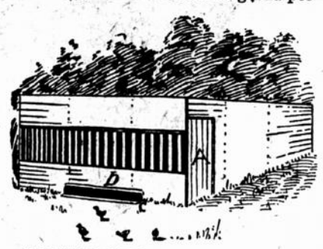
THE FARMING WORLD

HOUSE FOR TURKEYS.

It Secures the Flock at Night and Provides a Fine Feeding Place for Young Birds.

My turkeys have a large range, and as foxes are numerous in this vicinity a great many of the finest birds were killed last year. In June I had a house built like the accompanying illustration to secure the flock at night, to provide a feeding place for the young birds during the day and to prevent the old birds from eating with them.

The building is 12 feet square, ten feet high in front and eight feet at the back. The foundation consists of tamarack planks spiked solidly together and four posts are set in at the corners. The sides are of fine slats, four inches wide, nailed an inch apart so as to provide light and air within. The roof is made of boards put on to exclude the rain. On one side is a door (a), 6x3 feet, fastened by hooks on the outside and inside. On the front there is an opening (b), and a door (c). On the ground the opening (b) is four inches high and five feet long and per-



COMFORTABLE TURKEY HOUSE.

mits the ingress and egress of the young birds only. This is closed by means of a drop board. The hanging door (c) is 12 feet long two feet wide and two feet from the ground, is formed of boards like the sides, is fastened by hooks and is attached to the front by strong hinges. Inside the house are drinking and feeding troughs for the young birds, clean straw at one side and three tiers of roosts, the first very low, the second midway and the third of strong poles as near the top as possible.

In the morning I dropped the hanging door to let out the old birds, fed them outside, and closed the door. Went in at the side door, fastened it, fed and watered the young birds and left them till the dew was off the grass. By raising the board the young ones could come out to the old ones. Three times a day they came to be fed, the board being utilized to shut them in until all were fed. At night the young ones remained in and by dropping the hanging door the old hens flew in. When the turkeys grew too large for the opening (b), I fed them just outside the house and they entered by means of both doors, which were fastened before dark. The house was adapted to our purpose from the time the hens were let out of the coops until they were sold in the fall.—American Agriculturist.

TAKING OFF HIDES.

A Few Valuable Suggestions Which May Save You Many Dollars in the Future.

Let us give a few hints, which, if carefully observed, may save many dollars in the future. In skinning beef hides and calfskins keep the back of the knife close to the hide, and draw it tightly with the left hand. This is a simple rule, but by following it the liability to cut or score is considerably lessened. On the foreleg the knife should go down to the armpit, so-called, and then forward to the point of the brisket. On the hind legs the cut should be made from the hoof of one, down the back of the leg, semicircularly across from one to the other, and on to the hoof. The throat should never be cut crosswise, and the horns and tail bones should always be removed.

The operation of salting is equally important. To salt hides thoroughly a water bucket full of good salt should be used to each 60-pound hide, the quantity for larger and smaller hides being in proportion. After this they should be rubbed and rolled up. Independent of cuts and scores hides which are not taken off in the manner specified are classed as No. 2s, and if dried on fences or exposed to the sun or weather are only fit for the glue maker.

A butcher's skinning knife should always be used and no employe should be permitted to take off hides without one, as the loss from one hole in a hide would buy several such knives. These few rules are simple enough, but their adoption means a great deal to the country slaughterer.—National Provisioner.

Dipping Is a Necessity.

The sooner a sheepman realizes the necessity of dipping the sooner he is on the road to prosperity with sheep. The intelligent shepherd would never allow a sheep to come on the farm without its being dipped at any time of the year. A sheep that has been in stock yards or in stock cars has run the risk of being exposed to scab ticks and lice. One sheep raiser recently said he never had a sheep of his own raising get lousy, but he has often bought lambs that were covered with the pests. This goes to show how careless some sheepmen are, and how they may injure the flocks of the careful sheepman.—Dakota Field and Farm.

Leaving Manure in Heaps.

The only advantage we could see from the practice of dumping manure in heaps was the ease with which it could be done and the wagon unloaded for another load. The manure thus dumped is never so evenly spread as it can be from the wagon. To unload quickly always have two men on the load, spreading from each end of the wagon. Then there will be no heaps to lie on the ground, perhaps for weeks, and giving the field a "patchy" appearance in the larger growth of straw where the manure heaps have lain. Often this extra large growth rusts and yields less grain than where the straw was smaller.

INSECTS IN HIVES.

A Remedy for Ants and Green Flies That Sometimes Make Life a Burden to the Bees.

There can be no harm done by the flies and ants, providing your bees are in good condition and fairly strong. Otherwise, the ants will work on the combs and honey and become much of an annoyance to the bees. The flies also will thus annoy them and eat their honey. Flies are frequently seen about the entrances of hives in this climate, attracted by the odor from the bees, but are seldom seen about the hives that are strong in bees. When the flies are thus very numerous it is evidence that the colonies are not in good condition. They are much worse about colonies that have been or are being robbed. They are more troublesome also about weak colonies.

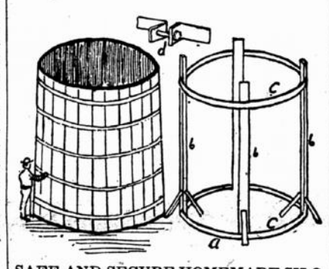
The proper thing to do is to examine your bees and ascertain if they have a queen, and have young brood in the combs, and that they have plenty of honey to live on. If the queens are all right it will pay well to feed them a little sirup made from granulated sugar to the amount of a gill or half a pint a day, according to the strength of the colony. This will start them to breeding rapidly, and if continued they will soon become strong, which is the remedy for all bee ills. If they are gathering honey it is not necessary to feed them, but if not, it is of much importance.

If it is the large ants—those that make the ant-hills—I should judge they were very annoying to the bees, and I should destroy their nesting-place. You can readily "bottle them up." Make a hole in the center of the ant-hill, and as deep as your bottle is long, or a little deeper, so when the bottle is set in the hole the mouth of it will be about an inch below the surface of the ground. Arrange the earth around the mouth of the bottle funnel shape and the ants will do the rest. They will all go into the bottle, and the inmates of an ordinary ant-hill may be thus bottled in half an hour.—Kansas Farmer.

HANDY LITTLE SILO.

One Can Be Built at an Expense Ranging, According to Size, from $16 to $36.

Prepare planks 16 feet by 6 by 2 inches; then secure five round iron bands, made of three-fourth-inch iron, large enough to encircle the proposed silo and with threads on ends. Mark out a circle 16 feet in diameter on the ground. Then set four planks on end on the circle and as far apart as possible, being held by braces. Bend two iron bands in a circle and place around the planks one foot from bottom and



SAFE AND SECURE HOMEMADE SILO.

from top. Drive in each plank a 12-penny nail, bending it up and over the iron band. Run the ends of irons with threads through blocks of cast-iron with two holes through them about two inches apart; a nut on each thread should be provided for tightening the structure after the planks are all in position. Planks should then be set on end and fastened by a nail as were the previous four. Screw nuts tight and place the other three bands in position so each is three to four feet apart; key up the nuts. For removing silage, cut holes through four planks; two holes will be enough. Replace planks when refilling with next crop. Such silos can be made for $16 to $36.—Farm and Home.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Lice are death to chicks. Watch for this enemy.

Oats are not the best nor cheapest food for poultry.

If you overfeed you will have fat hens and fewer eggs.

Poultry should have an abundance of pure fresh water.

Over 50 hens should never be kept in a single pen. Twelve to 25 is better.

Fowls do not injure orchards, but destroy insects injurious to the trees.

As a rule the hens with the largest combs will prove to be the best layers.

The hen house should be kept clean—and successful poultry raisers know what clean means.

Do not put off building the poultry house until winter. Plan it now and build it after harvest.

Dump a few sifted coal ashes into the poultry yard. The hens will eat a good many of the cinders.

For scaly legs, a good enough plan is to dip the legs into a dish of kerosene once or twice a week for a month.

Keep the hens tame. It is more satisfactory taking care of them and there will be fewer hens with rupture and broken eggs.

Worms come very close to the top of the soil this moist weather. A few strokes of the blade will turn up hundreds of them, greatly to the delight of the hens.

Contrary to the usual opinion, there are but few breeds of fowl that pay better according to cost than guineas. The flesh of the white guinea is excellent, and they lay a large number of eggs.—Rural World.

Spraying Poultry Quarters.

The sprayer permits of giving the poultry house a thorough scrubbing occasionally. It is done on a warm, clear day, thoroughly spraying the walls and floor with water, using an old broom on the floor to loosen the dirt, and finally drenching with the sprayer, first removing the nests. After this is done leave the door and windows open and let the work be performed early in the morning, but not in winter, when the temperature of the atmosphere is below 40 degrees. In summer it should be done as often as once a week.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Mortgages.

Labor Commissioner Powers has compiled some interesting figures relating to the evolution of mortgages in the twenty-three southeastern agricultural counties of the state. These counties are Blue Earth, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Dodge, Faribault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Houston, Le Sueur, McLeod, Mower, Nicollet, Olmstead, Rice, Scott, Steele, Wabasha, Washington, Winona, Wright.

The mortgages upon acre property in these counties showed the highest ratio in the years 1880 and 1881. The foreclosures numbered 1,449, and were for the sum of $1,872,371 and covered 172,287 acres of land. Since the year 1881, with the adoption of a good system of farming, of a diversified character, there has been a continuous decline. The years 1896 and 1897 record the lowest amount of foreclosures covered by the investigation. The number for these years was 357 and for the sum of $464,133, covering 35,231 acres of land, being about one-fourth of the number, amount and acreage foreclosed in 1880 and 1881.

Fish Protection.

Secretary of State Berg received a letter from the American secretary of the joint high commission, which meets in Quebec, Aug. 10, asking for information in regard to the reciprocal privileges between Minnesota and Canada in protecting the fish preserves in international waters. For a number of years Minnesota has been unable to secure laws uniform with those existing in Canada for the protection of the fish in the waters bordering both countries.

At the last session of congress an act was passed providing for a high commission to act in conjunction with a similar commission appointed by the Canadian government to secure a uniformity of the laws of all the boundary states with those of Canada, and also secure concession from the Canadian government along the same lines.

The commission will also take up the matter of the use by both governments of canals crossing and near the border lines of the two countries.

Fuel.

The state fuel commissioners, at a recent meeting, received bids for 3,000 tons of coal for state institutions. The range of the prices which the big coal companies agreed to supply the state was considerably lower than last year. Soft coal ran from 30 to 50 cents per ton lower. Last year the price paid by the state for anthracite coal was $7.70, and this year the range of this class is lower than $7. The fuel commission, which consists of the governor, auditor and state treasurer, will award contracts in a few days, as soon as the figures submitted can be assembled and tabulated. The contracts will go to the lowest bidder.

N. P. Robber Held.

James Curran was held to the United States grand jury at Duluth on a charge of holding up the Northern Pacific train last September, with two other men. The grand jury will meet at Fergus Falls Sept. 27. Anthony Stevens, the United States prisoner who identified him, testified that Curran told him after the hold-up that the job might have been worth $10,000 if they had not pulled the wrong coupling pin. Recently Curran told him in Duluth that he was going to try it again and he would get it right this time.

Gave Himself Up.

A man with a badly bruised face and his left ear torn and bleeding came into the sheriff's office at Winona and surrendered himself to that official, saying he had set fire to a strawstack and barn on the farm of Emil Timm, between Bethany and Altura, while under the influence of liquor. A telephone message developed that only the strawstack was burned, the barn being saved by hard work. The man gave his name as Paul Kurgus.

White Pine for 20 Years.

Chief Fire Warden Andrews states that there is scarcely a 20 years' supply of white pine now standing in the state, and that there was promise that at least 1,500,000,000 of white pine logs would be cut in Minnesota during the fall and winter.

Minnesota Briefs.

Hans Hanson, from Turtle Lake, Wis., was killed by the cars at Elk River. He was on his way to Dakota to get work.

The postoffice at LaCrescent was entered by thieves and stamps and plunder amounting to $112 was stolen.

Thomas Kelley, a clerk in the office of the Chicago Great Western railway at St. Paul, attempted suicide by taking an ounce of laudanum. The doctors saved him.

Assistant Dairy Commissioner Lawrence paid the first installment to the state auditor of collections from 968 milk licenses received from towns of 1,000 population or over throughout the state. Of this amount Minneapolis furnished 450, St. Paul 300.

Mrs. Helen Anderson was terribly burned at Mankato while saving the lives of a neighbor's children. She saw a gasoline stove blazing up in a neighbor's house, and while endeavoring to get the children out of danger her own clothing caught fire. Her condition is serious.

Mrs. Louis Nodding, living near Fulda, had both legs broken by a runaway team.

During a fit of insanity Thomas Piggott, living near Oconto Falls, drove his wife and children from his farm, gave his stock paris green, placed all his farming implements in the barn, set fire to the barn, house and stacks of grain, and when he saw their destruction was complete, shot himself with a shotgun. He died two hours after.

Sauk Center is to have a new bank, with $25,000 capital.

Mrs. Ida Martin's 3-year-old child at Elk River fell into a tub of scalding water and was terribly burned.

Wm. Klussman, a farmer, was found dead in his grove near Jackson.

Baron von Stumm, who has been nicknamed the king of the Saar, was so angry at not being elected to the reichstag on the first ballot that he put up this notice on his factory gates: "As the Neunkirchen Zeitung has slandered me, I consider it a matter of course that no workman shall tolerate that sheet in his family."

In the new reichstag there are only 88 nobles. The number has steadily diminished since 1871, when it was 160. There are said to be only seven Jews elected to the reichstag, all of them social democrats.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

The Tendency of the Age Is Toward Mural Decorations.

Probably at no time in the world's history has as much attention been paid to the interior decoration of homes as at present. No home, no matter how humble, is without its handiwork that helps to beautify the apartments and make the surroundings more cheerful. The taste of the American people has kept pace with the age, and almost every day brings forth something new in the way of a picture, a draping, a piece of furniture or other form of mural decoration. One of the latest of these has been given to the world by the celebrated artist, Muville, in a series of four handsome porcelain game plaques. Not for years has anything as handsome in this line been seen. The subjects represented by these plaques are American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant, American Quail and English Snipe. They are handsome paintings and are especially designed for hanging on dining room walls, though their richness and beauty entitled them to a place in the parlor of any home. These original plaques have been purchased at a cost of $50,000 by J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., manufacturers of the celebrated Elastic Starch, and in order to enable their numerous customers to become possessors of these handsome works of art they have had them reproduced by a special process, in all the rich colors and beauty of the original. They are finished on heavy cardboard, pressed and embossed in the shape of a plaque and trimmed with a heavy band of gold. They measure forty inches in circumference and contain no reading matter or advertisement whatever.

Until September 1st Messrs. J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co. propose to distribute these plaques free to their customers. Every purchaser of three ten-cent packages of Elastic Starch, flat-iron brand, manufactured by J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., is entitled to receive one of these handsome plaques free from their grocer. Old and new customers alike are entitled to the benefits of this offer. These plaques will not be sent through the mail, the only way to obtain them being from your grocer. Every grocer store in the country has Elastic Starch for sale. It is the oldest and best laundry starch on the market and is the most perfect cold process starch ever invented. It is the only starch made by men who thoroughly understand the laundry business, and the only starch that will not injure the finest fabric. It has beten the standard for a quarter of a century and as an evidence of how good it is twenty-two million packages were sold last year. Ask your dealer to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute. Bear in mind that this offer holds good a short time only and should be taken advantage of without delay.

AN AUTHOR'S WOES.

He Was Bound to Have His Hero Look Pale If He Had to Change the Book.

With a smothered curse the great novelist threw away his cigarette and dashed water on the blaze in his front bangs, that, falling in graceful profusion over his face, had been ignited. Quickly recovering his poise, he resumed his dictation.

"—— and turned pale with rage!"

"But," interrupted the omniscient young lady stenographer with a Washington monument souvenir brooch, "the hero is a swarthy Cuban."

"Make him a Norwegian, then, confound it!" shouted the novelist, pinning back his bangs and lighting a fresh cigarette.

"Yes, but the scenes are all laid in Cuba, you must remember!"

"Lay 'em over again! Transplant 'em! Put 'em in Norway and let it go at that."

"But Weyler, you know, wasn't ever in Norway; at least not that I ever heard of, and the story's all about him."

"He—oh, B-r-r-r! I'll swear in a minute! Throw Weyler out and make it about Nansen!"

"Oh, but how can you? The plot deals with guerillas, morasses, yellow fever and—"

"Wow, wow! Make it about milkmaids, mashes, immigration fever! Make it about any old thing! Blank it, woman!" screamed the great novelist, tearing out great handfuls of his hair. "I am going to have that hero turn pale with rage if it's the only thing in the book! He's got to do it. Dash it, do you take me for one of these new-fangled, up-to-date literary fakirs that don't give a whoop for sacred traditions! Not on your life!"—N. Y. Journal.

Perhaps some people do not know that the sphinx got its reputation for being very wise by keeping its mouth shut for 3,000 years.—Chicago Daily News.

No wonder so many bank clerks go away, because they all have such cheque-ered careers—L. A. W. Bulletin.

HOW JAMIE PASSED.

He Plays Tricks on His School Principal While That Personage Is Calling on His Sister.

Jamie has a big sister—a blooming, bounding destroyer of hearts, and the principal of Jamie's school used to call on her. He came one evening, just before the close of the last term, and wore rubber overshoes. He always was afraid of catching cold. He left these shoe protectors in the hall. Jamie, by no means sure of passing from seventh into eighth grade, was conning his geography—from necessity, not choice, and he saw those goloshes.

So he got the tack hammer and two tacks and nailed through the rubber soles into the floor. When Mr. Principal departed an hour later Jamie was watching him. Mr. Principal, still smiling on the big sister, inserted his feet in his rubbers—and then he braided himself up in the most amazing fall that ever an educated man accomplished: The big girl picked him up and extracted him from his stationary footwear, but she was shaking with laughter.

Next day Jamie, sweet seraph, drifted past the principal's desk with a look of angelic innocence on his chubby face.

He paused a moment.

"Who called you?" asked the petulant principal.

"The kids called me. They called me 'rubbers!' Say, Mr. Soandson, do I pass?"

And the eyes of the two met for one tense moment. Then the principal surrendered.

"Yes—you pass!" he snapped.

If he had said "no" he would have dodged to the end of his days every time he heard a boy cry "rubbers!"

And Jamie was honest about it. He told no one—not even when his big sister paddled him.—Chicago Chronicle.

Write W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati, O., for free books and maps, $5.00 Cincinnati to Chattanooga Excursion, Sept. 8-10.

Bacon—"Are the flies bad up your way?" Egbert—"I think not. A great many of them seem to go to church Sundays."—Yonkers Statesman.

Every time a man looks in a mirror he imagines he can see a hero.—Chicago Daily News.

Many people get up early and do nothing else all day.—Washington Democrat.

The Oldest Volunteer.

A New York State doctor, aged 109, volunteered his services to the President recently, and expressed a desire to enter the army as a surgeon. Even at his advanced years he can read without glasses, and walk 10 to 15 miles a day. The oldest standard medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has no equal for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, fevers and bad blood. It strengthens, purifies and vitalizes. One bottle does much good.

A Matter of Words.

"What a pushing fellow that young Migley is! Six weeks ago he was a waiter in a cheap restaurant. To-day he has a government job that pays him $7,000 a year."

"Pushing, did you say? You've got the wrong word. Pulling is what you mean."—Chicago Evening News.

The Army and Navy

have covered themselves with glory during the war. The army and navy vest pocket memorandum book, published by the Northern Pacific, is a compact digest of information relative to the navies and armies of Spain and the United States at the beginning of the war. It has a map of Cuba, illustrations of naval ships, glossary of navy and army terms, translation of Spanish words, etc. Send ten cents to Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent, N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn., for a copy.

The Englishman Kicked.

New Arrival—How much is the fare from New York to San Francisco?

Ticket Agent—One hundred dollars.

"You bloomin' robber! I can travel clear across England for $20!"—Puck.

Try Allen's Foot-Easy.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Compliments are used a great deal to puff up dull people. Those honestly entitled to credit seldom get it.—Atchison Globe.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

TO MRS. PINKHAM

From Mrs. Walter E. Budd, of Patchogue, New York.

Mrs. BUDD, in the following letter, tells a familiar story of weakness and suffering, and thanks Mrs. Pinkham for complete relief:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I think it is my duty to write to you and tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I feel like another woman. I had such dreadful headaches through my temples and on top of my head, that I nearly went crazy; was also troubled with chills, was very weak; my left side from my shoulders to my waist pained me terribly. I could not sleep for the pain. Plasters would help for a while, but as soon as taken off, the pain would be just as bad as ever. Doctors prescribed medicine, but it gave me no relief.

"Now I feel so well and strong, have no more headaches, and no pain in side, and it is all owing to your Compound. I cannot praise it enough. It is a wonderful medicine. I recommend it to every woman I know."