tent or nest in trees. The females emerge in July and deposit about 300 eggs in a when they hatch and the larvae feed on the young leaves forming a sort of tent to which they always return. They feed in thread as they go by which they return to the tent. When full grown they crawl off and spin a cocoon from which they emerge in the tent of the management of mants during the hot season, recommended by the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia and approved and published by the Board of Health: in about 20 days. There are several parasites which destroy these but the most efficient remedy is to crush the nest at a some usually escape when this method is E. B. M.

-The question of enriching the soil should not of course, be neglected even though a certain crop has been found to thrive on it, says American Cultivator. This is too often a short sighted mistake which sooner or later manifests itself in an unpleasant way. If it is a sandy soil, there is something in it that supplies the strawberries, asparagus or other crop with nour-ishment. What is it that the plants find in the soil to make them grow? This can be found out by ascertaining the special needs of the particular crop. If it is nitrogen, potash or phosphates, a systematic feeding of the soil and crops with this particular form of fertilizer should be made. In this way the soil will not be robbed. A great many sandy and loose, porous soils permit nearly all fertility to leach through, and if this leak were stopped in some way there would be better results obtained with the crops. Such soil may require commercial fertilizers in which the mineral elements predominate, but at the same time they need coarse plant food or barnyard manure in order to improve the me-chanical conditions of the soil. Some-times a liberal scattering of forest leaves over the land and plowing under in the These leaves will close up many of the holes and at the same time add some plant food to the soil. Coarse straw or barnyard litter performs the same service.

-There are occasionally to be seen on the street horses that are so lean that they are called a disgrace to their owner, and yet the leanness is not a proof that he does not feed them well or give them as good care as most other people do or that they have been overworked, says American

In some cases the trouble may arise from overfeeding and a lack of regular exercise. Either or both of these causes will result in the weakening of the digestive organs, so that much of the food given passes away undigested and adds nothing to the flesh or strength, but rather lessens both. And for children with dysentery. there are other cases where the trouble of indigestion arises from the habit of eating too rapidly and not masticating the food, especially when whole grain is given. We have seen a statement that mixing the oats way both hay and grain were masticate food for one or two weeks and then in-crease it gradually, possibly using a tonic Don't you feel better? to increase digestive power.

—There are many places which need draining only because of some spring which does not discharge at the surface, but rises near it and then saturates the soil all about it until it finds some place where it can drain off. We have seen such a place well drained by a shallow, open ditch that led up to the spring, changing the entire previous bog meadow to firm land with a running brook of pure spring water through it. Other places need the more thorough drainage given by the tile drains at about two rods apart to carry away not only any spring water that may come up through them, but the surface water that comes down from surrounding higher lands. One of the readiest methods of distinguishing these bogs is that where there is a hidden spring the land will be wet even in a dry season, while the other may get quite firm in while the other may get quite firm in times of drought. The spring also may often be found by the fact that the snow melts earlier during the winter and the grass starts earlier in the spring and keeps green during the dry spell in the summer or fall.

-Dry earth is one of the best absorbents that can be used for preserving liquid ma-nure. Charcoal is excellent and so is plaster, but the plaster absorbs the ammonia and does not change it to sulphate of ammonia directly, as many suppose. The use of dry earth as an absorbent is within the province of all, as it is easily produced and is a clean substance to bandle. Even the soil quickly absorbs gaseous matter, and when dry earth is thrown over decay-ing matter the disagreeable odors cease. There is no material that will absorb liquids as perfectly and satisfactory as dry earth, and it is easily spread upon the soil. The use of dry earth, both in the stalls and on the manure heap, need not interfere with the use of any other materials, such as leaves, cut straw or shredded corn stalks.

-Every portion of an animal is now used. Blood and offal were once thrown away, but now go into fertilizers. The four feet will make about a pint of neat-foot oil. The shin bones are made into knife handles, the thigh bones into toothbrush handles, and the fore legs into collar buttons, parasol handles and even jewelry. The water in which bones are boiled is even utilized for making glue, and the bone sawdust is sold for poultry.

-A cow that gives 16 quarts of milk per day is worth two that gives eight quarts each, for the reason that she will occupy but one stall, while the others require two. One cow will incur less expense to the owner for shelter and also for labor and care, consequently she gives more profit, not only by reason of greater product but also because she is less expensive than the unprofitable cows.

-Any soil that will produce weeds is in good condition, as only rich land will produce some kinds of weeds. One of the surest indications of good soil is when pig weed flourishes. As the land should not be required to produce two crops at the same time no farmer should allow weeds to make headway at the expense of the regular crop.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Club Sandwiches.-Remove the crust from white bread and toast, cut into triangles, spread each slice with mayonnaise dressing, add a Boston lettuce leaf, on this a slice of cold fowl, then a slice of broiled bacon, cover with other triangles of toast, garnish with lettuce and hard-boiled egg.

If the oil mayonnaise is not liked, the boiled cream dressing can be substituted.
This is made by boiling one cupful vinegar,
one teaspoonful mustard, one tablespoonful belt around an apple, cherry or wild cherry twig. These remain until the next spring from fire and add one cupful of cream, two well-beaten eggs, one teaspoonful salt.

Every mother should cut out and paste the middle of the forenoon and in the midin her scrapbook these valuable recipes
for special forms of diet given among the dle of the afternoon always spinning a rules for the management of infants during

Boiled Flour or Flour Ball .- Take one quart of good flour; tie it up in a pudding bag so tightly as to make a firm, solid mass; efficient remedy is to crush the nest at a put it into a pot of boiling water early in time when the larvae are not out feeding.

The nests may be burned at night but Then take it out and let it dry. In the morning peel off from the surface and throw away the thin rind of dough, and, with a nutmeg grater, grate down the hard dry mass into a powder. Of this from one to three teaspoonfuls may be used by first rubbing it into a paste with a little milk, then adding it to about a pint of milk, and, finally, by bringing the whole to just the boiling point. It must be given through a nursing bottle. An excellent food for abilden who are costive, may be made by children who are costive may be made by using bran meal or unbolted flour instead of white flour, preparing it as above di-

> Rice Water, Barley Water, etc.—Wash four tablespoonfuls of rice; put it into two quarts of water, with a little salt, and boil lown to one quart, and then add sugar and a little nutmeg. This makes a pleasant drink. A pint or half a pint of milk added to the rice water, before it is taken from the fire, gives a nourishing food suitable for cases of diarrhoea. Barley, sago, tapioca or cracked corn can be prepared in the same manner.

> Beef Tea. - Take one pound of juicy lean beef—say a piece from the shoulder or the round—and mince it. Put it with its juice into an earthen vessel containing a pint of tepid water, and let the whole stand for one hour. Then slowly heat it to the boiling point, and let it boil for three minutes. Strain the liquid through the cullender, and stir in a little salt. If pre-ferred, a little pepper or allspice may be

> Mutton tea may be prepared in the same way. It makes an agreeable change when the patient has become tired of beef tea.

Raw Beef for Children.-Take half a pound of juicy beef, free from any fat; mince it very finely; then rub it into a smooth pulp either in a mortar or with an smooth pulp either in a mortar or with an ordinary potato-masher, and press it through a fine sieve. Spread a little out upon a plate and sprinkle over it some salt, or some sugar if the child prefers it. Give it alone or spread upon a buttered slice of stale bread. It makes an excellent food

Once upon a time a big, hearty, breezy man came into a room full of long-faced, doleful, complaining creatures and, after looking around, he just laughed and laughand corn with small pebbles would cause looking around, he just laughed and laughed them to eat more slowly, that they might them to eat more slowly, that they might reject the stones, but we never tried it. Our method was to feed all grain ground, unless it might be the oats, moisten the hay and scatter the meal over it. In this way both hay and grain were masticated them, tell what it was about, only they felt instant relief. They had taken a dose more and better digested. Knowing what of "The New Cure." Try it this very day. we do now, we would reduce the grain Learn how to sing and laugh. Teach some

Simple tooth Powder.-Camphor gum, 1

Precipitated chalk, 5 ounces. Pulverized orris root, 3 ounces Rub the camphor into a mortar with a few drops of alcohol, then add the other powders, mix thoroughly and sift two or

three times through a bolting cloth.

For bee stings salt at all times is a good cure. Sweet oil, pounded mallows or onions, powdered chalk made into a paste with water, or weak ammonia are also ef-

To drive out the mosquito, Consul Plumacher, of Maracaibo, advises the planting of castor oil beans in yards and about buildings. He says he knows from personal experience that where the castor oil bean grows no mosquito or other blood sucking insect will abide.

Never are we more impressed with the value of personal style than at this season. In winter almost any woman who is loaded down with fine heavy garments and handsome furs has a certain dignity. But just now that same woman in her little thin dress, which refuses to "stand alone," but rather clings limply and throws the whole responsibility of style and general tone upon her, will very often be a veri-

About the only thing such a woman can do is to have as well made clothes as possible, to be sure her corset and other underwear are well shaped and made, and then to practice enough physical culture to be graceful herself.

This does not necessarily mean a great expenditure of time and money at gymnasiums. Indeed, many a woman does very well by simply "living" the few rules that she knows. Such as shoulders down (not back), chest up, deep breathing, weight on balls of feet. For good looks, regular hours must be observed in every seuse of the word, especially in eating, drinking and resting. As for sleep, it should not be abbreviated at either end of

An even temper of the good sort, and all's well.

Very cool to look upon is the sheer mus-lin frock colored a soft foggy gray, suggeslin frock colored a soft foggy gray, suggestive of salty sea-scuds along shore. A gray Swiss muslin makes a pretty toilet. It is cool feeling, as well as cool looking. It is made up simply, with touches of black lace, quite narrow, about the chemisette of sheer white, which comes directly beneath the chin. This dress can be worn at an afternoon and sweining concert or to church afternoon and evening concert, or to church, for visiting or an afternoon drive. You feel more "dressed" for a public appearance in gray than you do in white. A touch of black velvet ribbon follows the waist line, dipping low in unison with the bloused front.

If your dog has fleas, wash him with an solution of coculus indicus, or with coal oil, and then with soap and warm water.

Wade to Cure Rheumatism. Medicinal Magic in the Waters of a Michigan

There is a river in Michigan, the Boyne river, which, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, has been discovered to possess the properties of healing which Ponce de Leon sought for in vain in the rivers of the new world. This is the remarkable story of the discovery of the healing properties of the water of the little river. Old George Kyes, of Boyne Falls, sufferered with that most to be dreaded of disease, rheumatism. One day he was walking along the banks of the stream thinking of his sad fate in life, and wishing that something would happen to give him relief from his pain. Old George probably did not think of Ponce de Leon and his wonderful fountain of youth. He probably did not know that Ponce had also suffered from rheumatism, and had wished as piously as he that something would hap-pen to afford him relief. While musing over his condition old George fell into the river and a more forlorn creature never waded out with so much difficulty. He was wet to the skin, and had to walk home in his damp clothes. Then some-thing did happen. When he took his clothes off he discovered that he was not suffering nearly so much pain as when he fell into the river. The next day the pain returned, and the old gentleman took another trip to the river and waded in. He continued to do this until his rheumatism was cured. Mr. Kyes is a pensioner from the Mexican war, and is now 82 years

The people of Boyne valley for some reason or other. did not take very much interest in the cure of Mr. Kyes, but shortly afterward the mill superintendent, Frank Pierce, was overseeing the rebuild-ing of the mill race, and it was necessary for him often to stand in the water. When he discovered that after being wet his rheumatism was much relieved, he made it a point to get wet pretty often. He set the fashion in the neighborhood, and now one may see numbers of persons, the young, the old, the halt, the sick, at any hour of the day wading in the river. It is thought to be necessary to get one's clothes wet and wear them awhile in order to get the full benefit of the curative powers of the water. Old clothes, of course, are a very fashionable appearance as they move about in the water, but all classes of persons may be found among them. Every time they go into the water they come out declaring that they feel younger and better than ever before, and seem to confidently believe that enough bathing will restore to them all the health and good

looks of youth. Just what it is that gives the water its power is not definitely known. It is of an even temperature of 60 degrees, and this gives rise to the belief that it is fed by hot springs. The river is the combination of several streams that stand in the swamps some nine or ten miles up country, and join near Boyne Falls. The stream, the entire distance, is packed full of cedar, spruce and tamarack logs and brush, and minerals and boiling springs may make a medicine that acts quickly and efficaciously upon the body.

Frog Plague in Ithaca. Railway Traffic Impeded by Thousands of Am

All Ithaca is suffering from a frog pest due to the recent heavy rains. The frogs have appeared in great numbers. The ground in the vicinity of Renwick Park is covered with them. A train which left to Auburn late Sunday night had difficulty in working its way through the myriads which appeared on the track. The track became so slippery from the ones killed that the wheels would not take hold of the rails. Traffic on a branch of the Ithaca street railway running on Stewart avenue has been impeded and thousands of the frogs appeared on the vacant lots south of the Fiske-McGraw Mansion. The little animals have invaded houses and destroyed many of the gardens of the residents in the lower part of the city. It is difficult to proceed on the walks in that vicinity.

Surveying a New Line.

A big corps of surveyors are working be tween Patton and Barnesboro and it is expected that a railroad will be built between these two places very soon. The difficulty experienced by the New York Central railroad company in hauling coal over the hill by way of Patton is said to be the cause of the new road, which would solve the problem. Hastings would gladly welcome in-creased railroad facilities as it would boom the town in every respect.

WHITE MAN TURNED YELLOW.—Great consternation was felt by the friends of M. A. Hogarty, of Lexington, Ky., when they saw he was turning yellow. His skin slowly changed color, also his eyes, and he suffered terribly. His malady was yellow jaundice. He was treated by the best doctors but without benefit. The he was tors, but without benefit. Then he was advised to try Electric Bitters, the wonder-ful stomach and liver remedy, and he writes: "After taking two bottles I was wholly oured." A trial proves its matchless merit for all stomach, liver and kidney troubles. Only 25c. Sold by F. P. Green,

Stale Bread and New.

New bread is well known to be less digestible than stale bread, although it need not be so. There can be no question, how-ever, of the vastly superior flavor of the former, and hence the preference of many people for hot rolls for breakfast. So far the palate would appear to not be a safe guide to digestion. Hot rolls, however, when masticated properly should not offer any difficulty to the digestive organs. A slice of stale bread on being broken with the teeth resolves into more or less hard, gritty particles which unless they were softened by the saliva would be almost impossible to swallow. The particles would irritate the throat and the gullet. The fact is, therefore, that man is compelled thoroughly to masticate and to im-pregnate stale bread with saliva before he swallows it. This act, of course, partially digests the bread and makes it in a fit state for digestion absorption further on in the alimentary tract. This is why stale bread appears to be more digestible than new

New bread, on the contrary, is soft, doughy, or plastic, and there appears to be no necessity to soften it with saliva, hence it escapes the preliminary digestive action of the ptyalin of the saliva. New bread, in other words, is in reality "bolt-ed," and "bolting" accounts for many of ed," and "bolting" accounts for many of ills arising from dyspepsia. Accordingly, hot rolls should be enjoyed for breakfast without any fear of dyspepsia so long as the bread is good and so long as pains are taken to masticate it thoroughly.

When a dog is given a piece of meat it will be noticed that he "bolts" it. There

is not much reason why it should stay in the mouth, for the mouth, beyond reducing it by the aid of the teeth to a convenient mass, cannot deal with its digestion; but if the dog be given a piece of bread, supposing he eats it at all, he will keep it in his mouth for some time and will almost labor over it before swallowing it. The dog thus teaches a very im-

portant physiological lesson.

It is a curious fact that stale bread is not more dry than new bread, for on submitting stale bread for a short time to a high temperature it regains its condition of temperature it regains its condition of newness and becomes soft or plastic and this in spite of the fact that some moist-ure is of necessity driven off in the oper-ation. It is probable that in new bread there is free water present while in stale bread the water is still there, but in a condition of true chemical combination, and it is this combination, which compels and it is this combination which compel us thoroughly to moisten and to masticate stale bread before we consign it to the gas-

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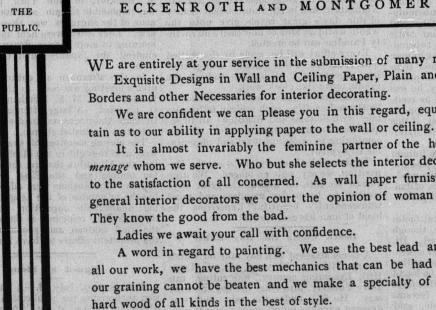
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