

**Leading Authority.**  
 "Mister," said the sad-faced individual who had sneaked in the big skyscraper, "can I sell you the great 'Encyclopaedia of Sporting Events?'"  
 "Nope," replied the busy man. "We have one encyclopaedia of sporting events already."  
 "That so? Where do you keep it?"  
 "Why, we try to keep him on that stool over there addressing envelopes. I mean the office boy, and he is an encyclopaedia on everything from a game of skiddoo to the Olympian games."—Chicago News.

**The Greatest Seaport.**  
 New York is the second great seaport of the world. In 1903 over nine million tons of imports and eight million seven hundred thousand tons of exports were cleared through New York Harbor. London is the greatest seaport, exceeding New York in imports, though not in exports. Antwerp and Hamburg are third and fourth, respectively.

**\$100 Reward, \$100.**  
 The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.  
 Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
 Sold by Druggists, 15c.  
 Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**World's Finest Harbor.**  
 From the capital of Brazil, half the land and half the people of South America are governed. It is the chief financial and industrial city of the greatest undeveloped empire on earth. Rio Janeiro is a fast-growing town. It had just crossed the half million mark in 1890. In 1900 it reached three-quarters of a million, and today it has at least 1,000,000 more. It is bigger than any town in the United States excepting Philadelphia, Chicago or New York, and it is only 150,000 less than Buenos Ayres, which has now just 1,000,000.

To my mind Rio de Janeiro is one of the most beautiful cities of the world, writes Frank G. Carpenter. The harbor is surrounded by great mountains with their tops in the clouds. The mountains are covered with a tropical vegetation from base to summit, and they are of most curious shapes. One rises out of the sea like a sugar loaf to a height of more than twice that of the Washington monument; another is a mighty hunchback, and others are great forts and massive battlements. The harbor itself is shaped just like a pear, but it is so large that all the ships of all the world could anchor there and have room to spare. It is 100 miles around it, and the water is almost everywhere over 60 feet deep. The bay is dotted with islands which appear to float, as it were, upon its diamond-studded surface.

# FARM GARDEN



Keeping the skin of the work horses clean, enables them to sweat freely and thus is essential to their health.

The true type of a dairy cow is that which furnishes the most and best of any commercial products at the lowest cost.

Do not undertake to keep too many hens at a time. A few well cared for is better than a large number left to look out for themselves.

Get rid of the surplus horses that are not growing into money. There is no advantage in keeping enough extra horses to eat all that useful ones earn.

It is rather poor economy to cram 50 cents worth of drugs down the throat of a sick chicken that would not be worth over a quarter, if it were well.

Some people seem to regard it a pleasant surgical operation to "eat their heads off," and they feel it is not expensive to keep stock that will do that same thing.

Regularity costs no more than irregularity and it means much in the management of stock. Stock have no timepiece, but it wonderful how they can tell when feeding time is at hand.

Without exercise, it is impossible for the muscles of young horses to develop, hence the necessity of a good-sized field for them to run in. If you would have horses with endurance, give the colts a chance to develop their muscles.

Good sense and docility as well as lack of sense and treachery are matters of transmission by inheritance. This is true of ailments, habits of action, disposition and all those things which go to make a good or bad horse.

A cavalry authority in Belgium estimates that there are more than 8,000,000 horses in the world. There are 22,000,000 in Russia, while Germany and Austria-Hungary each has more than the British Isles, where it is reckoned there are about 3,000,000.

In securing a good supply of eggs the inborn tendency of heavy laying is an important point. It is a tendency which goes in certain strains the same as in certain families of cattle, and without it no amount of skillful care and feeding will produce the best results.

The largest individual wool clip ever grown on the American continent was shipped from Billings, Mont., to a Boston firm. The clip weighed 1,500,000 pounds, and forty-four cars were required to carry it. The owner refused an offer of 24 cents a pound for the wool.

Let the farmer who wants good colts select the best grade mares and breed them annually to one good type of horse. Of course, the quality of the dam always has more or less influence upon the progeny, but no matter how good or how poor the mother, the best sire obtainable is none too good.

From observations made with a number of hens it was found that in every instance the eggs were moved every day and did not remain in the same part of the nest more than three days. The thorough manner in which the hen turns the eggs may well furnish us a clue to the most natural treatment of the eggs when under the artificial conditions of the incubator.

In Missouri, where sheep or domestic animals are killed or maimed by dogs, the owner of such animal may recover against the owner or keeper of such dog or dogs the full amount of damages, and the owner shall forthwith kill such dog or dogs; and for every day he shall refuse or neglect to do so after notice, he shall pay and forfeit the sum of \$1 and it shall be lawful for any person to kill such dog or dogs.

Cotton is king of the exports of the United States, according to a statement issued by the department of commerce and labor. The total value of the raw product sent out of the country in the last fiscal year is placed at \$400,000,000, exceeding by far the value of any other article of merchandise shipped from our shores. The export of breadstuffs aggregated \$136,000,000, those of provisions \$211,000,000 and those of iron and steel manufactures \$161,000,000—so it may readily be seen what a lead cotton has on its rivals. Europe is the principal consumer of raw cotton, and Japan also takes a great quantity of the unworked product.

A suggestion which has been made by a number of experiment stations, and one that will at least be seconded by the stations of all states, is that agriculturists should send samples of noxious weeds to their respective state experiment stations with a view to securing a scientific and reliable analysis

of them and such suggestions as will prove helpful in their destruction. The state officials in charge of this line of work are always ready and willing to render assistance to residents of the state in the manner indicated.

A recent bulletin issued by the Iowa experiment station on the subject of alfalfa culture condenses the good points of this valuable legume as follows: It yields from two to three times as much as clover and timothy and is at the same time a more valuable hay. It is rich in protein. For hog pasture alfalfa has no equal. It is superior to any other crop for enriching the soil. Alfalfa fed in conjunction with corn will make most economical gains. The bulletin further states that the growing of alfalfa is entirely feasible for the north half of the corn belt and even more northerly latitudes, provided care is exercised in the matter of getting it started. Interest in growing alfalfa is bound to increase as its merits become better known.

**The Tussock Moth.**  
 The Province of Quebec is threatened with a plague of the tussock moth, which is very numerous in the region of Montreal and attacks many kinds of trees. The authorities are fighting the pest by destroying their nests. This insect is some years very abundant in the Northern States. The nests resemble white patches of cobweb and contain hundreds of eggs which will hatch in the spring.

**Pure Bred Poultry on the Farm.**  
 When you have made up your mind to raise thoroughbred poultry instead of mongrels, determine also to keep only one breed, one color and one type. This is very important on a farm where arrangements are not usually found for keeping poultry separate. Very often a complete reorganization of the poultry appliances will be necessary. It is perfectly obvious that, however valuable and pure bred a stock may be, it cannot be kept so unless certain things are observed.

**Fascinating Tree Work.**  
 Grafting and budding young trees is fascinating work for ladies, and we know several who can do a good, neat bit of work. Quick, precise movements are requisite and the ladies pick it up readily. Every boy should learn the process. One Massachusetts farmer's son recently applied for work on a California ranch. "We have plenty of farm help," said the owner, "but I wish I could get a man who understands grafting and budding. If you can do that I will pay you high wages and board the year round."

**Saving the Corn Fodder.**  
 While the selling price of hay has in the past, as a rule, largely determined the value of corn fodder, the time is at hand when, regardless of the price of hay, such a system of handling the corn crop should be adopted as will put an end to the enormous waste which is annually witnessed in practically all of the corn belt west of the Mississippi river. A more careful and sensible handling of the stalk and leaves of this important cereal plant will mean the addition of many acres to the farm area. The hitherto wasteful methods which have prevailed in this respect have without doubt been due to the existence of large farms, relatively cheap land and that system of handling the crops which marketed the products of the soil in the shape of the grain itself rather than in the more condensed form of butter, pork and beef. However, with land values steadily increasing and more and more time being devoted to dairying and stock raising, a condition has arisen which practically compels more thrift and care in the handling of this most important farm crop.

**Sowing of Winter Wheat.**  
 At the proper time for seeding winter wheat is sown, using the press drill. Unless Hessian fly is to be fought the wheat is drilled in about the middle of September. This method of treatment accomplishes two things, the plow and the press drill. The plow will take up more of the rainfall than unbroken stubble, and it will store it up for the use of the wheat crop. The early plowing and subsequent disking and harrowing make a fine, well-compacted subsoil free from large air spaces and give a fine, loose surface. Such a seed-bed is ideal for wheat. The moisture stored up enables the young plants to make a good, vigorous start and to develop a strong root system before freezing weather stops the growth. They are thus much better able to withstand the rigors of winter.

The fourth year, after the wheat crop is harvested, the soil is treated just as for the oat crop. If the land is in fairly good shape, the rotation is repeated by putting into the corn the following spring. If the land shows that it is running down in fertility, it is seeded in the fall to grass, if the season is wet enough, sowing the grass about the last of August or the first of September. Fall plowing gives a crop that first year, thus saving the loss of the land for one season. If too dry for fall seeding, the land is sown to grass the following spring. The land is thus left in grass from two to five years, when it is again broken up and put under cultivation.

**Satisfied Them All.**  
 Aunt Panthea Brooks lived in a little New Hampshire village very many years without quarreling with any one and was so thoroughly liked by every one for miles around that her popularity excited the interest of a summer visitor.

"Aunt Panthea," he asked, "how is it that you keep on such good terms with every one, while they are all quarreling among themselves?"

"Well," said Aunt Panthea, "being as you aren't to stay here long I'll tell you. When I go down the street I meet Jason Purdy, and he says, 'Why, Panthea, how well you look!'"

"I'm glad you think so, Jason," I say, smiling at him.

"Next minute up comes Ezry Dra-cut."

"Well, now, Panthea," he says, 'how poorly you are looking this year.'

"My land, Ezry," I say, 'how quick you are to notice those things.'

"So it is with everything. Those who like to think one way, I let 'em think it, and those who like to think the other, I let 'em think it."

Who can deny that Aunt Panthea had discovered a comfortable philosophy of life?—Youth's Companion.

Mrs. Anthony Cadrette, 77 Mechanic St., Leominster, Mass., says: "My sight failed, I had sharp pain in my back and bearing-down pains through the hips. I was nervous, fretful and miserable. The urine was greatly disordered and I began to have the swellings of dropsy. I was running down fast when I started using Doan's Kidney Pills. A wonderful change came and after using them faithfully for a short time I was well."  
 Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

**Ancient Bank Notes.**  
 The oldest bank notes in the world are the "flying money," or convenient money, first issued in China in 2697 B. C. One writer tells that the ancient Chinese bank notes were in many respects similar to those of the present day; bearing the name of the bank, the date of issue, the number of the note, the signature of the official who issued it, and its value, in both figures and words.

On the top of these curious notes was the following philosophic injunction: "Produce all you can; spend with economy." The note was printed in blue ink on paper made from the fiber of the mulberry tree. One of these notes bearing the date 1399 B. C. is still preserved in the Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburg.

Mining enterprises and limited companies are now taxed 2 per cent of their net profits in Bolivia.