honest toil would not be without Dr. Hartman's world renowned remedy.

The doctor has prescribed it for many thousand women every year and he never fails to receive a multitude of letters like the above, thanking him for his advice, and especially for the wonderful benefits received from Peruna.

Monsieur Hyde.

"M. James Hyde," says the Paris Figaro, "the exceedingly rich American who appertains to the most high society of New York, comes from commanding at Paris a carriage electric. It is to the French industry that M. James Hyde is addressed himself for to have the most comfortable, the most commodious and the most elegant of the vehicles of the city."—Translated by Harper's Weekly.

Side Lights on History.

The Hessians at Trenton had surrendered.

"Ah, well," they said, "think how much more disastrous it might have been if we had had to make a hurried retreat!"

Later, as if to verify their words, came the Hessian fly.

TERRIBLE TO RECALL.

Five Weeks in Bed With Intensely Painful Kidney Trouble.

Mrs. Mary Wagner, of 1367 Kosuth Ave., Bridgeport, Conn., says: "I was

so weakened and generally run down with kidney disease that for a long time I could not do my work and was five weeks in bed. There was continual bearing down pain, terrible backaches, headaches and at times dizzy spells when everything was a blur before me. The passages of the kidney secretions were irregular and painful, and there was considerable sediment and odor. I don't know what I would have done but for Doan's Kidney Pills. I could see an improvement from the first box, and five boxes brought a final cure."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Carl Schurz.

No other man of foreign birth ever showed such fine command of the English language or used it so felicitously. A man who objected strongly to his politics but admired his talents as a writer once said: "I wish Mr. Schurz couldn't write so well; I could hate him better." In 1877 Carl Schurz visited Boston to make a speech against Benjamin F. Butler, who was running for Governor of Massachusetts. While arguing on the question of the resumption of specie payments, an issue that was paramount at that time, Mr. Schurz likened "inflation" to a balloon filled that had carried the American nation off its feet. At that time he made use of the following expression, which brought the immense audience that greeted him to its feet: "We have placed our feet on solid ground again and we propose to keep them there."