

Miss Carnegie's Hairy Lion.

Little Miss Carnegie, who asked that her father give her "the largest and hairiest lion in the world"—which he did, sparing no expense until he had obtained the finest leonine specimen in existence—does not go as often as she did to the Bronx Zoo to look at her protege. He frightens her, as he does many of the grown-ups, despite the fact he is caged safely behind steel bars, which the strength of many lions, even if united in intelligent effort, could not bend or break. But Miss Carnegie's lion is so superb in his strength and his dignity, and so powerful and in his deep-chested voice, that it is no wonder he strikes terror to the hearts of the timid, safeguarded as he is. Three school-girls in short dresses retreated to the opposite side of the lion house yesterday when the tawny monarch, who had been pacing up and down for an hour, paused, shook his mane, drew in his lips over the white fangs and began to speak. It was a low, guttural rumble at first, and rose gradually to a roar of such depth and volume that even the bars of the cages vibrated—and they are not Common Stock at that.—New York

Like the Dog's.

Mrs. Frederick B. Schoff, the president of the National Congress of Mothers, dwelt forcibly in a recent address upon the evil of loquacity.

"Loquacity—talking overmuch," she said, "that is a fault inherent in too many mothers, and in too many fathers, too, if you come to that. Silence is a blessed thing and we should cultivate it when we have nothing to say. Silence is always better, to my mind, than a buzz of empty and meaningless talk. I used to know an old lady who talked overmuch. She was out walking one August afternoon when a man passed her with a dog. The dog's tongue hung out a little and the old lady stopped and said: 'That dog is not safe. It should not be at large. Its tongue hanging out of its mouth is a sure sign of rabies.'

"The old man, who knew the meddlesome old lady well, retorted: 'It's only a sign that the dog's tongue is too big for its mouth, the same as some old folks.'—Los Angeles Times.

A Wonderful Tree.

The royal oak at Eppelbarn, Eng., is so large that a hall has been built in it which will hold more than 400 people at one time. Its age, too, is very great, scientists agreeing that it must have been growing for several hundred years. At the top are four small cannon, from which shots are fired on holidays or solemn occasions. The man who is responsible for the scheme has taken out a patent for it on the ground that it is an institution for the fresh air cure.

Emperor William of Germany has a cold and cannot attend the funeral of Count von Waldersee on Thursday.

Insurance Pisco's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thomas Robbins, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Men who mind their own business are too busy to quarrel with their neighbors.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES cost but 10 cents per package.

Some men make positive failures even of their mistakes.

Millions in Oats.

Salzer's New National Oats yielded in 1903 in Mich. 240 bu.; in Mo., 255 bu.; in N. D., 310 bu., and in 30 other States from 150 to 300 bu. per acre. Now this Oat is generally grown in 1904 will add millions of bushels to the yield and millions of dollars to the farmer's purse. Try it for 1904. Largest Seed Potato and Alfalfa Clover growers in America. [A.C.L.]

Salzer's Speltz, Beardless Barley, Home Builder Corn, Macaroni Wheat, Pea Oat, Billion Dollar Grass and Earliest Causes are money makers for you, Mr. Farmer. JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c. in stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive in return their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples.

When a man undertakes to discuss love he winds up by pronouncing it a form of insanity.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 23 trial bottles and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Worry is as useless as it is to tell people not to worry.

Billion Dollar Grass and Alfalfa.

When we introduced Billion Dollar Grass three years ago, little did we dream it would be the most talked of grass in America, the biggest, quick, hay producer on earth, but this has come to pass.

Agr. Editors wrote about it. Agr. College Professors lectured about it. Agr. Institute Orators talked about it, while in the farm home by the quiet fireside, in the corner grocery, in the village postoffice, at the creamery, at the depot, in fact wherever farmers gathered, Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass, that wonderful grass, good for 5 to 14 tons per acre, and lots of pasture besides, is always a theme worthy of the farmer's voice.

A. Walford, Westmore Farms, Pa., writes: "I have 60 acres in Salzer's Alfalfa Clover. It is immense. I cut three crops this season and have lots of pasture besides." JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c. IN STAMPS

to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples free. [A.C.L.]

The British Board of Agriculture estimates that there are 1,871,619 dogs in the country.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

It is harder to reconcile ourselves to other people's successes than to our own defeats.

SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

Forage Plants in the South.

The Canebrake Experiment Station, located at Uniontown, Ala., has just issued an important bulletin on forage plants for the South. It would be well for farmers who are interested in questions relating to forage plants to write to Professor J. M. Richeson, at Uniontown, or to Professor J. F. Duggar, at Auburn, Ala., Director of the Experiment Station, for a copy of this bulletin.

The experiment station at Uniontown is located on upland prairie soil, known as the canebrake. On this land alfalfa, sown March 20, gave three cuttings of hay the same season, and would have made a fourth cutting had it not been for an untimely drouth in the fall of the year. Both Amber and Orange sorghum made enormous yields of fodder, and furnished two cuttings each. The Orange sorghum grew larger and made more fodder, but the smaller stems of the Amber sorghum made it more desirable than the other for forage. Sorghum led all of the forage crops in yield. Kaffir corn was not successful as a fodder crop. The same is true of pearl millet and teosinte. German millet did well, and is recommended for sowing with late sown cowpeas, thereby making the hay easier to cure.

One very important result of these experiments at Uniontown is the high yield of soy beans as compared with cowpeas. The writer has often suggested the advisability of giving the soy beans a trial in the Southern States, for the reason that when varieties of it are secured that are adapted to local conditions, it is a very large yielder, making at the Uniontown station thirty-four bushels of seed per acre, and it stands up so as to be easily harvested. The seed can also be saved at much less expense than is the case with cowpeas, and it is said to make good feed for cattle and hogs, though on account of its richness in nitrogen it should be mixed with such carbonaceous feeds as corn, Kaffir corn seed, etc. Upland rice would also be a good thing to mix with the seed of soy bean.

The hairy vetch proved a valuable plant for winter pasture. The Dwarf Essex rape was another plant which succeeded very well, and is recommended for hog pasture.—W. J. Spillman, Agronomist, United States Department of Agriculture.

Anthraxnose of the Bean.

This disease appears upon the bean in deep, dark pits. It very materially diminishes the amount of marketable beans. It spreads rapidly among the collected beans in the market. It is caused by the appearance of a fungus to be found upon the pods of beans. It is able to live through the winter, which it generally does in the bean itself. When the infected seeds are used they will either not grow at all, or, if they do grow, they will spread the disease to plants otherwise healthy. It is therefore of great importance to the grower that he does not at all allow these seeds to be planted, as in this way only can the disease be successfully combated. The infected seeds have a shriveled and discolored appearance by which they may be usually distinguished from the good seed. They should be rejected and only such seeds as are sound should be used for planting. Some successful experiments have been made in treating the seeds before planting. The seeds before planting should be soaked for an hour or two in a solution of three ounces of carbonate and one quart of ammonia to four and one-half of water. The plant will then be generally free from anthraxnose. But plants from diseased seed not so treated will be sure to have anthraxnose to a greater or less extent. It is very easy for one to use this solution, but it should not be stronger than indicated, as it may thus very easily be rendered dangerous to the seeds.

If the disease should still appear after planting, when these precautions are taken, perhaps the best remedy is to destroy the plants which are affected, and thus prevent its further spreading. If it becomes very destructive in its attacks one can hardly be too vigorous or too severe in his method of eradicating it.

Swine-Breeding in the South.

In the matter of climate the Southern farmer possesses a great advantage over his Northern neighbor in the profitable pursuit of hog raising.

While at the North one litter a year is the rule, owing to our mild winters two litters a year can be raised, and three each alternate year is a possibility. Grass, a very important ration in profitable swine breeding, holds out much later in the fall and comes much earlier in the spring with us.

Owing to our mild Southern winters shelters are much more easily and cheaply constructed.

Many sections of the middle South abound in many varieties of mast-bearing

trees, affording a great range for hogs, and obviating the necessity of feeding for several of the worst months in the year.

Furthermore the cured product finds a ready market right here at home, it being a well-known fact that Chicago's best market for her bacon is right here in the South.

Many of our Southern farmers already have awakened to this fact, and are turning their attention to hog raising, and within the present decade many more will have engaged in this profitable pursuit. In the State of Texas, for instance, there is a general spread of enthusiasm on the subject of swine-breeding, and many meetings have been held and organizations formed for the fostering of this industry. At Fort Worth two large packing plants have already been in operation several years.

All this is as it should be. Stock and crop growing should go hand in hand, and would you expect to find a prosperous and intelligent farming community go to that section where diversified agriculture is carried on.—Southern Agriculturist.

Why Peas Improve the Soil.

It is only the leguminous (pod-bearing) class of plants, such as peas, beans, the clovers, alfalfa, peanut, vetches, etc., that can use this free (elementary) nitrogen as it exists in the air, in their growth. On their roots will be found nodules, warts, or tubercles, and in these are large numbers of micro-organisms (minute forms of life, which can be seen only with the aid of a microscope), which have the power to put the free nitrogen of the air into such forms or combinations that these plants decay in or on the soil, the nitrogen which they collected, through the aid of the micro-organisms, from the air is left in such condition that other agricultural plants can use it, and in this is the explanation of the improving and enriching power of the pea or similar crop. The cowpea takes nitrogen from the air, which most plants cannot do, and adds it in the decay of its roots and tops to the supply of combined nitrogen in the soil, while corn, cotton, oats, the grasses, etc., have to depend on the nitrogen already in the soil, or that which is supplied in the fertilizers and manure, or added in the leguminous crops. The importance of a full understanding of the foregoing fact and its meaning to improved agriculture cannot be too well understood.

We have thus discussed what is known as the free, uncombined or gaseous nitrogen of the air, the original and greatest of all sources of nitrogen. It can only be used first hand by one class of agricultural plants. The farmer should get all he can of this valuable and costly fertilizer constituent through these plants.—Progressive Farmer.

Weed Out the Scrubs.

Professor Soule, of the Tennessee Station, says in this farmer's bulletin (No. 186) that moderately good beef cattle, crossed with an improved strain of stock, should dress at least sixty per cent.

That scrub animals will waste large amounts of the farmer's feed stuffs is shown pointedly in a feeding test conducted at the Tennessee Station. A bunch of animals of good breed and antecedents were fed for beef and gained two and a half pounds per day, while so-called "scrubs" under the same conditions gained only one and one-half pounds per day, a difference of one pound per day. The effect of breeding, blood, conformation, etc., are instanced in another feeding test where certain beef steers gained only forty-five pounds in sixty days, while others under similar conditions gained 125 pounds in the same period. Which goes to show that it does not pay to feed a poor animal. Weed out the scrubs.

The Purpose in Training.

To secure a tree of a beautiful shape or symmetrical figure is the secondary object in training. One primary object is to supply a sufficiency of sunshine and fresh air to the leaves of the growing plant. The air moves in all directions, but the sunshine comes principally from only one side. And therefore, other things being equal, that tree is best trained which throws least shadow upon itself.

Another object of training is to secure an even distribution of sap throughout the branches. The principle upon which this operates is that the sap flows most easily through the upright branches. If a branch grows too slowly its rates may be increased by turning it upward. Similarly, the over-luxuriant branch may be checked by being turned downward.

The tree should also be kept in equilibrium as to weight by a careful pruning and training.—R. D. Carmichael, Hartselle, Ala.

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME Are Never Without Peruna in the House for Catarrhal Diseases.



MR. AND MRS. J. O. ATKINSON, INDEPENDENCE, MO.

UNDER date of January 10, 1897, Dr. Hartman received the following letter: "My wife had been suffering from a complication of diseases for the past 25 years. Her case had baffled the skill of some of the most noted physicians. One of her worst troubles was chronic constipation of several years standing. "She also was passing through that most critical period in the life of a woman—change of life. In June, 1895, I wrote to you about her case. You advised a course of Peruna and Mannin, which we at once commenced, and have to say it completely cured her. She firmly believes that she would have been dead only for these wonderful remedies. "About the same time I wrote you about my own case of catarrh, which had been of 25 years' standing. At times I was almost past going. I commenced to use Peruna according to your instructions and continued its use for about a year and it has completely cured me. "Your remedies do all that you claim for them, and even more. Catarrh cannot exist where Peruna is taken according to directions. Success to you and your remedies." John O. Atkinson. In a letter dated January 1, 1900, Mr.

Atkinson says, after five years' experience with Peruna: "I will ever continue to speak a good word for Peruna. In my rounds as a traveling man I am a walking advertisement for Peruna and have induced many people during the past year to use Peruna with the most satisfactory results. I am still cured of catarrh." John O. Atkinson, Box 272, Independence, Mo.

When old age comes on catarrhal diseases come also. Systemic catarrh is almost universal in old people. This explains why Peruna has become so indispensable to old people. Peruna is their safeguard. Peruna is the only remedy yet devised that meets these cases exactly. Such cases cannot be treated locally; nothing but an effective systemic remedy could cure them. This is exactly what Peruna is. If you do not receive 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, O.

The Dawn of Love.

Love has come to me on the golden wings of morning, Coming as the day comes, with roses in her hair; With her lovely looks all the dewy fields adorning, Diademed of sunlight, and garmented with air. Very fair is she—could I tell how fair her face is, I could tell the wonders of night, and dawn, and day. The mystery of dreams, and the spell of lonely places, All the grace of April, and all the scent of May. Love has come to me, and the earth is clothed with glory, Singing in the valley, and sunrise on the hill, O! the pulse of life, and the old immortal story. Come with airs of Eden, and pure and perfect still.—R. G. T. Coventry.

It takes bravery to face the cry of inconsistency. So, 13.

"Aren't you afraid that a great many people will criticize you for becoming rich?" "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "But the chances are that if I had stayed poor they wouldn't have noticed me, even that much."—Washington Star

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, ESKAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"Why does Mrs. Clubwoman look so sad?" "The world's injustice to woman has just struck her forcibly again." "How was that?" "She happened to think that Martha Washington isn't called the Mother of her Country."—Cincinnati Times Star.

10,000 Plants for 16c.

This is a remarkable offer the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., makes. They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow 1,000 fine solid Cabbages, 2,000 delicious Carrots, 2,000 Blanching, natty Celery, 2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce, 1,000 splendid Onions, 1,000 rare, luscious Radishes, 1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers. This great offer is made in order to induce you to try their warranted seeds—for when you once plant them you will grow no others and. ALL FOR BUT 16c. POSTAGE, providing you will return this notice, and you will send them 20c. in postage, they will add to the above a package of the famous Berliner Cauliflower. [A.C.L.] When love and hope first met they formed a partnership which has never been dissolved.

Biliousness

"I have used your valuable Cascarets and find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to everyone. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family." Edward A. Marx, Albany, N. Y.



Best for The Bowels. THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP. Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip, 25c. Jar, Never Sold in Bulk. The genuine takes stamp O. O. O. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y. 602 ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Health Commissioner Darlington, of New York, in speaking of the alarming increase of pneumonia, says the prevalence of the disease is due in a large measure to expectoration in public places. Only another argument in favor of the enactment and enforcement of anti-spitting ordinances. EIGHT YEARS OF TORTURE. No suffering more keen than kidney suffering. Sick kidneys make bad blood; cause weak, stiff and aching backs; cause blind, sick and dizzy headaches, lack of appetite and loss of sleep; keep you all tired out and spoil digestion. To have perfect health you must cure the kidneys. Read how one man was cured by Doan's Kidney Pills after eight years of torture.

Henry Soule, of Pultney St., Hammondsport, N. Y., says: "For eight years I suffered constant agony from kidney complaint. I endured the worst torture from gravel and the kidney secretions were excessive and contained sediment like brick dust. I had to get out of bed from ten to twenty times a night and the loss of sleep wore me out. Indigestion came on, and the distress after eating was terrible. Doan's Kidney Pills effected a complete and lasting cure, and after the symptoms of kidney trouble were gone my stomach began to work as it should. This lasting cure, especially in a person of my age, proves the great value of Doan's Kidney Pills more convincingly than could any words of mine." Doan's Kidney Pills sold by all druggists; price, 50 cents per box, or mailed on receipt of price by Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for free trial.

