

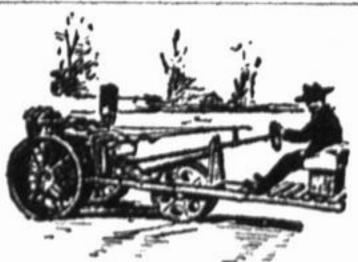
No More Walking.

What the inventor says will be great boon to small farmers, as the invention, it is claimed, will do the work of six horses, is in use in California, but it can be adapted to any locality. It is a gasoline tractor and is a help in plowing, harrowing and harvesting. It will keep running as long as it is fed gasoline.

Built with a two cylinder motor, the tractor has plenty of power. It has two speeds, forward and reverse, and is easily operated from an extension seat, from much the same posttion a driver would occupy with his team.

It is particularly an orchard tractor, having low, wide wheels, narrow tread, short wheel base and short turning raidius. A special feature is that the tractor may be driven from the seat of the ordinary wheel plow or harrow, enabling one man to drive and operate the levers of this plow and cultivator with perfect case and convenience. It is a one man machine, light in weight, with all control levers conveniently arranged.

To obtain the greatest efficiency the front wheels are made the traction wheels; also the steering wheels. In the rear are smaller plain wheels, close together, with flanges to hold against side slipping, used simply as



THE HORSELANS CULTIVATOR.

trailers, to which the plow, cultivator harrow or farm wagon is hitched the same as though coupled to the small wheels used on the rear of the ordinary tongue when plowing with a

The power plant is built in a stiff steel frame, mounted rigidly to the main axle, and is composed of a two (yimder opposed engine of standard make, rated at twenty four horse power.

## Thumps in Pigs.

Thumps in pigs is caused by a surparts of the body become red and purple with congested blood, due to weak or the snails and brush them into a efreulation.

are noticed reduce the bedding if there is much in their sleeping quarters; reduce the feed and compel the pig promote circulation. When pigs become fat and lazy they will lie in hed a great part of the time, often completely covered with bedding, so that they breathe impure air and dust This poisons the blood and reduces the vitality in general, which, with compression of the heart with surplus fat, causes the malady.

In the spring or summer when pasture is good it is well to change pasture of hogs afflicted with the thumps so that they will be induced to take more exercise and eat green food. duce heavy feeding and keep the bowels of the animal loose by doses of easter oil. A little turpentine in the slop or drinking water is said to be good.

Selecting Seed Corn. In gathering the corn crop, it is well to look out for next year's seed. Next to good soil and good cultivation, is good seed. Do not place too much confidence in abnormal individual ears. lect good ears from rows which produce a large yield. And when seeding time comes next year, do not rely too much on the character of the seed. With well-prepared soil and thorough eniture, a large crop of corn can be grown from almost any kind of seed, which will germinate, but good seed will increase the yield, and will fully bay the trouble and cost of obtain-

The Bee's Sense of Direction. A French beekeeper made a test which satisfied him that the sense of direction is more finely developed in the bee than in the pigeon. He took a dozen pigeons and a dozen bees about sight miles from his garden and there eased them. To recognize the bees a fasted them with flour, and had a land atationed near the hive and well wiew of the dovecote. The first bee home exactly fifteen seconds the first pigeon, and their comas followed in due order.

Falue of Con! Ashen. is more value in coal ashes renerally realized by For the amelioration of heavy they are exceptionally valuis particularly so with the soft coal, as such usually are to a dust.

erally. The coal beds contain phot phoreus, potash, nitrogen and lime, a well as the other less important ingre dients. When the original trees out of which were formed the coal beds were reduced to coal the mineral elements remained in them, and consequently those same elements go with the ashes. One authority says that the reason why people have formed an idea that coal ashes contain no fertility is that the trees now grown have in them less carbon than those in the old days and thus the percentage of other elements to carbon is probably greater now than then, which gives a larger value to our wood ashes but does not annihilate the value in the coal ashes. Ashes can be used to advantage without sifting, but large quantities of half-burned coal are by some considered a detriment to the

Newest Posthole Auger. An invention that will be found use

ful by fence-makers and farmers generally, is the post-hole auger designed by a Michigan man. This implement digs a narrow, fence or other post hole and digs it quickly. In appearance the auger resembles a clean hole, just the right diameter for a huge auger of the ordinary carpenter's kit. It is pressed down into the earth, the jaws taking in the amount of dirt a post would replace, and then withdrawn, bringing up the dirt just as a dredger would. Indeed, the implement works much like a dredging machine. The advantage of auger is in the small, clean hole it makes. Without it a post hole must be dug with a spade and the smallest spade not only makes a hole too big, but one that necessarily slants from the rim to the bottom and must be filled again. It is easy to under-

Snajls and Slugs. A woman gardener wrote to State

have to be filled in.

stand that a post will stand much

more firmly in a hole that does not

Zoologist H. A. Surface at Harrisburg, Pa, asking for instructions how to overcome the snails in her garden. Prof. Surface replied: "Snalls and slugs, although very great and serious garden pests, especially where the gardens are damp and the vegetation rank, can be prevented by the use of an impassable barrier of powdery substance around the beds of plants to be protected. Soot is excellent for this, although dry ashes will serve the purpose, and air-slaked lime will be found very good. Also, you can kill them by dusting them with some freshly slaked lime mixed with paris green, using about thirty parts of the lime to one part of the paris green, plus of fat and a lack of exercise. The which is dusted abundantly over their thumping is due to violent beating of bodies. Also dusting their food plants the heart, causing shaking movement with flour and paris green will deof the sides and flanks of the animal, stroy them. Another method is to pol-Often it is so violent that the whole son some leaves of plants of which body trembles and shakes with the they are particularly fond, and put movements. In aggravated cases the this where the snails will find and eat pig is weak and uncertain in his them and be destroyed. Another methwalk, and lies down most of the time | od is to place boards loosely on the Before death the nose, ears and other ground, as traps, and in the morning examine them and pick out and gathvessel containing salt, which will kill Advanced cases of the thumps are them. If the ground is dry and crackdifficult to cure. When first symptoms | ed pour salt water into the cracks and thus destroy them. The barriers mentioned above should be kept dry. or renewed every time after a rain. to exercise in the open air. Fresh air | Keep the vegetation around the garwill purify the blood and exercise will | den mowed low, or keep the ground cultivated, so that these pests will not find suitable places where they can

Homemade Fred Cutter.

Here is a feed cutter which anyone can make from a little cheap lumber The knife, a, is a common broad ax. which most farmers have. Put handle in. shown, and build a frame of 2x2-inch

hard wood and inch boards. The end the handle is fas-FOR CUTTING FORMS tened to the standpiece of strap iron. Another piece of strap iron, c. acts as a guard and keeps the ax close to the edge of the box.-Farm and Home.

Oll from Potatoes.

The United States Departmenet of Agriculture is conducting experiments in the manufacture of oil from potatoes by the introduction of four varieties of coarse, heavy, starch-producing potatoes from Moscow, Russia. These are sorts adapted to the steppe region of Russia and are believed to be promising for our great plains. It is hoped that these potatoes will demonstrate whether it will be profitable for our farmers to grow a special alcohol crop.

Cheek-Rein on Hornen.

When a horse stumbles he is far less likely to go down when his head is left free. In England, where they are far ahead of us in everything pertaining to horses, the check-rein has been abolished, the last surrender being that of the artillery and commissariat trains c? the British army, the change having been made by Sir George Bourgoyne, the late commander-in-chief, and he testifies to the beneficial results attending it

A Valuable Cow.

Grace Fayne II.'s Homestead a Holstein-Fresian cow, valued at \$8,000. died recently at the Harvey A. Moyer Farm, just north of Syracuse, N. Y., from pneumonia. The animal was heavily insured and held the world's butter record of 35.55 pounds of butter in one week and the thirty-day record of 134.18 pounds. She broke a former maye a fertilizer value, record of 35.22 pounds for a week. One waver, is not held gen- of her calves sold recently for \$2,000

A DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN!

Homemaking Requires Study. Many women make the mistake of thinking that the calling of homemaking needs no preparation, and the result is disappointment on both sides. Every girl should be taught plain cooking and sewing and have some knowledge of every branch of domestic work; it will prove a valuable asset in whatever line of business she may engage, and should she marry, the duties of keeping house will not be

nearly so difficult. Some do not marry, many late in life; others still are left widows, often with dependent families, and for such a practical education is desirable; but each one should select the work that she thinks she would like to do, and not for the reason that others have succeeded in it.

A grammar school education, at least, is necessary for any one who would enter an office. A high school education is desirable, and even one year of this latter is of great advan tage as a general preparation.

I agree with one of your correspondents that stenography is a good business for a bright girl; it does not require as long a time as some other branches for study and brings quicker returns than almost any other. I speak from experience, as the widowed mother of two daughters, both stenographers, who took care of themselves, assisted the family and always had a snug account to their credit in the

Girls, whatever you do, do with all your might, and you will be sure to

Woman Judge in Denmark.

A woman has lately been made a judge in Denmark, and the Danish women are reported to be much excited, as they think it is the first and only case of the kind in the world. To say nothing of Mrs. Esther Morris of Wyoming, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Illinois, and Mrs. Mary Cooper of Kansas, do not our Danish sisters read their Bibles? Have they forgotten Deborah, the wife of Lapidoth, who judged Israel for forty years, sitting under a pulm tree, and led out the forces of the chosen people to battle because the general refused to march without her? Mr. Blackwell was very fond of quoting Deborah to those who claimed that the Bible teaches the subjection of women, and he emphasized the fact that Deborah was a married woman. - Woman's Journal.

Passing of the Puff.



This beauty's masses of hair were wound tightly around her head and held in place by huge jade-headed pins. and long jade earrings dropped from her ears. The effect was startling, but undoubtedly picturesque. Another new and unusual fashion, which will be of interest to girls, is that of tying a kerchief around the head. A threecornered silk or satin scarf is tied around the head, the bows coming at one side just above the ear. These are worn in London even with evening gowns. To some girls they are extremely becoming, especially if a few curly locks escape around the edges of the kerchief.

Tads and Fancies

The jet button craze already shows

Rough homespun is intended for motor coat and for outing wear. Bullet-shaped buttons are more in

use now than lozenge shapes. The toque still reigns supreme for kings. walking in Paris and is seen in wide

Kimono silks that have large wat ered silk blotches of blurred tints are fashionable.

Fur is to be generously used on many of the afternoon as well as undress taffor-mades. Smart tailored suits are being made

of the new diagonals, which are very rich in coloring. The newest fur muffs are finished with dangling heads and tails that al-

most sweep the ground. on the head.

The lovely meteor crepes and liberty satins will still be worn, but wil probably come second to the rough ma terials this winter.

Dancing slippers, whether patent leather or velvet, have several strape over the insteps, each decorated in some manner with beads or tinsel.

Pretty semi-evening gowns, which the French call casine gowns, are be knows, have a disagreeable habit of heavy weight, look fresher than when ing worn with but slight decolletage getting something spilled on them, ironed.

ATTRACTIVE COSTUMES FOR YOUNG GIRLS.



The figure on the right shows a street costume of King's blue wide wale cheviot with narrow skirt and long coat fastened with large buttons covered with the material and braided buttonholes. There is one rever similarly trimmed with smaller buttons. The turban is of panne velvet in King's blue and the furs are lynx. The figure on the left shows a gown of amethyst satin finished cloth elaborately trimmed with cross-stitch embroidery in amethyst and silver. The square yoke and lower sleeves are of net. The hat is of black moire, trimmed with an immense wired bow of white Chantilly lace. The turban at top is of black Ottoman silk, banded with panne velvet and trimmed with a gold quill and a twist of cloth of gold. The figure at the bottom shows a graceful house gown of silk cashmere in apricot yellow, with an overskirt effect, bordered with band of embroidery. The bodice is collarless, with a yoke of chiffon cloth run with designs in silk floss. The sleeves are loose and are in one piece with the bodice, with an under sleeve of chiffon cloth. Bands of embroidery also trim the bodice.

and transparent guimpes of tulie or mousseline.

effect. The silbouotte is almost exactly the same as it was last winter.

Staining Ploors.

When carpets become worn and must be renewed, it is a good time to change to a bare floor and a few rugs. The finishing of the floor is a very simple matter. It may be painted, stained, oiled or waxed. In any case it should be cleaned thoroughly, all stains removed and given a cost of filler. If the floor was made for a carpet there will probably, be cracks which will need filling. Putty colored like the wood is very satisfactory for this. If the boards are knotty, they should be painted. Otherwise a transparent finish may be used. Stains made by paint or varnish are easily removed with ammonia, but it should be put on with a brush. The whole floor may be cleaned in this way. The ammonia darkens the wood somewhat Merely oiling with a crude oil, linseed or kerosene gives a good finish, pro vided a very small quantity is use-i and that it is thoroughly rubbed 'n and no superfluous oil is left on the

Rule of the Cornet.

If Cleopatra wore corsets she may rank as a royal champion of them with Catherine de Medici, who is credited with having introduced the busked corset in France from Italy. Male monarchs have been less friendly. Joseph II. of Austria tried to discourage the corset by making it part of the costume of a convicted woman of bad character. Napoleon, shaking his head over the tight lacing of his day, told Dr. Corvisart that he saw in it a sign of satin followed this plan, just match of frivolous tastes and a menace of coming decadence. The restoration bluish purple shade. The waist propkings, Louis XVIII. and Charles X., were equally hostile. Formerly, said the latter, France had been full of fon yoke was of corresponding shade, Venuses, Dianas and Niobes, but now there were only wasps. The revolution | Soutache embroidery embellished the alone temporarily put down the gar ment that has triumphantly defied



The Princess Stephanie, daughter of King Leopold, has taken out a patent for a new kind of gas stove.

A 10-year-old girl named Minna Weishein has astonished the United from the pompadour allows hats to sit States immigration authorities by her more firmly and they will be worn low ability to speak and read Russian, given to twenty-five young women who Polish, French, German, Italian, Span- had been two years in one place. ish and English.

employers wanted to know their ages in order to promote the three oldest to the positions of inspector.

Stained Table Clothe. Table cloths, as every housekeeper

particularly after the table has been set. The best way to treat such re-Skirts, while cut on broader lines, fractory cloths is to place a bowl unstill retain more or less the sheath der the spot and pour boiling water upon it. Then place a dry napkin over the spot and Iron it dry.

Bloose for the Tailored Suit.



The problem of what sort of a blouse to wear with the tailored suit is a have to face this question, having chosen a three-piece suit at the start But the woman who decided in favor of a simple tailored coat and skirt will don a simple tailored shirtwaist of white linen for morning wear, varying this by selecting for afternoons a chiffon, satin or soft silk blouse just the shade of her suit. The above model ing a cloth suit of "raisin," the popular er was of soft satin, plaited at the shoulders and top of sleeves, the chifending in embroidered velvet reveres bodice below the yoke, also the collar and cuffs of the full-length sleeves.

The Deeds Undone.

The bitterest tears shed over graves are for words left unsaid and deeds "She never knew how loved her." ."He never know what "I always meant to make more of our friendship." Such words are the poisoned arrows which cruel death shoots backward at us from the sepulcher.--Harriet Beecher

Good Servants Rewarded. The German Housewives' Associa tion gave prizes recently in New York to those servants who had two or more years in one place. Golden bees were Eight who had four-year records got Two hundred women employed by a rings, and two who had been six years firm of hatters at South Norwalk, in their places got \$10 gold pieces. Conn., went on strike because their The prizes are given every two years.

Washing White Ribbons. White ribbons washed with soap and soft water and rolled about a wide card or piece of pasteboard draped in mustin, and placed under s



for \$10,000 each, the highest price ever pald for an American coin. If any reader cherished a vague hope of making large profits by gathering together his surplus \$50 gold pieces and selling them for \$10,000 each it was quickly shattered by the second paragraph of the article, which stated that though \$50 gold pieces were struck from octagonal private dies during the early mining days of California, the two \$50 gold pieces of 1877 now in Mr. Woodin's possession are, so far as is known, the only ones of this dement.

Since all dies for American coins are destroyed at the close of each year, they stand on the same plane as the ancient coins with regard to time. The supply cannot be increased even though the demand be great, after the year is numbered with the dead centuries, though its successor be but one day old. Yesterday or yesterweek is as irrevocably past and forever gone as the years of the Roman Empire or the Greek Republic.

The science of numismatics embraces the study of the coins of all the nations of the earth who have at any period impressed upon pieces of metal-gold, silver, bronze, brass, copper, iron, tin-any device indicating that such pieces of metal were issued by authority for public use as money. Even in the primeval days, exchange of goods must have been known. The need for a medium of exchange would early be recognized. Various commodities have at different times been selected by different peoples as a measure of value. The was used in ancient Syracuse and Britain; tron, in Sparts; cattle, in Rome and Germany; nails, in Scotland; silk, in China; tobacco, in the colony of Virginia; sugar, in the West Indies; soap, in Mexico; bullet and wampum, in Massachusetts; codfish in Newfoundland. But the moneys of the civilized nations have for the greater part been made of gold, silver, copper and bronze.

In the long series of known coins, extending back to the seventh century B. C., myants have an invalua- and 1803 the operations of the mist able confirmation and illustration of the history of the past. The earliest Greek coins bear sacred subjects only. on one side the portrait of the god, on the other objects emblematic or symbolic of the Delty. The highest divine authority was invoked as testimony of the true value of the coin. which was perhaps struck off within the sacred precincts of a temple. From these coins is reconstructed the mythology of the classical world.

history and political revolutions of in- equip and operate a mint.

RECENT news item re | numerable states and territories are corded the fact that two found in these imperishable records. \$50 gold pieces struck | None of the older coins are dated, the from the United States | practice of inscribing the date begins mint at Philadelphia in | ning in the fifteenth century. The 1877 had been sold to ages of coins before that period are William H. Woodin, a determined by their legends, as and coin collector who lives in New York, swering to the page of correborative history and the art era to which they belong.

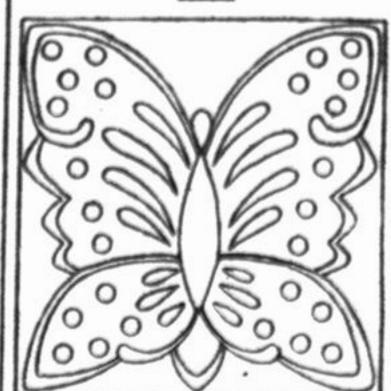
In England, coining has been carried on at the Tower of London mint in every reign since the Norman conquest, except those of Richard L and Edward II. Clipping was early practiced and carried to such an extent that in the reign of Richard III. all money was called in and new money coined from fresh stamps. After that only the stamp of the London Tower mint was recognized. Henry VIII. was the first sovereign to systematicnomination ever coined by the govern. ally debase the English coinage. His daughter Elizabeth did her best to keep it at its face value. During her reign the tower mint was commissioned to receive all debased money. melt it and recoin it into money of the proper weight. The fumes from the melting coins caused sickness among the workmen. Medical men of the time prescribed for this illness a potion to be drunk from a dead man's skult, and an official warrant procured the requisite cups from London bridge, where the heads of traitors were dis-

After independence had been won in America Robert Morris, financier of the revolution, was instructed by Comgress to prepare a report on the foreign coins then in circulation. He ascompanied his report with a plan for American coinage, and he may be considered the first to introduce the subject of a national mint in this country. The first building erected in the United States for public use under the authority of the federal government was a structure for the United States mint in Philadelphia, then the capital city. The mint in Philadelphia has always been regarded as the principal or parent institution, and coins lumed from this mint are unmarked, while those coming from the branch or associate mints are marked by certain capital letters, indicating the city where they were struck. These marks are known as mist marks.

in the Philadelphia mint, which has a large and good collection of column are many old papers which throw he teresting sidelights on the past. Dury ing the years 1797, 1796, 1796, were suspended on account of the prevalence of yellow fever. In the mint collection, written on handmade, unruled foolerap paper, is an indemnalty bond signed by the workmen as a pledge that they would return to work,

It is dated August, 1799. In 1874 Congress passed a bill providing for the minting of coins for foreign countries. Two years later the Philadelphia mint filled an order for \$100,000 worth of minor coins for After the death of Alexander the Venezuela. Since then the United Great his portrait as a delty appeared States, competing with other big naon coin of the realm, and from his tions, has manufactured money for period on a complete gallery of the many of the Latin American repub portraits of the sovereigns of the an lica, which find it cheaper to have cient world as well as evidences of the their money made for them than to

DESIGN FOR TEAPOT HOLDER.



An attractive little holder for the teapot handle is both necessary and decorative and may be embroidered in colors to harmonize with the china and the decoration of the tea table Cut two squares of linen and one of fiannel four and one-half inches. Transfer the design on the linen an work in French embroidery, which composed chiefly of satin stitch. The dots and figures on the wings, and also the head and body should be done in satin stitch; the outline in button hole stitch. Then cut out the shape of the butterfly. Trace the outline of the butterfly on the piece of linen which is to form the lining, and buttonhole the edge. Then cut it out. Cut piece of flannel the same shape, but little smaller, and lay it between the the most cosmopolitan set to be found two pieces of linen. Baste around the anywhere in the world. edge to hold the three layers in place, then tack the edges lightly together is that if you write W. C. after it the in the buttonhole stitch. It may be recipient will probably not bother a easily taken apart for laundering, and | call, but if you write in meh

WHERE TO LOW IN LONDON.

A Good Address of More Importance Than Square Menic.

ed all together.

In the writing room of a London club a few days ago an Englishman was writing a letter while an Ameri can friend waited for him. Presently the Englishman folded his letter, put it in an envelope and proceeded to

"I'd know you were an English man if I'd only see you addre releps," said the American. ng to h New York Sun's Lon

correspondent. seem to put all they possibly can into an address."

Well, the address of an Englishman is a very important thing, almost as important as his pedigree. A good address, especially in London, is more highly regarded than square meals, the latter often being merificed for the former. This great truth has been recognized by a woman who wrote is an Australian newspaper:

There are only certain parts of London in which one can live and be recognized. It is divided into dis tricts, the most important of which bears the address London, W.

"The next district in importance is W. (southwest). This includes Chelsen, where the artists congregate, and South Kensington, where upper

middle-class fashionable folks live. "N. W. (northwest) includes Hamstead, St. John's Wood, Belsize Park one of the prettiest and healthiest parts of London), where wealthy eity men reside, and the many large rest dences there can boast beautiful gardens and lawns, such as are used. tainable in any other part of Low-

"The next district, and one of the most closely populated, is W. C. (west central). It is a world of boarding houses, and, being the most convenient part of London for railway atations, places of amusement and sightseeing generally, it is peopled with

"One of the puzzles of this address will fron better than it would if wasn- such a place and add 'Russell' in that makes it all right. Square' is recognized, but w

tral is not. "On meeting new per thing they invariably and dress. If you are wearing