The Bucket Shopper.

At the "open board," in golden grain,
He plunged with his little might and main—
And now he is making frequent "calls"
At the shop with the sign of the golden balls.

Cure for Seasickness.

A cure for seasickness, which a German doctor says he has discovered consists in the sufferer lying on his back and having handkerchiefs soaked in hot water twisted very tightly around his forehead.

Clay and the Salary Grab.

"'Quinn,' said an old member one day. 'I heard you worrying about the mileage. Did you ever hear the story of Clay and the salary grab?'

"'No,' I replied.

"'When Clay was Speaker,' he continued, 'along about 1816, the crowd raised their salaries to $1,500 a year. There was a great howl all over the country, and when Clay reached home in Kentucky, he found old one-armed John Pope, a Federalist, out after his scalp to beat the band, and all the Clay adherents ominously silent. Worried and anxious Clay sought out his old barber, who had always been enthusiastic in his advocacy and who happened to be an Irishman. "I trust I may count on your hearty support as usual?" Clay asked. "Faith, Mr. Clay," said the Irish barber, "I think I shall vote at this time for the man who can get but one hand into the Treasury."'"—Success Magazine.

Literary Disagreement.

Col. Soaker—Why have Hansen and his wife separated?

Major Mopper—On account of the difference in their literary tastes.

Col. Soaker—They must both be unhappy.

Major Mopper—Not at all. He was in love with his typewriter, and she with a young poet.

Ins and Outs.

"What's that noise?" asked the visitor in the apartment house.

"Probably some one in the dentist's apartments on the floor below getting a tooth out."

"But this seemed to come from the floor above."

"Ah, then it's probably the Popleys' baby getting a tooth in."—Philadelphia Press.

Making Trouble Pay.

"What does you do when de wolf howl at de do'?"

"Well, suh," replied Brother Williams, "I mos' ingenrully sets a trap fer de wolf an' sells him ter a circus."—Atlanta Constitution.

Poetry and Prose.

Bride (tenderly)—We have fully twenty minutes before the train comes, when we must bid one another farewell—isn't that nice?

Bridegroom—Capital—we can go into the station restaurant and eat something together.—Wiener Salonwitzblatt.

Recollections of a Busy Life.

"Your face is familiar," said the passenger with the goggles. "Haven't I run against you somewhere before?"

"No, sir," answered the passenger with the hunted look in his eyes. "You've tried a dozen times or more to run over me, but I have always been able to dodge in time."

Tact.

"I have been told," said the assertive woman, "that you are singularly lacking in tact."

"What is your idea of tact?" asked Miss Cayenne.

"I don't know. What's yours?"

"Tact, as a rule, is the ability to conceal one's surprise at foolish or impertinent remarks."

Righteous Indignation.

Correspondent—May I ask, Senator, how much your campaign cost you?

Eminent Statesman—As to that, young man, I make it a rule to follow the scriptural injunction, not to let my left hand know what my right hand doeth. Besides, sir, it's none of your blankety blank business!

FARMS AND FARMERS

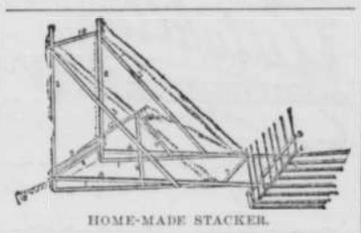
A Hay Stacker.

A home-made stacker that will do good service in handling hay is shown in the illustration. There are no castings to break and the timber required in its construction can be readily procured. The dimensions of the various parts are:

The lower timbers which are marked 1 are about 12 feet long and are made of 4 by 5-inch scantling. The side uprights, marked 2, are about 14 feet long, and made of the same material as No. 1. The slanting pieces, marked 3, are about 16 feet long, and made of 4 by 4-inch scantling. The arms of the stacker marked 4, are 16 feet long, and made of 4 by 5 inch stuff. The cross piece, No. 5, is 13 feet long, and made of 3 by 5 inch stuff. No. 6 is of 2 by 5-inch stuff, and is bevelled on the front edge to allow the hay to slide over it easily when being shoved on by the sweep. Timbers numbered 7, 8, 9 and 10, are made of 2 by 6-inch stuff, and are 10 feet long, except No. 7 and No. 8, which should be only as long as the stacker frame is wide. Each end of Nos. 9 and 10 should project a foot on each end over No. 2.

Nos. 11 and 12 are made of 2 by 4-inch stuff, about 10 feet long; those bolted to No. 13 about 15 inches from the higher end of No. 13.

No. 13 is made of 2 by 4-inch stuff, about 8 feet long; the higher end should be about 8 feet above the ground, so that when the stacker is on the ground the weight box, No. 14, should be about two inches from the two pulleys on the upper end of No. 13; also when the stacker is upright, as it is when the hay is thrown on the stack, the weight box should be about 2 inches below the two pulleys on the



HOME-MADE STACKER.

upper end of No. 13; and when the stacker is half-way down the weight box, No. 14, should be just clear of the ground.

No. 14 is the weight-box, and should be made of 2-inch stuff, about 8 to 10 inches deep, and about 2 feet square; it must be well spiked together. The idea of the weight is to start the stacker back to the ground as soon as the load is delivered from it on to the stack, and when the stacker is halfway to the ground, the weight acts as a brake for the other half of the way down. The box is filled with stones.

The rope which attaches the weight-box to the stacker should be three-quarter inch, passing from the weight up between the two pulleys on the upper end of No. 13, and down to the center of stacker head No. 5. The pulleys on the frame of the stacker should be attached by means of wooden blocks with a notch cut out so that the pulley can fit between the block and frame. Pulleys for this purpose are 6 inches in diameter and made of turned hard wood. These are fastened in place by means of a hard wood pin for an axle. The pulleys should be kept well oiled to keep them from calking.

The rope for raising the stacker should be either inch or inch and a quarter. The teeth on the stacker can be made of 2 by 4-inch pine scantling, 10 feet long and bevelled on the upper side to allow the hay to slide on easily. The short upright teeth on the stacker head should be about 5 feet long. They are bolted to the long teeth about 2 inches from the stacker head, No. 5, and rest against the stacker head, No. 6. The stacker arms, No. 4 should be bolted to No. 2 with a large bolt, about 12 inches from the ground.

Summer Work With Poultry.

Provide shade. Tree shade is the best, but if there are no trees in the runs then the next best thing is to erect canopies of some kind.

Have places provided so that the fowls and chicks cannot only get into the shade during the hot weather, but have a place of refuge during rainy, stormy days.

Cut down the supply of heat-producing grains in the diet and feed liberally of green food.

As they mature separate the cockerels from the pullets and give the former all extra allowance, as they will stand more forcing.

It is advisable each week to gather up all hens that are becoming broody and put them in a separate coop where no nests are provided. With this change it will require but a week to break them from their broody instincts and they will go back to laying again.

Crooked Breast in Chickens.

Crooked breast bones in chickens are caused by the heavy birds roosting on poles or fences. The bones of the young birds are soft and are turned to one side by pressing on the roost. If you have heavy fowls let them roost on the floor covered thickly with straw, and you will have no crooked breast bones.

Artificial Honey.

Artificial honey can now be made so like the genuine article in flavor that even the expert cannot tell the difference. Thick sirup of sugar is boiled with a minute quantity of mineral acid, which converts it into the same form occurring in honey. This is mixed with some natural honey of strong flavor, and thus closely stimulates the real article. It is said that the following, known as Ley's reagent, will detect the spurious honey: Ten parts of silver nitrate are dissolved in a hundred parts of water, and to this twenty parts of a 15 per cent solution of soda carbonate is added. The precipitate is filtered, washed and dissolved in a 115 parts of a 10 per cent solution of ammonium chloride. It must be kept in the dark in a well-stoppered bottle. The honey to be tested must be diluted with twice its weight of water. A few drops of the reagent are to be added and heated for five minutes on a water bath in the dark. Natural honey turns brown and shows a greenish-yellow fluorescence; the imitation turns a lighter tint and shows no fluorescence.

Protein for Pigs.

Alfalfa is a nitrogenous roughage. Pigs have only one stomach, and this a comparatively small one, therefore they are not as well adapted to eating as are ruminants; consequently it goes without saying that it is more than likely that the young growing pig will not obtain enough protein for maximum growth from a ration made up of alfalfa and corn. Nevertheless alfalfa is one of the best sources of protein for pigs that can be had and should be used to the greatest extent. When alfalfa is fed in the form of hay it may be given to the pigs in racks. If they are accustomed to eating alfalfa in this form they will eat a considerable quantity of it, but more will be eaten if it is chopped fine and then steamed or scalded and mixed with finely ground corn into a thick slop.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Mistake of the Farm.

One of the greatest mistakes a farmer or any one else in business makes is in trying to secure a luxurious living and a lot of fun out of a very small business. Aside from the fostering of unnecessary habits, expenses are incurred which are sufficient to meet the demands of a much larger business. Cut your garment according to your cloth. The farmer who takes pride in his business has the same encouragement and advantage over competitors, who lock the snap and sentiment, that the earnest, progressive man in all other callings has. The man who succeeds in farming as well as those in the minor professions, must throw his very life into the work in which he is engaged. This applies to farming with great force if excellence is expected.—Dakota Farmer.

Wide Tires Needed.

Every farmer needs one or two low-wheeled, wide-tired wagons on the farm. They are the most convenient for every kind of work in which a wagon is used, especially for hauling manure, filling the silo, hauling grain, corn fodder, etc. A wide-tired wagon hauls easily and does not cut up the land, and also saves much back-aching labor in loading and unloading manure, seed grains, wood, hay, straw, etc. If one already has high-wheeled wagons outright, there are many firms manufacturing wide-tired wheels that will fit any wagon. They cost but a few dollars, and are one of the best investments any farmer can make.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Wrecking Windmills.

The passing of the windmill in England, antiquated by such recent power producers as the gas engine and electric motor, has given life to a new industry—windmill wrecking. The old windmill builders understood their business and meant their handiwork to last, and so the demolishing of such structures is no simple task. Many of the old mills stood 100 feet high and had eight or nine floors, fitted with four run of stones, and contained tons upon tons of brick. Often these huge mills stand close to other buildings, and, says Popular Mechanics, accidents would be inevitable if the wreckers did not have experience in their tasks.

Timely Hints on Farm Work.

A well-oiled, sharp saw saves time and temper.

The sign of the silo marks a progressive farmer every time.

Too much water and wet, mushy foods will not lay on fat. It takes the concentrated stuff to do that.

Nail a leather strap on the side of the wagon box to hold an ax, and never leave the ax at the house.

Paint costs pretty high these days, but it will pay in the long run in saving the buildings—provided it is good paint.

The man who cannot kick the hired man harder than the hired man kicks the cow doesn't deserve the name of farmer.

Make up your mind that you will not get mad and misuse the calf you are trying to teach to drink, no matter what the little fellow may do. Be patient. You will think more of the calf, and surely of yourself.

Just a Billville Opinion.

"We are so fond of worry," says a Billville philosopher, "that if we ever reach paradise we'll worry about having to fly too high and sing too often. We once knew a man who spent his lifetime trying to find out what he had to worry about."—Atlanta Constitution.

Worse Still.

"My wife is getting to be very tiresome," complained Groucher, "she doesn't seem to know her own mind from one minute to the next."

"My wife," said Kratchett, "is the same way. She's as uncertain as the weather."

"Huh! Mine's as uncertain as the weather forecasts." — Philadelphia Press.

Affected Him Differently.

"Maw, what's paw doing down in the basement? Patching up the ice box?"

"No, dear; he's putting new wire gauze on the screen doors."

"How do you know?"

"By the language he is using, dear."—Chicago Tribune.

So Polite.

"She hasn't any cause to be snippy with me. The last time I saw her I'm sure I did the politest thing I could."

"What did you do?"

"We were on a car and when a man offered me a seat I said to her: 'You take it, dear; you're the older.'"—Kansas City Times.

Mystery of Seedless Fruit.

Science so far has failed to furnish any explanation of the mystery of seedless fruits. They are not the outcome of the work of man. Man perpetuates them; he does no more. The seedless orange was found in a state of seedlessness.—Vegetarian.

Lack of Co-Operation.

"I wish," said the revivalist, "Brother Grimshaw wasn't quite so strong on doctrinal points. As fast as I bring people into the church he tries to put them out of it for heresy."