



Shipping Celery.

During the early part of the season the packing of celery is done entirely from the rows where the crop is grown, later from the trenches and afterward from the storehouse, writes W. R. Beattie. In preparing celery for market from the rows where grown it is not necessary to remove the entire root while it is on the wagon on the way to the washing house. In marketing from the trenches the process is practically the same as from the rows, except that the celery is already loosened from the soil and the roots can be removed more easily.

Upon reaching the washing room the celery is placed upon a rack consisting of wooden slats over a large trough and subjected to a spray of cold water to cool it and to remove the adhering soil. After washing it is allowed to drain; then it is tied

CRATED CELERY.

In bunches of twelve or more plants each, according to the size, as shown in the cut. The bunches are packed in a box for first grade celery and eight or nine for second and third grades. These boxes should be practically air tight, and a lining of paper should be placed in them before packing the celery, or each bunch should be wrapped separately. A common form of crate is here figured for shipping celery in the rough.

The Bull.

No man can afford to head his herd with a scrub bull. The blood is an important item, though not the whole thing. Granted that you see the advisability of a pure bred sire, the next question is how to care for him. If you paid \$100 to \$300 for a bull you naturally want to give him such care as to keep him in his prime as long as possible. It is best to have a stall or shed for the bull where he will be separated from the herd. Give him a yard large enough so that the confinement will not be too severe, and be sure to have his yard surrounded by a bull fence. It is as important to keep people out of the bull pen as it is to keep the bull in. If possible, it is an excellent thing to give him a pasture if you can turn him out without having him run with the milkers. Often there is a pasture for the calves or young stock that can be used. Keep him in good condition, but do not keep him fat enough for the show ring all the year round. It doesn't pay. Always give him kind treatment, but do not let him become familiar with you.—Texas Farm Journal.

Steer Feeding.

The Pennsylvania Station has made some interesting experiments on the value of shelter for steers being fed. It was found that if the lots were kept dry, shelter was not always necessary. Shelter has very little effect upon the appetite of the animals, except in extreme weather.

In this climate it is seldom that the weather is too cold for steers on full feed outdoors, provided they are kept in dry quarters and out of strong winds.

It is very essential for fattening steers that they be well bedded.

It is decidedly advantageous that the yard be macadamized or given an impervious coating of some kind to prevent mud during soft weather. Wet bedding and muddy yards are more injurious than extreme cold.

The amount of feed required per pound of gain is practically the same whether the steers are kept in a warm basement stable or outside.

To Check Swarming.

If the bees did not persist in dividing their forces so frequently, much more surplus honey could be obtained, and the beekeeper himself would feel more easy about his bees. In producing comb honey in 1-pound boxes, it is necessary to actually crowd the bees into the section boxes, for they seem loath to begin work in such small divisions, and this crowding is one of the incentives which creates the swarming fever.

When producing extracted honey, abundant room can be given, and the swarming impulse is greatly checked. Therefore, if bees are to be kept far from the house, and cannot be given much attention, it is advisable to produce only extracted honey, which is done by giving the bees large combs and plenty of room, for it matters not whether the combs are entirely completed or not, as the honey is taken from them and the combs retained to be used.

Burning Out Stumps.

The following method of disposing of large stumps is very efficacious and labor-saving. Whether it would be applicable to small hardwood stumps I do not know, but it is worth a trial. The principle is the same as in burning charcoal, and I presume would apply to any wood that would make charcoal. To clear land of large stumps, dig a fair-sized hole down by side of stump and build a fire of pieces of good firewood, laid snugly against the stump. Gradually cover the fire with soil, and keep covered; if well started and kept covered by occasionally throwing more soil on where it is likely to break out, the fire will continue burning until the whole of the stump is burned into charcoal. On some of our large fire stumps, 10 or 12 feet across, the fire will burn two months or more, and follow roots down 10 or 15 feet underground.—F. A. Hayes.

Farmers at a Discount.

No one who has traveled in Europe and has observed even casually can have failed to note the superiority of agricultural processes there. It is a shock to come home and scan our countryside with its abandoned fields, bramble-covered fences, weedy pasture lands and untended buildings. In the general hurry of America we have gone from one soil to another with our few crops, taking out and never giving back. We have no class of people who think it an honor to be farmers, or, if we have, the sense of pride is lost after one generation. Sons and daughters are restless to set off to the cities, where they can find enjoyments and privileges that country life does not afford. Even the gentleman farmer who goes out from town to settle beside the real sons of the soil does not succeed in making it fashionable for them.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Care of Cows.

Prices for milk, cream and butter are high, very high for the time of the year, and may go higher and continue high through the winter. This prospect should encourage farmers to do the best possible for their cows to keep up a good flow of milk. Keeping the cows in the stable on cool nights and feeding to the most profitable point or limit should be practiced.

Do not undertake to winter more stock than can be well kept, as there is no profit in this. Use plenty of bedding, so that the cows may be kept clean. Feed the best combination of grains, market cost considered, for the production of milk along with the well cured corn fodder, silage and good hay, advises American Cultivator. Regularity in all of the work is also a necessary condition for the best success.

Holding Cotton at Home.

I will tell you how I have done for thirty years here in Texas, says a writer in Farm and Ranch. When in the fall I begin to pick I sell when the price suits me. Then when it gets lower by the rush of cotton on the market I place large rails or poles skinned flat on the ground three feet apart and place my cotton on them edgewise, not touching each other. After the first rain I change the bale on the other edge and continue this plan as late as May, waiting upon the market and selling when I get ready or am compelled to sell and not calling upon banker or merchant or any other person. This cotton, every bale, has kept perfectly sound, and not a pound is the least damaged.

Farm Notes.

Sunlight doesn't cost anything, so have plenty of it in the cow stables.

Cull close when selecting the stock for the breeding pen for use next season.

Don't mix wood ashes with the manure as it will cause loss of the ammonia or nitrogen.

Avoid feeding the sheep too long, as after a certain degree of fat is put on at greatly increased cost.

Add two quarts of molasses to your barrel of cider and expose to warmth and air if you want it to turn to vinegar.

The best dairying is high class work and can only be carried on by study and thorough methods. No slipshod methods can succeed.

Ventilation is a good thing, but don't trust to the broken window and the cracks in the wall and around the doors and windows to supply the fresh air.

Keep read up on poultry matters. Get new ideas and use them judiciously. It is the man who has the genius of adapting an idea in a practical way to his own needs who succeeds.

CONSCRIPTION IN ARMY OR MORE PAY TO MEN.

Enforced Service Faces American People, Declares Adjutant General Ainsworth.

Unless radical measures are enacted to induce men to enlist in the United States army, conscription must be resorted to, declares Major General F. C. Ainsworth, adjutant general, in his annual report.

"Notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts on the part of the War Department and the recruiting officers," says General Ainsworth, "it has been found impossible wholly to make good the losses, to say nothing of increasing the enlisted strength to the authorized limit. If present conditions continue there will be nothing for the government to do but meet this competition by materially increasing the soldiers' pay or to evade competition altogether by a resort to conscription."

Never before has such a suggestion come from an officer clothed with the authority to make recommendations. The idea of compulsory enrollment of individuals for the military service has been held abhorrent to republican principles and the absence of such a law is one of the most forceful arguments used in attracting desirable immigration from Europe.

Officials of the War Department anticipate that the possible necessity for such action outlined by General Ainsworth will prove efficacious in securing consideration by Congress of the increase of pay bill. It is with the greatest reluctance that army officers entertain the thought of conscription, but generally they agree with General Ainsworth that it either must come to that extremity or more money must be provided for the soldier if the standing of the army is to be maintained.

TASTE OF HER OWN MEDICINE.

Europe in Sad Straits with Horde of Returning Immigrants.

It is a curious commentary on the economic conditions of the old world that the turn in the tide of American immigration is causing serious trouble in Italy, Austria, Germany, Sweden and Norway. If the industrial conditions of the United States of America threaten to be bad, they are infinitely worse in the countries named. Italy complains the loudest because the situation there is the most serious. Her returning hordes do not bring sufficient money to support them more than a few weeks at most, while many land practically penniless. The authorities there confess themselves unable to deal with the problem.

The Germans, however, are much better provided with money on an average than the Italians. Business conditions in Sweden and Norway are so bad this unexpected influx is truly appalling and much distress is inevitable in the severe northern winter.



Brickmakers in New South Wales earn about \$10 a week.

Furniture making in Canada gives employment to over 8,000 people.

Ten women in the United States earn their living in the capacity of baggage-men.

Among the organized women workers in Germany, 14,972 belong to the metal trades.

Tinsmiths in Calgary, B. C., have had their wages increased from 40 cents to 42½ cents an hour.

The strike of Vienna (Austria) omnibus employes is at an end, several concessions having been made by the management.

The iron furring and metallic lathers of Boston have recently had their wages increased from 41½ to 47½ cents an hour.

The Fall River Textile Council and the manufacturers have agreed to continue the wage-establishment agreement for another six months.

During the period extending from January, 1896, to Nov. 1 of this year, the Iron Molders' Union paid in benefits to its sick members \$1,397,763. The union has passed the 100,500 mark and is still growing rapidly.

At the conciliation meeting, held recently, the request of the Welsh colliers for an advance of 2½ per cent was granted. This now makes the rate at 60 per cent above the maximum, according to the standard of 1879.

More than 90 per cent of the stereotypers and electrotypers of the United States and Canada are within the ranks of the union, while in some of the larger cities every man at the trade is a member of the union.

The loss of time to employes through trades disputes in the Dominion of Canada during September of this year amounted to 61,900 working days. In 1906 the loss from the same cause was 90,860, and the year before, 97,140.

REV. TROUTMAN SENDS BEST WISHES FOR PE-RU-NA

Rev. George A. E. Troutman, Mt. Washington, Mo., Writes,

"My Wife and I Are Strong Believers in Pe-ru-na."

Catarrh and La Grippe. Rev. Geo. A. E. Troutman, Mt. Washington, Mo., writes: "My wife and I are strong believers in Peruna."



I was cured of a bad case of catarrh when nothing else that I tried had any effect. My wife was cured from a severe case of la grippe, and we feel that the least we can do is to gratefully acknowledge the merit of Peruna. "My wife joins me in sending best wishes for your success."

Throat Trouble.

Rev. H. W. Tate, 920 Lincoln Avenue, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "For several years I have been

troubled with a peculiar spasmodic affection of the throat. It would seize me suddenly and for a few minutes I would be unable to speak audibly, and my breath would be greatly interfered with. I would be obliged to gasp for breath.

"I finally concluded that it was some catarrhal affection which probably excited the spasm. It interfered with my vocation as a preacher, attacking me occasionally in the pulpit.

"I had heard so much about Peruna as a catarrh remedy that I determined to try it. After taking two bottles, my trouble has disappeared. I feel sure that Peruna has greatly benefited me."

Rev. P. E. Swanstrom, Swedish Baptist pastor, Box 228, Grantsburg, Wis., writes that from the use of Peruna he is perfectly well, entirely cured of chronic diarrhea and catarrh.

Peruna in Tablet Form.

For two years Dr. Hartman and his assistant have incessantly labored to create Peruna in tablet form, and their strenuous labors have just been crowned with success. People who object to liquid medicines can now secure Peruna Tablets, which represent the medicinal ingredients of Peruna. Each tablet is equivalent to one average dose of Peruna.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1908

Not Yet.

Mrs. De Style—I suppose your daughter is to have her coming-out ball very soon, isn't she?

Mrs. Rose Quycik—O, dear, no! My daughter has another year at school before becoming a dillitante, and will not make her debris until next season.—Judge.

A Premier.

See the man and woman entering the great dry goods emporium. The man looks very sad. The woman looks supremely happy. Why does the man look sad? He is going in to buy something. Why does the woman look happy? For the same reason.—Judge.

Hard Job.

Profiting by a temporary dearth of visitors in front of his cage, the wild man of Borneo in the dime museum pulled off his grizzly, tousled wig and wiped his closely cropped head.

"Be Jarge!" he muttered, "this naycher fakin' is ha-ard wurruk!"—Chicago Tribune.

Pome.

I love the gentle sunshine, And I love the new-mown hay, And beefsteak (rare) and maidens fair, June and the joyful jay. Put I hate a cassowary, And I loathe arithmetic; And diamond studs and evening dude And parsnips make me sick! —Cleveland Leader.

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 of a weak, sour stream, constantly depositing acid 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.

S.S.S.

PURELY VEGETABLE

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THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.