

FARM NOTES.

Much labor and expense may be saved by planning ahead. Only a few varieties should be planted in the commercial orchard. Exercise has a decided value in lowering the cost of egg production.

The more litter in the manure, the quicker the process of decomposition. Too large quantities of fertilizers applied at one time will kill tender plants.

Celeriac is a plant similar to celery, but more easily grown and more easily cooked. But few plants will thrive in a wet soil.

There are few times of the year when a good pair of pruning shears can get to be used to good advantage. Don't forget the stock water in the pasture.

In nearly all cases animals in low flesh are more liable to disease than when in fine bodily condition, and it costs more to keep them. When a better price for better fruit is obtained, the difference in price pays for handling.

Thinning fruit is proving such an advantage to the quality that the plan is gaining ground everywhere. Better prices for better fruit is the result. Do not keep cream too long before churning.

The best way to treat old grape vines that do not respond to good treatment is to cut them back in the winter and allow a new vine to grow from the root. If trees and shrubs arrive from the nursery in dry condition, bury both roots and tops in moist earth for a few days to make the stems and twigs plump again.

Perhaps we shall have patent milking machines in their perfection, by and by. In the meantime, a man who can milk a cow quietly, expeditiously and gently, is still preferred by the farmer as well. Farm Journal.

All kinds of stock are subject to loss of appetite when the food does not consist of a variety. A mess of cooked turnips may improve an animal more than medicine. Always resort to a change of food when animals seem to lose their appetite.

When the land has been well manured and does not respond thereto in the yields of crops the cause may usually be attributed to wet soil, which should be drained in order that the water may pass down and allow warmth and air to enter the soil. Some fires have occurred from carelessness in handling incubators and brooders.

Barring all the differences that may be in individual birds and strains, it may be said that Wyandottes are now considered to be among the very best of all-purpose fowls. They are hardy, active, good mothers and a good size and good table quality.

The world would do a bad job of getting along without the power of live stock, and that same world ought to be willing to remunerate him for his labor and risks. Indeed, no class of people is under any obligation to feed and clothe another class without pay for it.

That bone has great value as a ration for poultry, both for egg production and for growth in chicks, is not a matter of dispute. The fact is generally recognized that in no other way can eggs be produced more readily, or growth made in young stock more quickly than by the liberal use of cut bone in the ration.

Ever article produced on the farm has a commercial value. If not salable in the market it is worth something on the farm. Where large herds or flocks are kept the home market is better than any other, as the transportation of bulky materials is not necessary. The best way to ship bulky produce is in the form of meat, cheese, milk, butter and eggs.

June has been a very favorable month for young chicks. It is in the late summer and fall that the chicks are gradually increased in size. Remember that his digestive organs will have to become gradually accustomed to a full ration of grain, or else they will not be able to do the work required of them, which will all be a detriment to the health of the animal.

In speaking of the proper time to harvest the apple crop, a well-known producer emphasizes the importance of getting the fruit from the trees into the storage house with as little delay as possible. For that reason he does not attempt to grade his fruit in the orchard but puts it into storage, where it is quickly cooled, thus improving its keeping qualities.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

SUMMER BEVERAGES.

Housekeepers are just waking up to the fact that they have never until now appreciated the possibilities that lie in refreshing combinations of fruit juices, charged waters, ice and cream for hot days. There are now numbers of delicious beverages unknown only yesterday.

Punch-bowls of some very simple and inexpensive material and design are to be selected for serving these things, for the large piece of ice used in them is destructive to both cut glass and fine china. The glasses used for summer beverages are ordinarily of large size, with flaring rims; slender ones with straight sides are also used, and a few in odd shapes.

HUNGARIAN COFFEE.—Prepare a quantity of strong black coffee and add cream and sugar to taste. Chill thoroughly, and in serving put a spoonful of vanilla ice cream in the bottom of each tall glass and pour the coffee over it.

CAFE FRAPPE.—Make a quart of strong coffee and sweeten well while hot. Cool, strain, and add a cup of rich cream; freeze to a soft consistency, and serve in glass sherbet cups with small spoons.

ORANGE FRAPPE.—In making all beverages with oranges those are to be chosen which are small, thin-skinned, juicy, and sweet. The large California oranges are costly and not so good. Boil a cup of sugar with two cups of water for five minutes; cool, and add a cup of orange juice and half a cup of lemon juice; stir till cold, and then add the pulp of the oranges, pounded smooth. Freeze until half stiff; serve in glasses.

FRUIT FRAPPE.—Begin with the sugar and water as in the water frappe; add the juice of any fruit, such as raspberries and currants, with the lemon juice or orange and lemon juice mixed; just before freezing put in the unbeatens whites of three eggs.

TEA PUNCH.—Make a quart of tea, using English Breakfast or Ceylon, with a teaspoonful of green tea for the flavor. When cold pour this over sugar which has been moistened with rum; add half a cup of lemon juice, and put into a bowl with a large piece of ice; last, add half a lemon cut into thin slices, with a few bits of orange, and half a cup of halved maraschino cherries.

TEA FRAPPE.—Boil a cup of sugar five minutes with two cups of water; add the juice and rind of three oranges and the juice of two lemons with a cup of pineapple pulp. Make some strong tea, by pouring a pint of boiling water over four teaspoonfuls of tea and steeping five minutes; cool, mix with the fruit, strain, and freeze.

PLAIN ICED TEA.—Make a quart of tea and add half a cup of lemon juice; sweeten to taste with powdered sugar. Into tall glasses put a heaping tablespoonful of cracked ice and a slice of lemon, and add the tea.

ICED COFFEE AND CHOCOLATE.—Cool the coffee, chill well, add sugar and cream to taste, and serve without ice. Chocolate may be prepared in the same way, and served with a little whipped cream on top of each glass.

FRUIT PUNCH.—Mix together any kinds of summer fruit until you have a quart, using oranges and pineapple for the larger share. Add the juice of three lemons, and a small cup of sugar; let this stand while you boil a cup of sugar with two cups of water. Pour this over the fruit and stir well. When perfectly cold put into a bowl, and add a good-sized piece of ice and two quarts of water; or use plain water and have scraped ice in place of the solid piece.

GINGER PUNCH.—Take one quart of water, one cup of sugar, and five lemons and make a strong lemonade; slice the lemons after rolling, and mix with the sugar and allow them to stand before squeezing and mixing them together. Slightly bruise a dozen sprigs of mint, put these into a bowl with the lemonade, and add a quart of ginger ale. When ready to serve, put a large piece of ice into the bottom of a tall glass pitcher, strain in the lemonade and ale, and in the month of the pitcher put a fresh bunch of mint which has been lightly dipped first in slightly beaten egg-white and then in powdered sugar.

CANTON PUNCH.—Boil four cups of water, one cup of sugar, and half a cup of Canton ginger, cut fine, for twenty minutes. Strain and add half a cup of lemon juice and three-quarters of a cup of orange juice. Chill, and when ready to serve pour over a block of ice in a punch-bowl and add a quart of charged water, with bits of lemon, orange, and tiny bits of pineapple.

For a little appetizer before a luncheon or dinner on a hot day this is nice: LEMONADE IN LEMONS.—Prepare as many lemons as there are guests by cutting off the round end and until they will stand firmly, and then cutting off the pointed end about a quarter of the way down. Empty the lemons and scrape the inside well. Make a strong lemonade, strain, and add a little sherry or rum; sweeten to taste with powdered sugar, and chill well. Keep the lemon shells in ice water until needed; then wipe dry, and through each top piece put two straws; fill the cups with the lemonade, put on the tops, and set each one on a paper doily on a small plate in the serving-plate. Grape juice can be mixed with the lemonade and the flavoring omitted.

LEMONADE DE MENTHE.—Make a quart of strong lemonade; strain it and put on ice. When ready to serve pour it over a quart of shaved ice in a bowl, add a quart of charged water and a cup of bottled creme de menthe cherries cut in halves.

FISHES ARE SENSITIVE.

And Yet, Apparently, They Are Not Capable of Suffering Pain.

All fishes have nerves, and in some respects fishes are extremely sensitive. A fish that has buried itself in sand or mud so completely that only the tip of its tail fin is above the bottom will feel even the slightest touch and instantly dart out of its sandy bed. A fish is very sensitive to movements in the water surrounding it. A shadow falling upon the water will startle a fish into flight. But, sensitive as fishes are in some respects, it is probable that they do not suffer pain from injuries received.

Fishes are extremely sensitive at the nose. A fish that had in pursuit of prey run its nose against a rock might shake its head violently, perhaps in pain, but fishes sustain serious injuries from actual wounds without showing any indication of pain. In fact, the indications tend to show that they do not suffer.

A fish that has been hooked by an angler, but has escaped, perhaps carrying off a hook in its mouth, may a few minutes afterward bite again at another hook. Such instances are not infrequent. In such cases the hook would probably be concealed by the bait and the fish would not be likely to see it, but the fact that it is ready to take the bait shows that it is continuing to feel, which it would scarcely be likely to do if it were suffering great pain.

Sensitive as fishes are about the nose, many of them use the nose in pushing stones and gravel about in building a nest for the female to spawn in. The salmon notoriously often wears its snout down to the bone in excavating a cavity for a nest, and often it wears off its tail to a mere stub in brushing out stones and gravel. Yet such fishes frequently recover from their injuries and return to the ocean.

Timid and sensitive as fishes are in some respects, they fight one another vigorously. In such fights they may receive injuries that might be described as terrible. To these injuries they may pay so little attention that after the fight is over they go on with their feeding or with whatever occupation they had been engaged in.

Injuries which would throw a human being into a state of helplessness do not interrupt the current of fish life. The fish may afterward die from its injuries, but apparently it does not suffer pain from them. Fishes sometimes survive injuries of a remarkable character. The stomach of a captured codfish was found to be pierced by a spine of a flounder which it had swallowed. The sharp, thornlike spine projected about half an inch beyond the outer wall of the stomach into the fish's body. Apparently the codfish had suffered no inconvenience from this. The wound caused by the spine had healed around it, and the codfish was fat and in good condition generally.

The Russian Translator of Dickens. Irinarch Ivanovich Vredensky was the son of a poor but intelligent village pope or priest who filled his globe to feed and clothe his large family of daughters and this only son, to whom he still found time to impart the rudiments of education. Irinarch was a sickly and lonesome boy, cut off from all playfellows by his ascetic though well meaning father, and he grew up to manhood in bitter poverty, having sometimes literally nowhere to lay his head. Yet, in spite of all obstacles, he became a distinguished scholar, a versatile linguist and a beloved pedagogue in the military schools at St. Petersburg. He was growing in fame and favor with the authorities and had been called upon to undertake educational work of the highest importance when his blindness and premature death cut short his brave career.

His translations of Dickens, Thackeray, Fenimore Cooper, etc., are classical and laid the foundation of the wonderful popularity which their works still enjoy in Russia.—Notes and Queries.

Danger in Soap. A Philadelphia boy who was washing his face got soap in his eyes, fell off a step and broke his elbow. Small boys can show this to mamma.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Ambition is pitiless; every merit that it cannot use is contemptible in its eyes.—Joubert.

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The scheme in most other businesses is to make profits, and these profits are often nonintrinsic and fictitious, as, for example, in the habit of gambling in stocks, in which the speculator by mere shrewdness turns over his money to advantage, but earns nothing in the process and contributes nothing to civilization in the effort. If the farmer steps outside his own realm he is met on one side by organized capital and on the other by organized labor. He is confronted by fixed earnings. What he himself secures is a remainder left at the end of a year's business.—Century.

The Alps Will Be Washed Away. The Alps, from a geological point of view, are very recent. The Welsh hills, though, comparatively speaking, insignificant, are far more ancient. They had been mountains for ages and ages before the materials which now compose the Rigi or the Pilatus were deposited. Indeed, we may say that it is because they are so old that they have been so much worn down. The Alps themselves are crumbling and being washed away, and if no fresh elevation takes place the time will come when they will be no loftier than Snowdon or Helvellyn. They have already undergone enormous denudation, and it has been shown that from the summit of Mont Blanc some 10,000 or 12,000 feet of strata have been already removed. Denudation began as soon as the land rose above the sea and the main river valleys were excavated.—Pearson's Weekly.

What It Cost. In a little town in England not long ago the entire family had been at church and the young minister was coming home to dine with them. While at dinner they were discussing the new stained glass window a member had given. "It is a most beautiful piece of workmanship," said one, "and must have cost a great deal of money." "Do you have any idea how much?" "I really do not," replied the minister. "But far into the hundreds, I should imagine." "No, it didn't," said little Harold. "I know how much it was. It cost 14s. 10d." "Why, Harold, how do you know anything about it?" "Because, mamma, it says at the bottom of the window, 'Job 14, 10.'"

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