

### Pith of a Tree Used as Food.

According to the report of M. R. Gallierand, a French scientist, the Sakalaves of Madagascar use the pith of a certain palm tree as an article of food.

The tree is found in the Ambongo region and is known as the satranabe. According to Pernir, it is the Medemia nobilis, nearly related to the Hyphæne. In that region the satranabe covers vast spaces either along the seacoast or bordering rivers. After cutting down the tree the natives take out the pith, which runs from four to ten pounds per tree, then dry, powder and sift it, thus forming a kind of flour. Some of this flour was sent to Marseilles to be analyzed at the industrial laboratory.—Scientific American.

### All Bets Off.

Miss Lakeside (of Cleveland)—You can just bet your sweet life that I'll be wearing an engagement ring before the end of the season.

Miss Browning (of Boston)—Excuse me, but I do not care to wager my saccharine vitality.



Mrs. Anderson, Jacksonville, Fla., daughter of Recorder of Deeds, West, who witnessed her signature to the following letter, praises Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—There are but few wives and mothers who have not at times endured agonies and such pain as only women know. I wish such women knew the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a remarkable medicine, different in action from any I ever knew and thoroughly reliable.

"I have seen many cases where women doctored for years without permanent benefit, who were cured in less than three months after taking your Vegetable Compound, while others who were chronic and incurable came out cured, happy, and in perfect health after a thorough treatment with this medicine. I have never used it myself without gaining great benefit. A few doses restores my strength and appetite, and tones up the entire system. Your medicine has been tried and found true, hence I fully endorse it."

—Mrs. R. A. ANDERSON, 225 Washington St., Jacksonville, Fla. — \$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

No other medicine for women has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any substitute.

### DISLIKES OF ANIMALS.

#### Inherited Instincts Dating from Jungle Days Live in the Zoo.

Not only is it true that animals, both domestic and wild, show decided preferences for certain persons and a strong dislike to other individuals, but whole races of creatures often show a universal hatred toward other species.

To fight like "cats and dogs" has become a proverb, but we must admit that there is abundant basis for its truth. In domestic cats this is doubtless an inherited instinct, which in one of its larger relatives we can verify to-day. In India the tiger is king, almost. Deep in the jungles the tigress makes her lair, and the cubs have few enemies. Bear or tiger cat, when they inadvertently come across the lair trail of the great striped one, back trail, and rapidly, too. It is doubtful if even the great python would disturb one of the little furry kittens. But the packs of wild dogs are without fear, and would kill and eat the cubs and defy the parent when she returned. Well she knows this, and also that, although she might slay a dozen, yet the others would pin her down, careless if they died or no. So a tiger in captivity will scrutinize a wolf without much show of anger, but pity the dog which ever comes within her reach, and if she cannot get at him her wrath of memory will vent itself in howls and fierce endeavors on the bars of her cage.

A leopard, which lives so much among the trees and could so easily escape the attacks of wild dogs, has no instinctive hate, although a dog is a tidbit which would be by no means despised. This fact is well known to dogs, which show their fear of these arboreal felines, while they will mob tigers and other terrestrial cats. Pumas come under the same head as leopards, and are held in as great respect by dogs.

In zoos the animals generally show a dislike to children and cripples; in the first instance, doubtless, because they are teased by the youngsters, and in the second place because of the strange horror and hate which many animals show of the abnormal or conditions out of the usual, for discriminating between which they have remarkable ability.

Monkeys hate negroes; but this dislike of dark-skinned men is not confined to the above-mentioned class of animals. It is said that when Mr. Hagenbeck's Somalis were at the Crystal Palace they were invited one Sunday to see the zoo. There was nothing to which the most sensitive European could object in the appearance of these free, half-Arab tribesmen; but when the dark men entered the lion-house there was an uproar. The animals were furious; they roared with rage. The apes and monkeys were frightened and angry; the antelopes were alarmed, and even the placid wild cattle were excited. They recognized their natural enemies—the dark-skinned men who had hunted them for centuries in the jungles and the bush, and with whom they were captured and carried off captive in the Nubian deserts.—New York Evening Post.

### GARDEN AND FARM.

#### PROPAGATING ROSES.

It is difficult for some to succeed in propagating roses. One method which has been recommended is as follows: Good cuttings of roses are placed in a bottle containing water, and the bottle is then suspended on the sunny side of a wall and there left, more water being supplied as fast as that in the bottle evaporates. The water becomes warm in the sunshine, and in a short time the cuttings form each a callous, and in less time, and with more certainty, it is claimed, than in the soil. They are then planted in pots in the ordinary way. Some good hybrid perennials have been raised on their own roots in that manner. The experiment is easily tried and costs little or nothing.

#### WINTERING HOGS ON ALFALFA HAY.

Many readers will doubtless be surprised when I say that the majority of farmers in this part of the country try to winter their stock hogs on roots alone without any grain. I was talking to one man two winters ago, which, by the way, was a very severe winter, when he told me that he had already lost seven of his largest hogs and the rest looked as if they were going to die, and that he was giving them all the carrots they could eat. I told him that if I were he I would try feeding alfalfa. He looked a little doubtful, but said he would try it. When next I saw him I asked him if he had tried it; he said he had and that the hogs began to pick up at once. I do not recommend feeding alfalfa alone to hogs, but with a small allowance of grain night and morning, hogs can be wintered over cheaper and in better condition on fine alfalfa hay than anything that I have ever tried. I have found the third cutting to give the best satisfaction, if cured properly.—The Epitomist.

#### HAVE THE NESTS NICE.

To keep hens cheerful and have them lay well in winter, clean, soft nests of warm hay or straw, placed where they will be protected from cold winds, snow and rain, should be provided for them. They should be cleaned out occasionally and fresh hay put in, and when an egg is found broken it should be removed at once, for, aside from the fact that the more enterprising layers might out of curiosity taste of it, and thus acquire the habit of egg-eating, a single broken egg in a nest will soon cause millions of lice which, once they have secured a foothold, are not to be expelled without more or less heroic treatment. It is advisable to have either tobacco-dust or earth saturated with carbolic acid convenient for scattering in the nests when they are cleaned.—New Yorker, the Epitomist.

#### SUGAR FOR HORSE FEED.

An English live stock paper says that horse feeders in that country have long recognized sugar as a valuable adjunct in horse feeding, and continues: For horses, as for other animals, this substance has been found to produce very satisfactory results. A striking illustration of this is afforded by the case reported from the Argentine of some horses that, owing to the imperfect roads and severe transport work, became exhausted and fell ready victims to disease. Sugar was added to the food of these animals, and the effects thereof were quite surprising, as it is stated that not only was fatigue overcome by the inclusion of a small quantity of sugar in the daily ration, but that several animals that had become quite useless regained strength and capacity for the work.

#### TRAP NETS.

Unquestionably blood meal is one of the best preventives of scours in calves, and as it is also a food it can be fed to advantage, as suggested in this department some time back. It should, however, be fed carefully in order to obtain the best results, and from several years of experience with it we think the following plan about right. Take the calf when ten days old and add some skim milk to that which the calf gets from the cow and about one-quarter of a teaspoonful of blood meal to each feed mixed in the milk. When the calf is a month old it should have skim milk entirely, from two and one-half to three quarts at a feed with one-half teaspoonful of blood meal in each feed.

This quantity can be gradually increased until the calf is having two heaping teaspoonfuls of blood meal divided into two meals per day, using always in the skim milk. Blood meal is one of the things that should be carefully fed, and after all the best way to feed it is to do so in accordance with the needs of the individual calves and in accordance with the effect on each, taking the quantities named above as a guide. It must be retaught to eat grain and hay just the same when feeding blood meal, and, in fact, we think they will learn to eat with both earlier. It is worth experimenting with blood meal.—Indianapolis News.

#### SHOEING HORSES.

To preserve the horse from lameness the smith should not be allowed to trim the hoof more than necessary to fit the shoe and should never be permitted to pare down the frog of the foot. The frog is the natural cushion

ion which nature has provided to break the violent concussion of the foot when it impacts the road when the animal is in action. To ruthlessly slash away the outside horny covering and let the soft semi-fatty tissue of the frog come in contact with the ground is barbarous, and must handicap the horse in traveling until the frog shall have again grown a protecting covering for the more tender parts of the great cushion which has been placed in the center of his foot to take up the jar and keep his legs sound. It is positively wonderful why farmers will insist in thus having their horses' feet maltreated. It is not right, of course, to let the toes of the feet grow too long, but it is better to err on this side than to have them filed off to fit a shoe that is too small. Most horses work better with plenty of hoof than with their toes too short. Comparatively there is such a small bearing surface in the foot to carry the weight of the horse that the less cutting there is done the better. A good big foot is a good thing on any horse. A good thick sole and a big healthy frog are indispensable. Skillful smiths will not essay to slash the foot to pieces if they know the owner wants the horse properly shod. On the other hand, if they know the owner likes to see the sole pared away, the frog half amputated and the bars split in twain, he will meet the wishes expressed and so earn his money. It would pay all farmers without exception to learn about the structure of the horse's foot in order that the skill of the smith may be availed of for benefit and not for damage.

#### POULTRY NOTES.

Clean out the nests and whitewash thoroughly.

It is better to darken the place selected for the nests.

As a rule hens learn to eat eggs by having them broken in the nest.

Stale bread soaked in milk makes a good feed for newly hatched chickens.

Fowls will eat a large amount of clover, whether fed green or dried as hay.

Fowls that fatten easily should have plenty of exercise, unless being fed for market.

Once chickens are stunted they never regain their vigor, even with the most careful feeding.

A mixture of two parts lard and one part kerosene oil will remove the scabby formation on the legs.

Charred corn on cobs is a good way to feed charcoal to fowls, and nothing is better for bowel troubles.

Make the hens scratch for a living—but put grain where scratching will get it, or the hens will not thrive.

On a farm good facilities, good management and good markets are more valuable than the breed of fowls.

When confined give the hens leaves, cut straw or dry dirt and scatter grain in it, so as to compel them to work.

If the most prolific hens are retained and the worthless ones marketed a great improvement would soon result.

The profit in raising turkeys comes from their ability to pick up a living for themselves a good part of the time.

Unslaked lime, coal ashes or dry dirt are good materials to scatter over the floor and under the roosts after a good cleaning up.

Boiled potatoes mixed with wheat bran make an excellent mash for fowls. Season with salt and pepper. It is especially good when fattening.

The first attribute to success in egg production is healthy stock. No amount of food will give a continued supply of eggs if the hens are not healthy.

Whole wheat is an excellent food for hens, but if kept constantly before them to eat all they will make them too fat to lay well. But if fed in connection with other grains it will aid materially in egg production.

Among thoroughbred poultry there is little difference so far as their economical points are concerned, but on the farm a solid, strong and coarse breed is best; one that is self-reliant and able where given a free range to take care of itself largely and pick up a good share of its living, that will lay well and produce marketable flesh when dressed or alive.

Turkeys intended to be marketed early should be fed regularly now in order to secure the best weight and condition when sold. A good feed of corn at night and of oats, wheat or sorghum seed early in the morning before they start out to the fields will aid materially in hastening this growth. Turkeys should be reasonably well matured before sending to market.—Indianapolis News.

#### The Telephone in War.

Scouting with the aid of the telephone has become one of the features of modern warfare, and is now being made use of by the Japanese," says the Western Electrician. "Two scouts proceed from the lines toward the enemy; one, the observer, is a skilled army officer, who makes the observations, which are transmitted back to headquarters through a telephone line paid out from a reel carried by an electrician of the signal corps. A ground return is used, the ground being made by thrusting a bayonet or hatchet into the earth and attaching one end of the line to it. The electrician carries a battery on his back. He also makes the connection and does the talking. A special conductor is used, which will stand the rough usage. In this manner a scout may be able to stay out a long time and give valuable information without being obliged to make a number of hazardous trips to the front."

#### To take out iron-rust, cover the spot with fine salt and saturate with lemon juice and lay on the grass. Repeat if necessary.

### BACHELOR OF ARTS.

"Father," said Jimmie, one evening, when they had the porch to themselves, "can you keep your third finger straight out while you clench the other fingers on that hand?"

Jimmie's father smiled—not too knowingly. Jimmie had been camping out with his Uncle Jack and the boys. But he tried it. With his left hand first, for he was just a little proud of doing things with that hand. He often said that if he had not been forebly discouraged in infancy he could have become ambidextrous. It had been perfectly natural to handle his spoon with his left hand, but his mother would not have it.

After Jimmie's father had experimented a little with the third finger of his left hand, he remembered that he had another. Pretty soon he said it "was queer. But with a little practice—"

"I know some other things you can't do," said Jimmie, with calm directness. He dashed into the house, and when he came out he had several matches, an egg and a towel. "Now!" he said, putting the matches and towel on a chair and handing his father the egg.

"Now," repeated Jimmie, "put the egg lengthwise between your two hands and try to crush it."

The egg, still intact, was soon in Jimmie's pocket, and the towel was over his father's eyes. He took out his watch. "Now," he said, "keep perfectly still for five minutes."

"That's easy," said his father.

"You moved your lips," said Jimmie, unwinding the towel and passing his father a match.

"Put the match across the nail of your second finger. Now break it," commanded Jimmie, "with the first and third fingers of the same hand."

When the match, unbroken, had joined the egg, Jimmie told his father to sit squarely in his chair. "Not on the edge," said Jimmie. "Now get up, daddy, without bending forward or putting your feet under your chair."

"Now—!" began Jimmie. But his father saw Jimmie's mother coming, and hastened to correct a too hasty impression of insanity on his part by reaching for his newspaper. When he had secured it he turned again to Jimmie and said, "Tell me, can you do those things?"

"You can't catch me on any of them," replied Jimmie, evasively.—Youth's Companion.

#### I can recommend Pilsa's Cure for Consumption for Asthma. It has given me great relief.—W. L. Wood, Farmersburg, Ind., Sept. 8, 1901.

#### Fruit in California.

Old Mrs. Donnelly was convalescing from a severe attack of illness, and warm-hearted Mrs. Williams had presented the invalid with an attractive basket of fruit.

The old woman, who was unaccustomed to many of the luxuries of life, was frankly puzzled by two large, round, lemon-colored objects in the center of the basket.

"What might they be?" she asked, touching one of them cautiously.

"Grape-fruit," returned Mrs. Williams. "They were sent to me from California where Mr. Williams has an orange grove."

"Sure, I've heard that they grow fine fruit in California," said Mrs. Donnelly, approvingly. "Lookin' at them there, ma'am, I can well believe it; but sure, darlint, if the grapes are the size of that, where in the world do they find room to grow any pumpkins?"

In 1880 the average New Yorker took 182 rides in street cars; last year he took 415.

#### Pure Food Factories that make Postum and Grape-Nuts.

Talk on Advertising by C. W. Post to Publishers at Banquet at Battle Creek.

In his address to Publishers at the Battle Creek banquet Mr. Post likened the growth of a modern commercial enterprise to the growth of an apple tree. Good seed, plenty of work and water are needed, but the tree will not bear apples without sunshine.

The sunshine to the commercial plant is publicity secured by advertising.

It is impossible even with the heaviest advertising to make a success unless the article has merit of a high order. Merit is the good tree and sunshine makes the apples grow. A good

salesman who knows how to talk with his pen can present the logic, argument and salesman ability to thousands of customers at one time through the columns of the newspaper, a strong contrast to the old-fashioned way of talking to one customer at a time.

He spoke of the esteem of the advertiser, for a publisher that takes especial interest in making the advertising announcements attractive. Advertisements should contain truthful information of interest and value to readers. The Postum methods have made Battle Creek famous all over the world and about doubled the population.

### Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year.

THE FAMILY'S FAVORITE MEDICINE

# Castorol

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c, 25c, 50c. Druggists

### SADIE ROBINSON.

Pretty Girl Suffered From Nervousness and Pelvic Catarrh—Found Quick Relief in a Few Days.

### NERVOUSNESS AND WEAKNESS CURED BY PE-RU-NA.

Miss Sadie Robinson, 4 Rand street, Malden, Mass., writes:

"Peruna was recommended to me about a year ago as an excellent remedy for the troubles peculiar to our sex, and as I found that all that was said of this medicine was true, I am pleased to endorse it.

"I began to use it about seven months ago for weakness and nervousness, caused from overwork and sleeplessness, and found that in a few days I began to grow strong, my appetite increased and I began to sleep better, consequently my nervousness passed away and the weakness in the pelvic organs soon disappeared and I have been well and strong ever since."

Address Dr. S. E. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanatorium, Columbus, O., for free medical advice. All correspondence strictly confidential.

#### Method in His Effort.

"You seem to have a great liking for large words."

"Well, sir," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "I once knew a man whose life were saved by a big word. He once told me that I prevaricated, and by de time I found out what that word meant it were too late for me to hit him!"—New Yorker.

### CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

S. C. N. U. - No. 43-1904

### BEGGS' BLOOD PURIFIER

CURES catarrh of the stomach.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

### Western Canada's

#### MAGNIFICENT CROPS FOR 1904

Western Canada's Wheat Crop This Year Will Be

## 60,000,000 BUSHELS

AND WHEAT AT PRESENT IS WORTH \$1 A BUSHEL

The oat and barley crop will also yield abundantly.

Splendid prices for all kinds of grain, cattle and other farm produce for the growing of which the climate is unsurpassed.

About 150,000 Americans have settled in Western Canada during the past three years.

Thousands of free homesteads of 160 acres each still available in the best agricultural districts.

It has been said that the United States will be forced to import wheat within a very few years. Secure a farm in Canada and become one of those who will produce it.

Apply for information to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Authorized Canadian Government Agent, F. T. Holmes, 815 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.; W. R. Rogers, Box 118, Watertown, South Dakota; W. V. Beach, 201 New York Life Building, Omaha, Neb.

### On the Trail with a Fish Brand Pommel Slicer

"I followed the trail from Texas to Montana with a FISH BRAND Slicer, used for an overcoat when gold, a wind coat when windy, a rain coat when it rained, and for a cover at night if we got to bed, and I will say that I have gotten more comfort out of your slicer than any other one article that I ever owned."

(The name and address of the writer of this unsolicited letter may be had on application.)

Wet Weather Garments for Riding, Walking, Working, or Sporting.

**A. J. TOWER CO.** BOSTON, U.S.A.

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND**

TOWER CANADIAN CO., Limited TORONTO, CANADA.

### MEXICAN Mustang Liniment

is a positive cure for Piles.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

### When St. Jacobs Oil Hurts, Sprains, Bruises

The old monk cure, strong, straight, sure, tackles

The muscles flex, the kinks untwist, the soreness dies out. Price 25c. and 50c.