

Counting the Cost.

In a certain North Dakota town there are two physicians, one elderly, with a long record of cures, the other young, with his record still to make. The older doctor was inclined to surrender some of his night-work to the younger man. An exchange cites an instance in which this "turning over" was attempted.

One winter's night Dr. B. was roused by two farmers from a hamlet ten miles away, the wife of one of whom was seriously ill. He told them to go to the other doctor, but they refused, saying that they preferred his services.

"Very well," replied Doctor B., thinking to put a convincing argument before them, "in that case my fee is ten dollars, the money to be paid now."

The men remonstrated, but the doctor was obdurate and shut down his window. He waited, however, to hear what they would say.

"Well, what shall we do now?" asked the farmer whose wife was ill.

The reply must have been as gratifying as it was amusing to the listening doctor. It was:

"I think you had better give it. The funeral would cost you more."

Huxley and the Dipper.

When Professor Huxley came to America, he spent a few days at Peterborough with the family of John Fiske, where the great scientist learned, for the first time, what a tin dipper is. This is the story, as Mr. Fiske tells it in the Atlantic Monthly:

"Once in London, in speaking about the starry heavens, I had said that I never could make head or tail of any constellation except the Dipper. I added that of course anybody must recognize in that the resemblance to a dipper. To my surprise, one of the young ladies asked, 'What is a dipper?'"

"My effort at explanation went far enough to evoke the idea of a ladle, but with that approximation I was fain to let the matter rest until that August day in New England when, after a tramp in the woods, my friends, the Huxleys, quaffed cool mountain water from a dipper, and I was told that not only the name but the thing is a Yankee notion."

It may be added that in English popular books of astronomy, and in English speech, the constellation of Ursa Major is known as "the plow"—or rather, as they spell it, plough.

The Judge's Narrow Escape.

A Southern judge, who is a man of much dignity and presence, lost his father in infancy, and, as a small boy, often received correction at the hands of a darky on the place, in whom his mother had great confidence.

This trust was well placed, and the boy grew to manhood with a strong affection for "Uncle Rast" firmly planted in his heart.

As years went on, the old negro took an ever-growing pride in the successes and honors which came to "young Marse 'Gene," but usually tried to hide his satisfaction from his object.

"Well, Uncle Rast," said the judge, one day, after a particularly brilliant speech at a dinner had been printed and lauded far and near, "how did you like what I said on the school question at that dinner last week? Did you approve of my views?"

"Um-m," said the old colored man, blinking up at the tall judge, "I reckon you know well 'nough, Marse 'Gene, dat if y'd said diff'rent your ole Uncle Rast would 've been jess ready to spank you?"

A Musical Family.

A gentleman of decided and highly cultivated musical tastes, wishing to change his residence, advertised for rooms in "a private family fond of music." The next mail brought him the following reply:

"Dear Sir—I think we could accommodate you with rooms, and as for music one of my daughters plays the parlor organ and guitar; another one plays the accordion and banjo; I play a cornet and fiddle; my wife plays the harmonica, and my son the flute. We all sing, and if you are good at singing you would fit right in when we get to singing gospel hymns at evenings, for none of us sing tenor. Or if you play the bass viol we have one right here in the house. If you want music as well as board we could accommodate you, and there would be no extra charge for it."

He Obeyed.

"You must push matters a little, James," said a chemist to his new boy. "By calling a customer's attention to this article and that article you often effect a sale."

"Yes, sir," responded the new boy, and then he hastened to wait upon an elderly person who wanted a stamp. "Anything else, mum?" inquired the ambitious boy, politely; "hair dye, cosmetic, face powder, rheumatic drops, belladonna, mole destroyer—"

The elderly lady deals over the way now.—New York World.

A Practical Parent.

"No," said Mr. Comrox, gently, "I haven't the slightest objection to your asking my daughter to marry you."

"Thank you!" exclaimed the young man with a title but no cash.

"You go ahead and ask her," he proceeded thoughtfully. "I won't interfere. I have given her a good education and taught her to read the newspapers, and if she doesn't know enough to say 'No,' why, she doesn't deserve any better luck."—Washington Star.

Labeling a remark as a secret has the same effect as putting the word "Private" on an office door: It gives the effect of importance to something very trivial.

If you want to borrow money, don't work your friend for a few cents; work a bank cashier for a lot.

FARMS AND FARMERS



Size of Seed Potatoes.

We have always obtained better results from the use of seed potatoes "about the size of a hen's egg" or as near that as we could judge by the shape of the potato, and cut in halves, as from any seed we had and we have tested them against larger ones cut in halves and in quarters, against smaller ones used whole and against pieces cut to two eyes each. Yet the pieces of two eyes were so nearly equal that we would use that method if the seed cost a high price, by which we do not mean the early price of the Early Rose at a dollar a pound, but if they cost \$3 a bushel. But the potato of that size, scarcely marketable, unless there was a season of scarcity, is as well matured as the potato that weighs a pound, and we think throws as strong a shoot and produces as much. We never made a test by comparing the use of pieces of large potatoes against pieces of about equal weight of the smaller ones, and to learn anything from such a test one would need to continue it for a term of years, using the largest from the largest seed each time. It might be well after selecting as we would, for some years, to change to pieces from the large ones for a season, but we are not sure of it.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

To Keep Milk Cool.

A correspondent of *Harvard's Dairyman* gives a plan for a combined ice-house and cooling chamber. The cooling chamber is partitioned off in such a manner that it has ice on top and



ICEHOUSE AND COOLING CHAMBER.

on three sides. The dimensions are 12 feet wide, 14 feet long and 12 feet high, with a cooling chamber partitioned off 8 feet long by 6 feet wide. The floor of a cooling chamber should be placed about three feet below the surface of the ground so as to take advantage of the coolness of the earth.

Growing Onions.

The use of good seed for the onion crop is most important, as the labor of preparing the land, weeding the rows and other care necessary is as great for the part of a crop as for a full one, while the cost of fertilizer is not lessened, nor are the onions better or in as good demand if they grow too large. The onion seed deteriorates very rapidly in germinating properties if it is kept until more than one year old, excepting that in very small quantities it may be kept in something practically airtight, as in a tin box with snugly fitting cover. We would not sow onion seed without having it tested, and making sure that not less than 80 per cent would germinate. Those who sow under glass and transplant have at least the advantage of not having to care for any rows that are not filled, and if a part of the seed is too old to sprout the only loss is the price paid for the seed. This practice is growing in favor, and fast taking the place of the old method of setting out the dry sets in the spring to grow the early onions for bunching, as it requires but little more labor to fit the land for one than the other, and the new plants seem to grow as rapidly as the dry sets.—American Cultivator.

Making Alfalfa Silage.

From tests carefully made the Colorado station finds it fair to assume that with a good tight silo well made silage from cut alfalfa should not make a larger loss than about 10 per cent of its feeding value. To make good silage from whole alfalfa is a much harder proposition. It requires that the alfalfa be quite green, that the silo be both tight and deep, that the alfalfa be thrown into the silo in small forks and carefully tramped and that it be weighted by four to six feet of some heavy, tight packing material like cut corn fodder. If the alfalfa is put up in the middle of the summer in clear, bright weather, it must be raked and loaded as fast as cut. One lot tried was too dry for silage two hours after it was cut.

Weed Seeds.

If the farmer desires to know how to select good clover seed he should learn to know weed seed as soon as he looks at it. Then if his eyesight is not good enough to distinguish it when it is among the clover seed, let him spend from fifty cents upward for a good magnifying glass, and let him buy no clover and not much other seed until he has examined it, and found it reasonably clear of the weed seeds. It may be hard to find it perfectly pure, but there is no use in buying such seed as a sample sold in Vermont last year, which had 59,310 weed seeds in a pound. Just think of sowing ten, twenty or more pounds of such seed on an acre. The seeds of plantain, sorrel, pigweed, smartweed, curled dock, and the foxtail grass were the most abundant in this lot, and each of them might pass for clover seed at first

glance, but can be detected under a magnifying glass. It would be a good lesson for the boys to collect samples of each of these and some other seeds in little vials, and label each, that they might study them until they knew them too well to buy them as clover seed.

Sorghum as Fodder.

We plow the ground in the spring after corn planting, says a Kansas correspondent in *Prairie Farmer*. The latter part of June is soon enough, because if you sow too early it will get ripe and you will have to cut it in the warm weather of August. It is better to plant so you can cut it just before frost. It will keep better and is not liable to sour, as it might do if cut in the warm weather. We sow it broadcast, about two bushels to the acre. Be sure and sow it thick or it will grow big, rank stalks, which will be hard to handle and stock will not eat so well. We aim to feed it out before Christmas or before it freezes too much. Of course, if it is fine, say like millet, it will keep just as good as any hay. We usually cut it with a mowing machine, rake it, put it in big shocks and feed from the shocks just as needed, as it will keep just as well as if stacked for it. It is coarse and rank the stalks will have lots of juice in them and will not keep if stacked. Sorghum fodder is splendid for all kinds of stock. Hogs will eat it with a relish; cattle and horses like it also.

Sowing Clover Seed.

The Department of Agriculture says there are 17,850,000 clover seed in a bushel, which would be 297,000 in a pound. There are 43,590 square feet in an acre, so that one pound would furnish about 6% seeds to the square foot, and yet if every seed grew, the small number would place the plants close enough together to produce a good crop. The extra seed, or seven-eighths of the seed cost, is the price we pay for not having well-cleaned, plump seed, and the land in such condition that each one will have a fair chance to germinate and grow.

Parasites for Milch Cows.

The parsnip is probably one of the best roots ever grown for milch cows, and it has a great advantage in that it may remain in the field until spring when other roots are all gone, and then be used until grass has grown. It is as easily grown as the carrot, and like that root it wants a deep, rich and mellow soil. Many object to growing it even in the garden, because the weeds are apt to get such a growth before the parsnips come up that the labor of weeding is greatly increased, but this may be remedied by mixing a few radish seed with the parsnip seed, which will come up so that the rows can be seen and hoed out long before the parsnips are up. They can be pulled when the parsnips are thinned.

Cut the Asparagus.

The question of the propriety of cutting all or certain asparagus shoots as rapidly as they appear and for a continued time often arises, for it is well known that the continued cutting away of all a plant's growth has a weakening tendency at least. As recently stated, most gardeners cut all growth during the first half of the season. But a correspondent recommends leaving all the very light growth, that it may strengthen the plants for the following season, and only cutting that which is strong.—*Mechanics Monthly*.

Time to Sow Tobacco Seed.

There seems to be a general rule for sowing tobacco seed in each State with reference to the frosts which are likely to occur in the spring. Seed beds should be planted from six weeks to two months, according to the variety of the seed, before the latest date at which killing frost has occurred in the locality. This is for domestic seed. Imported Cuban seed should be planted a month later and imported Sumatra six weeks later than acclimated seed.

Don't Spray Fruit Trees in Bloom.

Professor Beach recently discussed before a beekeepers' convention the spraying of fruit trees when in full bloom. Generally speaking, his conclusion seemed to be that spraying during blooming time was not only wasteful, but decidedly harmful as well, cutting down the supply of fruit to an extent that, if generally practiced, would amount to thousands of dollars to the fruit men all over the state.

Farm Notes.

The market for American apples is now worldwide.

Spraying with Paris green destroys the asparagus fly.

The family horse should be raised and trained on the farm. Then you thoroughly understand his disposition and know how far he can be trusted.

The application of sulphur to soils for the prevention of potato scab regardless of the character of the soil is liable to occasionally cause much injury.

Bordeaux mixture has been found of value in stimulating tomato plants to more rapid growth, increasing their vigor and of particular merit in keeping down the attacks of flea beetles. Twenty thousand mutton sheep are being fattened at Rocky Ford, Col., on beet pulp, with a little corn added. There is another "waste product" being utilized—turned into mutton.

As to the feet of girls. "Girls between the ages of 16 and 22 generally have big feet," said a fashionable shoemaker, "and they are in such periods of their lives disposed to be fat and flabby, but at 22 a remarkable change takes place. The foot then completely subsides, the flabbiness disappears, the flesh of the foot becomes firmer, the muscles and tendons get stronger and the bones become well set. Altogether a great difference is noticeable."

"Yes; we have great difficulty with girls of about 17 or thereabouts, for then they require a shoe as large as a full-grown woman. When they get older and the foot becomes settled new boots made on the old last will be found to large, and it is only when the young ladies complain that their new shoes are too big that we know the foot has undergone the change just described. Then explanations have to be given, but the shoemaker doesn't mind that so much, for a woman as she grows older likes to be told that her foot is getting smaller."

"After 40 the feet of a woman go back to the fat flabby state, and here in grows the trouble of the shoemaker, who has to state in explanation why the last pair of shoes do not fit, that the cause lies in the fact that their feet are getting bigger."

"No I don't think that cycling increases the size of a girls foot. True, one or two of our lady customers have asked us to make their new boots a shade larger, but this difficulty is gotten over by making them "full." We have never enlarged the length."

Two Lawyers.

First Lawyer (angrily)—"I've a good mind to sue you."

Second Lawyer—"I shouldn't like anything better. There's only one trouble about two lawyers going to law. A lawyer can never do himself justice when he pleads his own case."

First Lawyer.—"That's easily fixed. I'll plead your case, and you plead mine."

In no Danger.

Amateur Sportsman (in the Maine woods)—"Aw—I say, mah man, are bears vey dangerous?"

Guide—"You needn't have no fear, sir. Bears don't never turn on a man until they've been hit, an' you'd most likely miss 'em."

TO CURE ACID IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box 25c.

Safest of All Places.

"Lord, Lord!" exclaimed the old lady. "It does look like they're agwine ter have war! How I wish all my boys wuz in congress!"

"In congress?"

"Yes; kase then they'd vote fer war an' stay out of it."—Albany Telegram.

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

A physician in Germany has discovered a method of obliterating wrinkles in the human face. He injects paraffine under the skin, and there it remains, putting out the wrinkles.

In baseball as in cookery, the best batter takes the cake.

FOR SYSTEMIC CATARRH

Peculiar to Summer Pe-ru-na Gives Prompt and Permanent Relief.



Clem G. Moore, Editor of the Advocate Democrat of Crawfordsville, Ind., writes the Peruna Medicine Company as follows:

Gentlemen—"After four years of intense suffering, caused by systemic catarrh, which I contracted while editing, and traveling for my paper, I have been greatly relieved by the use of Peruna. I gave up work during these years of torture, tried various remedies and many doctors, but all the permanent relief came from the use of Peruna. My trouble was called indigestion, but it was catarrh all through the system, and a few bottles of Peruna made me feel like a new person, noting the improvement after I had used the first bottle. Peruna is undoubtedly the best catarrh remedy ever compounded.—Clem G. Moore.

Captain Percy W. Moss, Paragould, Ark., says: "I think Peruna is undoubtedly the finest and surest catarrh cure ever prepared, and it has taken but two bottles to convince me of this fact."

Judge Wm. T. Zenor of Washington, D. C., writes from 213 N. Capital street, Washington, D. C.:

"I take pleasure in saying that I can cheerfully recommend the use of Peruna as a remedy for catarrhal trouble and a most excellent tonic for general conditions."—Wm. T. Zenor.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Hair Curled by Electricity. An electric hair curler, which generates its own electricity, instead of requiring connection with an electric light wire, has been designed for women by a man down in Augusta Ga.

The electric is generated by friction produced by turning a crank. The hair curling device proper consists of a number of thin copper sleeves around which the hair is wound and then confined by clamps. When the generator is inserted in the sleeves in turn and turning the crank produces the degree of temperature required to complete the curling process.

It is quite an elaborate process but the inventor is sanguine of its success and has patented it.

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CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what your ailment, after using one box, return the unused box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start to-day. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of **CASCARETS**. **NEVER** FREE BY MAIL. Address: **STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK & CHICAGO.**

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