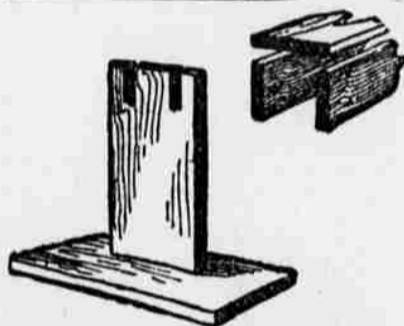


**Board Drains a Substitute for Tile.**  
Drainage is a live subject with the farmers in the northwest, and many would be glad to do a great deal more of it if they were in a financial condition to do so. While tile drains are considered the best, board drains will give very good service for a number of years and will enable the farmer to raise better crops and thus provide himself with the means for buying tile later on. Board drains, especially where the ground is so wet that they are kept constantly saturated with water, will last for years. Farmers living in the districts where timber is cheap will find that such drains will answer the purpose very well without much expense. Such drains have been known to last twenty or twenty-five

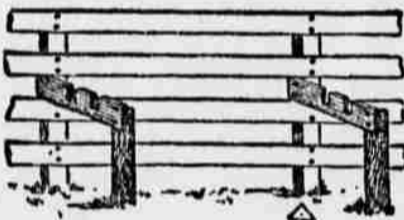


METHOD OF MAKING WOODEN DRAINS.

years, at which time they seemed to be in just as good a state of preservation as on the day they were put in.

To make wooden drains it usually requires two men, one to hold the boards in place and the other to nail them together. This method of making board drains can be improved upon by the use of a standard. This consists of an upright board three feet high, having notches cut into it six inches apart, one inch wide and several inches deep to hold the boards firmly. The boards are laid in the notches, when the top board can be quickly and evenly nailed on.

Another method consists of two posts driven into the ground about three feet from the fence, with notched boards



ANOTHER WAY TO MAKE WOODEN DRAINS.

nailed across from each post to the fence. With such a rig as this troughs can be quickly and easily made by one man alone.—Exchange.

**No Melon is Blight Proof.**

There is much talk of blight-proof muskmelon varieties, and some are annually sent out with that claim, but it is safe to say that even a reasonably blight-resistant melon has not yet materialized. The quest is not by any means hopeless as individual plants vary to some extent in their power to resist infection, so that careful selection may eventually isolate a good variety that can be depended on to a greater extent than those we now have. The Colorado Experiment Station claims to be making headway in this direction, and keen private growers are on the lookout for resistant individuals.

**Manning Hens.**

A selected lot of one dozen hens will lay as many eggs as the average farmer will care to have hatched, and if the hens are mated to a pure-bred cock he will be the sire of all the chicks hatched on the farm, thus securing uniformity in color and general characteristics, instead of having chicks of all sizes, shapes and colors and not of characteristic merit. The hens not in company with males will lay just as many eggs as if with them, and the eggs possess better keeping qualities than those that are fertile.

**Estimating Milk Yield.**

In reckoning the milk yield of a cow a common mistake is to figure on the basis of her yield during the first two or three months. Professor Gray, of the Canadian Experimental Farm at Ottawa, gives records of cows showing that the yield at first is very deceptive. One cow noted as a great milker started out to lead, and did so for about two months, but was finally next to the last in the whole herd, with only a small 2-year-old heifer behind her in yield. The only way to find out what

a cow is really doing is to weigh the milk at frequent intervals throughout the season.

**Lousy Stock.**

Dip or wash the animals with a 1 or 2 per cent water solution of a tar disinfectant, such as kerso. A convenient way to apply the remedy in the larger animals is with a spray pump, and in sheep and hogs by dipping. Whatever method is used, the coat and skin must be thoroughly wet with the solution. After treating the herd, the stables, sheds or sleeping quarters should be sprayed with about a 2 per cent water solution of the disinfectant, or white wash may be used instead. This is necessary in order to prevent re-infecting the herd from the surroundings. If there is much litter around the yards it is advisable to move the herd to other corrals. Tar disinfectants in 1 or 2 per cent solutions do not destroy the eggs or nits, hence it is necessary to treat the animal again in ten days or two weeks. Stockmen sometimes ask if the feeding of sulphur to lousy animals will not drive away or destroy the lice. The feeding of small doses of sulphur will do no harm, nor will it help in getting rid of the lice, and it cannot be considered a remedy for this class of disorders when used in this way. Sulphur is effective, however, when used externally, and the addition of four ounces to every gallon of the tar disinfectant solution used greatly increases the effectiveness of the remedy.—Field and Farm.

**Feeding Wild Animals.**

Raising alfalfa to furnish winter feed for wild animals is proving a great success in the Yellowstone National Park. One hundred tons of fine hay have been harvested in the government field near the Gardiner arch and stacked near the soldiers' quarters. Three years ago a deer was seldom seen in the vicinity of Mammoth Hot Springs and as an experiment a few bales of alfalfa hay were scattered near the parade ground. The next day a dozen blacktail deer made their appearance, the number steadily increasing and now comprises over 100. The animals quickly lost all fear of human beings and are not even startled by the firing of the evening gun within 100 yards of them, but show much more interest in the lowering of the flag from the staff in the middle of their feeding ground.

**Damage Done by Rats.**

Farmers, millers and other handlers of grain understand what costly pest the rats are. It is said that a rat will eat two ounces of wheat or corn a day, and therefore the mill or elevator rat costs about 50 cents per year to maintain, not counting the stuff that it destroys. Of course, nothing like an estimate of the number of rats in the country can be made; but some idea of their cost can be formed by tentative comparison. If, for instance, there is one rat for every horse, cow, sheep and hog in this country, the amount of cereals alone consumed by the rodents will reach \$100,000,000 annually.

**A Barrel Header.**

A barrel header, such as the store-sell, is a handy implement to own. But if there are only a few apples to be barreled, it may not pay to buy a press. One can be rigged very quickly by using a plank or scantling with one end under a stud reaching to the shed plate and temporarily nailed in place. The barrel to be headed forms the fulcrum. Be careful, says Farm Journal, not to press the apples too hard.

**Testing Fertilizers.**

The fertilizer tests at the New York Experiment Station showed no gain in using phosphates or chemicals where plenty of manure was mixed with the soil. On sandy loams the manure lightened it up too much, and the commercial fertilizer proved most efficient, but on the clay loams the opposite results were obtained. The experiments seemed to indicate that lettuce cares less for the form or source of plant food than about the texture of the soil in which it grows.

**Grass Eggs.**

When a hen is made sick eating too freely of grass she lays what are known as "grass eggs." Grass eggs are poor stuff; they have an unpleasant flavor and the yolk wabbles around in a weak and watery white, and is green and dull in color. The term is one applied by candlers, who discover while testing that there is a pale, greenish hue to the eggs, and that they are not at all of the bright, fresh color that we find in healthy eggs.

**HOME THE FINAL TEST OF HUMAN NATURE.**

The human being attains his highest earthly development at home. Home is the crucial test of human nature. If, when divested of "company manners" and free from all restraint and necessity for pretending, we are still lovable, still free from actual coarseness, still endeared to the ennobling side of life, which so many people only pretend to hold to, we are indeed fortunate.



JULIET V. STRAUSS.

I am often struck with the indomitable quality of the homemaker who persists cheerfully and patiently in her task of presenting attractive rooms and good meals to a family which takes them as a matter of course, never stopping to consider what a gigantic task it is.

Not that the mere work of homekeeping is so hard, though it is hard work in reality, but that so much of the real homemaking is creative. It comes out of the vital force of the woman. She must furnish her family with a spiritual essence—not religious training, or correct manners, or good taste—none of these things in the abstract so much as a mere quality of liveableness which she must bring to her home. For this reason a woman's tastes must be varied if she is to give to her children the much-to-be-desired talent for living.

To those earnest women who are so diligently seeking the key to smooth, pleasant daily living without annoyance or friction, let me say that they are on a fruitless quest. Life is very much alike for us all. Home is a thing of various phases, its sharp contrasts only the more endearing us to its pleasant and restful moods.

We all have our cold mornings with nothing but furnace gas coming up the registers, our bad dinners when the roast is tough and the tablecloth not quite immaculate, our grouchy evenings when business has gone wrong and the children's report cards haven't been satisfactory. Again, we have our golden daybreaks with the robins singing, our fireside confabs, our evenings when somebody softly touches the piano keys and the young folks take a waltz turn in the dusky hall and father's and mother's voices chord touchingly in an old duet.—Juliet V. Strauss, in Chicago Journal.

**WOMEN IN PUBLIC LIFE.**

**Brilliant Polish Politia Recently Admitted to the French Bar.**

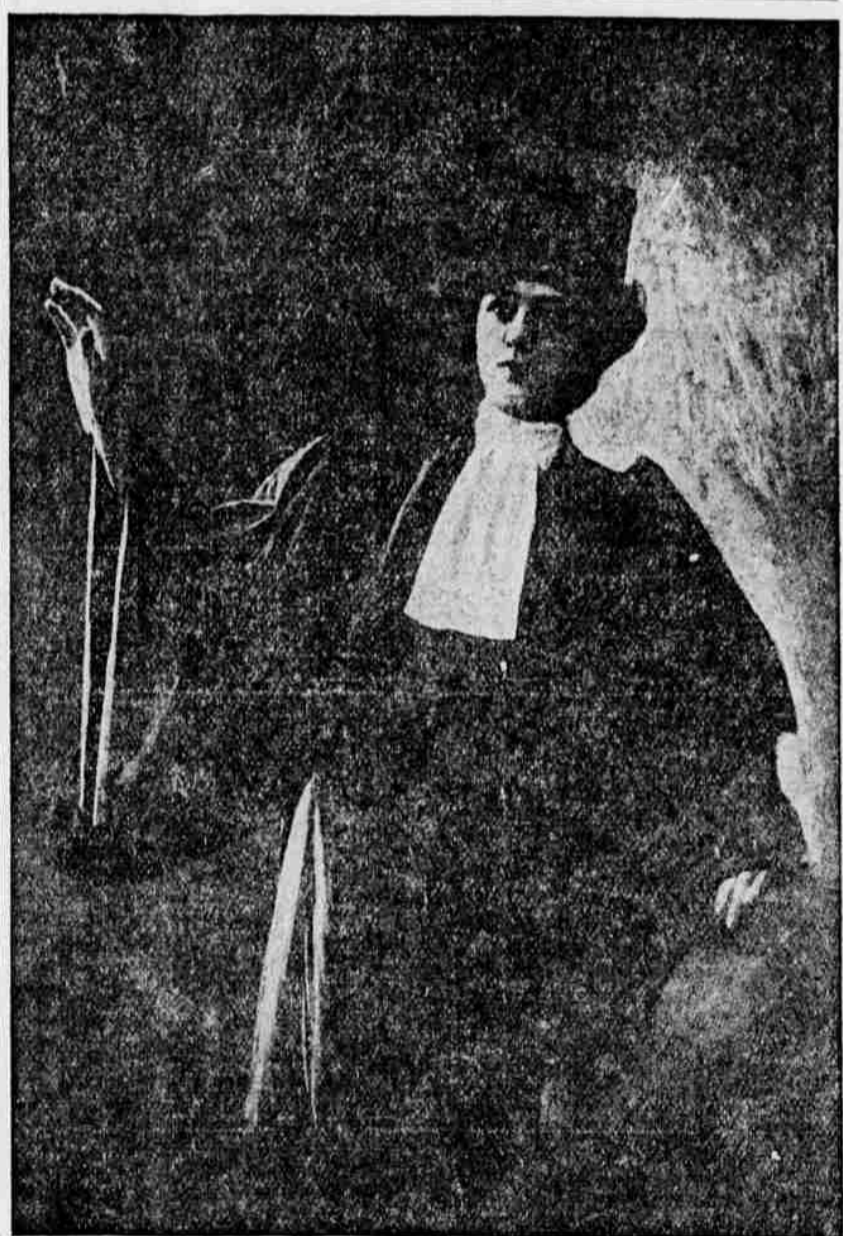
Women are now in increasing numbers entering the various professions, formerly restricted to men, and engaging in the field of actual and practical politics. In four States of the Union they possess suffrage on equal terms with men. In Australia and New Zealand they enjoy full suffrage rights, and in the ancient duchy of Finland nineteen of them have seats in the national parliament. The day of "woman in politics" has dawned, and if the same agitation for full political rights is kept up for the next twenty-five

serious things of life. The intricacies of law appealed to her bright and analytical mind and Paris predicts for her at the bar a brilliant and successful career.

**Absentminded.**

In the autobiography of Sir Henry Roscoe there is a capital example of the absent-mindedness of Bunsen, the great German scientist.

He had had his evening clothes put out that he might attend a card party to which he had been invited, but forgot all about it until the next morning, when his man pointed out that the evening clothes had not been worn. And then he remarked to himself, "I



Mlle. MIROPOLSKY.

years as it has in the past, the equal suffrage demands of women should be complete in many lands.

Professionally, women have achieved their emancipation. Women in the professions are familiar enough now in the United States; and in Europe the woman doctor and lawyer are met with. France granted to women the right of becoming lawyers in December, 1900, and since then women have been competing with men for honors 'n that honorable calling.

The latest accession in Paris to the ranks of women lawyers is Mlle. Miropolsky, belonging to a race which has given to the world many women of noted beauty and noted talents. She is a Pole and is beautiful as well as talented. Had she embraced the stage instead of the legal profession, Miss Miropolsky would long ago have been famous, for she has a beautiful voice and a charm of manner which is most captivating. But like her countrywoman, Madame Curie, the co-discoverer of radium, she goes in for the

know what I'll do." That evening he put on his dress clothes, went to the lady's house at the appointed time and walked in as if it were the day upon which he had been invited. The hostess, much too polite to tell him that he had mistaken the evening and that the party had taken place on the previous night, sent to her friends asking them to come in to play a rubber again. They did so. In the course of the evening the conversation turned on absent-mindedness, and Bunsen began to tell them what had happened to him a long time ago—how that he had forgotten an invitation and how he had made up his mind to go the next night—and thus he told the party the whole story, forgetting altogether that he was giving them an account of what was happening at the very moment.

You cannot be too careful of your conduct when people are around. They have sharper eyes than hawks and they use them. And how they talk after you are gone!

**For that Dandruff**

There is one thing that will cure it—Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is a regular scalp-medicine. It quickly destroys the germs which cause this disease. The unhealthy scalp becomes healthy. The dandruff disappears, had to disappear. A healthy scalp means a great deal to you—healthy hair, no dandruff, no pimples, no eruptions.

The best kind of a testimonial—  
"Sold for over sixty years."



**Making Things Even.**

Customer (to watchmaker)—I told you that my watch lost half an hour every day, and now that you've repaired it it gains half an hour.

Watchmaker—Well, don't complain. It's only working to catch up lost time.

**PASS THIS AROUND**

TELLS HOW TO MAKE A SIMPLE RHEUMATISM CURE AT HOME.

Prescription Given Which Sufferers of Dread Disease Can Easily Make Up and Try at Home at Small Cost.

To relieve the worst forms of Rheumatism, take a teaspoonful of the following mixture after each meal and at bedtime:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

These harmless ingredients can be obtained from any druggist in the smaller towns, and are easily mixed by shaking them well in a bottle. Relief is generally felt from the first few doses.

This prescription, states a well-known authority in a Cleveland morning paper, forces the clogged-up, inactive kidneys to filter and strain from the blood the poisonous waste matter and uric acid, which causes Rheumatism.

As Rheumatism is not only the most painful and torturous disease, but dangerous to life, this simple recipe will no doubt be greatly valued by many sufferers here at home, who should at once prepare the mixture to get this relief.

It is said that a person who would take this prescription regularly, a dose or two daily, or even a few times a week, would never have serious Kidney or Urinary disorders or Rheumatism. Cut this out and preserve it. Good Rheumatism prescriptions which really relieve are scarce, indeed, and when you need it, you want it badly.

**Wayside Communings.**

Adam Zawfox—"They say meat is goin' to be cheaper.

Job Sturky—"If it's any cheaper than the kind they've been handin' out to me lately somebody'll hev to pay me fur 'atin' it, b'garsh! I'm no garbage reduction plant.

St. Vitus' Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nervine Restorer, send for FREE \$2 trial bottle and treatise, Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

**Then the Fireworks.**

"I had a call from Mrs. Multiplunks yesterday."

"Yes?"

"Yes."

"I heard she was going in for slumming."—Houston Post.

**Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna**

Cleanses the System Effectually. Dispels Colds and Headaches due to Constipation; Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.

Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old.

To get its Beneficial Effects, Always buy the Genuine which has the full name of the Company

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. by whom it is manufactured, printed on the front of every package. SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.