

ORGAN IS OUT OF DATE

Only a Few Years Ago Every Rural Home Was Proud Possessor of One.

ONCE COST \$150; NOW ONLY \$35

To-Day the Upright Piano Is Installed in the Place of the Joy of the Family.

Thirty years ago home wasn't happy unless it had its cabinet organ in the parlor, so that the daughter of the house could entertain the visitors every Sunday afternoon by chording a little after she had been sufficiently soaxed. The organ was always a beautiful thing—very beautiful. A real beveled edge mirror was set in the top so that daughter could look upon herself as she industriously pumped with both feet and chorded with both hands. It was great exercise playing the organ in those days.

All organs were decorated alike. On one side was a picture of mother's father and mother; on the other side were father's parents. Cousin Harry, who was doing so well in Denver, beamed out from one side of the Chinese lily that Aunt Molly brought back from the city on her last trip there, while on the other side of the lily, looking down severely upon the wax fruit in its glass case, was Prof. Darwin, who used to be principal of the high school.

But those days are gone now, the

explained away all the pleasures of the Mother Goose book of rhymes, would you have grown up to be any better man or woman? asks the Wichita (Kan.) Beacon. What if she had explained that the cow never jumped over the moon; that there was no Little Miss Muffet, and if there had been there was no tuffet for her to sit on; that Jack didn't violate etiquette by sticking his thumb into a plum pie; that Jack and Gill's parents used hydrant water and they never went up a hill to get the drinking pail filled; that Jack Sprat could eat any kind of meat set before him instead of only lean meat; that Old King Cole was a grouchy dyspeptic and the very opposite of a merry old soul; that no black-bird ever disfigured the king's washerwoman by picking off her nose?

Would you have been a better boy or girl if your mother had done all these things—had explained away the delightful books of childhood and had told you that the amusing, jingling rhymes were written by some hard-up story writer who wrote them for money and not for truth's sake? Would you?

Is anything accomplished by squaring a child around and setting it face to face with the realities of life before it has come into the years of responsibility? Let the children enjoy childhood in a childish way, for it is brief and comes not again.

GATHERING SEA FOWLS' EGGS.

Perilous Work of Cliff Climbers on the English Coast.

With the advent of spring the Yorkshire cliff climbers are making preparations for gathering the eggs of the myriads of sea fowl that build their nests in the dizzy precipices of the northeastern coast, according to the London Daily News.

At Bampton, a few miles from Bridlington, the favorite resort of these egg

FARM AND GARDEN

Coal Ashes Are Worth Saving.

In many sections of the country coal is the principal winter fuel used by farmers and a large quantity of ashes result which are usually looked on as waste, but an authority says there is more value in coal ashes than is generally realized by the farmer. For the amelioration of heavy clay land they are exceptionally valuable. This is particularly so with the ashes of soft coal, as such usually are reduced almost to a dust. Coal ashes have a fertilizer value. This opinion, however, is not held generally. The coal beds contain phosphorus, potash, nitrogen and lime, as well as the other less important ingredients. When the original trees out of which were formed the coal beds were reduced to coal the mineral elements remained in them, and consequently those same elements go with the ashes.

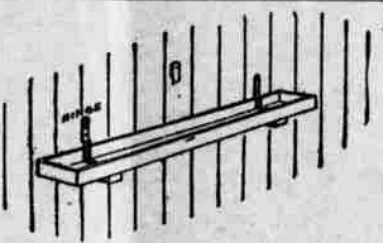
One reason why people have formed an idea that coal ashes contain no fertility is that the trees now grown have in them less carbon than those in the old days and thus the percentage of other elements to carbon is probably greater now than then, which gives a larger value to our wood ashes, but does not annihilate the value in the coal ashes. Ashes can be used to advantage without sifting, but large quantities of half-burned coal are by some considered a detriment to the soil.—Rural World.

Good Hog Sense.

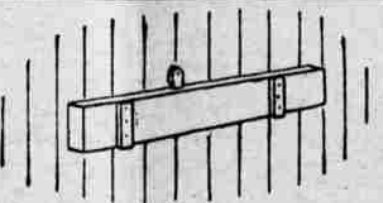
It is not a good plan to take all the pigs from the sow, unless one or two of them can be turned with her some hours after, to draw the milk she will have at that time, and again, say after a lapse of twenty-four hours. The preferred way is to leave about two of the smallest with her for several days, and after that leave only one for two or three days more, by which time the flow of milk will have been so gradually diminished that no injury will result to the sow by keeping them entirely away from her. This extra supply of milk helps also to push the smaller pigs along in growth and put them more nearly on an equality in size with their thriffter mates.—Coburn's "Swine in America."

A Convenient Calf Trough.

A farmer near Paullina, Iowa, has been using an ingenious method for feeding his calves. It was suggested to him by the fact that he used a



manure spreader in his sheds and consequently all obstructions that extended out a foot from the wall were in the way. As calves require a low manger, one can be hung on hinges so that when it is turned up it will not occupy more than five or six inches of space out from the wall. It may be any length, but it is better to have it made in sections about six feet long. The accompanying illustrations show



the trough when it is all ready for feeding purposes, and also when it is hooked up close against the wall.

Keeping Farm Accounts.

Farmers who visited the Ohio State University were interested in the system of accounts used on the farm. While the land is not tilled for the same experimental purposes as the fields at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster, a certain amount of experimentation has to be done in order to determine the most profitable methods of handling the land. These experiments are the same in kind as should be conducted by farmers generally. The accounts are kept in such form as to show the results of the different methods employed on the different fields.

Potash Content of Clay Soils.

According to a recent bulletin of the New Hampshire Station, the clay and clay loam soils carry sufficient potash for the production of maximum yields of hay, and that a large part of the potash applied in fertilizers is lost so far as the crop is concerned. In other words, the addition of commercial potash to such soils is unnecessary. When barnyard manure, which con-

tains a large amount of potash, is added, the value lies, not in the potash, but in the other fertilizing elements, and in large part in the improvement of the physical condition of the soil.

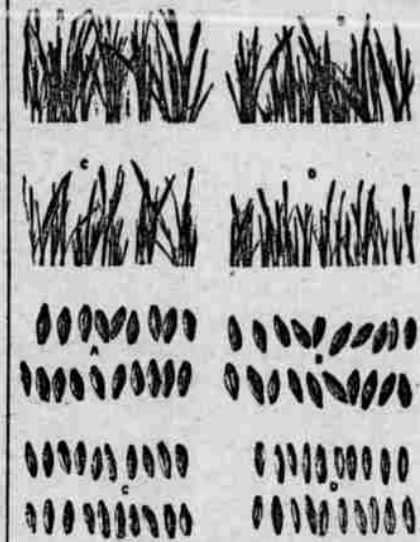
Dipping Sheep Effectively.

To rid sheep of external parasites or the scab mite they should be dipped in some effective dip. Coal tar dips are effective, nonpoisonous and do not ordinarily injure the wool. They are therefore considered among the best. Before using all dips should be tested. Mix one teaspoonful of dip with fifty to seventy-five of water, according to directions. Wrap a few ticks or bed-bugs in a gauze and dip them in this mixture for thirty seconds. Then place them under a tumbler, and if they are not dead in six hours the dip is not strong enough. It should be made strong enough to make a thirty-second dip effective. Sheep are to be kept in the dip one minute. Place the dip in the tank before the water, so the mixture will be uniform.

The best time to dip is when the wool is one-fourth to one-half inch long, so that the dip will adhere to the fleece. If the ticks are present at shearing time the whole flock should be dipped at once to prevent the ticks from getting to the lambs.

Heavy Seeds Give Best Plants.

To obtain a good stand of grain it is necessary to use the largest and plumpest grain for seed. Small or shrunken grain gives weak plants,



many of which will fail to mature in an unfavorable season. A sudden change in temperature, a prolonged drought or a slight frost is more likely to destroy the weak plants than the strong. The increased yield at harvesting time is quite a consideration. In the illustration the heavy and light samples of barley A B C and D produced plants as indicated with corresponding letters above.

The Farmer.

He used to wear his pantaloons Inside his muddy boots; He used to sing outlandish tunes And dress in misfit suits; He used to rise at half past four, And milk and hoe and plough; He doesn't do so any more, He's counting money now.

The callouses upon his hands Were softened long ago; For employes prepare his lands For nature's fertile show. There is no sorrow in his eye Nor anger on his brow. Things are not as in days gone by, He's counting money now. —Washington Evening Star.

Cultivation for Forest Trees.

The young farmer forester should be experienced in the art of stimulating the growth of trees in natural groves by cultivation. When we come to think how hard the ground is in some woods it is really strange that trees get enough moisture to support themselves. The difference in the amount of rainfall absorbed by a level-plowed field and hard-baked hillside is very great, and it is wonderful how an oak or hickory growing on a hillside ever attains to great height and size.

Winter Egg Producers.

The essentials to profitable egg production are a healthy flock of fowls possessing constitutional vigor, bred from a laying strain; proper housing, and correct feeding. The best way to secure a laying strain on the farm is to select the hens of greatest vigor that naturally produce the most eggs during the winter. Mate these hens with a good male, also from a laying strain, and then select only the best daughters from this mating.

Cowpeas Enrich Soil.

Not only have cowpeas been found valuable as a soil-enriching crop, but they have proved to be most excellent feed for live stock used as a forage and cured hay. The hay used is comparatively rich in protein and makes good dairy feed, and is likewise good for young stock and work horses, fed in limited amounts.

Ventilation and Egg Fertility.

A common cause of the failure of fertile eggs to hatch is lack of sufficient ventilation. The fresh air supply depends to a greater extent than is generally known on the difference in the temperature of the air inside the machine and that of the room in which the incubator stands

TRIALS of the NEEDEMS



Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills coax the liver into activity by gentle methods. They do not scour, gripe or weaken. They are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves; Livigorate instead of weaken. They enrich the blood and enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it. These pills contain no calomel; they are soothing, healing and stimulating. For sale by all druggists in 10c and 25c sizes. If you need medical advice, write Munyon's Doctors. They will advise to the best of their ability absolutely free of charge. MUNYON'S, 434 and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Send 10c for trial package.

In the Days of the Gold Fever.

Overcrowding is no modern innovation, says a writer in the San Francisco Call, and he illustrates the point with a story. A man was complaining to an old pilot about the fact that there had been four in one stateroom on a steamboat. "Four in a room?" replied the other. "That's nothing. You should have traveled in the days of the gold rush to California."

"I remember one trip out of New York we carried more than one thousand passengers, and if you put fifty on that ship to-day there'd be a protest that would reach Washington, and make trouble for somebody. To show you how crowded it was and what 'crowded' really means, three days out from New York a chap walked up to the old man, and said:

"'Captain, you really must find me a place to sleep.'"

"'Where have you been sleeping until now?' asked the old man.

"'Well,' says the fellow, 'you see, it's this way. I've been sleeping on a sick man; but he's getting better now, and won't stand for it much longer.'"

"Raising the Hand."

The raising of the hand which replaces the kissing of the Book in the oath which witnesses in England will henceforth take was in origin a pointing toward heaven. The oath taker extended his hand toward the Being whom he invoked—a pagan, for instance, touching the foot or knee of his god's statue. "I have lifted up mine hand unto the Lord," says Abraham. Our Germanic ancestors raised their spears toward high heaven. A quaint case is that of the Shrewsbury parliament of 1388, when the lords took a solemn oath by the cross of Canterbury, while the commons—to doubt to mark the distinction between the two orders—swore simply by lifting their hands.—London Chronicle.

A Deeply Felt Want.

Steward (the first day out)—Did you ring, sir?

Traveler—Yes, steward. I—I rang. Steward—Anything I can bring you, sir?

Traveler—Yes, steward. B-ring me a continent, if you have one, or an island—anything, steward, so I—l—longs as it's solid. If you can't, sus-sink the ship.

Uncle Allen.

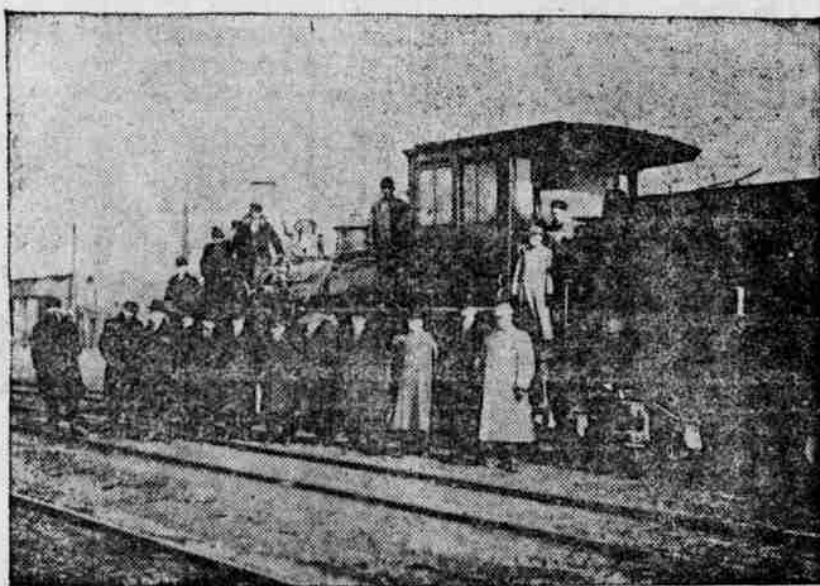
"A preacher who draws a big salary," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "sometimes gets a tempting offer to go somewhere and give a lecture, and he asks a college young man who is studying for the ministry to fill his pulpit for one Sunday. The college young man does it, and all he gets is thanks. Such things happen sometimes, and I suppose it's all right. I'm not blaming the preacher, understand. I'm only kicking because the young chap lets that sort of game be played on him, by jucks!"

Tarring and Feathering.

The first recorded instance of tarring and feathering a human being was in 1189, during the time of the crusades. In that year, the first of the reign of Richard I., a law was passed that "any robber voyaging with the crusaders shall be first shaved, then hot pitch shall be poured upon him and a cushion of feathers shook over him." After this the criminal was to be put ashore at the first landing place the ship reached.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
A preparation of superior merit for relieving Coughs, Hoarseness and Irritation of throat of great benefit in Lung Troubles, Bronchitis and Asthma. Free from opiates or any harmful ingredients. Price, 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00 per box. Sample mailed on request.
JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

MAKES TEST OF SMOKE CONSUMER.



TESTING NEW SMOKE CONSUMER ON LOCOMOTIVE.

Solution of the smoke problem is claimed by F. J. Doyle, the inventor of a coal-burning device which was recently tested in a Chicago Junction railroad locomotive in the presence of road mechanics and expert engineers. While moving at various rates of speed with a number of heavy-laden cars attached to it the engine emitted only a slight stream of white smoke, which resembled steam. The device can be attached to any locomotive. It can also be used in the boiler rooms of manufacturing plants, the inventor declares. The secret of the apparent effectiveness of the appliance is said to lie in the fact that it causes perfect combustion. The coal is transformed into coke, the gases from the coal being consumed in the process and then the coke is burned.

Kansas City Times says. A cabinet organ used to cost \$150. Now you can buy an ordinary piano for that amount, while a new organ goes for \$35—a dollar down and 50 cents a week. A second-hand organ sells for from \$10 to \$25.

The farmers that used to own organs are now buying pianos. Some of them are buying player pianos. Books have been written for the farmers' daughters that teach them to play a piano almost as well as if they were taught by an expensive teacher. By the diagram method they learn where to put their fingers when they see certain notes, and many farmers' homes have daughters who have taught themselves to play almost as well as if they had employed a teacher.

"It was the coming of the upright piano that put the organs down and out," said a piano dealer recently. "The old square piano couldn't be sold for less than \$500. The upright was easier to handle and easier to put together, and it sold at first for about \$300. Twenty-five years ago only the rich—the class that buys motor cars now—owned pianos. The medium class owned organs. Now only the poorer people buy organs. Pianos are being improved rapidly. I think that in ten years all pianos will be made with player attachments."

The musical taste of the people is improving right along. Many organs are still being sold. Every family must have some sort of a musical instrument in the home and the managers of music stores testify that the music that is being bought is of the higher class. Just as much popular music is being sold as ever, but the demand for high class music has developed rapidly in the last ten years.

Childhood's Brief Hour.

If your mother had let the housework go and taken you on her lap and

hunters, the chalk cliffs tower 400 feet above the sea. They are the home of thousands of gulls, cormorants, kittiwakes and other sea birds that have just begun to build their rough nests in the chalky crevices. William Wilkinson, who has pursued this perilous calling for many years, is known locally as "the king of the egg hunters." He is a bluff, weather scarred man of the sea, with as much nerve and agility as are possessed by the most daring steeplejack.

Wilkinson wears an old helmet to protect his head from the pieces of rock dislodged by the rope by which he is suspended in midair. Around his body he buckles a kind of leather hammock, in which he is able to sit. On his arm he wears leather protectors.

"Lower away, boys," he cries, as he swings himself over the brink in an almost horizontal position and presses each foot firmly against the chalk surface. Three of the men seize the rope, and foot by foot the intrepid climber is lowered till his cheery voice is lost amid the fluttering sounds of the disturbed birds. He swings from nest to nest, putting each egg carefully in a bag slung over his shoulder. As soon as his bag is full he gives the "hoist up" signal on the guide rope and the men haul him up.

Wilkinson makes several descents and at the end of the day shares the spoil with his assistants, who sell the eggs for eating purposes to the inhabitants of the neighboring villages.

You often hear life-long friends abuse each other. This should cause you to ask yourself the question: "What do my friends say about me?"

The kind of luck they have is sufficient to keep most hunters from becoming Game Hogs