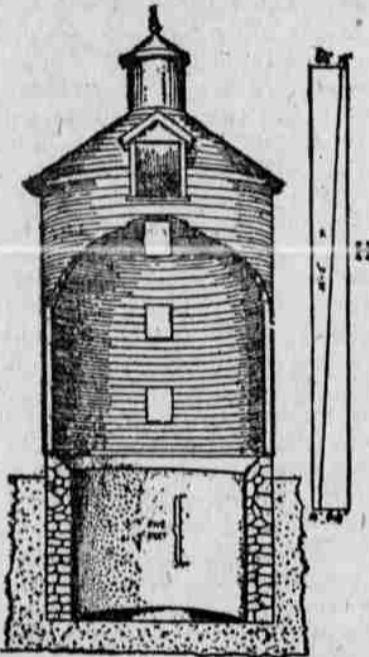




Building a Silo.

In locating a silo it is well to remember that the feeding of the silage is an everyday job during the whole winter and spring. Other things being equal, the nearest available place is the best. If the ground is dry outside the barn the silo may be built alongside, providing for doors opening directly into the stable. In case silage is fed to milking cows, directly there is a danger of its odor filling the stable to the detriment of the milk. This can to some extent be avoided by keeping the cows at the opposite end of the stable and by proper ventilation.

Silos may be built of wood, stone, brick or concrete, or partly of one and



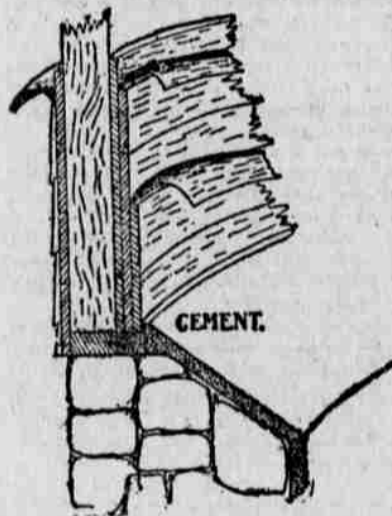
ROUND SILO ON STONE FOUNDATION—IT SHOWS METHOD OF SAWING BOARD FOR CONICAL ROOF.

partly of another of these materials. Where lumber is cheap and stone high, wooden silos are generally built. Where stone or brick can be obtained readily these materials will have the preference. Concrete silos are the most durable and all things considered may be the cheapest in the end if cement and gravel or cobble stones are near at hand.

Round silos give the greatest capacity for the wall space and in the case of wood construction, lighter material can be used. In the Northern States and Canada the possibility of freezing must be taken into consideration. The sheltered side of the barn will afford some protection.

There should be a substantial masonry foundation for all forms of wood silos to bring the woodwork everywhere at least 12 inches above the earth. The bottom of the silo may be 3 feet or more below the feeding floor of the stable so that 4 to 6 feet of stone, brick or concrete wall may be counted on. For a silo 30 feet deep a foundation wall of stone should be 18 inches to 2 feet thick.

Tamp the ground forming the bottom of the silo, so that it will be solid and then cover with two or three inches of good concrete. This is ad-



CONNECTION OF WOODEN PART WITH STONE-WALL.

visable because clay soil will spoil the silage if permitted to rest on it. In case the wood portion of the silo rises 24 or more feet above the stone work and the diameter is more than 18 feet, it will be best to stay the top of the wall in some way. If the woodwork rises from the outer edge of the wall, then building the wall up with cement so as to cover the sill will give the needed strength, because the woodwork will act as a hoop; but if the silo stands at the inner face of the wall it will be best to lay pieces of iron rod in the wall near the top to act as a hoop.

The studding of the all-wood round silo need not be larger than 2 inches by 4 inches, unless the diameter is to exceed 30 feet, but they should be set as

close together as one foot from center to center. This number of studs is not required for strength, but they are needed in order to bring the two layers of lining very close together, so as to press the paper closely.

When paper is used to make the joints between boards air-tight, as represented in the illustration, it is extremely important that a good quality be used that will not decay and is waterproof.

Treating San Jose Scale.

The aggressive orchardists of Maryland are able to control the San Jose scale, but in a number of localities this pest affords serious difficulties. Wherever orange hedges become infested the difficulty of eradicating the San Jose scale is increased.

A number of experiments were tried by the Maryland Station with different insecticides in combating the pest. Lime and sulphur mixtures were used containing from 20 to 30 pounds of lime and from 15 to 25 pounds of sulphur per 50 gallons of water. The lime-sulphur-salt mixture, tested by the authors, was made according to the formula 20-15-10-50. Lime-sulphur-caustic soda preparations were also employed, as well as a mixture containing 15 pounds of sulphur and 10 pounds of caustic soda per 50 gallons of water.

In most cases the weaker lime-sulphur preparations were about as effective as the stronger, but in a few instances an increased effectiveness was noticed where 35 pounds of lime and 30 pounds of sulphur were used per 50 gallons of water. Perfectly satisfactory results were obtained from the use of lime-sulphur-salt, and lime-sulphur-caustic soda also proved fairly effective. The sulphur-caustic-soda mixture was not so satisfactory. Kerosene limoid did not prove to be a good substitute for lime-sulphur. Certain proprietary remedies were tested and notes were given on the preparation of the various insecticides which were used.

Fighting Weeds.

If the labor annually bestowed in the endeavor to eradicate weeds could be applied at the proper times not only would the nuisance be removed, but the labor lessened. In the case of weeds the slightest amount of labor saved in omitting to kill them when it should be done entails greater labor at other times. Nor is all labor on weeds lost. During the eradication or destruction of weeds the regular crops may be cultivated and the land put in better condition. One of the greatest mistakes is in not destroying the weeds when they first appear. It will require less labor to destroy a hundred weeds when they are young than to kill a single plant after it has made considerable growth, to say nothing of the fact that every weed that reaches maturity and produces seeds leaves greater work to be done afterward. Although farmers are busiest in spring, yet by properly preparing the land for the intended crop they gain time. For a year or two the farmer may find it difficult work combating weeds, but the time so devoted will be regained fourfold in after years. Weeds can best be destroyed when rotation is used, and the ground should be plowed for corn early enough in the spring to allow of the sprouting of weed seeds. This sprouting of the weed seeds is the most important part of the process, and the farmer should be willing to perform any amount of labor if he can sprout them at a time when they will not interfere with a growing crop.

Experience with Manure Spreader.

My experience with the manure spreader teaches me that the modern method of applying manure to land is far in advance of the old practice, says a writer in Farm and Fireside. In applying manure with the spreader it is put on uniformly, and all parts of the field are equally benefited. When the manure was dumped in piles, it frequently happened that the work of spreading was postponed for some time, and the result was that much of the fertilizing value of the manure leached out or was lost through fermentation. The manure spreader not only saves the plant food elements of the manure, but also saves time and labor, as the work is all done at one time. It does two very important things and does them well—it thoroughly fines the manure and distributes it evenly.

Italy's New Cereal.

Italy has produced a new cereal for breadmaking purposes, and one that is attracting a good deal of popular attention. A public test was made the other day at Mesbrino of baking bread from flour and new grain, which is named Olco Caffro, and has been developed by a priest of the name of Caldeo. The bread was pronounced by general consent to be palatable, light and, mixed with one-third of wheat flour, is declared to make a sustaining food at very low price. Besides this, the "inventor" says that its general use would do away with the all-permeating "pellagra" or skin affection, in Italy.

MILLION-DOLLAR BABY PICKED ITS NEW MAMMA.



MRS. W. A. CLARK, JR.

When they returned from their honeymoon trip, W. A. Clark, Jr., and his bride were received with open arms by Butte (Mont.) society. The copper senator's son's position in Butte society is impregnable. However, this was not needed to introduce Mrs. Clark, for she was already known in Butte social circles as Mrs. Marco Medin, wife of an Italian grocery owner and money lender.

When young Clark's first wife died two years ago, leaving their only child, baby W. A. Clark the third, motherless, he mourned his wife inconsolably, and traveled to dull his grief. When he returned to Butte his mourning was about over, for he was noticed to be often in the company of Mrs. Medin. It is said the million-dollar baby made them friendly to each other, by the baby taking a sudden attachment for Mrs. Medin, who is very beautiful, while out for an airing.

Medin did not like the friendship, however, for a divorce suit followed, and it was not fought so bitterly as to cause comment. After the divorce Clark married the pretty ex-wife of the Italian, and now the millionaire baby has for a new mamma the lady to whom it became so attached.

Trees that Are a Mystery.

California has one tree which is the personification of mystery. Found nowhere else in the world, it had a mysterious origin and thrives in a region of mystery.

The Mojave yucca is a vegetable freak, which has developed into a species. It has the characteristics of several plants, to which no relationship can be traced.

It is an endogen, yet its bark shows concentric rings such as characterize the exogenous stems. It lives and thrives in great numbers in a region early devoid of vegetation, in a land of heat and thirst and barrenness.

Another tree in California which has a peculiar personality is the creeping oak of Monterey.

Nowhere in the vegetable kingdom can be found so true a representative of monopoly. This tree is of gnarly growth, its limbs, like those of the sycamore, bending and twisting in all directions.

Wherever a branch touches the earth it takes root and becomes, as it were, another trunk, though still a branch of the main stem, drawing nourishment both from the parent stem and from the new source. In this manner the tree is spread till it has taken possession of five acres of ground and it is still advancing.

Two Looks.

He climbed down from the pay car, with his month's wages still in his hand.

"Sure, ye must be feelin' rich, Pat, with all ye have there," said a bystander.

"And what does this signify to me?" answered Pat. "Just two looks, wan when I get it and wan when I give it to the ould woman."—Life.

An Experienced State.

"If you had a new plan to bring two roads together by the shortest line, to what state you you first take your proposition?"

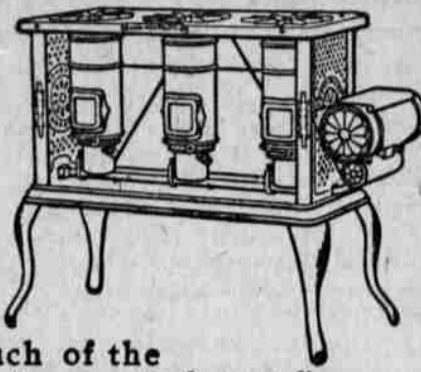
"I suppose to Connect-I-cut."—Baltimore American.

An old man is always boasting about his aches and pains.

The NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

The different Oil Stove

The improved Oil Stove



Gives best results. Reduces fuel expense. A working flame at the touch of the match. "Blue Flame" means the hottest flame produced by any stove. The New Perfection will make your work lighter. Will not over-heat the kitchen. Made in three sizes, with one, two, and three burners. Every stove warranted. If not at your dealer's, write to our nearest agency.



The Rayo Lamp

gives a clear, steady light. Fitted with latest improved burner. Made of brass throughout and beautifully nicked. Every lamp warranted. Suitable for library, dining-room, parlor or bedroom. If not at your dealer's, write to our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

Where the Patch Belongs.

A New Englander recently had occasion to engage a gardener. One morning two applicants appeared—one a decidedly decent looking man, and the other of much less prepossessing appearance and manner.

After very little hesitation, the man of the house chose the latter applicant.

A friend who was present, evinced surprise at the selection, asking:

"Has that man ever worked for you before?"

"No," replied the other; "in fact, I never saw either of them until to-day."

"Then why did you choose the shorter man? The other had a much better face."

"Face!" exclaimed the proprietor of the place, in disgust. "Let me tell you that, when you pick out a gardener, young want to go by his overalls. If they're patched on the knees you want him. If the patch is on the seat of his trousers, you don't."—Success Magazine.

Modernized Version.

"Faugh! I wish you wouldn't run that comb through my mustache!"

"Sir, you are the first man in 10,000 customers that has objected to that comb."

Strenuous.

Mother (returning suddenly)—Gracious, children, what have you been doing? Why, the room looks like a hurricane had struck it and Willie looks like he had been through a thrashing machine!

Tommy—Please, mamma, we have been playing Russian douma and Willie was the czar.

A False Alarm.

"There was a man dropping letters in the new postoffice building last Saturday.

"What! Are they ready to receive mail there?"

"No. This was an English workman and the letters he dropped were all his."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Historical Fragment.

James Monroe was putting the finishing touches on his famous doctrine. "I've got it hammered into shape at last," he said, "although I know, of course, there will always be somebody knocking it, just the same."

Remembering, however, that the Big Stick was on the side of the doctrine, he allowed his freshly barbered face to wrinkle into the semblance of a smile.

His Full Share.

"I sometimes think, Brother Hardesty," observed the pastor, who was dining with him, "that a man ought to give one-tenth of his income to the Lord."

"I'm doin' more than that this year, elder," said Deacon Hardesty. "The only thing I'm makin' any money on now is my hens, and I feed mighty near half of 'em to the preachers."

Cobalt, Ct.

There's a flag station in Connecticut, U. S. A., called Cobalt. The Pilgrim fathers or their near relatives mined the mineral not wisely nor too well. The mine is still there, but no one works it. Not one man in ten thousand in the United States knows the village of Cobalt, Conn., is on the map; but nine out of ten men in New York City and in every United States town boasting of a live newspaper, knows Cobalt, Ontario, Canada, as well as he knows Butte, Mont.—Toronto World.

RHEUMATISM CAN NOT BE RUBBED AWAY

It is perfectly natural to rub the spot that hurts, and when the muscles, nerves, joints and bones are throbbing and twitching with the pains of Rheumatism the sufferer is apt to turn to the liniment bottle, or some other external application, in an effort to get relief from the disease, by producing counter-irritation on the flesh. Such treatment will quiet the pain temporarily, but can have no direct curative effect on the real disease because it does not reach the blood, where the cause is located. Rheumatism is more than skin deep—it is rooted and grounded in the blood and can only be reached by constitutional treatment—IT CANNOT BE RUBBED AWAY. Rheumatism is due to an excess of uric acid in the blood, brought about by the accumulation in the system of refuse matter which the natural avenues of bodily waste, the Bowels and Kidneys, have failed to carry off. This refuse matter, coming in contact with the different acids of the body, forms uric acid which is absorbed into the blood and distributed to all parts of the body, and Rheumatism gets possession of the system. The aches and pains are only symptoms, and though they may be scattered or relieved for a time by surface treatment, they will reappear at the first exposure to cold or dampness, or after an attack of indigestion or other irregularity. Rheumatism can never be permanently cured while the circulation remains saturated with irritating, pain-producing uric acid poison. The disease will shift from muscle to muscle or joint to joint, settling on the nerves, causing inflammation and swelling and such terrible pains that the nervous system is often shattered, the health undermined, and perhaps the patient becomes deformed and crippled for life. S. S. S. thoroughly cleanses the blood and renovates the circulation by neutralizing the acids and expelling all foreign matter from the system. It warms and invigorates the blood so that instead

S.S.S.

PURELY VEGETABLE

of a weak, sour stream, constantly depositing acrid and corrosive matter in the muscles, nerves, joints and bones, the body is fed and nourished by rich, health-sustaining blood which completely and permanently cures Rheumatism. S. S. S. is composed of both purifying and tonic properties—just what is needed in every case of Rheumatism. It contains no potash, alkali or other mineral ingredient, but is made entirely of purifying, healing extracts and juices of roots, herbs and barks. If you are suffering from Rheumatism do not waste valuable time trying to rub a blood disease away, but begin the use of S. S. S. and write us about your case and our physicians will give you any information or advice desired free of charge and will send our special treatise on Rheumatism.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.