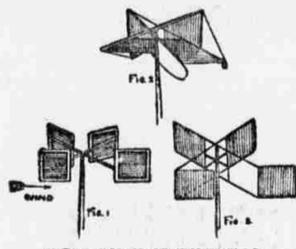


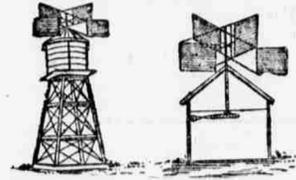
Home-Made Windmills.
 "Before investing in a steel mill, towers and tanks for farm uses," writes a correspondent of the Rural New Yorker, "I had studied at length a number of contrivances for harnessing the winds. The weak point of the Go Devil and kindred devices is found in its inability to meet winds from varying points. In most localities much time is lost by calm weather through having to wait for favorable winds. I concluded to adopt the following modification of a child's toy, as combining cheapness and power with extreme simplicity of construction. It is made as follows: A vertical axis of any suitable dimension is provided with four horizontal arms crossing at right angles, at the ends of which are vertical crossbars for the support of the vanes. Upon these crossbars should be hinged frames covered with canvas or other light material, as in Fig. 1." The correspondent accompanies his remarks with descriptive sketches and adds:



THREE FORMS OF WINDMILLS.

Striking the back of the vane, causes it to unfold and swing freely in the wind till it completes a revolution. Two of the four vanes are thus always under wind pressure and two drawing into position.

"The principal expense in a motor of this form is the cost of the canvas, if that material should be used, while if old lumber be substituted it could be constructed perhaps more cheaply than the Go Devil. This is the simplest form of the device and could only be stopped by means of a brake and afterward backing until all the vanes are free from pressure on the arms. It would revolve either way, as it might be started. There are a number of modifications of this motor, varying in the manner of hinging the vanes, as also in adapting it to be thrown out of gear, etc. Fig. 2 shows the same with the vanes swinging directly from the arms and held against the wind by ropes. This form would revolve only one way, according as the restraining cords are connected and could be thrown out of gear by having the ropes run over pulleys and slackening them as required. In Fig. 3 the vanes swing between parallel arms, being held against the wind pressure by a movable bar or lever, which will in one position allow the vane to swing through the whole circle, and in another stop the



SHAFT THROUGH TANK—THROUGH UPPER FLOOR.

vane on coming into the wind. The size and power of these motors are limited only by the length of arms and axis and the area of the vanes, which will depend, in turn, upon the use to which it is to be put and the pocket-book of the owner.

"The power will be considerable with very little expense, as an arm of 10 feet in length will support a vane of 10 feet square—that is to say, a surface of 100 square feet to be opposed to the wind. With a fair wind this would be equal to several horsepower. Probably vanes one-fourth that size, 5 by 5 feet, would suffice for ordinary pumping, especially if placed on arms of 10 feet in length.

"The vertical axis must be high enough to reach above wind obstructions, yet in case of the motor being placed on a barn or on a tank with a tower the axis could be considerably reduced. The manner of supporting the axis, as well as the means of transferring its slow rotary motion to machinery, is left to the judgment of the reader in each particular case. For most purposes a large sprocket wheel with the usual linked chain would seem to be most suitable. See figures in the second cut, which illustrates connecting windmill with chain and sprocket.

Advanced Farming.
 Around the stove of many a country store during stormy wintry days will be assembled farmers who descend of the hardships of farming, says Colman's Rural World. Old time many such might know the weary, unattractive toil of the mechanic and laboring man of the great cities, and the clerk and office man, whose greatest chance is from office to home and vice versa. Many farmers who are thus prone to bemoan the drudgery of fate fall to

realize how much the century has given to agriculture and to grasp the sterner truth that success anywhere everywhere means hard work and much hard work. How many would continue if when were now scattered by the hand of fate with a cradle and threshed with a flail? Where would be the wheat fields of California? How many would plant corn with a hoe, and largely cultivate with the same primitive implement? Where would be the forests of corn in Missouri? The farmer who is tussling with the question of making all improved agricultural machinery serve his best interests in order to have time for studying the intricate and complicated problems of his farm operations, rather than bemoaning his lot, is the one whom all his neighbors proclaim as "so lucky." Ponder the "luck" problem and see if it isn't working along the most advanced and progressive lines.

Farm Wells.
 The location of the well on the farm is of the greatest importance. In many instances the farmer starts his well near the buildings and yards, and selects the lowest point as a location, with the idea that he will not have to dig as deep as he would upon higher land. This is often a mistake, as we know of several places in a village where the wells near the top of the hill are not as deep and are not as much affected by a drought as those on the lower land at the foot of the hill, though there may be fifty or a hundred feet difference in the elevation. But the chief objection to the well on the low ground is that it receives the surface drainage from the higher land, and thus the water soon becomes so contaminated as to be unfit for use, either by the family or the animals, for to be healthy they must have pure water. In these days of driven wells, a pipe can often be sunk on the highest gravel knoll or sand hill on the farm more cheaply than in the low land, and when water is reached it is pure and will continue so, because the surface water runs away from it, and not toward it. If a windmill is erected the wind power is better, and by tank and pipes water can be brought to house, barn and yards, or carried to irrigate the garden and strawberry bed in a way to make it doubly pay for itself, first in saving of daily hard labor at the pump, and next in increased crops by having a water supply when needed. Many a man who thought he could not afford to put in a new well has paid out more cash for doctor's and undertaker's bills than the well would have cost.—American Cultivator.

Milk an Thunder.
 From various experiments respecting connection between thunderstorms and the souring of milk Prof. H. W. Conn draws the conclusion that electricity is not of itself capable of souring milk or even of materially hastening the process, nor can the ozone developed during the thunderstorm be looked upon as of any great importance. It seems probable that the connection between the thunderstorm and the souring of milk is of a different character. Bacteria grow most rapidly in the warm, sultry conditions which usually precede a thunderstorm, and it will frequently happen that the thunderstorm and the souring occur together not because the climatic conditions which have brought the storm have at the same time been such as to cause unusually rapid bacteria growth.

Dr. Mares.
 The breeding of draft horses of extreme weight is not likely to be overdone in this country for a long time. The fact is there are not any too many mares that can produce the top weight kind. A good, big draft mare is, therefore, worth money to the man who is fixed for raising heavy horses. Breed her to a good, big stallion, feed her and the foal plenty of good growing feed, such as oats, bran and clover hay, with some corn, too, and there is no danger of an undersized colt. Draft blood is something, but not everything. Lack of feed in early life accounts for a whole lot of draft bred horses that are only "blunks" of 1,400 pounds or less. Undersized nearly always means underfed at some stage of the game.—National Stockman.

Pure Bred Sheep.
 The increase in the use of pure bred rams to grade up the sheep is accountable not only for the larger clips of wool, but for the increased demand for mutton and lamb in our markets. To use a grade ram is poor economy when the pure bred can be bought as cheaply as now, and the larger profits in both lambs and wool will soon repay the cost of a really good sire to head the flock. There has been much said and written about the large profit to be made in having lambs dropped in the fall or early winter and ready to sell in the spring, but unless one has a place well fitted up so that the lambs can be kept warm we doubt if there is much more profit in them than in spring lambs. The extra care and extra feed take no small part of the extra price.—Exchange.

Great Is the American Hen.
 The American hen is a great institution. At a rough estimate there are about 350,000,000 of her in the United States and each year they produce something like 14,000,000,000 eggs, which represent \$175,000,000. About \$130,000,000 worth of poultry is eaten in the country during a year, and the value of the living hens, at 30 cents apiece, is figured at \$150,000,000. So the hen stands for about \$455,000,000 in the yearly economics of the United States. The hen outdoes the iron industry, the coal industry, the wheat crop and the corn crop. Incidentally soaring more than \$1,000,000 ahead of the total yearly value of the cows of the country and their produce.

Scored Items.
 "I wish to ask you one question," said the Sweet Young Thing.
 "Go ahead," answered the Savage Bachelor. "Being a woman, of course your question is something personal."
 "What I want to know is this: 'Are you so mean because you are a bachelor or are you a bachelor because you are so mean?'"—Philadelphia Press.

An average of three British seamen lose their lives every day by drowning.

The petroleum wells of Russia average 900 feet in depth; those of the United States 500 feet.

A London bootblack displays this sign in sight of his patrons: "If you don't like my work, tell your friends; if you don't like it, tell me."

In most cases conscience is an elastic and very flexible article, which will bear a deal of stretching, and adapt itself to a variety of circumstances.

TO BE HEEDED NOW.
 In the Spring You Are Always Run Down.

This Will Tell You Just What to Do for Yourself and Just Why You Should Follow Exactly This Plan.

In the spring everybody needs to think about taking a spring medicine. Not only is this a common practice, but it is a very necessary and profitable one. It is a fact which physicians acknowledge and the people recognize generally, that a spring tonic taken during the months of March, April and May is more conducive to the restoration of health, in cases of those who are sick, than any other course of treatment that could possibly be adopted.



Mrs. Etta Sumner.

are being constantly published in the papers. The following is from Mrs. Etta Sumner of Goodells, Mich.: "I have been afflicted," she says, "with nervous debility for a year. My nerves were completely prostrated, and I suffered at the slightest excitement, with great headache. At times I was entirely overcome by this disease. I would stay in the house alone, and dread the sight of my own people. My entire nervous system was shattered, and my life was a worry and burden to me. I was advised to try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and while on the first bottle began to recover. My friends were very much surprised.

"Before I had finished the second bottle, I could sleep with a quiet mind,

and eat with ready and refreshing appetite. I have taken three bottles and am entirely cured of all my sufferings. I cannot speak half highly enough of it. I cheerfully and earnestly recommend it to everyone afflicted with disease. What gives people absolute confidence in it is its being the discovery of one of our best-known and most successful physicians."

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is, indeed, the greatest of all spring medicines, for it makes the sick well and strong.

The Last Salute.
 The following affectionate scene is related in connection with the death and burial of the late ex-President Harrison.

Early in the morning Mrs. Harrison entered the room where her husband lay, to be alone with him for probably the last time. As she stood in the darkened chamber the door of the room opened noiselessly and an old soldier, bent with age and shivering in the bitter cold of the morning came slowly in. He did not see Mrs. Harrison and leaned over the dead face and tears came to his eyes.

"Colonel," he said softly, and touched the white hand on the general's breast—"Colonel."

Mrs. Harrison came to where he was standing and said:

"I am Mrs. Harrison."
 "You will excuse me" the old man said, "for intruding on your grief, but I wanted to see my old commander one more, just once more. I have tried very hard to come to Indianapolis to see him, when he was alive, and never could. When I heard that he was dead I wanted to give him the old salute for the last time," and raising his hand to his forehead in true military fashion, the old man turned away and passed from the room. The incident nearly overpowered Mrs. Harrison and it was some time before she regained her composure.

A Higher Standard.
 Towne—Our friend Fraydott has become quite decent in his dress lately. Have you noticed?
 Brown—Yes. His wife gave him a silk hat for his birthday and he has been trying to dress up to it.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.
 Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures tired, sweating, damp, swollen, itching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists and shoe stores sell it. 25c.

Fiendish Woman.
 Mr. Subbub—Thank goodness the winter's nearly gone and the summer is coming, when I won't have to bother about the old furnace.
 Mrs. Subbub—That's so. By the way, dear, don't you think you'd better look at the lawn mower and see if it needs any repairing?—Philadelphia Press.

A Month's Test Free.
 If you have Rheumatism, write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 162, for six bottles of his Rheumatic Cure, express paid. Send no money. Pay \$5.00 if cured.

The Hatchet Unburied.
 Mrs. Wahrweerie—Henry, do you think all the Nations of the earth will ever dwell together in peace and harmony?
 Mr. Wahrweerie—Not while Carrie lives.—Contributor.

It is stated that there are 80,000 barmaids in England.

AN INDIAN RESERVATION IN WESTERN CANADA

Indian Reservations and Other New Districts to Be Opened Up This Year.

In the Great Saskatchewan Valley, and the Fertile Plains of Assinibola.

To the Editor:
 Dear Sir—The past three or four years have demonstrated to a large number of Americans the value of the grain-growing and ranching lands of Western Canada. Tens of thousands have taken advantage of the offer made by the Canadian Government as well as of the exceedingly low prices asked for lands by the railway, colonization and other companies. The experience of those who have been settled there for some little time is of a highly gratifying character. So much so that the Canadian Government, who has control of the immigration into Western Canada, has decided to open up some new districts this year in the well-known Saskatchewan Valley and also in the fertile plains of Assinibola. These districts are probably the most productive in the entire West, and in close touch to largely settled communities as well as being situated on some of the most important lines of railway. They are within easy reach of markets, schools, churches and other social advantages. In some of these districts lands may be homesteaded as well as purchased outright at very low prices. Now as to what can be done on these lands. The evidence of the settlers in the neighborhood of the lands now about to be opened for settlement (some of them being located in one of the best Indian reservations) goes to show that the very best results have followed even most indifferent methods. Cases are given where farmers having gone there with most limited means, barely enough to erect a small house and break up a little land, have in three or four years' time become prosperous, all debts paid and money in the bank.

The soil in the districts mentioned, Assinibola and Saskatchewan, is a rich black loam, fifteen inches to three feet deep. As a settler says, "It appears like the accumulation of decayed vegetation and ashes for centuries (the subsoil is a stiff, putty clay)." On this soil it is possible to raise from forty to fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, oats seventy-five to one hundred bushels, all of which bring good prices at the local market. For mixed farming these new districts are probably among the best in Western Canada. Stock fatten easily on the wild grasses. Hay is plentiful, and prices splendid. Another settler, writing to a friend in Iowa, says: "The climate is all that could be desired, plenty of rainfall in summer, with no hot dry winds. On the 25th of September I saw prairie flowers in full bloom, sweet corn, potato and tomato vines that had not been touched a particle with frost, and the winters are milder than those in the State from which I came. After the holidays the winter sets in clear and cold, with plenty of snow for good sleighing; no high winds or blizzards are known. Horses live out all winter and pick their own living, while cattle live all winter in open sheds and around the hay ricks. Wheat, oats and barley are the principal grain crops. Potatoes and all other roots and vegetables do well, the yield being enormous as compared to those in the States. Wild fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, cranberries, gooseberries and all varieties of currants yield in abundance." As a reader of your valuable paper for a number of years, I feel that I should inform you of the progress and advancement being made in Canada within the past few years and the inducements and advantages that will follow settlement in Western Canada. Those who desire information can do as I did, and apply to any agent of the Canadian Government, whose name I see appears in advertisements appearing elsewhere in the columns of your paper, and when writing ask particularly about the Saskatchewan Valley or Assinibola Districts. Yours truly,

OLD READER.

WANTED! Thousand Red Fox Coats, Always in the Market. R. G. McKENNAN, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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The Puzzle of the Pied Animals.

"One day a printer was setting up a list of animals, when to his surprise he dropped his type, and every animal was 'pied' in a separate line. This is how they looked when he picked them up. Can you rearrange each line so as to spell properly the name of the animal which it represents?"

Somerset, Ricedold, Leaphen, Peesh, Fairfog, Rujaja, Hosefreen, Xuf, Resho.

Speltz, the Richest Food Out.
 The articles in the John A. Sailer Seed Company's catalog, La. Crosse, Wis., on Speltz, Bismarck Hog Food, Pina, Billion Dollar Grass, Victoria Rape and Bromus Terminalis are worth \$500.00 of any wide-awake farmer's money. Particularly the one on Speltz is remarkably interesting on account of the wonderful richness of this productive, prolific hay and grain food. We urge every farmer to get Sailer's catalog and read about Speltz.

New Stockings.
 Always wash new stockings before wearing. It makes them last longer and prevents risk of injury to the feet from coloring. Darning the toes and heels with silk white wax is an excellent plan and puts off the dreaded darning day considerably.

It requires no experience to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Simply boiling your goods in the dye is all that's necessary. Sold by druggists.

To produce a Cashmere shawl of the best quality requires the constant labor of four persons for an entire year.

"He says that his employers always regarded him as a valuable man." Yes, they offered a large reward for him when he left.—Life.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. Bottle.

When a newspaper or sheet of paper is seen attached to the window or balcony of a house in Mexico, it indicates that there are rooms to let in the house.

BUY A VIRGINIA FARM—good hands, fine climate, schools unexcelled. Best of University of Virginia, McKenna, Charlottesville, Va.

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Bowels Don't Move?

Caused by over-work! Over-eating! Over-drinking! No part of the human body receives more ill treatment than the bowels. Load after load is imposed until the intestines become clogged, refuse to act, worn out. Then you must assist nature. Do it, and see how easily you will be cured by CASCARETS Candy Cathartic. Not a mass of violent mercurial and mineral poison, but a pure vegetable compound that acts directly upon the diseased and worn out intestinal canal, making it strong, and gently stimulating the liver and kidneys; a candy tablet, pleasant to eat, easy and delightful in action. Don't accept a substitute for CASCARETS.

Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

10c. 25c. 50c. NEVER SOLD IN BULK. DRUGGISTS

THIS IS THE TABLE

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonials. We have faith, and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. 50c box, two 50c boxes, five 50c boxes, one \$2.00 box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box, give us a receipt of \$1.00, six boxes \$5.00. Address: CHAS. H. WATSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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