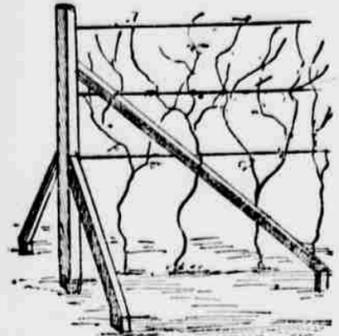


THE FARMING WORLD

DURABLE GRAPE TRELLIS.

It Supports the Vines in Summer and Can Be Used as a Protector in Winter.

As every grape grower knows, posts as ordinarily put in the ground scarcely last as long as it requires for the vine to come to bearing age. The trellis illustrated is designed to obviate this waste of wood and labor. It will be seen that the part of the braces and posts buried in the earth are joined to the upper portion by mortise and tenon. By this arrangement, when the buried



TRELLIS FOR A FEW VINES.

portion decays it can be renewed easily without loss of that part which is yet in a state of preservation, and which will last a lifetime, if painted. Posts and braces are joined in a similar manner at the top, being held in their respective places, both above and below, by loose fitting pins, which permit their easy withdrawal. By removing the side braces, the trellis can be laid down on its side, permitting the vines to be covered for the winter, if protection is necessary.

I use hemlock for posts and braces, but more durable timber below the soil. Posts are 4x4 inches by 6 feet. Side braces are 2x4 inches by 4 feet, while the longer brace is 2x4 inches by 8 feet. I do not brace the central posts, except by the small ones, as portrayed, as my rows are short and the long ones are only needed at the end. But for field cultivation I advise bracing every post in the direction of the rows, for if braced in all directions, not near so many posts are needed.—Samuel H. Smith, in Farm and Home.

SWEET POTATO CROP.

If Proper Care Is Exercised It Can Be Stored and Kept Successfully for a Long Time.

Sweet potatoes can be stored and kept perfectly if certain rules are very carefully observed. First, they must be dug when the soil is as dry as possible; next they must be very carefully handled all the time, and third, they must be very carefully stored. No cut or bruised potatoes should ever be stored. They should not be thrown into heaps when they are dug, but left to lie along the rows and dry in the sunshine. They should not be thrown into a wagon body, but packed carefully into baskets or boxes. If they are to be stored for market, a specially prepared house is necessary. A width of 15 feet is best with a length according to the needed capacity. The walls should be doubled and well packed with sawdust. The house should have a ceiling, a loft and a span roof and the loft should be packed with straw. Above the roof there should be a protected ventilator which can be opened or closed. There should be a passage through the center, with slatted shelves arranged on both sides. A good heating apparatus must be provided. In the south three or four oil stoves will do for this; but in the north the best arrangement is a good brick furnace at the end with a large sheetiron flue passing overhead through the house. After the potatoes are stored, the temperature should be raised to about 90 degrees for several days, till the potatoes are through heating and have dried off. After that the temperature should be kept not lower than 40 degrees nor higher than 50 degrees. The ventilator should be opened whenever it rises above this point.—Prairie Farmer.

Chickens on Swine Farms.

On large swine farms there is sometimes considerable trouble with the hogs running down and eating the chickens. In some cases this may be a hereditary trait; but generally it is an acquired characteristic that is entirely the fault of the owner's carelessness. Almost any hog can be taught to eat chickens by having dead chickens thrown away where he can get at them. This is often the easiest way of disposing of them, much easier than burying or burning them; but such a proceeding may have an effect on the health and habits of the hogs which the careless owner has quite overlooked.—Prairie Farmer.

ALUM, FLINT AND SULPHURIC ACID.

It is reported that in many localities houses are infested by peddlers trying to sell or introduce so-called "cheap" or low-priced baking powders, either directly or by an order upon a grocer. In most instances deception is used, and it is claimed that the article is a genuine baking powder and has all the merits of a pure article.

Housekeepers should be on their guard against this danger to their food. Alum powders are almost always low priced. But they are well known to be detrimental to health. In England and in some sections of this country their sale is prohibited by law. Congress has forbidden the sale of food containing alum in the District of Columbia. The highest authorities condemn their use. Dr. S. W. Johnson, for instance, Professor of Chemistry at Yale College, says: "Bread made with a baking powder containing alum must yield a soluble alumina salt with the gastric juice, and must, therefore, act as a poison."

It is well known that these so-called "cheap" goods are made from alum or the very cheapest materials. One of them was recently analyzed at Yale College and found to be one-quarter sharp pointed grains of ground flint. Others are filled with sulphuric acid, and salts of lead are also found in them.

In baking powders be sure to get a reputable well-known cream of tartar brand, and never buy from peddlers.

Senator Penrose's Quaker Flush.

In a Broad street hotel in Philadelphia Senator Quay and some friends were in the habit of "sitting in" at a regular weekly game of poker, at one of which Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, was a mere looker-on. After watching the game for an hour or two the junior senator innocently remarked:

"Fellows, I think I could play that game if you'd make me out a schedule of points." They did so, and Penrose with the rules carefully written out in front of him, took a hand. As the time for the jackpot approached one of the players said:

"I'll open for a dollar."

Penrose scanned his hand, then looked carefully over the rules and asked: "What's all of one color?"

"A flush," he was told.

"I'll play," he observed.

The man who opened perfunctorily bet a chip, and when the senator raised, drew out.

"It's all yours, Penrose," the latter was told, and then as he drew the pile toward him, somebody added: "Let's see what you got, anyway."

They looked, found two diamonds and three hearts, and sarcastically inquired:

"Didn't you say you had a flush?"

"No; you said it," replied Penrose, adding, indignantly: "I don't know much about the game, you know, but I rather like it."—Chicago Chronicle.

A Suggestion to Bankers.

"If the bankers of the country only knew the great difference a little soap and water makes in a dirty bank note, there would be more clean money in circulation," said a treasury official while talking with friends one day last week. "If you have never seen the operation, just spread a soiled note out upon a marble slab and use a small brush that has been well soaped, and go to work scrubbing lightly, of course. But a few strokes is necessary to secure a clean note. I give my personal attention to all the paper money brought into my household, and I tell you I feel repaid for the little work it causes. "I can see every reason why there should be a person employed in the duty. Certainly the neglect in doing so gives ample cause for complaints from the patrons concerning the dirty, oily notes that are too frequently handed to them. They may be full of germs, which, of course, are dangerous, and this risk could be easily eliminated by the simple use of soap and water."—Mail and Express.

Trouble for the Proofreader.

"If you think that I am going to pay you a penny for this advertisement of mine in your measly old paper, you are mightily mistaken, my friend," said an irate business man as he slammed down a copy of the Morning Reveille on the counter in the business office of the paper.

"What is the matter with the advertisement?" asked the business manager of the paper as he came forward.

"I'd ask what is the matter, if I were you! What I wrote was 'a fresh invoice of dairy butter every day.' Will you just cast your eye on that ad. of mine and see what you have printed!"

The business manager "cast his eye" on the "ad." indicated and looked for a place of safety when he read—

"A fresh invoice of hairy butter every day!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Pride is a vice, which prigs itself ineluctably every man to find in others, and to overlook in himself.—John Sop.

Made Him Homestek.

A tramp went along a dusty road and sat down on the steps of a house in a quiet village street. Through the windows the voices of a man and a woman in violent altercation were heard, and the tramp listened intently.

Angry words, and occasionally the sound of something thrown, reached his ears, and he could hardly sit still.

At last, evidently, the wife had taken a broom, and the blows fell fast and furious.

The tramp could stand it no longer, but, rushing to the side door, he darted in and, stepping between the pair, he cried, with a husky voice:

"Give us a clip or two with the broom, old woman; it seems just like old times!"—Collier's Weekly.

Is the Potato Overdone?

One eminent authority on cooking, who has issued several books upon the subject, calls for a crusade against the potato. It is, she holds, an overestimated vegetable. Certainly there is something odd in the place it has taken in domestic economy. There are other vegetables quite as cheap and quite as palatable that might at least occasionally be offered in its place. But still the potato triumphs. It has become a sort of superstition. How many times have children who did not like potatoes been made to eat them? And they are not a particularly valuable article of food, either.—Chicago Chronicle.

English the Commercial Language.

The Chinese minister made the noteworthy statement in his Philadelphia address that in all the ports and trade centers of the east the English language held a place in the counting-room and school such as no other language could claim. "Chinese, Japanese, Germans, Russians and Frenchmen alike," he said, "make use of it in their business offices, in their clubs and in their family circles. In short, it may be called the commercial language of the orient."—N. Y. Times.

Sacrifice to Truth.

They were speaking of the lawyer. "Why do you class him above George Washington?" one of them asked.

"Because, sir," replied the other, with every evidence of deep earnestness, "I happen to know that he once told a client that he had no case, thereby losing a good fee, when he might just as well have demanded a retainer, begun the suit and laid the foundation for a good stiff charge."—Chicago Post.

Rifle Deadlier Than Cannon.

It is generally supposed that more men are killed by artillery than infantry fire. This is a totally erroneous notion, as from medical reports it would appear that the rifle is responsible for nearly 90 per cent. of the British killed. In the Franco-German war it is estimated that 6,969 Germans were killed by rifle bullets and only 625 by artillery fire.—N. Y. Sun.

The World's Languages.

German authority estimates that almost a third of humanity speak the Chinese language, and that the Hindi language is spoken by more than 100,000,000, the Russian by 89,000,000, while the German is spoken by 57,000,000 tongues and the Spanish by 48,600,000.—Detroit Free Press.

Accommodating.

Customer—I want two poached eggs on toast.

Waiter—Yes, sir.

"And be sure you have them fresh laid."

"Yes, sir; I'll have them laid on the toast, sir."—Tit-Bits.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 17.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 3/4 to 5 1/2
CATTLE—Middling	3 7/8 to 4 1/2
CATTLE—Winter Wheat	3 7/8 to 4 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	82 1/2 to 83 1/2
CORN—No. 2	49 1/2 to 50 1/2
OATS—No. 2	32 to 33
PORK—Mess (new)	12 00 to 12 1/2
LARD—Western Steam	9 1/2 to 9 3/4
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Middling	3 1/2 to 4 1/2
BEEFVE—Boers	4 00 to 5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 25 to 4 50
CALVES—per 100 lbs.	4 75 to 6 50
HOGS—Fair to Choice	4 25 to 4 82
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 25 to 3 65
FLOUR—Patents	4 00 to 4 10
Other Grades	3 23 to 3 35
WHEAT—No. 2	82 1/2 to 83 1/2
CORN—No. 2	49 1/2 to 50 1/2
OATS—No. 2	32 to 33
RYE—No. 2	54 to 54 1/2
WOOL—Tub Washed	12 to 13
Other Grades	12 to 13
HAY—Clear Timothy (new)	9 50 to 13 00
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	14 to 18
BACON—Clear Hibe	16 to 18
EGGS—Fresh	22 to 24
LARD—Choice Steam	9 to 9 1/2
PORK—Standard Mess (new)	11 to 12
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 50 to 5 7 1/2
HOGS—Fair to Choice	4 50 to 4 95
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 25 to 4 00
FLOUR—Winter Patents	4 00 to 4 20
Spring Patents	4 00 to 4 30
WHEAT—No. 2	77 to 79 1/2
OATS—No. 2	32 to 33 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	38 to 42 1/2
PORK—Mess	11 62 1/2 to 11 75
LARD	7 00 to 7 10
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 50 to 5 25
HOGS—Fair to Choice	4 50 to 4 95
WHEAT—No. 2	80 to 82
CORN—No. 2	40 to 42
OATS—No. 2	30 to 32
NEW ORLEANS.	
FLOUR—High Grades	4 25 to 4 50
CORN—No. 2	38 to 40
OATS—No. 2	30 to 32
HAY—Choice	15 00 to 17 00
PORK—Standard Mess	12 to 12 1/2
BACON—Short Rib Sides	9 to 9 1/2
COTTON—Middling	10 to 11
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2	80 to 82 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	41 to 42
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	30 to 32 1/2



Miss Rose Peterson, Secretary Parkdale Tennis Club, Chicago, from experience advises all young girls who have pains and sickness peculiar to their sex, to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many beautiful young girls develop into worn, listless and hopeless women, simply because sufficient attention has not been paid to their physical development. No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodic pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be carefully guided physically as well as morally.

If you know of any young lady who is sick, and needs motherly advice, ask her to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., who will give her advice free, from a source of knowledge which is unequalled in the country. Do not hesitate about stating details which one may not like to talk about, and which are essential for a full understanding of the case.



Miss Hannah E. Mershon, Collingswood, N. J., says:

"I thought I would write and tell you that, by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Menstruation was irregular. "I tried a bottle of your Vegetable Compound and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me."

How Mrs. Pinkham Helped Fannie Kumpe.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it is my duty to write and tell you of the benefit I have derived from your advice and the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The pains in my back and womb have all left me, and my menstrual trouble is corrected. I am very thankful for the good advice you gave me, and I shall recommend your medicine to all who suffer from female weakness."—Mrs. FANNIE KUMPE, 1922 Chester St., Little Rock, Ark. (Dec. 16, 1900.)

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, nervous prostration, and all forms of woman's special ills.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

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Must Bear Signature of *Dr. Wood*

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PISO'S CURE FOR GUNLS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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