Suffragettes on the Jury.

"Is the jury ready to report?"

"No, your honoress; they are still discussing the way in which you wear your hair."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation. Adv.

A man's children, like their mother, are apt to ask a lot of embarrassing questions

CONSTIPATION



Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are unlike all other laxatives or cathartics. They coax the liver into activity by gentle methods, they do not scour; they do not gripe; they do not weaken; but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constipation. Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken; they enrich the blood instead of impoverishing it; they enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it. Price 25 cents. All Druggists.

DISFIGURED BY SKIN ERUPTION

If That Is Your Plight, Let Resinol Clear It Away!

Pimples, blackheads, rashes, ringworm and, worst of all, that red, itching, scaly torment, eczema, vanish when you use Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. There is no doubt about it. Even though your skin is so unsightly with eruption that you shun your friends and your friends shun you, Resinol makes it clear and healthy, quickly, easily and at trifling cost. When you are sick of wasting time and money on tedious, expensive treatments, get Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap from the nearest druggist and you will quickly see why it has been prescribed for eighteen years for just such troubles as yours.

The Resinol treatment works so gently, and is so absolutely free from anything that could injure even the tenderest skin, that it is perfect for healing the skin troubles of infants and children. You can test Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap at our expense. Write to Dept. 5-K, Resinol, Baltimore, Md., and we will send you a generous trial. Resinol Ointment (50c and $1) and Resinol Soap (25c), by parcel post on receipt of price.

Stiff Joints Sprains, Bruises

are relieved at once by an application of Sloan's Liniment. Don't rub, just lay on lightly.

"Sloan's Liniment has done more good than anything I have ever tried for stiff joints. I got my hand hurt so badly that I had to stop work right in the busiest time of the year. I thought at first that I would have to have my hand taken off, but I got a bottle of Sloan's Liniment and cured my hand." WILTON WHEELER, Morris, Ala.

Good for Broken Sinews

G. G. JONES, Baldwin, L. I., writes:—"I used Sloan's Liniment for broken sinews above the knee cap caused by a fall and to my great satisfaction was able to resume work in less than three weeks after the accident."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Fine for Sprain

MR. HENRY A. VOEHL, 94 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J., writes:—"A friend sprained his ankle so badly that it went black. He laughed when I told him that I would have him out in a week. I applied Sloan's Liniment and in four days he was working and said Sloan's was a right good Liniment."

Price 25c., 50c., and $1.00

Sloan's Book on horses, cattle, sheep and poultry sent free. Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.



Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Salesmen Wanted

We have a CASH weekly proposition for a responsible man to handle our line of HIGH GRADE NURSERY stock. COMPLETE NEW OUTFIT FREE. Write at once for our liberal offer and secure exclusive Agency.

W. T. HOOD & COMPANY
OLD DOMINION NURSERIES, Richmond, Va.
Mention this paper when writing.

In your search for a position wouldn't plans another man used successfully be of value to you? Send postal for circular. Positive ways to secure position you desire. F. W. Schumann, 133 E. Estaugh St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Bargains in farms in Southern Ohio $10 per a. up. $650 to $20,000. Anyone wanting a farm can save money by writing me. I list nothing but bargains; sell on small commission. C. M. Blackburn, Otway, Ohio.

YOUNG MEN experience not necessary; also men desiring to travel; excellent opportunities; write, enclosing 10c for necessary instructions. Address WM. WILSON, 502 Aldine Square, CHICAGO

FOR SALE—600 A. IN CHARLES CO., MD.; 200 a. cult., bal. woods, 14 r. dwelling, barn, outbldgs. Sallie V. Thomas, Pomonkey, Md.

WANTED TO SUPPLY COOKS, FARM Dairy Hands, etc. Martin & Co., 518 East Broad, Richmond, Va.

HIS WIFE.



"What do you do for a living, Sambo?"

"I'se de manager ob a laundry."

"What's the name of the laundry?"

"Eliza Ann."

URGING GREAT SALE OF CANNED FOODS

Dealers, grocers, jobbers and manufacturers all over the country are joining hands during the week of March 31st to April 5th in an effort to acquaint housewives with the economy and quality of canned foods.

It is now a well known fact that heat is the only preservative used in preparing these economical foods. The cans are sealed and sterilized at a temperature of 250 degrees, which prevents any contamination and keeps the contents fresh and wholesome as the day the tins were filled in the canneries.

National Canned Foods Week, during which dealers and grocers will make canned foods their sales-features, is for the purpose of demonstrating to housewives that the cost of living can be cut with such foods, and that they may be served in hundreds of delightful ways, and thus served daily without monotony.

The farmer's wife especially finds it advantageous to relieve herself of all the cooking possible and Canned Foods enable her to do this and at the same time improve the quality of her meals.

Women in every community should observe National Canned Foods Week by going to the dealers and putting in a supply. The saving and general satisfaction in the use of Canned Foods is entirely worth while.—Adv.

No wonder some children never amount to anything; just look at their parents.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day, Cures Grip in Two Days. 25c.

Their Reasons.

"Why do managers try their new plays on the dog?"

"To see if it is a howling success."

DOES YOUR HEAD ACHE?

Try Hicks' CAPUDINE. It's liquid—pleasant to take—effects immediate—good to prevent Sick Headaches and Nervous Headaches also. Your money back if not satisfied. 10c., 25c. and 50c. at medicine stores. Adv.

Like an Old Fool.

Sillicus—What is the age of discretion?

Cynicus—There isn't any. I know a man over seventy who married his fourth wife the other day.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Mistake.

Bobby was saying his prayers in a very low voice.

"I can't hear you, dear," his mother whispered.

"I wasn't talking to you," replied Bobby, firmly.—Harper's Magazine.

Best Thing.

"James got dizzy in the water and it frightened him."

"It is the best thing which could have happened."

"How do you make that out?"

"If he was dizzy, wasn't his head swimming?"

Deep Dissimulation.

"You seem inclined to encourage your wife to be a suffragette."

"Yes," replied Mr. Meekton. "If I can thoroughly convince her that I desire her to march and make speeches, maybe she'll get resentful and refuse to do so."

"Improved" Bull Fight.

A bull fight in Tokio is quite as much excuse for a gala day as a full fight in Madrid. Business men leave their offices, and women and children their homes, to hurry to the arena. Stripped of all the less exciting, or less horrible, preliminaries which characterize the Spanish bull fight, the animals are brought in and sent at each other at once. So the battle is shorter, and two or three more fights will follow in quick succession during the course of an afternoon's "entertainment."

THE KNOW HOW

To Feed Children and Get Good Results.

There are more nervous persons made so by undigested food lying in the stomach than the average individual would suppose.

If food remains undigested in the stomach, it begins to ferment, set up gas and a large portion is thus converted into poison.

That's why imperfectly digested food may, and often does, cause irritation of the nerves and stupor of the mind—brain and nerves are really poisoned.

"My daughter had complained for some time of a distressed feeling in the stomach, after eating, which set me thinking that her diet was not right," writes an anxious and intelligent mother.

"She had been fond of cereals, but had never tried Grape-Nuts. From reading the account of this predigested food, it seemed reasonable to try Grape-Nuts for her case.

"The results were really wonderful. The little brain that seemed at times unable to do its work, took on new life and vigor. Every morning, now, before going to school, she eats the crisp little morsels and is now completely and entirely well, she seems to have a new lease on life—no more distress in the stomach, nor headache, but sound and well everyway." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

PROVE WORLD IS ON UPWARD MOVE

Crime Records and Statistics Show an Unmistakable Lessening of Wrongdoing in All Countries of the Earth.

ENLIGHTENMENT AND EDUCATION THE CAUSE?

Penologists Differ Over This and Other Questions That Bear on the Matter—Change in Prison Methods an Argument That the World Is Advancing—Benevolent Institutions Doing Work That a Short Time Ago Was Not Considered Necessary—How Their Number Has Increased in a Few Years.

WASHINGTON.—Is the world growing better?

The world is growing better, because the world is growing more intelligent and, therefore, more humane. On the surface this may not appear to be a fact. We read every day of terrible things, of selfishness and brutality and wickedness. But it is to be remembered that as the world has progressed we have grown more thin skinned, more soft, more open to impressions of suffering and of wrong.

Crime records and statistics of crime, prison population and similar data touch the pulse of the world's morality. We have nothing better on which to base our allegation of world improvement. The figures do not, on their surface, always appear to bear out the contention. Sometimes they seem to show the world standing still. But it is to be remembered that while the worst of them no more than stand still, a mass of other figures are marching forward. In general, therefore, they show the world improving.

The United States census bureau, for instance, gives us some interesting prison figures that show a change for the better during a period of fourteen years. The earlier figures are for the year 1890 and the later for 1904. At first glance the table given below would appear to show a remarkable decrease in the number of prisoners per 100,000 of population. But a large portion of the change is due to a difference in methods of enumeration. In the census of 1890 prisoners not yet sentenced were included, but in the figures of 1904 these men are not included.

Decrease Is Real.

Military prisons and a few other small contributors to the earlier totals were also dropped. These changes must be considered, but even allowing for them, the decrease in the number of prisoners per 100,000 population in many states is interesting and helpful to those who wish to feel that the world moves forward.

It may be suggested that a change in prison methods may account for the decreased number of prisoners in



In 1890 crimes to the extent of 102.9 per 100,000 population were committed in the United States. In 1904 the number was reduced to 60.8 per 100,000.

ratio to population. Parole systems and various forms of correction rather than punishment have come into general approval during the fourteen years.

Turn From Force to Ingenuity.

They are giving up the crimes of brute force that bring little profit and end in prison or on the gallows, and are taking up the crimes of ingenuity and profit. As intelligence is a sure step toward better manhood it would seem to be plain that the crime records of the British must soon show noticeable improvement.

Even as it is, the British figures are helpful to the advocate of the affirmative in "Resolved, That the world is growing better." The average annual number committed for trial in England, Ireland and Scotland for the period 1896-1898 was 15,600; for 1899-1901, 14,490; for 1902-1904, 16,400; for 1905-1907, 17,730; for 1907, 19,350.

When the growth in population is considered this showing is not an argument for the negative. Since 1883 the number per 100,000 of population of trials for assaults has decreased from 298.5 to 143.1 in 1907. This decrease has been steady and consistent. The ratio tried for drunkenness has decreased during the same period from 663.0 to 601.0.

British Criminal Figures.

The following table shows the average annual number of crimes known to the police in England and Wales for four-year periods:

	1883-7.	1907 Only.
Murder	161	132
Other crimes of violence	1,814	2,032
Crimes against morals	1,254	1,752
Burglary and housebreaking	5,890	11,470
Robbery and extortion	404	275
Larcenies	73,668	72,776
Receiving stolen goods	909	1,458
Frauds	1,983	4,565
Arson	376	282
Forgery	273	441
Counterfeiting	590	*158
Attempted suicide	1,143	3,514
Others	1,051	967
Totals	89,516	98,822

Benevolent institutions care for the victims of crime and vice. In old times little provision was made for these victims. The census figures show here also the tendency toward greater enlightenment, which means more sympathy and practical help for the unfortunate.

The census report of 1904 points out that of 4,207 benevolent institutions enumerated in the United States only 2,166 were known to have existed in 1890. Of the number in existence in 1904 2,004 were founded in the period 1890-1903. The number of hospitals was increased 822; children's homes and orphanages, 377; homes for adults, 356.—New York Press.

Such a change has occurred, of course, but, granting all that any one would claim for it in trying to account for the decreased number of prisoners, it does not detract from the force of the argument that the world is growing better. If the world were not growing better such methods would not have come into vogue.

Of fifty states and territories enumerated by the census, thirty-six show a decrease in number of prisoners per 100,000 of their population. The table below includes those states in which the change for the better in general is most noticeable. The figures show the number of prisoners in the United States and each state in 1890 and in



In 1897 France had 33,790 prisoners. In 1906 there were only 23,490.

1904, with the number for each 100,000 of population, thus giving a definite basis for the consideration of the basis of crime:

1900	149,300
1901	148,220
1902	142,450
1903	119,290
1904	98,080
1905	75,250
1906	79,240

Not only in the United States, but in several of the European countries do the prison figures bear evidence that the public is reaching a higher plane.

In France, for instance, the prison population has decreased steadily. In the year 1897 it was 33,790 and each year has been smaller until 1906, the latest for which figures are available, it was 23,490. A lessening in the rigidity of the laws has had something to do with this favorable showing, but it is a point worth noticing that the decrease is shown in the number of long-term prisoners as well as in those who are sentenced for unimportant breaches of the law.

The total number received into the French prisons per year averaged 406,000 during the period 1897-1901, and only 368,000 during the period 1902-1906. The aggregate number of days of confinement averaged 11,775,000 in the former period, and only 9,106,000 in the latter.

Switzerland shows the same tendency. On December 31, 1900, the prison population per 100,00 was 131. On the same day of 1903 it had decreased to 120, and three years later, December 31, 1906, it was down to 114. In Japan there has been an even greater falling off in the number of persons accused of crime, but Japan, perhaps, is an unfair example, as it has been changing from the oriental to the occidental system, and its laws have changed more than those of other countries, thus affecting the police records.

Figures Prove Pleasing Fact.

The following table shows, however, a consistent decrease in the number of persons accused of crimes:

	*Ratio per 100,000 population	†Ratio per 100,000 population	Decrease in 14 years
United States	100.6	131.5	30.9
Maine	70	77.4	7.4
Massachusetts	197.2	233.5	46.3
Connecticut	116.4	137.5	23.1
New York	126.7	191.2	64.5
Pennsylvania	92.2	123.4	31.1
Virginia	97.9	120.8	22.9
North Carolina	69.1	125.7	56.6
Georgia	108.8	159.9	51.1
Indiana	80.7	90.7	10.0
Illinois	60.8	102.9	42.1
Michigan	78.8	102.9	24.1
Wisconsin	61.5	66.2	4.8
Minnesota	55.2	80	24.8
Iowa	52.1	53.1	....
Missouri	85.1	105.7	20.6
Nebraska	48.6	61.9	13.3
Kentucky	98.1	113.5	15.4
Tennessee	94	138.7	44.7
Alabama	105.6	166.4	60.8
Texas	137.5	212.3	79.1
Montana	200.8	326.9	126.1
Colorado	172.3	218.8	46.0
Oregon	88.1	140.2	52.1
California	210.2	211.3	71.1

*June 30, 1904. †June 1, 1890.

The German figures are not as favorable as those of some other countries. The German court records show that the number of convictions annually has kept at about the same



In 1883 London had 328.85 crimes committed per 100,000 population. In 1907 the number was reduced to 282.79.

level. In Italy the movement toward decrease begun but recently. In 1895 Italy convicted 1,151 persons for each 100,000 of its population. This number increased until 1899, when the highest point was 1,430. Since then the course has been downward until, in 1904, there were only 1,150 convictions for each 100,000 people. Italy has been some years behind France, Germany and England in the advance of education among its people, and, naturally, the result begins to show somewhat later than in other countries.

Great Britain shows rather complex results. Murder has decreased; swindling has increased. Crimes of personal violence in general have become less numerous. Burglary has increased, but larceny has decreased. There is more fraud and less arson, forgery, and counterfeiting. In general it would appear that if the British are not growing better they are growing more intelligent.

Her Description.

Of all "aptitudes," the mechanical is least likely to manifest itself in a feminine brain. The young woman whose visit to a locomotive works is described in Young's Magazine was doubtless interested in what she saw, but her account of the processes observed leaves the reader to doubt her entire understanding of them.

"You pour," she told a friend, "a lot of sand into a lot of boxes and you throw old stove lids and things into a furnace and then you turn the red hot steam into a hole in the sand and everybody yells and shouts.

"Then you pour it out, let it cool and pound it, and then you put in it a thing that bores holes in it. Then you screw it together and paint it and put steam in it and it goes splendidly and they take it to a drafting-room and make a blue print of it.

"But one thing I forgot—they have to make a boiler. One man gets inside and one gets outside and they pound frightfully and then they tie it to the other thing and you ought to see it go!"

Materials the Mississippi Conveys.

From a large number of analyses of the waters of the Mississippi river it is estimated that the great stream carries annually into the sea during the average year 136,400,000 tons of dissolved salts and 340,000,000 tons of mud and other suspended matter, a total of 476,400,000 tons of material extracted by the rocks and soils of its drainage basin.—Scientific American.

Rather Ambiguous.

Mother (admonishing)—Don't let the men come too near when courting.

Daughter—Charles and I have a chair between us.—Judge.

PORTABLE PLAYHOUSES

We have all sorts of portable buildings from the humble cottage for the camper to the stately garage, but none that gives the joy of the portable playhouse for the youngsters.

These come in four sizes, adding from $5 to $10 to the price with each dimension, though the largest one is under $50. They are of heavy rainproof brown canvas on a wooden floor and frame, and have real doors and windows to let in plenty of fresh air. All openings are screened and provided with awnings to make the playhouse flyproof and rainproof.

Such a house is admirable to provide shelter for the delicate child, who must spend most of its winter days outdoors. It may even be utilized in the largest size when a child must study outdoors.

After a married man begins to run around at night, it is only a matter of time until he exceeds the speed limit

Easy.

"There's a man who takes things easy," remarked the Cheerful Idiot.

"That so?" inquired the Boob. "Who is he?"

"He's a pickpocket," replied the Cheerful Idiot.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

His Trouble.

"Young Jenks has one serious paradoxical fault."

"What is it?"

"His chief shortcomings are his long goings."

BUILD BOUNDARY LINES HEDGELIKE AND ALTOGETHER ORNAMENTAL AT SMALL COST.

Substitute for Hedge Can Be Made With Little Trouble by Setting Stout Posts in Ground and Stretching Woven Wire Along With Vines Trained Over—Native Plants Best.

Let us suppose that there is a line fence to be built between your lot and your neighbor's, or along the front yard, or that a fence already exists that is anything but attractive. What can be done to make the boundary line pleasant to look at?

Several things. If you don't care to plant shrubs and hardy perennials there, why not make a substitute for a hedge by the use of a vine like our native Ampelopsis, known to you, perhaps, as American ivy, or Virginia creeper? This can be done with very little trouble or expense by setting stout posts solidly in the ground and stretching woven wire netting along them, and training this vine over it. It is of very rapid growth, and the plants, if set about twenty feet apart, ought to develop enough in one season to furnish quite a covering for the netting. As this plant grows in almost all localities at the north, you need not send to the plant dealer's for it. The children will be delighted to provide all the plants you want from the woodlot or the river bank, where they will find it growing profusely.

When the plants have made growth enough to meet on the support furnished them, nip off their ends. This will cause them to send out side branches. Train these out and in through the meshes of the netting, as they develop. By the end of the second season the netting ought to be so thickly covered that nothing of the support will be seen, and the general effect will be quite hedgelike, and altogether ornamental. Especially will this be the case in fall, when the foliage of the vine takes on its rich coloring of scarlet and crimson. When



This picture shows the possibilities of vines as hedges, as the vines here are woven in and out of a wire fence. Kept trimmed to a height of about four feet, vines as hedges are beautiful and useful. The vine over the house should be trimmed one-half. It shuts out sunlight and makes for dampness.

it sheds its leaves it will take on another ornamental phase, for then its purple fruit will be seen clustered thickly along the branches. The vine must be clipped occasionally, during the summer, to prevent it from spreading in all directions and giving a ragged look to your fence. It is quite important that stout posts should be used, as the netting must be stretched tightly, to prevent it from sagging. The end posts should be well braced to stand the strain made on them. I would advise the use of netting at least four feet wide, and that it be of heavy wire, for you want something that will last for years, as it will be impossible to make satisfactory repairs in a fence of this kind. If your neighbor co-operates with you, as he doubtless will if you ask him to, I would advise the use of wide sawed posts with a row of netting on each side. A width of this dimension will give more dignity and substance to your hedge than one row of netting possibly can. If sawed posts are used, they should be well painted before the netting is put on, for two reasons—improved appearance, and preservation of the wood. Painted a dark, dull green they will not be too much in evidence during the period when your vines are getting a start. Such a fence can be made really more ornamental than the ordinary hedge, and this in a short time, and very little attention will be required to keep it in good condition.

A better method, however, of marking the boundary line, allowing me to be the judge, is that of planting shrubs and hardy perennials there. Set them so close together that when they have fully developed they, in combination, will make a solid bank of foliage. Do not use kinds that grow to such a size that they will obstruct the view across the lot or yard, except there is a place at the rear where such an obstruction would be desirable. Here the lilacs, the Tartarian honeysuckles, and the Viburnums, will work in effectively. As you go toward the street or road make use of shrubs comparatively low and spreading habit, like the Spireas, the Deutzias, and the Weigelias. In between them plant such tall perennials as the Hollyhocks, the Delphiniums and Rudbeckia. In front of them Pyrethrum, Peony, Phlox, Dicentra and Iris, with other low-growing plants of similar habit. If you take pains to read up in the catalogues before ordering your plants, you can make yourself so familiar with their size, height, general habit and season of flowering, that you need locate none of them in the wrong place. The strip of ground in which they are to be planted should be at least eight feet wide—ten would be better—and it should be kept free from grass and weeds. Here is the place for your shrubs if your yard is a small one. Never spoil the effect of your lawn by scattering them over it. Hardy bulbs can be planted along the edge of the border, where they will most effectively display their beauty early in the season before the other plants are ready for business.

The woman who loves flowers, and the boys and girls who should be educated into liking them, will find it nothing but pleasure to take care of such a collection. There will be no weed-pulling by hand to be done—the hoe will make that unnecessary. Some of the shrubs may need pruning occasionally, when they get to be too thick, but as a general thing the less pruning you give a shrub the more effective it will be.

Before setting out any plants, spade the soil well to the depth of a fot and a half. A liberal amount of good manure should be used. In setting shrubs, always plan for the future. Make yourself certain about the size the little specimens you plant will grow to, and set them far enough apart to allow of full development without crowding. If hardy perennials are used to fill in between them while they are developing, there will be no unsightly gaps at any time.

Such a plantation along the side of a lot can be made a thousand fold more ornamental than the most expensive fence, and one of the strongest arguments in its favor is the pleasure that can be got out of the making of it. There is nothing quite so enjoyable to the person who likes to be among the "green things growing" as work in the garden. There is a new surprise in store for every day. And the exercise is of that kind that keeps both mind and muscle in play in a manner that makes one forget to get tired. The happy combination of mental and physical exercise makes work in the garden ideal recreation for woman and child. "The only objection to be urged against it," writes a correspondent, "is that after a little one wants to be out of doors all the time." Which is the best possible argument in its favor!

(Copyright, 1913, by C. M. Schultz.)

Egg Making.

One of the conditions necessary that the fowls may lay large numbers of eggs in the fall and winter is that a plentiful supply of succulent food be provided and this is also necessary for the best growth of young chicks. Among the most common and best forms of green food are: Mangels, turnips, cabbage, pumpkins, onions, lettuce, rape, silage, clover hay and alfalfa meal.

Young Apple Orchard.

An orchard of young apple trees is good deal like an endowment life insurance policy. For a term of years it seems to be nothing but paying out, but the rewards are almost sure to come.

Prost-Proof Mortar.

To make frost-proof mortar take equal quantities of lime and cement, mix with three times the quantity of sharp sand. This must be well mixed. Wet the mixture with water containing a quantity of carbonate of soda. The soda solution should be what is termed a saturated solution that is heavily charged with soda.

Old Roosters.

It is not best to keep male birds when they get old. This may sometimes occur from carelessness or it may now and then be the case, one becomes attached to a male bird that has had the best of qualifications in plumage, weight and demeanor. But it will not do to keep him on this account or poor hatches or a surplus of cockerels among his descendants when grown will be the result.

The stable should not be cleaned or brushed nor should silage or roughage be fed, until after all the cows of the herd are milked.

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