



THE FAMILY DOCTOR

Earache.—The old Missouri remedy is to cut out the heart of an onion and fill with tobacco, then roast. When soft, squeeze out the juice and pour a few drops in the ear as hot as can be. Repeat if necessary. We never print a remedy in this column without having tried it on the dog and know it is all right.

Small Pox.—To prevent or cure this distressing disease mix sulphate of zinc, one grain; digitalis, one grain, and half a teaspoonful of sugar with two tablespoonfuls of water. When mixed add four ounces of water and take a tablespoonful every hour. This remedy, it is said, will also cure scarlet fever. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child smaller doses should be given according to age.

Inflammatory Rheumatism.—This most painful ailment may be overcome by heroic measures. Have a druggist put up eighty grains of iodide of potassium, 160 grains of bicarbonate of soda and one dram and one-half of fluid extract of colchicum root with water sufficient to make two ounces. The dose is one teaspoonful in water every three hours, but usually not more than three doses can be taken consecutively because of the cathartic effect and generally no more are necessary until another attack comes on.

Vermined Kids.—At some time or another, just as children get measles, whooping cough and the itch, they will somehow manage to get vermin in the hair. Take a cup of coal oil and a soft old cloth. Dip part of the child's hair in the oil and rub the scalp and sop the hair with the oil. It it remain thus for an hour, then take an old towel and rub the head and hair as dry as possible and comb the hair gently with the fine comb. Do not scratch the scalp in the process. Two or three applications three or four days apart will do the business. The coal oil is considered good for both scalp and hair. Never apply the oil in a room where there is a fire, and keep the child away from both light and fire for several hours.

BELLA COOLA DOOR KNOCKER.

An Odd Device Above an Indian Aristocrat's Doorway.

Perhaps the strangest door knocker in the world may be seen in the pagan Indian village at Bella Coola, about halfway up the coast of British Columbia, an exchange says.

It consists of a wooden carving representing a man. The arms are movable and between the hands is held a knocker, apparently so formed as to represent the stone hammer the Bella Coolas used generations ago. Across the knees is a board, like part of the wooden drum these Indians formerly used much more extensively than today. When the arms are raised the hammerlike knocker may be dropped so as to make a terrific knocking on the board.

This figure, instead of being fastened on the door of the house, stands above it, but the doorway is low and the knocker is easily reached. These Indians are fond of tobacco, but seldom smoke cigars, and the owner of the knocker handled his cigar as clumsily as he wore the ready-made white man's clothing, which is also new to him and his people.

Above the door is an interesting inscription, the pride of his family. This has been put up in honor of one of his ancestors and it reads: "In memory of Chief Clelamen, who died July, 1893, aged 59 years. He was honest & well disposed & respected by both whites and Indians. In December, 1892, he gave away with the help of his sons, Alexander & Johnny, property in blankets, canoes, etc., valued at \$4,000, this being his eighth large potlatch & feast that he had held."

This sign is painted and was apparently made by a white man, but the wording and the arrangement of the lines show that the work was done by order.

The reference to the giving away of blankets and canoes is characteristic of these people. By so doing they gained not only an aristocratic position in the tribe, but also credit, for the property was always returned with interest and feasting in due course of time.

At first this latter fact was not understood by the missionaries and Indian agents, who supposed that the potlatch was a boastful wasting of property. They caused a law to be passed in British Columbia making it a criminal offense to give a potlatch, and many Indians have been imprisoned for disobeying the law by continuing their forefathers' methods of financial investment, but nowadays the law is no longer enforced.

Sometimes property was given away for the benefit of sons and daughters. When they became a certain age they had in consequence an aristocratic position and credit of which they were as proud as are the sons of families of social position in New York or elsewhere. This class of potlatch may be likened to endowment insurance.

Occasionally property was given

away where no return was expected. It was then mostly food, and with a few dresses, bracelets and similar articles, just as white swells give dinners with favors, souvents and birthday or wedding presents. Such giving away the Indians of the whole coast call a cultus potlatch, cultus meaning useless and indicating that no investment has been made or return expected.

Potlatches of one kind or the other, according to the propitities of the occasion, are given at christenings, weddings or when neighboring tribes are brought together.

A DEFENSE OF WORRY.

Nobody Advances Much, It Is Argued, Who Is Always Tranquil.

The turtle never worries. He lives, it is said, in some parts of the earth for 1,000 years, or very nearly that long, and maybe longer. In fact, nobody cares very much just how long a turtle does live. Living 1,000 years may be a good thing for the turtle. His only discovered purpose is to continue to exist. But animals that worry live more in a minute than the turtle does in his 1,000 years.

We hear a lot these days about "Don't worry clubs," and it is an extensive fad to hang up "don't worry" mottoes. All rot! says the Memphis News-Scimitar.

Worry kills, they say. If it does, it is simply because it stimulates the qualities which are life, and in the degree that there is stimulation there is wearing out, which is death. But what man would want to live the life of a turtle?

If there be any, he has nothing in him that anybody can respect; there is nothing in him that he can respect himself. He could tolerate anything. Tolerance would be his virtue. You could spit on him and he would smile back. You could kick him and he would draw more closely within himself and say nothing. All he wants is to let live.

This turtle on two legs is of no more use than one on four. And his shell of complacency is as hard and shuts him in as closely from the nerve-throbbing world as does the shell of the turtle.

The successful man has to worry, and he does. Worry is one of the best forms of expression of mental activity. It is the reflection of dissatisfaction with one's shortcomings or conditions. It is the first incentive to improvement. It is the first step toward resolve and effort.

Worrying over trifles is foolish. Worrying over people with our worries is pernicious. You can make life miserable for yourself with the one and for everybody who knows you with the other.

But don't be a turtle!

The man who never worries is nothing but an existence, unsatisfactory to himself and disgusting to others. The mother who never worries has had, the chances are, ten or twelve children born to her and has complacently put eight or ten of them in their graves. The graves will probably be nicely kept, but the children underground cannot appreciate that.

Don't worry over worry. You need it. A little of it.

LIGHTS IN STREET CARS.

Explanation of Why They Are Sometimes Dim, by an Expert.

Who has not noticed when riding on the street cars at night that sometimes the lamps which light the cars burn very dim for a minute and then seem to burn very bright? Sometimes they almost go entirely out; then suddenly come on again. To the ordinary traveler all this is very mystifying, but to the electrical engineer it is simplicity itself, the Electric News says.

If a small hole were drilled in a water pipe just above a faucet, the water, under pressure, would rush out at terrific speed, but if you should open the faucet the pressure would immediately drop down so low that the water would all but cease to flow out of the tiny hole. This is exactly what happens to the incandescent lamps in a street car when they suddenly grow dim, only it is electricity we are dealing with, instead of water. To start a loaded street car requires an enormous amount of electricity, the motors fairly eating up the current in order to get the necessary starting power or torque, as it is called. Using such a quantity of electricity relieves the pressure, or voltage, of the system, and of course the lights burn dim until the car is under way.

Nearly all street car systems operate at 550 volts pressure. The lamps in the car consume current at 110 volts pressure, and they are connected in groups of five in series across the 550-volt circuit. When the voltage for these lamps drops below 110 because of the large amount of current going to the motors under the car not enough electricity is being forced through the lamp filament to heat it to incandescence, and of course the light is dim. Opening wide the current conductors to the motors suddenly lowers the line pressure, which in turn reduces the pressure to the lamps. Once the car is under way the motors do not require so much current and the pressure returns to the lamps and they continue to give their rated candle power until the next time the car is started.

A Way It Has.

"De truth," said Brother Williams, "is lak a rubber band: De mo' you stretch de mo' it comes back ter de place whar it started fum."—Atlanta Constitution.

Any community can endure a coward who is afraid to do wrong.



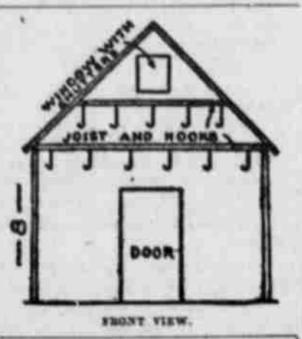
FARMERS CORNER.

To Make Farm Smokehouse.

What I have found to be a good smokehouse for curing 75 to 100 hams should be about 12x14 feet. Build a good, strong frame and fill the space between the siding and ceiling with soft brick, writes A. C. Wharton in American Agriculturist. This will make your house cooler in summer and will keep the temperature more even in winter. Cover with shingles. A good solid clay floor will do very



well, but a tight plank floor is better, but best of all is a good concrete floor. In the center of the floor there should be a firebox built of brick; this is about 12x18 inches inside measurement and 12 inches deep. When curing build your fire in this and cover with a piece of perforated sheet iron. The house should be eight feet high at the corners and left open to the comb, the inside of the rafters preferably celled. Place 2x8 joists two feet apart on the plates, and 2 1/2 feet above these put in another set of joists on the rafters; these can be 2x6, and in both sets of joists which will be used to hang your hams place iron meat hooks two feet apart and two inches from the lower part of the joists. These hooks can be made of



one-quarter inch rod iron and should be long enough to let the meat hang clear of the joists.

A window should be made in one end of the house to give light when needed, and this fitted with a tight shutter, as we do not want much air and sunshine to strike meat before or after curing.

Culture of the Orchard.

Cultivation of the orchard is mainly for conserving soil moisture. If cultivation is begun early in the season and continued until midsummer, growth of wood will be stimulated and fruit developed. Less moisture in late summer and early fall is desired, so that wood will properly develop and harden to be able to stand the cold of the following winter. Arrange to cultivate the orchard early in the summer and have the soil in good fix for sowing to rye or other cover crop toward the last of summer. The cover crop will afford some good winter pasture and will keep hilly land from washing away.

Judging Worth of Farm.

The best time of the year to look over a farm for the purpose of buying is in the summer, just before the binders get to work. The good and poor places will show up then as at no other time, and if the season prior to that time has been an average one, the crop will be a fair index of the value of the land. The common practice of going farm hunting just after the spring's work is over has little to commend it, save the inconsiderable matter of time saved. The poorest time in the whole year to pick out a farm is when it is covered with drifts of snow.

Currents and Gooseberries.

Gooseberries and currants are planted about three feet apart. They should be cultivated and must be kept free from weeds. Currant worms, if they make their appearance, can be kept down by spraying or sprinkling a solution of one ounce of white hellebore to three gallons of water. The plants should be sprinkled two or three times in the spring.

This Sod in Pasture.

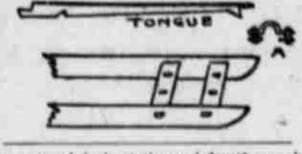
Never let the sod get thin on the pasture land, for this always means the decrease of the root systems of the plants and a decrease in their ability to penetrate the soil in search of plant food. When sod becomes so thin that the hoof of the animal will break through it in wet weather, it has reached a state of exhaustion that requires attention.

CORN USE FOR SILAGE.

Corn of any variety is at its best for feeding or silage as it comes from the field when about half of the ears are just past the age for table use—commonly called roasting ear stage—and the lower leaves on the stalk are beginning to dry out, says Hoard's Dairyman. For silage purposes, it is impracticable to have the crop at its very best for any considerable time. Commence to cut a few days before it reaches its maximum value and continue after this stage is passed. Experiments appear to have demonstrated that for fodder the largest amount of nutriment per acre is obtained by planting in continuous rows and so thick that the tendency to form ears will be much lessened. The yield per acre depends so much upon the variety and the soil and care in planting and cultivating that no satisfactory estimate of the average can be given. There is almost no limit to the amount that may be fed, provided one commences with a limited amount and increases gradually up to the limit of each cow's appetite, but probably thirty to forty pounds a day is about as much as it would usually be profitable to feed.

Stee Tongue for Sled.

This is a very great improvement over the old way of having the tongue mortised into a roller which would turn and when the team would try to hold back going down hill the tongue would fly up, sometimes clear over their heads, and prove to be of very little account. Many people, says a writer, do not know of any better way yet, so I will try to show you a better way, a way that takes the weight off the horses' necks and at the same time holds the tongue rigid when going down hill. First get a nice straight locust sapling for a tongue, one having



a natural fork at the end for the neck yoke, as shown. Have your blacksmith make two loops from an old wagon tire as seen at A, with half inch holes and bolts to attach them to the two forward cross-pieces of sled, holes being bored in the cross-pieces to match holes in irons. The tongue is then notched a little to receive the cross-pieces.

Filling Wasby Places.

If there is no other trash on the farm for filling wasby places in the fields straw manure from the stables is excellent. The straw will fill the places and catch and hold all of the soil that washes into them. The manure in the straw will help to make the ground more productive when it is again cultivated. Never plow in a gully with fresh dirt without some trash and brushy filling to hold it and catch more.

Control of San Jose Scale.

Although the San Jose scale is a thing to be avoided, it is not dreaded so much as it used to be. The lime sulphur wash will prevent the disease from spreading. It is a cheap wash for small trees, but quite expensive for large trees, but it pays. Spraying, cultivation, pruning and care of any crop, if properly done, are to a certain extent expensive and troublesome, but they pay in the end in the quantity and perfectness of the fruit.

Keeping Cellars in Order.

Very frequently the cellar is lacking in conveniences. This should not be so; there ought to be a cement floor, bins for potatoes and a rack for milk cans and such articles. Here is a good rack. Take a post 6 inches square; on this nail cleats, 1 inch thick and 1 1/2 inches wide, in pairs, that is, one on the north side, one on the south side exactly even, and just above these one on east and one on west, leaving 4 inches between each two pairs, and have them long enough to hold milk cans at each end. To use for plates, cans, etc., fasten some boards on for shelves.—Cor. Farm and Home.

Tile-Drained Soils.

Tile-drained soil is more profitable, being more quickly gotten into condition for crops and insuring a better condition all through the growing season. It is also true that crops in drained soil do not suffer as much from drought as do crops in undrained soil.

Pointers in Farm Management.

Acidity may be overcome by applying from 500 to 1,000 pounds of lime per acre, or by the use of soaps or grounds shells.

There is much of value written these days about work on the farm which will never benefit some farmers, because they have the notion that they are too busy to read.

No other people set so high a value on good soil as the Hollanders, and we are learning that not many acres, but rich ones, make the profitable farm.

The roots of the cowpeas penetrate rather deeply into the subsoil and enable the plant to feed upon the mineral food that is not readily extracted by other crops.



Science AND INVENTION.

For the improvement of Blyth harbor, England, a specially constructed dredger has been employed which scoops up rocks of as much as twenty to thirty hundredweight each, and discharges them through chutes into a barge. The machine is furnished with a chain of buckets like an ordinary dredger, but the buckets are of a special shape, and the rims are reinforced with hard-steel cutting edges. The boulders are embedded in mud and sand, and more than 200 tons of such rock have been removed in an hour. The apparatus works with surprising ease and certainty.

It has recently been discovered that the rare atmospheric gas neon readily becomes luminous under the influence of electric waves, and it is suggested that the property may afford a means of visually reading wireless telegraph messages. Prof. W. L. Dudley experimented with a tube of neon during an Atlantic voyage in July, and found that the gas glowed beautifully in response to the waves sent out from the wireless apparatus of the ship, but the received waves were apparently too weak to affect it sensibly. Further experiment may result in the discovery of a means of utilizing this property of neon as a detector of received signals. At present it is employed to measure the length of electric waves sent out. The length of those tested by Professor Dudley was about 300 feet.

The Texas town of Rockwall, about twenty-five miles east of Dallas, derives its name from what appear to be the remains of immense walls of ruined masonry surrounding the town, but extending in many directions. Mr. Sidney Paige has recently studied these walls, and his conclusion is that they are natural formations, consisting of sandstone dikes, which under the influence of the weather and earth movements have been cracked and jointed in such a way as to afford, in many cases, a striking resemblance to artificial walls. The weathered sands, stained with iron oxide, between the joints have been mistaken for remains of mortar. The dikes rise out of a rich, black, waxy soil composed of original lime muds. They vary in thickness from an inch to two feet, and have been traced to a depth of fifty feet or more.

Recent experiments by government experts have revealed an unexpected source of trouble in the process of sterilizing wood by the injection of preservative liquids. It is customary to remove the bark from a stick of timber before it is subjected to creosoting, but it has been supposed that this layers of the inner bark left unremoved would do no harm. Now it is found that such layers, no matter how thin, almost absolutely prevent the penetration of the liquid. In any case, the preservative usually fails to penetrate the center of the stick, but forms an exterior antiseptic zone, which answers the purpose if there are no gaps in it. But if such gaps exist, owing to the presence of thin layers of bark, the teredo finds an entrance through them, and carries on its work of destruction in the interior of the timber supposed to have been protected.

SHOW NOAH'S GRAVE.

Natives About Ararat Connect Many Spots with History of Flood.

The region of Mount Ararat and the local traditions which still keep alive the story of the ark having rested there were described the other evening in a lecture given in London before the Royal Geographical Society by Capt. Bertram Dickson, who made a series of journeys to the neighborhood while British military consul at Van, a London correspondent says.

The country east of the Tigris, he said, was known to the ancient Assyrians as the mountains of Nairi and at other times the Niphates and the mountains at Urartu, from which comes the name Ararat. The Bible historian took the account of the ark resting on Ararat from the Chaldean legend, which made it rest on the mountains of Urartu; while local traditions, Christian, Moslem and Zensid (or devil worshippers) alike make its resting place Jebel Judi, a striking sheer rocky wall of 7,000 feet, which crown over Mesopotamia.

Common sense also suggested that with a subsiding flood in the plains a boat would more probably run aground on the high ridge at the edge of the plain rather than on a solitary peak miles from the plains, with many high ridges intervening. The lecturer thought himself that the local tradition had the greater element of truth.

There is a large xiara (shrine or sanctuary) at the top of Jebel Judi, where every eve in August is held a great fete, attended by thousands of energetic Moslems, Christians and Zensids, who climb the steepest of trails for 7,000 feet in the terrible summer's heat to do homage to Noah.

This mountain seems to have been held sacred at all times, and certainly it has a wonderful fascination about it, with its high precipitous and jagged, tangled crags watching over the vast Mesopotamian plain.

The local villagers once show one the exact spot where Noah descended, while in one village, Hamaan, they showed his grave and the vineyard where he is reputed to have indulged overfreely in the juice of the grape, the owner declaring that the vines

HAVE BEEN PASSED FROM FATHER TO SON EVER SINCE.

Capt. Diekanon recounted some curious stories of the inhabitants of these regions, particularly the Kurds. These people, he said, claim to be the descendants of Solomon by his concubines, and though nominally one race they are split up into numerous hostile clans, with little in common but their religion, their language and their love of a gun and cartridges.

LAST OF THE JACOBITES.

Theodore Napier Still Ready to Defend the Stuart Cause.

Here is a staunch supporter of the Scotch claims to the throne of Britain, who despite the fact that he is failing fast in health makes an annual pilgrimage to the tomb of Mary Queen of Scots.

So firmly does King Edward and his line seem settled on the British throne that it is startling to find an ardent remnant of Scottish Jacobites declaring he is a base usurper.

They still cling to the claims of the Stuarts, though over 200 years have passed since the last of that family of rulers fled from British soil. To them Mary Queen of Scots is the "martyr queen," and their contention is that the lawful ruler of England is an obscure Mary, who, resident abroad, is all unconscious of her phantom dignity.

Most fiery of them all is Theodore Napier, a picturesque figure often to be seen in the streets of Edinburgh, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. Every February, clad in highland garb, he journeys to Fortheringay castle, the scene of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, to lay on the tomb of that queen of romance a floral offering as a symbol of his fealty to the Stuarts.

Ridicule or argument breaks upon him without effect. He proclaims himself a Jacobite of the Jacobites; though all else bow the knee to the English king, still will he refuse.

Many Scotsmen declare there is as King Edward VII. of Scotland, for former Edwards did not rule the northern half of Britain. But their objection is not pressed hard, and they are loyal enough to the house of Guelf.

Not so this venerable Jacobite. Whenever there is a celebration of a Scottish national event, there he is to plead for the glorification of Scotland as distinct from England. At a recent dinner in Edinburgh, when the toast of "The King" was proposed, he refused to join, and when remonstrances rained upon him, the hoary Scotsman leaped to his feet and challenged any "traitor to the Stuart cause" to meet him "with claymore, battle-ax or dirk," at the same time casting a gauntlet at their feet, in his best dramatic manner.

Nowadays, when the highlands are overrun every day by English and American financial magnates, who sport themselves in kilt and bonnet, Scotsmen are loath to wear the garb of their forefathers. But Theodore Napier regards it as "the only wear" in no other costume would he consent to appear in public, least he should be taken for a mere Englishman, so inferior, in his opinion, to the men of brown and bravery, reared on scow oatmeal, north of the Tweed.

MACHINE SMOKES CIGARS.



The curious apparatus here illustrated is a cigar-smoking device used at the Department of Agriculture at Washington to test the burning qualities of cigars. The smoking is accomplished by allowing the water in the glass vessel at the left to escape gradually through tubes. This movement of water creates a vacuum.—Popular Mechanics.

Camel a Delicate Beast.

Contrary to the widespread but erroneous opinion, the camel is a very delicate animal. A camel that has worked fifteen days in succession needs a month's pasturage to recuperate. It is liable to a host of ailments and accidents. When a carcase crosses a sakhka, or dry salt lake, it is rare that some of the animals do not break a leg. If the fracture is in the upper part of the limb there is nothing for it but to slaughter the animal and retail its flesh as butcher's meat.

If the lower part of the limb has been injured the bone is set and held in position by means of splints made of palm branches, which are bound with small cords. If no complication ensue at the end of a month the fracture is reduced. When it is a case of simple dislocation the injured part is cauterized with a red-hot iron, the wound coated with clay and bandaged with a strip of cloth. Fifteen days afterward the animal is generally cured.—Vegetarian Scientific.

It Depends!

"How do you pronounce a-t-i-o-g-e-t?" the teacher asked the young gentleman nearest the foot of the class. And the smart boy stood up and said it depended a great deal whether the word applied to a man or a bee.—London News.

London. The Romans built London about the year 50 A. D., but London wall was not built until 204 A. P.