THE FARMING WORLD

CHICKEN COOP DOOR.

So Simple in Construction That Any Farmer Handy with Tools Can Improvise One.

Experience is necessary in planning and making preparations for winter. It is not an easy matter for inexperienced people to conceive an idea of a good door for their chicken coops, and we give here a drawing of one that we found George Moore, of Maine, using, and which he said had given perfect satisfaction.

The arrangement was so simple in construction that any farmer who

CHICKEN COOP DOOR OPEN.

understood the use of tools at all could attach it to a coop or box to be used for a coop with but little trouble. The door, or entrance, should be sawed out perfectly round; ten inches would be large enough, while the door or cover to the entrance should be one inch larger with one side extended so that the cover will be pear-shaped. The pointed side should have a quarter-inch hole bored through it, the door working on a bolt for a hinge. This style of hinge will not rust or break like the

CHICKEN COOP DOOR CLOSED.

ordinary hinge, and the door is not swinging open and shut, but remains where the poultryman leaves it. In a cold climate, where ice and snow will bother, four nails should be driven nearly out of sight on top of the cleat, on which the door may rest instead of flat down. This will prevent freezing down.

Mr. Moore also uses two doors, one inside and one outside the coop, both revolving on the same bolt. It would be well for those wishing to make a cheap and convenient chicken coop door to try the one herein described. —L. F. Barry, in Ohio Farmer.

HELPING WEAK COLONIES.

How to Do Away with One of the Direct Causes of the So-Called Spring Dwindling.

When the fall flow of nectar is light the bees dicontinue brood rearing early, and consequently go into winter quarters very light in number, and rather old to insure successful wintering. This is one of the direct causes of the so-called spring dwindling. It must be prevented by late brooding.

Those who leave their bees to starve in a poor season are not deserving of honey in a good one.

To obtain the best results from our bees they should be fed to stimulate brood rearing, so that our colonies will be very strong at fruit bloom. To do this we must begin to feed as early as the weather will permit the bees to fly at least once a week. Some mild day soon after removing them from the cellar, all colonies should be closed on what combs they will cover with sufficient stores to last two or three weeks, placing the unoccupied combs in the outside of the follower.

When feeding time arrives prepare your feed, either a poor grade of honey, maple sirup, or better still granulated sugar, which should be about the consistency of newly gathered honey. If sugar is used the proportion is equal parts of sugar and water. It may be fed without heating, but I prefer to bring it to a scald and to put it in the combs and feed while milk warm. Take the combs to be used, uncapping what honey they contain, and fill the empty portion with the sirup. Rest the comb over the tank in a slanting position with the top bar up and dip the sirup on it with a dipper having a perforated bottom. Place one comb next to the cluster once a week, removing the one given last.—Orange Judd Farmer.

The Hog Takes the Cake.

We believe the hog is justly entitled to the distinction which the name "mortgage lifter" confers upon him. If statistics were obtainable we have no doubt they would show that more farm debts have been paid with money received from sales of hogs than from any other source. We well remember when hogs were selling as low as three dollars per hundred, and many farmers know that they made some profit on that figure on their herds. The hog comes very near illustrating the statement that money grows. With proper management no farm product grows quicker into dollars than the always interesting "grunter."—National Rural.

Odors Arising from Manure.

[illegible] odors arise from the manure, [illegible] ammonia is [illegible]. This [illegible] not be allowed [illegible] the floors and gutters [illegible] dried muck, [illegible] plaster [illegible] acid phosphate [illegible] absorb the liquids and prevent [illegible] the gases. If the manure [illegible] pitted, frequent sprinklings [illegible] with some of these materials [illegible] strong ammoniacal [illegible].

THINKS IT WILL PAY.

Secretary Wilson Is Anxious to Revive Interest in the Cultivation of Silk Worms.

Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, is determined to revive interest in the cultivation of silkworms and mulberry trees in the United States, and the sum of $10,000, which he has asked congress to give him to develop silk culture in the United States for a preliminary test and investigation, will be spent with a view of interesting every man and woman in the country who has some spare time for the work in the planting of mulberry trees and the care of silk worms.

If the appropriation asked for is granted Secretary Wilson will turn his attention first to the south, on account of the large amount of cheap labor to be procured there. If the results in the south are at all satisfactory then the men, women, and even the children will be appealed to by the government to lend a hand in establishing a new industry.

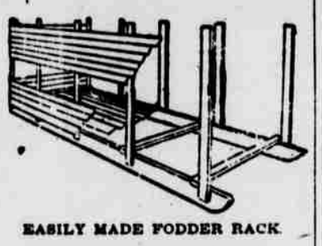
"After congress authorizes the start," said Secretary Wilson, "I shall be ready to furnish the necessary supplies to anyone wishing to make the experiment of silk culture. The work is about all done in the spring, and if my plans carry, by next spring every member of congress will have at his disposal 50 mulberry trees to be given away to his constituents. I think it likely that I shall call upon Booker T. Washington to help me at the start through his great industrial school at Tuskegee, Ala. He is ready there to take hold of the experiment and do much in a short time in educating the public in silk culture.

"So far as I am concerned, I know silk culture can be made a success in this country. People laughed at me when I said the beet sugar industry would be a success, but it is a success, and the total yield this year will be 200,000 tons of sugar. We are growing excellent tea plants in this country to-day and preparing tea for the market in an absolutely clean way—that is, in steel cylinders and without the tramping of perspiring cheap labor upon the leaves. The Yankee can surmount almost any obstacle, and he immediately improves almost any idea or industry he imports."

CHEAP FODDER RACK.

Can Be Transferred from One Field to Another by Hitching a Team of Horses to It.

The basis for this fodder rack is two two-by-eight-inch boards, each ten feet long. These are rounded at the ends like sled runners. Five two by fours, each five feet four inches long, are bolted to these boards, as shown in the illustration, every four feet. There are several two by fours, each four or five feet long, spiked to the bridge boards in an upright position. These



EASILY MADE FODDER RACK.

complete the frame. A tight floor is placed on the crosspiece and boards are nailed to the sides and ends up to a height of 18 inches. A space of 16 inches is then left without covering. The sides and ends can be boarded up the remainder of the distance. These upper boards can be placed together or space can be left between them, as seems best. Hay, straw or fodder thrown into this rack cannot be trampled and lost because of the tight bottom and sides up to a height of 18 inches. There is no loss of food. Grain feed can be put into this rack if desirable. The rack can be transferred from one part of the field to the other simply by hitching a team of horses to it. This is very cheap and entirely satisfactory in our experience.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Care of Young Turkeys.

Doubtless many farmers' wives and daughters have trouble rearing young turkeys. I have been so successful that I will relate my experience. As soon as the turkeys are taken from the nest, give each one a grain of black pepper and be sure that each turkey swallows it, then feed cheese curd made of clabber milk. In a short time, in addition to the cheese, give chopped onion tops and hard-boiled egg shells and eggs mashed together. Later pound mussel shells very fine and keep where they can get them all the time. If possible, have a turkey hen with little turkeys rather than a chicken hen. Have a large, dry coop for them, and do not turn the little turkeys out until they are two weeks old.—Mrs. M. J. Musgrave, in Epitomist.

Feeding Rape to Lambs.

Wool Markets and Sheep gives the following advice about feeding rape to lambs: Before beginning to feed rape, dock and trim the tails of lambs. If they have been on poor pasture feed grain on pasture for a week before beginning to feed, and accustom them to the rape gradually. Put them on pasture in the forenoon, at first for a short time, gradually increasing the time. Watch the lambs; if any show swelling of stomach, take them from the field. In a week's time the pasture feeding in the morning can be reduced to two hours. Do not feed on rape alone, under any circumstances, as it always results in the loss of some lambs.

Flaxseed Crop for 1901

There is a consensus of opinion among commercial authorities that the 1901 flaxseed crop of the United States will prove to be the largest ever produced in this country. Early in the season considerable divergence of opinion was expressed both as to acreage and yield, and estimates of production ranged from about 20,000,000 to 32,000,000 bushels. Lately, however, the range has been narrowed and now there is practical unanimity that the crop will amount to between 28,000,000 and 30,000,000 bushels.

SELL NEAR AT HOME.

No Better Advice Can Be Given to Anyone Raising Fowls and Eggs for Money.

Sell your eggs and poultry near the home, and in the end better profits will be realized. It is astonishing how much the home markets are neglected in this respect. The summer hotels in the country and the winter hotels in the south frequently get all their supplies from some large city, even their poultry and eggs. I have asked a number of proprietors the reason for such an anomaly. I was astonished at the reply. In a few words they said that they could not rely on the home supply of eggs or poultry. They would be willing to pay a little more than the market rates for either, but the farmers had become so accustomed to sending their produce to the cities that they were slow in adopting any other course. They would some days bring in plenty of eggs, and then for a week nothing more would be heard of them. This irregularity could not be endured.

Yet, as another instance of just the opposite, there is an enterprising young woman who has a poultry farm not far from a summer resort. She has contracted to deliver ten dozen eggs a day through the summer season to the hotels at a uniform price of 23 cents a dozen. The eggs are all fresh, and she is to be relied upon. The hotels would even take more from her and she is making efforts to enlarge her plant. She says she is making more money with her summer eggs than with her winter products. Her ambition is to enlarge her poultry farm so she can supply the hotels with spring broilers and tender chickens all through the summer season. Her income then will be entirely satisfactory.

But even in ordinary towns and villages there are always plenty of families who are willing to buy their eggs fresh every few days from some nearby poultry farm. The prices obtained in this way will be far more remunerative than those paid in some distant city. In the sumemr time fully 40 per cent. of the eggs shipped 50 miles or more are partially or wholly ruined by hot weather. The loss sustained in this way is enormous, and the farmers are the ones to endure it. By all means the remedy is to cultivate the nearby markets. Do not try to ship eggs to New York, Philadelphia or other large cities if you live in the west or south. There are nearer markets which will pay you better.—Annie C. Webster, in American Cultivator.

GLASS COVERED RUN.

Coop That Is Especially Designed for Chicks That Happen to Hatch in Cold Weather.

Herewith we illustrate a coop especially adapted to chicks that hatch when atmospheric conditions are such that it would not be advisable to permit them to run in the open air. It is supposed to be large enough only to shel-

GLASS-COVERED RUN.

ter a single brood. The glass adds so greatly to the heat in the run that the young chicks can use the run on quite cold days, and this usability increases as the chicks get older and cover themselves with feathers.—Farmers' Review.

Washing and Working Butter.

After drawing off the buttermilk wash twice or until the wash water runs off clear. Then work in salt to suit the taste of your trade and set away for three or four hours, then rework and pack or stamp. The interval between salting and stamping allows the salt thoroughly to permeate the whole mass, and the second working also insures a uniform mixing of the salt as well as working out any excess of water. Never work butter when it is warm enough to be salvy. There are two watchwords for the butter maker. They are cleanliness and uniformity, and are worth remembering if you are looking for trade and reputation.

Packing Honey for Market.

In packing comb honey for market it is to the producer's interest to face the cases honestly. The row of combs next to the glass should be a fair sample of the whole case. Do not sell your reputation while selling your honey, for you will probably have some honey to dispose of in the future. Try to build up your reputation by dealing honestly. If light and dark honey are packed together in the same case, you may get the price for all light honey, but if the cases are opened you will surely get paid for all dark honey. The poor will depreciate the good, so pack each grade separate and face honestly.—F. G. Herman, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Rye Shoots Among the Wheat.

Some of the most valuable plants are weeds if grown where not desired. Where wheat is largely grown rye is one of the most detested weeds that appear in the field. It is very difficult to separate the wheat and rye grains, and rye is therefore likely to appear every year if the home-grown seed wheat is used. The rye shoots to seed ahead of wheat, however, and the heads can be cut off with a sickle, which should be done just before the wheat heads out. It is easier to use clean seed, however, and avoid working in the growing wheat.

Loss of Corn Fodder.

Corn fodder that is not cut down until the leaves are yellow and then left all winter in the field where the shocks are blown over and the fodder exposed to rains and frosts, is usually worth nothing, and instead of so doing it will be better to haul it to the barnyard and let the cattle pick it over before it loses value; but if the fodder is put when somewhat green, and cared for, the farmer will find that it is as valuable as the grain. There is an annual enormous loss of fodder in this country which should not occur.

What She Thought of It.

Little Marjorie is by no means fond of going to church. She has to sit too still, and "the man" talks about things she cannot yet understand.

"What's it for, mamma?" she asked one day. "What do we go to church for?"

Mamma tried to tell her the reasons, and concluded by saying:

"And when you can't understand what the minister means you must remember he is talking about good and beautiful things; and you must make up your mind to think of something good yourself."

That day Marjorie was very quiet in church and her mother praised her for it on the way home.

"I did just as you told me," said the wee maid; "I thought of something good."

"What was it, dearie?"

"Apple pie!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

England the Great Money Lender.

A statistician estimates that England has $550,000,000 invested in land and mortgage in countries abroad. She lends to foreign governments and municipalities an average of $200,000,000 annually. She finances railways in India, Canada, the United States, Australia, South Africa and South America, her investments of this class aggregating $2,100,000,000. English capital is invested in this country in water and gas companies, cattle and horse raising, breweries, flour mills, street railways, iron manufacturing and mining. In investments other than government loans and railroads it is estimated that the enormous sum of $9,250,000,000 of England's money has been lent outside of the "tight little island."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Joys of Childhood.

Johnny and Tommy, who are the noisest children in Yorkville, were playing.

"Let's play on this doorstep," suggested Tommy.

"No," Jimmy said, "there isn't any fun in doing that. That's an empty house. Let's go down the street and play. I know where there's a newspaper man's house. He works all night and sleeps in the daytime."

And the pair of cherubs started off to the spot where the maker of thoughts for 70,000,000 ladies and gentlemen was trying to replenish his empty think tank by the balmy sleep process.—N. Y. World.

Life on a Torpedo Boat.

So injurious is life on a torpedo boat that a year's continuous service will mentally and physically incapacitate a man. This assertion is made on the authority of Lord Charles Beresford, but that the strain on anyone serving on these craft is very great is shown by the fact that to one month's service the British naval regulations allow one week off. Austria is endeavoring to mitigate the hardship of service on these boats, and life on one built for the Austrian navy, and tried on the Thames recently, was demonstrated to be pleasanter than on those of the English navy.—Chicago Tribune.

Antiseptic Gloves.

In these days of bacilli and microbes one is constantly in danger of their lives. To be handed change by a car conductor or a bundle of bills in a store is to be handed so many thousand germs of disease. But a remedy has been found by which Madame and Monsieur may be entirely immune from microbes. The antiseptic glove is the very latest fad among microbe maniacs. They come in dainty kid and larger sizes for men.—N. Y. Herald.

Wasn't Guilty.

Inspector (examining class)—Who signed the Declaration? (No answer.)

Inspector (sharply)—Who signed the Declaration? Come, come; somebody tell me. (Still no reply.)

Inspector (very angrily)—Will no boy tell me who signed the Declaration?

Small Boy in Rear (imagines that something is wrong)—Please, sir, it wasn't me, sir.—N. Y. World.

Where Umbrellas Are Valuable.

An African chief's umbrella is of greater importance than many people suppose. Apart from its enormous size, its loss in battle more than equals the loss of a standard of a European commander. Some of the umbrellas are of prodigious dimensions, being no less than 25 feet in diameter, with ribs 12 feet 6 inches long.—Albany Argus.

Plain Enough.

Mrs. Beasley—I can't understand how the Malvins manage to live so well on his income.

Mr. Beasley—I can. I went up to his office to see him, yesterday, and 27 men who were waiting in the hall cried out in chorus asking what firm I was collecting for.—Cleveland Leader.

Where Thunderstorms Are Frequent.

Java is said to be the region of the globe where it thunders oftenest, having thunderstorms 97 days in the year. After it are Sumatra, with 86 days; Hindustan, with 56; Borneo, with 54; the Gold coast, with 52, and Rio de Janeiro, with 51.—Detroit Free Press.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 9.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 50	@	$6 25
COTTON—Middling	8¼	@	8⅝
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	2 60	@	3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	86½	@	87⅞
CORN—No. 2	72⅞	@	73¼
OATS—No. 2	....	@	51½
PORK—Mess New	16 25	@	17 25
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	....	@	7⅝
BEEVES—Steers	4 75	@	7 25
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	5 10
CALVES—(per 100 lbs)	4 50	@	6 00
HOGS—Fair to Choice	5 00	@	6 35
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	2 75	@	3 75
FLOUR—Patents	3 75	@	4 00
Other Grades	3 25	@	3 70
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	83½	@	84
CORN—No. 2	68½	@	69
OATS—No. 2	....	@	48
RYE—No. 2	65	@	67½
TOBACCO—Lugs	3 50	@	5 50
Leaf Burley	4 50	@	12 50
HAY—Clear Timothy	11 00	@	14 50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	15	@	20
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	9⅝
EGGS—Fresh	....	@	22
PORK—Standard Mess (new	16 25	@	16 35
LARD—Choice Steam	9⅝	@	9⅝
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	5 00	@	7 50
HOGS—Fair to Choice	5 80	@	6 42½
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 25	@	4 15
FLOUR—Winter Patents	3 60	@	3 70
Spring Patents	3 35	@	3 70
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	....	@	75⅝
No. 2 Red	....	@	80½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	....	@	64
OATS—No. 2	45½	@	46½
PORK—Mess	15 70	@	15 80
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 75	@	6 75
HOGS—Fair to Choice	5 80	@	6 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	80	@	81
CORN—No. 2	68½	@	70
OATS—No. 2 White	....	@	49½
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grades	3 75	@	4 10
CORN—No. 2	....	@	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2	51	@	[illegible]
HAY—Choice	19 00	@	19 50
PORK—Standard Mess	15 75	@	16 25
BACON—Short Rib Sides	9½	@	10
COTTON—Middling	....	@	7⅝
LOUISVILLE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	81½	@	83½
CORN—No. 2	67	@	68
OATS—No. 2	47	@	48
BACON—Short Rib	9½	@	9½
COTTON—Middling	....	@	7⅝

Syrup of Figs

The Sale Annually of Millions of Bottles

of Syrup of Figs and the universal satisfaction which it has given attest the fact that it possesses the qualities which commend it to public favor. With the diffusion of knowledge of what a laxative should be and a general understanding of the fact that it should have a truly laxative and beneficial effect and be wholly free from every objectionable quality, or substance, the large and growing demand for

Syrup of Figs

shows that it is destined to supplant the old-time cathartics which were generally injurious and usually disagreeable as well. In Syrup of Figs one finds a true laxative, simple and pleasant to the taste, gentle in its action and beneficial in effect.

In the process of manufacture figs are used as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to act most beneficially. In order

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SPORTING SPECIALS.

Cleveland has signed a blacksmith named Lundborn as a pitcher. He throws a horseshoe curve.

All the wrestlers of the world propose to form a football team to play in 1904. Their strength will probably be in "fake" plays.

Miss Previous brought $10,300 at the New York horse sale. It was the highest price ever paid for a yearling. She will be expensive property if she lives up to her name.

The attendance at the Harvard-Yale game was 34,000. About 20,000 people saw games in Chicago Thanksgiving day. They call football brutal, but they like it.

PHYSICIANS MUCH INTERESTED.

Northport, Mich., Dec. 9.—The medical men are just now eagerly discussing a most remarkable cure of a severe case of Kidney Disease in this county. Mr. Byron O. Leslie, of Northport, has for years been a victim of Kidney derangements with all the consequent pain and annoyance. He was gradually growing worse and as the disease advanced he became very despondent, often wondering if he would have to endure this suffering all his lifetime.

But at last he found a remedy that cured him in Dodd's Kidney Pills. He was much pleased, but did not say much about it lest the good effect he experienced would not last. Now, however, after months of continued good health he has concluded that he is permanently cured, and his announcement of this has caused a profound sensation among the physicians and the people who knew of his apparently hopeless condition.

The change from a job to a situation is not always appreciated by the incumbent; as, for instance, when a political job becomes an embarrassing situation.—Puck.

On Dec. 3rd and 17th the Norfolk & Western Ry. will sell round trip tickets from Cincinnati and Columbus to points in the Virginias and Carolinas at greatly reduced rates.

For all information as to rates, address Allen Hull, D. P. A., 45 E. 4th St., Cincinnati.

To Suit the Case.

Jake—Cora has an aquiline nose, hasn't she?

Fake—How could I know? She always turns it up at me.—Harlem Life.

Travelers Call It Blessed.

Of all the blessings that a railroad company can confer upon a long-suffering public, none is greater than smokeless coal. The Lackawanna Railroad burns it! for which all travelers call that road blessed. No smoke! no dust. Its policy may well inspire the gratitude and patronage of a grateful and appreciative public.—Outing.

Cautious.

Short—Do you believe that a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind?

Long—It all depends. What are you feeling for now?—Chicago Daily News.

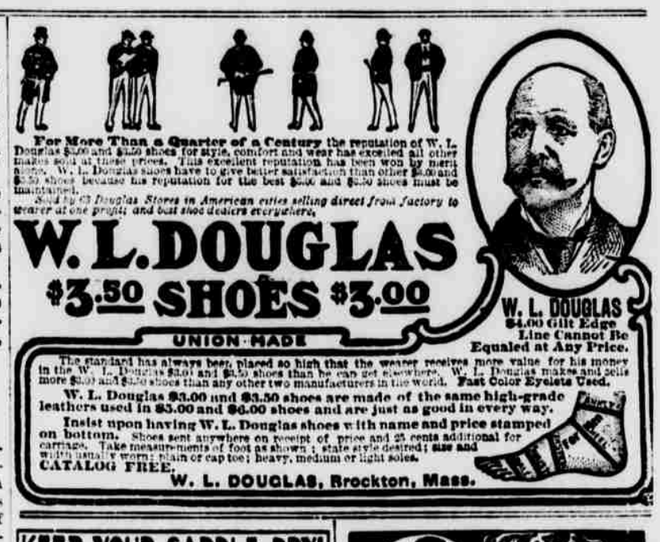
Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25c.

Lack of sense is too often blamed on lack of confidence.—Atchison Globe.

Half an hour is all the time required to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

The less luck a man has the more he despises it.—Chicago Daily News.



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Sold by 63 Douglas Stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit; and best shoe dealers everywhere.

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W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes are made of the same high-grade leathers used in $3.00 and $4.00 shoes and are just as good in every way.

Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Shoes sent anywhere on receipt of price and 25 cents additional for carriage. Take measurements of foot as shown; state style desired; size and width; usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light soles.

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