

Art in Architecture

Designed and Written Especially for this Paper

THIS very impressive 9-room house can be erected for \$3,200, upon a stone foundation. The size upon the ground is 30x40 feet.

The sizes of the rooms are shown on the plans.

A veranda is under one corner of the building. The living room is very large and has several good features, such as a

Plastering, two-coat work. Painting, three-coat work. Floors, double with felt paper between.

Exterior sheathed with fence flooring. First floor exterior, 4-inch siding.

Second-story exterior, dimension shingles.

Stone wall, 16 inches thick; chimney



AN ATTRACTIVE NINE-ROOM RESIDENCE.

6-foot mantel, stairway leading to second floor and a large bay window.

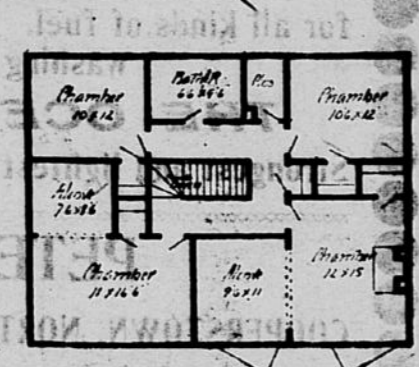
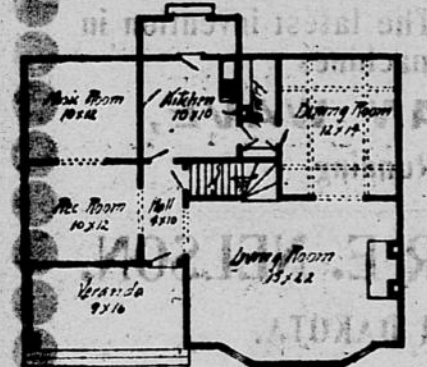
The dining-room has a beamed ceiling and is at the back of the sitting-room.

On the left of the hall, on entering, you find the reception and music rooms.

above roof, red pressed brick; inside finished with Georgia pine; finished floors of Georgia pine.

First-story ceiling, 9 1/2 feet high; second-story ceiling, 9 feet high; basement ceiling, 8 feet high.

Hardware, up-to-date kind; bath-



The two large chambers on the second floor have alcove rooms in connection. All chambers have large closets.

Size of studding, 2x4; 16-inch centers; size of joist, 2x10; 16-inch centers; size of roof rafters, 2x4; 24-inch centers.

SELECTING A RAZOR.

No Blade is Good That Does Not Give Out a Clear Sound Like a Tuning Fork.

More than two-thirds of all the men in the civilized world shave themselves or are shaved by barbers, therefore the razor is an implement always in good demand. Few know how to choose one. Dr. Edouard Di Prato, who has used many hundreds, went into a cutlery store near City Hall park, in New York, to make a purchase of 25. "Please let me see your stock," he said. Several dozen large cases were placed before him. He took each razor for examination. All looked alike. They were made by one firm and guaranteed, but he cast aside more than half as undesirable. In testing he laid the blade flat upon his thumb nail and drew it slowly from end to end, pressing just firmly enough to show the hardness or softness of the temper. At first it seemed that he was about to sever his thumb. Satisfied with the temper, he proceeded to flip the edge with the tips of his fingers, making a tuning fork of the metal. If it had the right ring he accepted it. "It took me 25 years to learn this," he said.—N. Y. Post.

Study of Ordinary Clay.

An investigation extending over many years has shown H. J. Cambie that all ordinary clay loses its cohesive properties on being dried until nearly all its moisture is expelled. On being drenched with much water such clay becomes almost liquid mud; but clay that has not been so dried does not absorb more water, and loses only some of its outside particles in the washing. A block of the dry clay absorbed 50 per cent. of its weight of water without change of form, suddenly collapsing into a fluid condition when the amount reached 60 per cent. Landslides and washouts seem to be largely due to this overlooked change in clay; and river bluffs remain unaffected because the clay has never dried sufficiently to acquire the property of soaking up an excessive proportion of water.

Wasps' Sense of Location.

There is no doubt among naturalists that many insects have certain senses that human beings have not. The sense of location shown by the wasp, for example, is remarkable. The bomb species builds its nest in a sandbank that is only a part of several acres of such soil, and, when it leaves in search of food, it covers up the nest so carefully that no ordinary eyes could distinguish its location; that is to say, it is just like all the surrounding surface. And yet the wasp flies back to it without hesitation, and finds it without making a mistake. There is another wasp that unwaveringly locates the eggs of the mason bee under a thick layer of sun-baked clay, and deposits her own eggs in the same cells that her young may have food when they are hatched.

PREDESTINED TO BULLET.

Deadly Diphtheria Culture Did Not Affect Man Doomed to a Different Death.

In the experience of Dr. Adolph Gehrman, of the Columbus laboratories, there has been at least one man under his observation who, born to die by a bullet, has been immune to the germ of diphtheria under most aggravated circumstances.

Dr. Gehrman was speaking of the infrequency of laboratory infection of any kind, and, failing to recall one instance of such infection where it had occurred in laboratory work, he recalled a case where, in class in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, an act that ordinarily would be classed as suicidal was made simply a story for laughter, that the subject of it might become the victim of an Arizona bullet several years later.

Before a class in the school on that particular morning a specimen of diphtheria was passed down the line in a cup with a small brush in it, in order that the students might put a touch of the matter upon the slides for microscopic examination of the germs. This particular student, who seemed to have been marked for an Arizona graveyard, mistook the purpose of the cup and brush. When it was passed to him, thinking it was a wash in the treatment of the disease, and desiring to feel its effect, he took the brush, opened his mouth wide, and swabbed his throat vigorously.

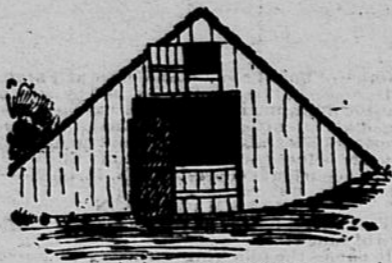
"We got him out in a minute and applied antiseptics until you couldn't rest," said Dr. Gehrman. "The whole performance had been so unexpected and so horrible that the class was stampeded for a moment. As for the student, he was a big, husky fellow, and he was less concerned than most of us. Well, the infectious matter didn't feaze him. There were no consequences following it, and the boy went the even and uneven tenor of school life to the point of graduation. Then he took to the eye and uneven tenor of life in Arizona, and in a mixup with a native a few months later he was shot and killed.

HORTICULTURE

A CELLAR FOR CELERY.

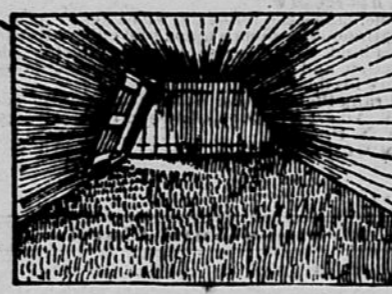
Improved Storage System, Recommended by the Cornell (N. Y.) Experiment Station.

When celery is grown in considerable quantities it is necessary to have a place in which to store it. It is also advisable to construct the place early in the season to make sure that it is ready when needed. We show two cuts of an improved storage for celery that has recently been illustrated by the Cornell Experiment station. The



EXTERIOR OF CELLAR.

first cut shows the exterior of such a cellar, and the second the interior. The storing of celery for the winter trade is an important problem in the north, and the present methods of keeping celery are defective for commercial purposes, being either too wasteful or requiring too much labor. B. M. Duggar, of the Cornell station, says: "To continue its vitality, succulence and crispness, celery must continue in the storage house a very slow growth, a growth sufficient to establish the roots in the soil and to complete the devel-



INTERIOR OF CELLAR.

opment of the inner leaves. Thorough freezing is fatal, but the lowest temperature at which freezing will not take place is most desirable. Not only does this temperature hold the plant in the desired condition of greatly suspended activities, but it renders next to impossible the growth of injurious fungi, which would speedily wilt and rot it. In order, then, to approach the temperature sought, the house should be so snugly constructed as to provide against freezing. Again, it should be so provided with ventilating appliances that at any time advantage may be taken of any cold intervals to rapidly and effectively chill the house, after which it might be securely closed for a warmer period, and, with this inclosed lower temperature remains for a time at a point more nearly that desired.—Farmers' Review.

HEIGHT OF FRUIT TREES.

Tendency of Progressive Orchardists Now is to Lower Heads for All Kinds of Fruits.

There is considerable difference of opinion among orchardists as to the height at which fruit trees should be headed. In the eastern states there are many who think the trunks should be four to five feet, and some of the apple orchards have bodies taller than this. However well this may be for the eastern conditions, it is not the proper way to train trees anywhere in the central and western states, and in the east the tendency is to lower heads. The more recently planted apple orchards are rarely over two to three feet to the lower branches, and the pear orchards from one to two feet.

Any one who has had experience in the west knows that the hot sun and almost constant summer winds work havoc in orchards that are headed high. The flat-headed apple tree borer works in the trunks and large branches that are exposed to the sun. I have seen apple trees in northern Texas that were badly attacked by this insect almost ten feet from the ground. In Kansas and Missouri it is not so abundant and destructive, but nearly all the apple trees with tall, bare trunks have borers on them.

Tall heads give the wind greater power over the roots, which strains them unduly, often causing the trees to incline to the northeast or fall to the grounds. The fruit is much harder to gather from tall headed trees than from those with low heads. Spraying is much more easily done on low-headed trees, and the same is true of pruning. There does not seem to be any good reason for heading fruit trees high, except that they are troublesome to cultivate when the branches are very close to the ground. This can be largely overcome by using tools that are made to meet these requirements.—Midland Farmer.

Points on Plant Breeding.

Hand-pollination has a very limited field of usefulness, as it is difficult to do a large volume of work. When two varieties of apples are to be crossed, one tree can have some of its branches top-worked, after which natural forces will do the work of pollinating. In crossing different plants it has been found that the true hybrids do not appear till about the third generation. It is therefore, a mistake not to sow the seeds from the first plantings. Scions for scion-orchards should be selected from bearing trees.—Midland Farmer.

CLEANING FRUIT FIELDS.

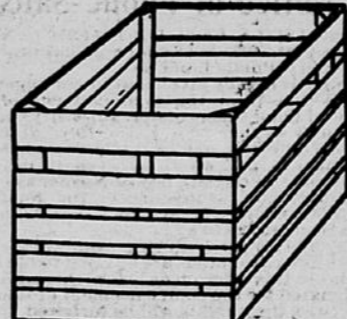
Work Done in Autumn Pays Greatly in Dividends in the Coming Fruiting Season.

In many districts it is not until spring arrives that the work of cleaning the field begins, and then hurry ensues. While the decayed weeds and grass covering the roots of the plants may serve as a mulch, and partially protect against the severity of the winter, the question comes up as to the cost. Apparently it is cheaper to allow the weeds to grow and remain, if they are valued as mulching material, as no labor is required in their use, but weeds are very expensive and very costly if the matter be viewed from an economical standpoint. The storing of the material for the production of next year's crop of fruit goes on in the vines now, and the greater portion of the effort of reproduction is when the condition of heat and moisture are most favorable. Some plants bear fruit before the summer comes on, but it is during the summer that the growth of new canes and vines is greatest. All the elements of growth come from the soil and as no plant will thrive as well under competition as without it, it is plain that the weeds simply rob the plants not only of nourishment but also of moisture. When they die in the fall they do not return to the soil that which is derived from it, as during the process of decomposition much of the nitrogenous matter is dissipated in the atmosphere. The duty should be to cultivate between the rows of strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, thinning out the surplus plants and either hoeing or hand pulling the weeds. If some kind of winter covering be needed it is more economical to use salt hay or some cheap material that can be easily applied. It is also best to cut back the tops of tall canes. If growth is to be made let it be of laterals. It is much better to cut back early than to wait until the plant has wasted energy in producing vines that must be removed in the spring. All the energy saved now will be brought into use next spring in the effort to produce fruit, which will then be of better quality.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

CRATES FOR VEGETABLES.

They Are Easily Made and If Well Taken Care Of Will Last for a Number of Years.

Slatted Crates for handling vegetables and other farm products are very convenient and economical. They are in use by only a few farmers, and those who have them speak very highly of them. In husking corn they will almost pay for themselves in one season. One hundred are none too many for a



THE CRATE COMPLETE.

farmer to have. They should be made 13 inches square, and 14 inches high, which will hold nearly one bushel heaped measure. The corner pieces should be made of maple one and one-half inches square, cut in two diagonally. The slats should be three-eighths by two inches, preferably of elm, and nailed three-eighths or one-half inch apart. The top slat should be at least five-eighths or three-fourths inch thick, and the space between this and the second slat one and one-half inches wide, to permit of getting the hands through for lifting. The bottom slats on two sides must also be five-eighths or three-fourths inch thick, to permit of nailing the bottom slats. Such crates made of good seasoned material and kept under cover when not in use, will last for many years.—Orange Judd Farmer.

New Methods in Dairying.

Inferior butter lowers the price of the good butter, and injures trade in that article. It would be considered an offense to inform the wives of some farmers that they do not know how to make good butter, yet thousands of pounds of butter reach the market that could be of a higher grade if the farmers' and their wives were not prejudiced against "fancy farming." A silo, a pure bred animal or improved methods of farming are regarded as innovations, being forced on farmers only after more progressive neighbors leave the former methods behind and find profit in so doing.

Use Soapuds for Weeds.

Common soapuds will go far towards keeping plants, vines and bushes free of scales and insects in general. On washday the soapuds may be utilized to "douse" the leaves. With a common sprayer one can wet the under sides of the leaves thoroughly with the suds. Where it is possible to reach the leaves the treatment may be easily done. Make a soap lather and apply it to all vines and bushes within reach by dipping them into the vessel. Or take one handful of lather and with the other hand draw the infested leaves through it, so that the under sides are wet.—Midland Farmer.

Whitewashing Fruit Trees.

The old-time method of whitewashing the trunks of trees is not usually credited with its full value. Farmers follow it considerably, though, perhaps, more from a country habit than from a definite reason before them. Prof. M. T. Macoun, horticulturist for the Canadian department of agriculture adds that it is most efficient composed of 60 pounds of lime, 24 gallons of water and six gallons of skim milk, or those proportions. The milk makes the wash stick better, giving the lime more opportunity to exercise its caustic properties.

Prof. George Lincoln Burr, of Cornell, who lately toured New England on his bicycle in order to gather facts about witchcraft, is an authority on the history of superstition and persecution, and is also an indefatigable wheelman. Prof. Burr, with his bicycle, has penetrated many primitive and secluded parts of the United States.

From these journeys, says an eastern exchange, he returns with little stories that are now quaint, now strange, now humorous. A story of the latter sort concerns a visit to Tennessee.

"I arrived one night at a mountaineer's cabin," said the professor, "and asked for shelter for the night. The good people were very hospitable. They gave me a comfortable bed and an excellent meal.

"While I was eating the meal my host watched me narrowly to see that I had everything I wanted. He kept ordering his wife to fill my glass, to bring me more bread, and so forth. Finally, when I began to eat a piece of apple pie, he exclaimed in an indignant tone:

"Jare, why don't you bring the gentleman a knife? Don't you see him here tryin' to eat his pie with a fork?"

Modern Sherlock.

The modern Sherlock was told to spot the suspected man.

"Well," said Sherlock, "I have at least found that his wife is away on a vacation."

"How did you find that out?" asked the mystified friend.

"He is wearing a safety pin instead of a suspender button."—Chicago Daily News.

ALL TIRED OUT.

The weary, worn-out, all-tired feelings come to everybody who overworks the kidneys.

When the kidneys are over-worked they fail to perform the duties nature has provided for them to do.

When the kidneys fail dangerous diseases quickly follow. Urinary disorders, diabetes, dropsy, rheumatism, Bright's disease, Doan's Kidney Pills cure all kidney and bladder ills. Read the following case:

Veteran Joshua Heller, 706 South Walnut street, Urbana, Ill., says: "In the fall of 1899 after getting Doan's Kidney Pills at Cunningham Bros. drug store in Champaign and taking a course of the treatment I told the readers of this paper that they had relieved me of kidney trouble, disposed of a lame back with pain across my loins and beneath the shoulder blades. During the interval which has elapsed I have had occasion to resort to Doan's Kidney Pills when I noticed warnings of an attack. On each and every occasion the results obtained were just as satisfactory as when the pills were first brought to my notice. I just as emphatically indorse the preparation to-day as I did over two years ago."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Heller will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Medical address free—strictly confidential. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

WEATHERWISE IS THE MAN WHO WEARS TOWER'S SLICKERS

A reputation extending over sixty-six years and our guarantee are back of every garment bearing the SIGN OF THE FISH. There are many imitations. Be sure of the name TOWER on the buttons. ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

TOWER CANADIAN CO. BOSTON, MASS. U. S. A. TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED TORONTO, CAN.

PATENTS 48-page book FREE, highest references. PATENT CO. 202 E. Washington, D. C.

Cure Colds

by keeping your bowels open. CASCARETS will do it without grip or gripe and drive the cold right out of you. Just as soon as you "feel like taking cold" take a CASCARET—there is NOTHING SO GOOD.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

A sweet bit of candy medicine, purely vegetable, absolutely harmless, never grip nor gripe. A sale of over TEN MILLION boxes a year—10c, 25c, 50c—proves their great merit. Be sure you get CASCARETS, the only original, genuine Candy Cathartic.

Best for the Bowels

Yours for a Clear Head

BROMO-SELTZER

10¢ SOLD EVERYWHERE

BUYING CREAM FOR CASH.

Every farmer who owns a hand separator should ship cream to us. We pay the highest prices, and cash on arrival, or twice a month. Try us.

IF YOU HAVE POULTRY WRITE FOR PRICES.

R. E. COBB, 51-53-55-57-59-31-33 EAST THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN., Cash Buyer of Separator Cream, Butter, Eggs and Poultry. Ship at once, or write to-day for tags and prices.

U.M.C.

Stands for Union Metallic Cartridges. It also stands for uniform shooting and satisfactory results.

Ask your dealer for U.M.C. ARROW and NITRO CLUB Smokeless Shot Shells.

The Union Metallic Cartridge Co., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Big Four Route

TO THE WORLD FAMED Virginia Hot Springs.

2,500 feet elevation on Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Pre-eminent among all-year-round Resorts.

THE NEW Homestead Hotel.

Under the management of Mr. Fred Steery. This brick structure is now fully completed. Has 400 rooms and 200 private baths, each room supplied with long distance phone and modern appointments. Brokers' office with direct New York wire.

MAGNIFICENT BATH-HOUSE and most curative waters known for rheumatism, gout, obesity and nervous troubles.

THE GOLDEN GLOBE NEW CLUB HOUSE with 2000 seats, bowling rooms, cafe, ping-pong tables, etc. Tennis courts and all outdoor amusements. Orchestra.

OCTOBER and NOVEMBER The Grandest Months in the Year.

Palatial Train Service, Dining Cars, Pullman Stoppers, Observation Cars.

Reduced Rate Tickets now on sale. For full information call on agents of the BIG FOUR ROUTE.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.50 & \$3 SHOES

You can save from \$3 to \$5 yearly by wearing W. L. Douglas \$3.50 or \$3 shoes.

They equal those that have been costing you from \$4.00 to \$5.00. The immense sale of W. L. Douglas shoes proves their superiority over all other makes.

Sold by retail shoe dealers everywhere. Look for name and price on bottom.

That Douglas uses Corona Collar proves there is value in Douglas shoes. Corona is the highest grade Pat. Leather made.

Our \$4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Illustrated Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, BRIDGEPORT, MASS.

GO NOW!

OCTOBER 20th

TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY

HERE AND BACK AT LOW RATES

280 CHICAGO 318 CINCINNATI
315 ST. LOUIS 315 KANSAS CITY

Proportional Rates from Intermediate Points. Stop-overs. Final Limit, Nov. 10.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY

Ask Nearest Ticket Agent

Or write G. W. SMITH, N. P. A., 316 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

LANDS

Are cheap in Oregon and Washington and grain and fruits grow in abundance. Grains, Fruit, Dairy and stock ranches and tracts for investment or colony. Write us for prices, maps and booklet telling of the West.

McArthur & Mahoney, Portland, Oregon.