

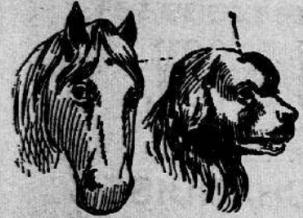
# FARM & GARDEN

## METHOD IN KILLING.

How to Shoot a Horse or Dog and Dispose of a Cat in the Least Painful Way.

The Illinois Humane society is distributing circulars containing instructions for the quickest and least painful method in killing animals.

The instructions state that for shooting a horse the revolver should be held within a few inches of the head, the aim being toward the center of the head midway between the eyes



HUMANE WAY OF KILLING.

and ears; in other words, exactly in the middle of the forehead.

When a hammer or ax is employed the horse should be blindfolded. Two vigorous, well-directed blows just below the forehead will make death certain.

In shooting a dog the pistol should be held near the head, the aim being a little to one side of the center of the top of the skull. The shot should be fired downward, so that the bullet shall go through the brain into or toward the neck.

After much consultation with veterinary surgeons and experts, the society decides that there is no more merciful way of killing cats than to put, with a long-handled spoon, about half a teaspoonful of pure cyanide of potassium on the cat's tongue.

## BIRDS HELP FARMERS.

They Prey on Mice, Insects and Other Varieties of Vermin Which Destroy Crops.

The bulletins on birds and mammals published by the biological survey of Washington correct widely prevalent errors as to the economic status of species that affect agricultural interests and demonstrate the inefficiency and wastefulness of bounty laws, under which millions of dollars have been expended by the various states and territories without accomplishing the object for which they were intended.

Birds are the farmers' most valuable aids in his lifelong battle with the insects that prey on his crops. How important, therefore, that he should not destroy them that do him the greatest service. In the case of hawks and owls the division has shown, by the examination of the stomach contents of about 3,000 of these universally hated and persecuted birds, that only six out of the 73 kinds inhabiting the United States are injurious, and three of these are so rare they need hardly be considered, leaving only three to be taken into account as enemies of agriculture. The others prey upon mice, insects and other vermin and rank among the farmer's best friends.

Since the establishment in 1885, the division has examined the stomach contents of nearly 15,000 birds belonging to 200 species and subspecies, and has published information on the food habits of 140 kinds, mainly birds, hawks, crows, jays, blackbirds, sparrows, thrushes, flycatchers, swallows, wrens, shrikes, woodpeckers, horned larks and cedarbirds.—Ainslee's Magazine.

## Good Grasses for Pasture.

The Ohio experiment station gives good advice when it recommends bluegrass, redtop, red clover and timothy for permanent pasture. The red clover enriches the ground and soon runs out. The timothy furnishes feed while the slower bluegrass is getting started. The redtop furnishes good pasturage between the two growths of bluegrass, which is at its best only in spring, early summer and fall. The timothy will give way when the bluegrass becomes well rooted, and the redtop will do no more or less on land that is not naturally moist; but these three grasses should be used in the formation of a permanent pasture wherever they thrive.

## Preparing Soil for Salinity.

The soils for salinity should be rich, but with well-rotted manure worked deep and thoroughly. Upon the perfect condition of the soil depend the straightness and smoothness of the roots, there being a tendency to branch where fresh manure is applied. The plants should be cultivated as parsnips are. They are very hardy, are not affected by frost, and may be left in the ground all winter without harm. But to have the roots ready for use they should be dug in the fall and stored away in soil or sand where the temperature is low. If exposed to the air the roots become shriveled and tasteless, and are without value.

## Progress in Agriculture.

Progress must be the watchword of all of our farmers and progress consists in finding out the best methods, and adopting them. Let the farmer diligently give attention, and what he has learned for himself let him teach his children at home, and then send them to school, where that education can be continued and enlarged.

## SEEDS AND CHEMICALS.

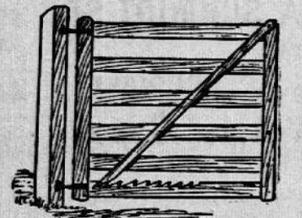
Why Commercial Fertilizers Should Be Applied with Discretion and in Moderate Quantities Only.

If nitrate of soda, muriate of potash and superphosphate are applied in somewhat heavy doses in the hill or drill, and the seed is dropped directly upon the fertilizer before it has been mixed with the soil, there is very great danger that the germ of the seed will be destroyed. We have many times killed the germs of seeds in this way. But if the fertilizer is applied with the drill, and mixed with the soil, there is no danger whatever that the ordinary application of fertilizer will in any way injure the seed or plant. Should fertilizer be applied in extra large doses, say 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre, and should the season following be very dry, it is entirely probable that the plants might be injured by the heavy application of fertilizer. The reason for this is that the plant food is too concentrated, and there is not enough moisture present to sufficiently dilute it. Nitrogen is especially caustic in its action, and for the source of nitrogen, if it is to be drilled in at the time of drilling in the seed, we recommend that dried blood or ammonium sulphate be used as a source of nitrogen instead of nitrate of soda. Where nitrate of soda is used, it is always best to apply it as a top-dressing where plants are growing upon the land, so that they can make use of it at once. One man in Michigan was told to apply nitrate of soda to the growing plants, and he fertilized his cucumber vines by dropping a handful of nitrate of soda on each hill. As a result, the cucumber vines receiving the nitrate of soda were completely destroyed. He should have applied it to the soil and mixed it with the soil near the hill.—Country Gentleman.

## DURABLE FARM GATE.

It Is Not Only Very Simple and Inexpensive, But Can Be Used Also to Separate Stock.

The best farm gate I ever saw made was like the illustration and is a gate that can be used to separate stock. It is made so it can be raised at one end to let hogs or sheep under while cattle and horses cannot get through. And in case of snow it can be raised and opened. Get the number of slats you wish and make the gate. Then take for the four end pieces 1x4 bolts, one bolt in each end of slats so the gate can work up and down. Now take for the brace two pieces 1x3 or 1x4 bolt them at the top on the outside of the two end pieces using a bolt long enough to go through five slats. Now on the other end take a three-eighth inch rod and bend it like A. This loop should be about eight inches long. Bore a hole in each of the two ends and drive this into them. Now on the bottom slat close up to the upright piece. Cut some notches for this rod to catch in when you raise the gate. This is very simple and inexpensive and should be on every farm.—Agricultural Epitomist.



EXCELLENT FARM GATE.

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## SUMMER BOARDERS.

Farmers Who Keep Them Should Remember That They Are in the Country for Pleasure.

Remember that the boarders are with you in the country for their own pleasure, and not for yours, and try to adapt yourself to them, rather than demand that they should adapt themselves to you, writes Caroline Benedict Burrell, on "Keeping Summer Boarders with Success," in Ladies' Home Journal. One of the simplest ways of making them comfortable is to give them their meals by themselves and at their own hours. As your family is accustomed to early rising you can have an early breakfast and have it all over before the guests will wish to rise. So with the dinner and supper. This may seem to entail a great deal of trouble on the farmer's wife; yet a trial will convince her that it is the most satisfactory arrangement all around, the extra trouble not worth considering. As to the food, city people expect certain things on a farm, none of them too difficult to provide—good drinking water, plenty of milk and cream, fresh eggs and butter, vegetables in abundance and fruit in season. If these are all that they should be it will be found that allowances will be made if the meat is not of the quality to be had in city markets, and if there are few fancy dishes of any sort.

## Destruction of Ant Colonies.

As a general rule, ants do not injure vegetables. They are no doubt attracted to trees on account of the presence of colonies of plant lice. Ants feed upon the honey dew excreted by these insects. A thorough spraying of the trees with a ten or twelve per cent. kerosene emulsion will destroy the lice. A small quantity of bisulphide of carbon poured into the opening of the ants' run, at the base of the tree, will destroy them. If the plant lice are destroyed, however, there will be no difficulty arising from the presence of ants or the trees.—American Agriculturist.

## EDWARD'S FAVORITE CLUB.

It Was the Marlborough, Which England's King Founded as Prince of Wales.

King Edward VII. may like being a king; but he must sigh secretly over some of the good things from which his added dignity cuts him off, says the New York Sun.

Some unwritten law makes a combination king and clubman an offense against the proprieties, but in the good days when King Edward was prince of Wales he was one of the most popular clubmen in London, and no ordinary man was more devoted than he to his clubs.

The Royal Yacht club, the Jockey club, White's and several others had the prince among their members; but of late years he has been seen most often at the Marlborough club, of which he was the instigator and in which he was prime mover.

The club has only about 600 members; and, as the prince himself was chairman of the executive committee and always presided, and one black ball would exclude, there was absolutely no chance of a member whom the prince of Wales did not like. The membership was not controlled by snobbishness. Monarchs and royal personages like Oscar II., King George of Greece, Leopold of Belgium, the duke of York and the duke of Connaught are among the members; but popular professional men have been welcomed quite as warmly as royalty, and the club represents, perhaps, the best brains as well as best blood of England.

Studied comfort and simplicity are the keynote of the club. Any touch of ostentation is avoided. The lounge, billiard room and morning room are models of quiet comfort. The dining-room, which may at a pinch seat 70, is absolutely unpretentious, the walls being covered with fine old engravings and the mahogany furniture being modeled on the most severe lines. The service is unimpeachable and the cuisine one of the best in London.

It was thoroughly understood that the prince frequented the club for the sake of absolute freedom from ceremony, and that he would resent any special attention or recognition of his rank. Whenever he was in London he dropped in at the club late in the afternoon and usually after the theater, and took a cue at billiards or chatted with friends. If he spoke to a club member while passing through a room the man probably looked up, nodded, and let it go at that.

Various startling stories have been told about high gaming at the prince's favorite club, but have been vigorously denied. The rules of the club lay down a limit for card games, and no other forms of gambling are allowed, although a ticker in the office gives the results of the races and a great many turf and sporting wagers are laid in the clubroom.

## KINGS IN DANGER.

Means Employed to Prevent the Assassination of the Monarchs of Europe.

Police prevention is not perfect, though it does much, for if it were perfect there would be no assassinations, and there are. The problem is, therefore, to prevent a man in the street from reaching the king either by bombshell, bullet or knife, and experience shows that it is nearly, if not quite, insoluble, says the London Spectator. Bullet-proof carriages are of no avail against dynamite cartridges, nor can the king be deprived entirely either of air or light. One would have thought an escort which rode close would be a sufficient security, but either it is not, or the kings find such escorts on all occasions wearisome and hampering beyond endurance. Disguise is out of the question, for reasons of dignity. The use of the dagger can, we think, be prevented either by extreme watchfulness on the part of the king's companions, or by setting orderlies to ride close up to the carriage steps, or by Cromwell's device, the wearing of a shirt of mail, which can now be constructed of aluminum rings, and need not, therefore, be intolerably heavy. The best precaution of all, however, is perhaps very rapid traveling, as not one man in fifty can so measure pace as to be sure of hitting a mark that moves at 32 miles an hour. This was Napoleon's device, and he kept his life, though whole groups of men were eager to assassinate him, and laid with that end the most elaborate plots. It was because he suspected the Bourbon princes of paying for such plots that he murdered the Duc d'Enghien "in reprisal." Swift driving is said to be the device also of William II., and if it protects him he is clearly bound to continue it. A king in a modern state has no more right to defy assassination than he has to inflict any other useless misfortune on his people. He must not shrink in battle, because that dispirits his armies, but for a man in his position facing assassins is not courage but foolhardiness. A king, however, cannot always be galloping; he has his work to do outside as well as indoors, and there will always remain an element of danger in his position, which is best minimized by availing himself of the special liability of all intending assassins to be betrayed.

## Friendly Treatment Bad Enough.

Towne—I'd hate to have that man for an enemy.  
Browne—Who is he?  
"I don't know, but he punched my head once."  
"Well, if he wasn't an enemy, I'd like to—"  
"O, you see it was all a mistake. After he punched me he said: 'Excuse me, Buddy, I took yer fur a friend o' mine.'"  
—Philadelphia Press.

## British Joke Machine Made.

An American physician has a baby-eyed one year old. This bouncing infant has such wonderfully developed muscles that when his father holds a cane in his two hands it will grasp it and draw itself up to its chin three times. Devoted Darwinians could hardly wish for a better illustration of the prehensile powers of babies. They must be very near their monkey ancestors in America.—London Globe.

## Exhibits at Buffalo.

There will be exhibits from all over the world, at the Buffalo Exposition, which will prove very interesting to all who may attend, but no more so than the news that the famous remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, biliousness and nervousness. To all sufferers from the above complaints a trial is recommended, with the assurance that when honestly used a cure will be effected. It also tones up the entire system.

## Somewhat Different.

The Grocer—I understand you said I sold you a jug of cider that had water in it?  
The Butcher—You have been misinformed. What I said was that you sold me a jug of water that had a little cider in it.—Chicago Daily News.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

"Maud never wears rubbers." "Why not?" "She'd rather say she couldn't get a pair small enough to fit her."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Few people have courage enough to admit another's good qualities.—Aitchison Globe.

If you want "good digestion to wait upon your appetite," you should always chew a bar of Adams' Peppin Tutti Frutti.

Don't thank heaven that you have more than others, but that you have more than you deserve.—Good Cheer.

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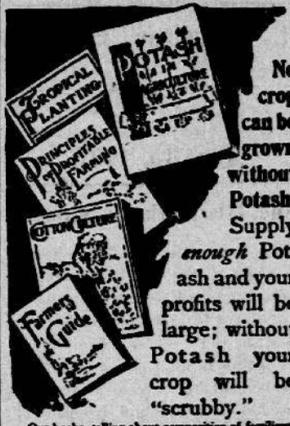
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