

Counterfeiters are not very particular about their work. They are satisfied if it is passable.

Trouble like cayenne pepper, is not very agreeable in itself, but it gives zest to other things.

Kipling has such a dashing and taking way about him that the western papers say he is the "real poet laureate."

That terrific creature, the British lion, is, in the Venezuelan instance, but too plainly become the German tame cat.

Wherever she is the great American girl—be she three or three-and-twenty—is accustomed to hold the center of the stage.

Who says agriculture cannot thrive on the rocky fields of New England when they yield bails in \$100,000 bars in Vermont?

It is no longer necessary to have temples of fame. If a man achieves greatness the doctors will issue bulletins when he is ill.

Those who are familiar with Mr. Rockefeller's circumstances are of the opinion that the assessment of his personal property at \$2,500,000 is entirely within bounds.

A Chicago woman declares that "women are not altogether economic dependents. They depend upon man for bread and butter, and have to be good to get it." But not very good.

Sweden has two crematories, but the average of cremations in that country is less than one per annum. The janitorship of a Swedish crematory would seem to come under the head of light, easy jobs.

Walter Wellman says he will tell any benevolent gentleman with a bank account how to reach the pole. That's easy. Take a ship as far as the Arctic, and then walk. P. S.—The walking is not very good.

A French scientist has invented fresh air tablets which give out oxygen in closed rooms, submarine boats, etc. It is now in order for somebody to invent a clean towel tablet for our boarding house.

Mr. Kipling has got into deep trouble at last. The German poets are beginning to fire adjectives in nineteen syllables at him in retaliation for "The Rovers," and he doesn't understand enough German to get back at them.

The great need of this country is the stern and universal lesson that the law is supreme over all. The only way to teach it is to make it curb the rich and powerful as well as the obscure and ignorant. When it is shown that the offenses of the great will be overtaken by swift and sure punishment, it will be much easier to make the masses respect the law.

If one-half of the stories told about the depredations of the cattlemen upon lands that belong to the Government—and consequently to all the people—are true, vigorous legal measures should be instituted against them, and such seems to be the intention of the officials of the Interior Department. The area of land unlawfully fenced is not definitely known, but amounts to many millions of acres.

It is wonderful how much an effort to bring out one's language in clear and crisp form assists one's mind in shaping the thoughts to be clothed with that language. It is in that respect like the calm demeanor and slow speech of the old-fashioned friends which helped them to success in business because it compelled them to avoid haste and keep clear of impulsive follies. Let the educators hammer on this nail till they drive it home.

The buffaloes of the West have been treated almost as wantonly as the forests of the East. Of course, it was necessary that both should be thinned out considerably to make room for an advancing civilization, but it was not necessary nor was it wise that either should be brought so near the point of annihilation. The contempt for and hostility to the sublime primitiveness of this country that have marked an advance more resistant than any of the old buffalo migrations have been painful and unpraiseworthy features of our last century development.

We would like to have the good old times. We would not object if our national security could be made dependent upon our national isolation. We would rejoice if slow trips to Europe were advertised at a premium. We would not even care—indeed we might prefer—should people sit down to dinner in the front of the evening and not in the shade of the night. Did our children go to bed at 9 o'clock and get up at 6 o'clock would not ensue and might be observed. Were we to outrank organists in churches and should sermons outclass singing, life would not become unendurable and reverence and worship and attendance might be more than assured.

The Detroit Tribune invited its readers to wonder why boys leave school to hang about the streets.

farm. We have read the variety of answers, and strikes us that few get at the real facts. It is not unusual for the farm home to have several boys. These are educated in the district schools, and are a part of the family usually till they are "of age." And when the oldest is 21, he cannot assume charge of the farm. The father is strong and vigorous, and a bevy of sturdy sons are coming along to help in the work. There is not land enough to divide up and the boy at 21 has nothing but his farm education and a suit of clothes for his capital. He cannot for his own good be permitted to loaf around home, and there is no need of his services as a hired man. He must go out into the world of labor and do something. If he has been given a good education, he may see his way to entering a profession, or a trade, or he may find employment somewhere in an industry. It may be that he is content to become a farm hand, work summers for small wages, and do chores for his board in winter. But the average boy soon understands that he must take care of himself. With no capital with which to buy land, he naturally turns to some place where he can sell his labor. Hence he turns his back on the farm, not because he regards it as an inferior calling, but simply because there is no chance for him. It is seldom that an only son of a farmer refuses to stay upon the farm, and this is due more to the opportunity given him for a college education than because he regards farming as lacking in dignity or merit.

In a recent issue of the Independent there was a novel bit of criticism that makes interesting reading. An American machinist who lives in England was invited to criticize freely and honestly the Londoners and a Londoner was given space to tell the worst he knew about America. Virgil E. Stackhouse, American, dipped his pen in vitriol and declared that the average Londoner is a pitiful type of mankind. He is densely ignorant, and knows little else than to say "God save the King" in season and out. His life is monotonous intensified and education is mostly gained in the public houses which are frequented by women and children. Mr. Stackhouse sees nothing but mental and moral decay for the average Londoner, who is pronounced "stupid." Herbert W. Horwill, who loves a king like a child loves his mother's milk, and is British to the core, slobbered some when he tried to find the great American fault. He says we feel too big and haven't a proper sense of the fitness of things, that we don't realize how inharmonious we are. This may mean a good deal or it may mean nothing, but as examples he found fault with the spread of Christian Science and the decorations at the funeral of Wm. McKinley. He also asserts that "When discipline becomes less abhorrent to the American mind, American life, social and intellectual, will become less afflicted by the spirit of jerkiness." In other words we are condemned for being natural. We keep our feet on the ground and our hearts in the right place. Few of us wear a society mask, and if we are raw and crude, we are at least human. Mr. Horwill did a poor job at criticizing. If the worst that the world can find to say of America cuts no deeper than a suggestion that we don't know how to wear our clothes or act when company comes, there is still hope for the land of the free.

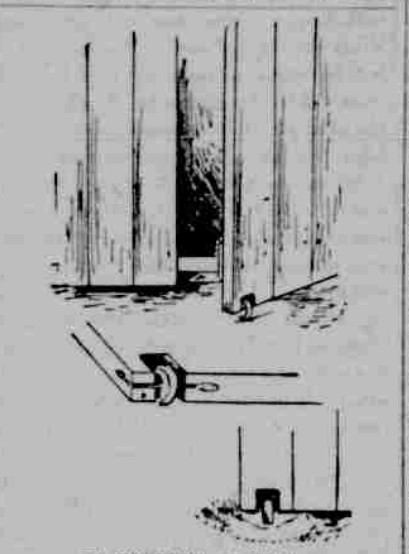
Much has been heard of the life insurance policy holder who dies unexpectedly after paying a premium or two, thereby netting to his family many thousands of dollars in return for only a hundred or two paid in. He is a perennial figure and a rather fascinating one, for human nature is such that the pleasure of possibly getting back \$10 for every one paid out is held to be almost quite worth dying for. In all seriousness, however, it is one of the most powerful arguments in favor of insurance that the chance of sudden death is robbed of some of its terrors in the knowledge that the home has been protected at a relatively small outlay against penury. But there is now a later boast in connection with life insurance in the person of the aged policy holder, who has been insured for half a century or so, is glad to continue paying premiums and finds compensation for the fact that he has not gotten the best of the company in that he is still on deck and that his payments have gone to help in the families of his many fellow members who have passed away. One of these persons brags justifiably in a communication to the public and points to the fact that he has "paid premiums for fifty-two years, and hopes to live to pay several more." Other wheel horses of policy holders only a little behind him in the number of premiums turned in are watching his ninety years of life in the possible hope that he may be called to a better world in time to let some one of them claim the honor of being the oldest living life insurance. Of course there cannot be many life policy holders who will tarry on earth long enough to pay more in than their families will receive but it is interesting to note, as in the cases cited, that when they do survive for years beyond their "expectation of life" they seem to be just as happy over it as if they had come to die early and knew they were going to hit the companies the hardest kind of a "facer."

Power from an Artesian Well. At St. Augustine, Fla., is the only well in the world that gets its power direct from an artesian well.

Oyster parties, when at night, will make the average man dream that he is fighting a bulldog.



For Sagging Doors. Obtain a wheel (one from an old machine will answer) and, after cutting a notch in the bottom of the door for the wheel, attach the latter to the door by means of an iron bar. This bar should be round and of a diameter that will work easily in the hole of the wheel. Have a blacksmith flatten the rod at either end, twist it to fit the door frame and make two or three holes in each end, so that it may be screwed to the door as shown. A large flat stone should be placed close to the door sill on which the wheel will rest when the door is closed. If the ground over which the door will swing is kept level and built up to the proper height the



attachment of this device to the door will absolutely prevent its sagging. It may be readily attached to an old door after first placing the door in the proper position, adding new hinges if necessary.—Indianapolis News.

Cruelty to Cows. Men may regard cattle as mere machines, but the fact remains that they are of a sensitive organization, capable of suffering and enjoyment, and that to a degree too often lost sight of. The idea that it is just as well for a cow, either in point of comfort or health, to be tied up six months with no exercise, is contrary to all physiological teaching; and that nutritious food, light and exercise are necessary to the maintenance of health and a full development. Give cows chance to go out in the sunlight of the warm days in the winter and see how quickly they go and see the real enjoyment depicted on their expressive faces. Even though the milk flow may be somewhat lessened, will not what is lost in quantity be made up in quality? At any rate, I am sure I would much rather eat dairy products of strong, healthy cows than that of those weakened and emaciated by close confinement and unnatural food, such as would be an exclusive diet of corn meal. It is not necessary, in order to give them a little exercise and sunlight to range over an extensive area. Let them out in an ordinary sized yard and they will not do traveling sufficient to waste any great amount of energy.—Farm, Stock and Home.

Simple Mouse Trap. A strip of sheet metal, or wooden splint, three-quarters of an inch wide and six inches long, is bent into an oval loop. The ends project somewhat, and a wire is inserted to hold the bait. A bowl or small tin basin is inverted on a board and the loop inserted as shown in cut. Too many homes are pestered with mice, and the winter is a good time to clean them out.—E. Hallenbeck, in Farm and Home.

Value of Ground Grains. In feeding grain to stock of any kind, there is no doubt but what the best results will come from feeding whole grain part of the time and ground grain on alternate days. It is known that feeders in some sections object to the feeding of ground products, but usually because of the supposed expense of grinding. True, this is considerable if one has to pay for grinding, but in a neighborhood where considerable stock is kept it will pay farmers to own a machine in common, buying one with a belt attachment so that an engine may be used. Usually any man owning an engine will do the work for twenty-five cents an hour, and a hundred bushels may be ground at small expense. In the feeding of this ground product, one must be guided by experience, but mixtures of corn and oats are generally desirable, while to still further vary the ration, these grains may be fed separately. This sort of feeding always gives the best results and at a cost comparatively small.—St. Paul Dispatch.

The Seed Supply. No seedman can guarantee an even quality of all his seeds every year. In some, unfavorable growing seasons occur; in others insects and fungus diseases assail the crops; in fact, there is not often a season when all seed crops are both large and of prime quality. Those who are interested in cucumber growing will be surprised at the high price they will have to pay for cucumber seed this year; in Nebraska last season, where immense crops of superior seed are now annually raised,

the crop was an entire failure and the crops elsewhere were variable. Of late years Michigan has become one of the largest producers of seed peas, but the crop there last season was very short, so that the cost of seed will be greater, if anything, than in 1902. Some beans, too, are scarce, the wax varieties particularly. There was only a moderate crop of reliable seed of some sorts of squash, that of the Hubbard being less than moderate. The price of onion seed will be about the same, and cabbage seed will be lower. No grower should plant corn this year, at least without first carefully testing it. In many of the seed-growing sections the crop had not time to mature promptly, and there will probably be considerable unfit corn for sale.—Country Gentleman.

Weed Seeds in Grain. Several hundred samples of timothy alsike and red clover on sale by local dealers in different provinces have been analyzed at Ottawa, Ont. In some 10 to 30 per cent by weight of sand was found; 63 per cent of the samples contained over two thousand weed seeds per pound, 44 per cent over five thousand and 25 per cent over ten thousand. Not more than 2 per cent of the samples were found free from weed seeds. These facts are in line with a recent complaint from a Massachusetts farmer in regard to the rapid spread on his farm of a "new weed with white blossom and a hot, bitter taste." Investigation showed the presence of wild carrot, that pest of the hay field in so many localities. The weed had first appeared in quantity along the borders of a field of oats. Better for the farmer to have paid double price all his life for the best grade of seed oats from a reliable dealer than to have introduced such a weed in cheap grain seed. It costs more to raise pedigree seed and to raise it on clean land, but the result is worth the difference. Better raise one's own seed grain on the farm than to buy hap-hazard at the store.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Difference in Cows. In a herd of twelve cows, tested for three years in connection with the Wisconsin dairy school, the milk of one cow was worth \$110 more than the feed she ate, while that of five other cows added together only amounted to \$114 more than their feed. One cow produced nearly as much profit as five cows in the same herd. The feed and labor cost about the same for a poor cow as for a good one, but what a difference in the net results. The results of actual weighing and tests of farm herds in various dairy sections of the country indicate that few herds exist in which at least one cow in ten does not fall to pay expenses when feed is reckoned at market value. Often it happens that a cow, supposed by the owner to be fairly good, has proved the poorest of the herd when her milk is weighed and tested for a year.—American Cultivator.

Advertise Your Good Things. Study the pedigrees and breed into popular lines as your experience in breeding and management improves, and a demand is developed for your stock by judicious advertising. Some men pay big prices for breeding stock and never advertise, says the Holstein Friesian Register. They sacrifice their stock rather than pay out money for advertising, while others with plainer bred stock and liberal advertising will get far better prices and greater demands.

Dairy Notes. Milk of different temperatures should never be mixed. With cows long in milk, the butter will come slowly.

A little too much churning injures the butter by destroying the grain. Any impurities in the drinking water are readily absorbed by the milk. In profitable buttermaking it is all important to suit your customers.

A little feed will often save a good deal of time in milking a restless cow. The growth of the heifer is so much deducted from what should go to milk production. A great point of value in a dairy cow is to have the milking habit firmly established.

Dairy farming, if rightly managed, may be the means of greatly improving the land.

It is useless to expect a great flow of milk from a cow that has only enough feed to live upon.

Care should be taken never to overwork butter, so that the grain and texture may be preserved. The fact that a cow gives a large mess of milk need not interfere with her bringing a good calf.

The colder butter can be churned the better, and the better it will stand after it has been churned. A good dairy cow should always have her good qualities perpetuated by raising her heifer calves.

A stunted heifer will never make a breeder of thrifty, quick-maturing stock and will prove a failure. The churn should never be filled more than half full, and then if the temperature is right the butter will come.

Stone or cement troughs are better than wooden ones for setting the milk cans in because they are easily kept clean. Churning at too high a temperature, or churning too long will produce greasy butter in which the grain is injured.

When cows have been long in milk, churning is difficult, because the milk has become glutinous and the fat globules will not adhere.

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