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Leaves Independence for Monmouth and Airlie—
7:20 a m 3:30 p m
Leaves Independnce for Monmouth and Dallas—
1:10 a m 7:15 p m
Leaves Monmouth for Airlie—
50 a m 3:50 p m
Leaves Monmouth for Dallas—
1:20 a m 7:30 p m
Leaves Airlie for Monmouth and Independence—
9:00 a m 5 p m
Leaves Dallas for Monmouth an' Independence—
1:00 p m 8:30 p m.

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THE PHALANX.

Its Formation In the Military Methods of Ancient Greece.

A phalanx in the military affairs of Greece was a square battalion or body of soldiers formed in ranks and files compact and deep with their shields joined and pikes crossing each other so as to render it almost impossible to break it. At first the phalanx consisted of 4,000 men, but this number was afterward doubled by Philip of Macedon, and the double phalanx is hence often called the Macedonian phalanx. Polybius describes it thus:

"It was a square of pikemen, consisting of 16 in flank and 500 in front. The soldiers stood so close together that the pikes of the fifth rank extended three feet beyond the front. The rest, whose pikes were not serviceable owing to their distance from the front, couched them upon the shoulders of those who stood before them and, so locking them together in file, pressed forward to support and push on the former rank, by which means the assault was rendered more violent and irresistible." The spears of those behind also stopped the missiles of the enemy. Each man's pike was twenty-three feet long. The word phalanx is also used for any combination of people distinguished for solidity and firmness. A grand phalanx consisted of 16,384 men.

What Hit Him.

Some years ago, while a gentleman was walking from St. James' park to Pall Mall on a bright afternoon in summer, he suddenly received a blow on the shoulder which caused him to stumble, and at the same time he heard a loud, crackling noise. On recovering he looked around for his assailant, but there was nobody visible except a policeman, who was many yards away.

When the gentleman reached home, his shoulder was examined, but no injury could be found to account for the pain in it. Soon afterward the servant, who had taken away his master's outdoor coat to brush it, brought back the garment and pointed out that the nap on the shoulder was pressed flat as if a hot wire had been drawn across it. Everything, in fact, pointed to the probability that the wearer had been struck by a meteor.

The incident might well be used as a blackboard lesson for children—aye, and for some grownup children, too—who imagine that "shooting stars" only shoot in the dark.—Chambers' Journal.

Naming the Child.

Now, necessarily when the new girl baby arrived there was much discussion among the members of the family as to what her name should be.

"We will call her Geraldina," said the fond mother.

"Why not call her Esmeralda?" said the first grandmother. "I saw that name in a story once and always wanted to try it on a baby."

"Oh, murmured the second grandmother, "that would never do. Let us call her Fanchon."

"But don't you think Eltessa is a pretty name, and so odd, too?" put in one of the aunts.

"Excuse me, ladies," ventured the poor father, who sat near by, "but you seem to forget that we are trying to find a name for a human being and not for a five cent cigar."—Baltimore American.

Eye Cataract.

M. Cabel, an oculist of Bordeaux, is reported to have been successful in the treatment of cataract without operations by the application of baths of salicylate of soda. He has arrested the progress of the cataract in numerous cases and is sanguine of success if the treatment is begun at an early stage.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

MOWERS AND BINDERS
RAKES AND TEDDERS
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All kinds of harvesting machinery and vehicles and a great variety of extras. Plows and cultivators.
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Sacks and stoage on usual terms.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS

THE PIN ORGAN.

A Musical Instrument That Any Girl or Boy Can Make.

No doubt many of our readers are accomplished musicians and play beautifully on the piano, violin, banjo or other musical instrument. Of course almost all of our little friends can sing and do sing, too, at school and Sunday school, and we feel sure that they are all very fond of music. Many of them, while very fond of instrumental music of different kinds, have no chance to play on any instrument.

Here is an instrument which you can all make and which, while it will not be a very elaborate one or a rival to your mamma's piano or the church organ, will give you lots of pleasure and a sense of satisfaction at having your own self made something that will really play tunes when you wish to render an instrumental selection. Besides this, it will greatly develop your ear for music and so be of lasting benefit to you.

Take a soft pine board about three feet long and one foot wide and make a heavy line down the center in lead pencil. Get a box of large pins and a light hammer, and your equipment is complete. Drive the pins in the board along the line down the center, having the pins about one-quarter of an inch apart. When the line is full of pins, you are ready to tune your organ.

Take a long pin—a hatpin, for instance—and with its point bend slightly the first pin on the line. Then let it fly back, and you will find that it will give out a distinct musical note. Now you must decide what tune you want to play on your organ. When you have selected your tune, you can go ahead.

The farther the pin is driven into the board the higher the note it will give out when touched by the hatpin. You must rely on your ear in driving the pin various distances into the board, trying each one after each few taps of the hammer. You will find it better to drive the first pin half way into the wood, for as some of the notes you will want will be very low it will be necessary to have some of the pins driven in but a very little way.

When you have finished, you can play a tune by simply drawing your hatpin along the line of pins. You can pick out other pieces easily enough after you have become accustomed to the various notes the pins make when struck, and with a little practice you can play almost any simple melody on your pin organ.—New York Herald.

A Lung Testing Trick.

You can test the power of your lungs in the following simple way:

Take a long, narrow and strong paper bag and place it on the edge of the table with the opening toward you.

TESTING HIS LUNG POWER.

Put a weight, which can be gradually increased, on opposite end of the bag, in the shape of books, etc., and you will be surprised to learn how great a weight you can move in this way.

It is easy to knock over two such heavy volumes as shown in the figure.

Coughing

"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I improved at once, and am now in perfect health."—Chas. E. Hartman, Gibbstown, N. Y.

It's too risky, playing with your cough. The first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the play will be over. Begin early with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the cough.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

DUST SPRAYING.

A Conservative View of It as Compared With the Use of Liquid.

"In the great apple growing districts of the west and southwest experiments are being made with dust as compared with liquid spraying. The dust is blown upon the trees by means of an air blast."

In view of this fact The Rural New Yorker publishes the opinions of some practical horticulturists on this practice. The secretary of the Missouri Horticultural society says:

I am slow to say much about "dust spray" because I do not yet feel sure that it is as efficient as the liquid. In fact, it has not been tested long enough to say exactly how valuable it is. Our entomologists and best informed men on fungous diseases give it as their opinion that the "dust spray" is not as efficient as the liquid. But it is applied so much more easily and quickly than the liquid that we can dust the orchard twice or three times with the same expense as one application of the liquid. We can get on the ground when it is so wet that we could not haul a load of water.

The hand dusters are easily handled, and the work can be done after a rain or mist or while the dew is on early in the morning. We often dust from 4 to 8 a. m. and give the men a half day for the work. Lime (air slaked, fresh) is the base to carry the insecticides and fungicides. I am sure also that lime is good for both these. It is a good insecticide and it is a good fungicide, and this year we shall test it alone on a forty or eighty acre orchard.

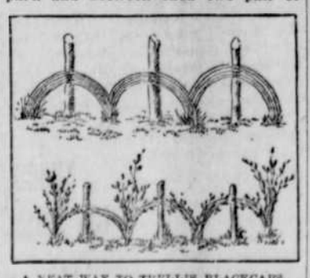
I have used the dust process, first, in a small way three years ago; second, on forty acres two years ago; last year on over 240 acres. This year we shall use it on over 400 acres. I used one pound of paris green to ten pounds of lime; shall use only half that strength this year, as well as lime alone. I used the dry bordeaux for fungicide, one pound to ten pounds of lime. I shall use this year twenty pounds lime, one pound paris green, one pound bordeaux.

We used five hand dusters and one duster to go in a spring wagon. We dusted three times and feel sure that it paid us to do so. We were compelled to use something besides liquid, because we had no water handy, and we shall continue to do so in our young orchards. While I cannot say that the dust is as valuable as the liquid, yet I think, from our experience, that we can prevent the insects and fungous diseases if we will follow it up systematically, especially on our young orchards, where these pests have not yet secured a hold. In an old orchard, badly affected with these troubles, I do not think we could check their ravages so quickly or thoroughly.

Raspberry Training For the Amateur

An Ohio Farmer correspondent gives some hints about a fashion of trelliing raspberry bushes practiced by an English gardener as follows:

He set his plants about five feet part, and between each two pair of



A NEAT WAY TO TRELLIS BLACKCAPS.

plants he set a stake six feet high. The canes were allowed to grow at will without pinching and naturally arched over, as wild canes may be seen to do in the woods. Half the canes were bent each way against a post and fastened with bits of soft leather tacked to the post as grapevines are fastened to a building. They were not fastened in a close bundle, but spread up and down the post for a foot or more, as shown in upper figure. When the season was favorable, they would reach the ground, and then the tips could be layered if wanted.

In the spring the ends were cut back far enough to prevent the fruit getting dirty, and nothing more was done until after picking, when the old wood was cut away and loosened from the

Several New Lines just in from the East. See Ad. Next Week.
BROWN & ELLIS

posts and the new wood fastened in place, it having previously grown at will. A plantation kept in this way had the rows snug and narrow until nearly picking time, when the new growth would sprawl somewhat, as shown in lower figure; but, as cultivation was stopped during July, this did not matter. This probably would not pay for the commercial grower, but for the careful amateur would be both neat and novel.

Pneumonia In Cattle.

A number of cases of what appears to be pneumonia in cattle, occurring in the west, give interest to information about this disease. Professor Mayo of Kansas notes among symptoms coughing, especially when first turned out or after lying down, and rapid and labored breathing. He considers medicinal treatment of little avail. The animal should receive the best of care—protection from the weather, laxative, nutritious but not bulky food and pure water. Cornstalks should not be fed. Alfalfa, millet or other hay should be sprinkled to lay the dust. Salting the animal with a mixture of one pound of sulphur, one pound of air slaked lime, one pound of hyposulphite of soda, all thoroughly pulverized and mixed with ten pounds of common salt, is good. A tablespoonful may be given once daily, the animal being allowed to lick it. Bran mashes to which is added some cottonseed or oil meal are excellent.

Do not be afraid of bizarre schemes for the den or the smoking room.

A MAN CAN'T swim in shackles. It isn't a question of his winning a race, but a question of being able only to keep afloat. The man who is suffering from malnutrition is like the fettered swimmer. His stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased. It is not a question with him of winning in the race for business but of simply keeping up under any circumstances.

Whenever disease affects the stomach it is affecting also the blood and the health of every organ of the body. For blood is only food converted into nutrition and nutrition is the life of the body and every organ of it.

Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It purifies the blood and enables the perfect nutrition of the body which means perfect health.

"For six long years I suffered with indigestion and my liver and kidneys, which baffled the best doctors in our country," writes R. L. Ransell, Esq., of Woolsey, Prince William Co., Va. "I suffered with my stomach and back for a long time, and after taking a 'cart-load' of medicine from three doctors I grew so bad I could hardly do a day's work. Would have death-like pains in the side, and blind spells. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets.' Before I had taken half of the second bottle I began to feel relieved. I got six more bottles and used them, and am happy to say I owe my life to Dr. Pierce."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs.

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 large pages, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO AID STOCK BREEDERS.

Iowa Legislature Asked For an Appropriation For That Purpose.

A bill has been introduced into the Iowa legislature providing for an appropriation of $1,000 annually to the Improved Live Stock Breeders' association of that state. This bill should have the hearty and unanimous indorsement of the live stock and agricultural interests of the Hawkeye State and it will doubtless become a law. There was a time when the Iowa Live Stock Breeders' association was the strongest organization of the kind in the world, and its annual meetings were events of unusual interest throughout the middle west, and its reports were eagerly sought at home and abroad. During late years the burden of maintaining these meetings has fallen heavily upon a few of the more progressive stockmen of that state, and in the time of depression the interest waned. Other states have come to the support of their live stock organizations with annual appropriations, several of them appropriating as much as $1,000 a year to the poultry interests alone. The horticultural interests of the various states have been liberally provided for. The live stock breeders of Iowa have great interests at stake, representing a total valuation of over $264,000,000. The bill mentioned provides for the expenses of the annual meetings of the Live Stock Breeders' association, including all breeds, and for the encouragement of the production of better stock. Breeder's Gazette says, "The live stock breeders of Iowa should unite in appealing to their legislators to pass this bill without delay."

Range Shipments.

The sheep on the great ranges of the west have come through the winter in good condition. The ranges have been blessed with an abundant snowfall, which means plenty of grass. What does this signify to the sheepowner of the farming country? That he will have great competition from range flocks during the late summer and fall months. Range sheep are going to come to market in large numbers and in good condition. The man on the farm who expects to market sheep should get them in ahead of the rush from the west or keep them to finish later in the season if he does not want to take a low price for them. Barring another drought, sheep may sell better than they did last summer, but good prices can hardly be expected in view of the range supplies.

Pastures For Cows.

The distance traveled by a cow in a pasture that does not provide a sufficiency is sometimes many miles a day. This extra work done by the cow is at the expense of the farmer, for the food consumed is partly utilized in the work. No pasture should be used until it is in good condition, and if deficient in grass then the cows must also be fed. One difficulty is that, as cows will seek green food, they will travel over the pasture even when fed, but not so much so as when given extra food. A poor pasture is consequently of no value, and it is better to keep the cows in the barnyard than to turn them out to work all day.

SWINE BREEDING

The hog is a specialist. It is his aim in life to eat and sleep, grow fat and die and raise the mortgage or educate the boys and girls or perform any other postmortem financial operation the farmer elects, says W. F. McSparran in Breeder's Gazette.

The hog gives 80 per cent of his live weight in dressed meat, while the steer usually can round up not over 50 per cent. To further extoll the hog's greatness I might add that the butchering wastes are more easily and completely used than those of other animals. For instance, a thrifty neighbor of mine saves all the hog hair at butchering time to cover his tobacco seed beds in the spring as a protection against chilling. All the available "casings" are used for stuffing sausages, the blood is caught and preserved and concocted into "blood puddings" for the use of the poultry toward greater egg production, and by an ingenious phonographic arrangement he has invented he is going to try the scheme of catching the squeal of the departing porker and use it to amuse his children when they are troublesome.

As an investment the hog is an animated exemplification of the "nimble sixpence," his rapid growth being an illustration of quick returns and large profits. Starting even with the birth of the pig, ninety days after date you will have ninety pounds of pig, and if he is a good one and the feeder not a mean one you will have ten pounds more. His dressed meat will usually sell for as much as that of the steer, and all the matter of cost in favor of the hog.

Giving the calf and pig an even start of life, the pig will have grandchildren going fat to market along with the steer. The steer will help eat three crops of corn. The hog is contemporaneous with each crop. Let the pig be born when the corn is planted, and he will be ready for market before the husking is done. He is the emblem of American push and pluck and get there. May he increase and multiply!

Keep Pigs In Barn.

At the Kansas station pigs kept in a warm barn during cold weather ate more shelled corn and gained more—that is, pigs in the open yard ate 2,291 pounds of shelled corn and gained 418 pounds; pigs kept in the barn ate 2,487 pounds of shelled corn and gained 483 pounds. This is in line with a number of experiments.

Pillows.

When making up or making over soft down pillows, wax the inner covering, and then the down will not be able to work through the two covers. To do this iron the wrong side of the tick with a rather hot flatiron well rubbed with beeswax, rubbing wax over the iron each time before putting it on the cloth.

Japanese Hairpins.

Japanese women put up their hair with wooden, ivory or tortoise shell pins seven or eight inches in length and fully half an inch wide. The pins are usually carved and are often capped with pivoted figures, which dance with every motion of the wearer.

Hot Water Cans.

These should be turned upside down every time after use. It is generally the little drop of water that is allowed to stand in the bottom of the can that causes the tin to rust, and once rust makes its appearance a hole very soon follows.