Bellefonte, Pa., June 18, 1909.

THE BOY WITH THE HOE.

Say, how do you hoe your row, young chap ! Say, how do you hoe your row? Do you hoe it fair, Do you hoe it square, Do you hoe it the best you know? Do you cut the weeds, as you ought to do,

And leave what's worth while there? The harvest you'll garner depends on you Are you working it on the square?

Are you killing the noxious weeds, young Are you making it straight and clean? Are you going straight, At a hustling gait? Are you scattering all that's mean?

Do you laugh and sing and whistle shrill, And dance a step or two. As the row you hoe leads up the hill?

The harvest is up to you. -New York Sun.

A HOUSE THAT WAS SAVED BY THE FLAG.

At 1655 Taylor Street, in the city of San Francisco, there stands to-day a house, which, in the greatest fire of modern times, was saved from the flames by the flag. When over four hundred blocks of buildings lay in smoking rains, this house was the only one left standing unconsumed along the east side of the full length of Taylor Street-a distance of twenty-eight ocks, nearly two full miles.

The house is one of the prominent residences on one of the great hills of the city, known as Russian Hill; and was the first large dwelling-house erected in that section of San Francisco, away back in the early days. It is not built of lumber that grew upon the Pacific Coast. Like many of the houses of pioneer times, it came in the hold of a vessel around the Horn. In the far-off state of Georgia the pine-trees grew ; and there the house was framed and fashioned before it started on its long sea journey of thirteen thousand miles. Some additions have been made, and its exterior has been covered with California shingles but for the most part it stands to-day as it was first framed in Georgia.

It has long been the home of patriots. Its owner, Eli T. Sheppard, served as a member of the Eighty fifth Ohio Volunteers in the Civil War ; rendered valuable service to his country as United States Consul at Tientsin, China, from 1869 to 1875; and in 1876, was appointed by President Grant international law adviser for the imperial Japanese cabinet. Another portion of the residence is occupied by Mr. E. A. Dakin, a veteran of the Civil War. Mr. Sheppard had gathered within its walls a large and valuable collection of oriental treasures. Among them were costly vases given by the Emperor of Japan ; a sword presented by Li Hung Chang; a superb lacquer cabinet, the gift of the Chinese Empress to Mrs. Sheppard. On the other hand, flags had long been Mr. Dakin's bobby. He had one room entirely covered with American flags. Some of them had placed a part in flags. Some of them had played a part in history. There was the jack of the Oregon; the rear-admiral flag of the Bennington; the jack of the Marblehead while at Cuba ; of Dewey's Olympia; and on the walls of this room hung the great banner of the Stars and Stripes that was to save the house and all its treasures from de-

At the time of the earthquake and fire, April 18, 1906, Mrs. Brindley, a daughter of Mr. Sheppard, was there awaiting the arrival of her husband to take steamer for Japan. She had long resided in that country, and had had "earthquake experience, so to speak. Accordingly, as soon as the earth had ceased trembling, she proceeded to fill the bath tubs and all other receptaoles in the house with water. She feared that the disturbance of the earth had broken the supply mains; and hardly had she filled the last pitcher when her fear was proved well-grounded. The water ceased to flow. But the first step that made it possible for the flag to save the house had been taken. Mr. Sheppard and Mr. Dakin took the second step. In order that the household might have a supply of drinking water, they brought home from a neighboring grocery a dozen or so bottles of water charged with carbolic acid gas, -the kind of bottles where you press a lever at the top, and the water fizzes out in a stream under pressure. They are commonly called

At this time no one thought the house in danger. It had sturdily withstood the earthquake; and the fire was many blocks away. But all Wednesday and Wednesday night and all of Thursday the fire raged in fury ; and at last it came creeping up the slope of the Russian Hill. The flames ed the block in which the house war situated. The heat grew intense. The sides of the house sent forth smoke. The veranda on the east broke into flames, and the under side of the eaves on the north and east kindled to a blaze.

Mr. Sheppard and his family had taken one last look at their home with its treasures, and had sought refuge with friends across the bay. Mr. Dakin had stayed to the last, hoping against hope. But now all hope was gone. The house was burning, and he was warned away. He determined to hoist his largest American flag and let the house meet destruction with the colors flying fair above it. He rushed to his room of flags, selected his largest Stars and Stripes, mounted to the roof, attached the great flag to the halyards, and flung it to the breeze. Then, with a feeling somewhat akin to respect for the conquering power of the great fire king, roaring for-ward in irresistible ruin, and with a spirit somewhat akin to the unconquerable pluck that stirred the breasts of his comrades in the days of the Civil War, he dipped the flag in salute. Three times the glorios ban-ner rose and fell; and then fastening the halyards, Mr. Dakin descended the stairs, looked the door, and with a beauty hears here. locked the door, and with a heavy heart left the house to its fate. High in the air, shining bright in the light of sun and flames, above the house of pines that had grown by the shores of the Atlantic, stream-

ing forth on a breeze that came fresh from the Pacific, stood "Old Glory." The white stars upon that flag were there as symbols of the States of the Union. One star was there for California and one was there for Georgia , but three blocks away, to the eastward, at the corner of Vallejo Street and Montgomery Avenue, at that moment, there chanced to be a company of men who represented all the stars on that flag's field of blue—a company of the 20th United States Infantry.

Under the command of a young lieuten-ant, the company had been on its way to San Francisco on the day of the earthquake; and had been delayed on its journey twen-ty-four hours. It had entered the city, Thursday afternoon, by the ferry from Oak-60 cents per gallon, Sechler & Co.

land, and was at that moment marching under orders to go into camp at Washington Square. The lieutenant and his seen the flag rise and fall in salute; and saw it now as it streamed forth in beauty amidst smoke and flame.

"Boys," shouted the young lieutenant, "a house that flies a flag like that is worth saving!" His men responded with a cheer; and as Mr. Dakin was sadly wending his way down the northern slope of Russian Hill, soldiers of the 20th United States Infantry were dashing up the eastern slope at a double-quick. No time was lost. They tore away the burning woodwork of the veranda; broke open the door; and dis-covered the bath tubs filled with water. ome of them carried earth from the garden ; others mixed it in the bath-tubs to the consistency of wet plaster and then cer-tain of their number stationed themselves at different windows and as the wet mud was carried to them, they bombarded every spot that had kindled into flame.

One by one the houses in the block burnt up and burnt out until the old bouse stood alone. Every blaze that had started upon its eaves and sides had been extined save one. There was one spot unler the eaves at the northeast corner ould not be bombarded successfully. Unless the fire at that point was put out, all that had been done were done in vain.

The soldiers were equal to the emergency. A squad mounted to the root. One of the men lay flat upon the edge, and while four of his comrades held him fast by the legs, he leaved afar out over the wide old-fashioned eaves. Others passed to him bottles of water charged with carbonic acid gas. And there, hanging far over the edge of the roof so that he might be able to direct the stream of water on the fire burning fiercely beneath the eaves, he squirted the fizzing contents of bottle after bottle, until the last flame and the last ember were extinguished-and the house was saved .- By F. H. Wheelan.

Potato Bugs and Blights.

Information has been received by the Division of Zoology of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture from some of the principal potato districts of the State to the effect that the potato bug, or Colorado beetle, is already actively at work on the young potato plants and threatens to do considerable damage. Blight may also

cause much loss to potato growers.

In answer to some of the queries as to blight, State Zoologist Surface replies as follows

"The Colorado potato beetle or potato bug will be very destructive in many parts of this State this year. Spray with the Bordeaux mixture to which poison is added. Make the Bordeaux mixture by using four pounds of bluestone and five pounds of lime in fifty gallons of water and to this add either one-half pound of Paris Green or two pounds of arsenate of lead. Spray thoroughly and you will prevent blight and also kill the bugs. Repeat this once every two weeks for blight, but if there are no bugs present, you need not add the Whenever the bugs are present add the poison and spray for them. There is no rule concerning the frequency of repetition for potato bugs, as we simply spray when they come and kill them as soon as is to make the regular Bordeaux mixture with lime and bluestone and then add the poison to this. The Bordeaux is for plant diseases only, and will not kill insects. It is thus a fungicide. To make it an insecticide we add the poison, as described

BLACK ANTS ON PLANTS AND TREES. A request for information as to how to rid plants and trees of black ants, which was received at the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture's Division of Zoology, elioited the following from Prof. H. A. Sur-

face, State Zoologist : "You can do this by finding the nesting places of these pests and making holes into the interior of them with a sharpened stick like a broom handle, and pouring into each hole one-half tea cup of carbon bisnlphide. Fill the hole with earth and cover it with a wet cloth or blanket to keep down the fumes, and the ants will be destroyed at up. Ants in the household are best treated by following their path to the place where elsewhere where they can not surely be lo-cated, one can destroy them by pouring a considerable quantity of gasoline, or ben-

wall. "Ants, as seen going up and down trees, are not themselves the cause of injury to the tress or plants, but are visiting Plant Lice, or Scale Insects, or sometimes plant glands, for the purpose of obtaining the sweet liquid, called honey dew, which is secreted by them. Thus the ant is generally an indication of serious pests on the trees, although itself doing no injury. It is, therefore, not necessary to treat the trees for ants, but to treat them for the pests which the ants visit. This means spraying with a contact insecticide, of the proper strength, at the right season, accord-

proper strength, at the right season, according to what the pest may be.

"Black ants sometimes make nests or mounds in which vegetation does not grow, and thus become objectionable. The meth-od described above destroys them in their nests, but where they are in decaying wood they should not be regarded as serious enemies of mankind, nor destroyers of property, and they do not deserve destruc-tion."

"Blood Tells."

That old saying may have many applica-tions. Then the face is blotched with pim-ples, the body vexed with eruptions or eaten by sores, the blood is telling of its impure condition. Just as we put out a red or yellow flag in the front of the house where a dangerous disease is rampant, so Nature puts out the yellow flag or saffron Nature puts out the yellow flag or saffron skin, or the red flag or rash or eruption to indicate the diseased condition of the blood. Whenever symptoms of a disordered condition of the blood appear, the use of Dr. Pieroe's Golden Medical Discovery should be begun at once. It purifies the blood perfectly. It removes the poisonous substances which cause blotches, pimples and sores. The result is a smooth skin, clear complexion and healthy blood.

sugar syrups, pure goods at 40 cents and

Forty Years in Iowa.

[Written especially for the WATCHMAN.]

In emigrating from one country to another, and especially when some considerable transforming a person of a deficate counst-tution into one of rugged health which city. He was followed to the grave by difficult to discriminate. One thing is true prospect of prolonged life. The death rate in the valleys of Centre

county may be no greater than that of the Iowa prairies. There are no classes of people healthier than the mountaineer, yet how few of the Bald Eagle valley homes are builded very far above highwater mark family lives : Mrs. Mary Muffly, widow of or at least above the elevation known as the "foot of the mountain." No criticism can attach for this, for where the cultivation has to be done there the home must be, and where railroads can be constructed there will the towns be and neither of these two industries as a rule are operated on the mountain side, and were it not for the splendid, natural sewerage system leading out from every nook, corner, "hollow" and valley carrying away unhealthy and refuse matter, Pennsylvania might be called unbealthy; but this never was or never will be. Mountain springs are al-

the most healthful States. Its altitude is struction, but emphasize the accuracy of nearly regular being 1513 feet above sea the foundation and in conclusion assert the flower girls chiffon. The bride's gown level at its greatest surveyed elevation, dif. | what has permeated the entire series that fering from Pennsylvania in from 1000 feet Pennsylvania and Iowa are both good at the lowest and 2684 at its greatest, so enough to live in and enjoy life, good that the average places us about 300 feet enough to die in, and not fit subjects for lower.

some say the winters are severe on account | to use in our annual meetings : of the northwest winds, but they come laden with purity, as does the mountain low to destroy the bugs, as well as prevent spring. The summers are delightful and the falls are clear, warm and dry. It is a fact that we are free from epidemic and epidemic disease, and the dryness and purity of the atmosphere cause many to regard Iowa as a desirable place for those predisposed to lung trouble.

The only scrap to be had with the writer as to the relative healthful conditions of the two States in which he claims a lively interest, is to attempt to place either one below what they really are, namely : good places in which to live and end ones days.

My fathers family in 1869 was intact ; that is, death had never visited us, there being eight brothers and three sisters. We were not all in good health and as a consepossible. If you do not wish to go to the trouble of making the Bordeaux mixture for the blight, or are willing to run the risk of the blight not coming, you can kill the in poor health, while our mother seemed potato beetles by spraying with either of the two poisons mentioned, in fifty gallons of water alone. But the best thing to do better health conditions that caused a removal of the family here. That Iowa fornishes a more healthy climate, we are not ready to assert, but certain it has been that the entire family were greatly benefitted and the eleven brothers and sisters alive today are all robust men and women. The youngest brother, of twelve children, was born soon after coming here. The youngest sister the most delicate of the family, died Feb. 2nd, 1907, at the age of 47 years. The providential privileges meted out to us has been the subject of some comment, and at the times of our reunions went the rounds of the press of the country. We note one or two : On Sunday, Oct. 8th, 1889, the unbroken family consisting of father, mother and twelve children gathered at the parental home and sat down together at once. This is the best possible method for destroying ants of any kind. After the nest is found, and the queen destroyed in the manner stated, the colony is broken one table to a dinner prepared by the mothgrandchildren, a total of thirty-sevenanother, and our last, occurred in August, 1900. Father was taken with a severe atthey live and pouring in the carbon bi-sulphide. If it he at the side of a wall, or tack of a nervous affection, of several years standing and it soon became apparent that he would not survive. The family were tine, into the hole made by the side of the all summoned and were present at our first sorrowful gathering. Watching and waiting for seven days the end came on August 23rd, while mother and we twelve stood around his bed and saw our father breath his last; the first break in the family by death. His funeral was from Wesley M. E. church, the sermon preached by Rev. C. C. Mabee, who began his career as a minister at a campmeeting held in the early fifties, a mile above Howard in Pletchers woods. We six brothers carried him from the old home to the church and lowered him to his last resting place in beautiful Woodland cemetery in this city. stricken with pneumonia and passed away December 12th, 1906, before the arrival of all the family, but all twelve were present

Over six years later, our mother was at the funeral and again we six brothers completed the task of placing our parents

side by side where they now silently rest. Less than two months later the youngest sister, Annie, born in Howard, was taken suddenly from us with that almost always fatal disease pneumonia, and another time we six, laid a sister away, the first break in the family of children. We eleven survive, all in good health and wondering who

will be the next. Our parents were upright, conscientions

father's habit of chewing tobacco and his he finally succeeded in doing. The captains statement is correct, for on Monday, March -Do you know we have the old style | 9th, 1885, he wrote a pledge in his diary, and from that date on he never used it It makes weak women strong and sick

Iowa, were joined on February 18th, 1881. by grandfather, Jacob Baker, of Howard,

Our family connection about all living in

who finally concluded to retire and spend dictance intervenes, one of the principal his remaining days among his kindred. The requisites inquired into is, are climatic severing of old home ties was hard for the conditions conducive to good health. There old gentleman to get over, but he lived a have been many instances where simply a quiet and fairly well contented season with change of locality ; the getting away from his son Mitchell, passing away on Friday, change of locality; the getting away from bis son Mitchell, passing away on Friday, for the wedding gown, but it is more than conditions or environments resulted in November 4th, 1887, and lies buried in a ever the fabric of to-day, when gloss is detransforming a person of a delicate constitransforming a person of a delicate consti- country cemetery, ten miles south of this would naturally be followed with the Mitchell, who died in the hospital in this of all of them. They are glossy to the last city, following an operation for appendicitis | degree and supple as the silk will allow. on the 23rd of July, 1898, and was buried

beside bis father. It can bardly be realized, yet the writer s now the senior male survivor of his family name, while but one of Jacob Baker's the late Capt. Jos. W., and who is now visiting in the old home State.

We encroach on space in the foregoing allusions of a personal nature for the benefit of many old time personal friends and acquaintances who may not have known of the changes that time forces upon us, having been led to think thus from letters at band, expressing surprise that the writer still survives.

With this we close a series of what was intended to be of four or five articles that

have been swelled to about an even dozen. Claiming no pretention as a writer for ways pure and give out nothing but health. publication, baving never attempted such Good authority says that Iowa is one of previous to this, we apologize for poor conadverse criticism, and in support we ap-However we even up by having a con- pend the following composed by a member stant flow of pure air with no mountains to of our Keystone club, sung to the tune of interfere, with an equitable distribution, My Old Kentucky Home, and always put

My Pennsylvania Home.

Turn back, O Time, to the days of long ago, In fancy we fondly return To the dear old State where the Schuylkill's

waters flow And the mem'ried lamps of childhood burn. Through the eyes of youth we can see the distant hills

In purple and shimmering green, Her mountain chains and a thousand rippling rills.

And her mellow, golden fields between. CHORUS

Pennsyl-ensyl-vania But vain my pencil-So

We will sing one song for our Pennsylvania home For our childhood's cherished home of long

On battle-fields where our fathers fought to break

The shackles of the tyrant old King George, Their graves lie low by the river and the lake And at thrice heroic Valley Forge

Und ihr schwetza halver English yust so But der karsha poi und brodt warscht of der Pennsylvania Dutch

Nourished heroes for the migh ty civil war.

The quince bush grows by the little cottag As ever in days that are gone, The schoolboys play on the Susquehanna's

shore In the glory of their life's bright dawn. A golden haze from the happy olden days Falls round us, and so, once again In loving tones we will soft our voices raise For the dear old land of William Penn.

Und noon mine lieben froinda, missen wir obschide namen. Wir baben angenama teite mit inander verlebt. Ich werda alla ein leaboolles ondenken in minem hertzen bewaren. Ich schleetza mit den schanen, trastrichen worten Schiller's : "Fer dies kurtza menchen laben awichciten mustz es gaben wo sich froinda

wedersaben." S. W. BAKER.

Des Moines, Iowa, June 1st, 1909.

Union lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Nan-

Odd Items from Everywhere.

ncket has received from Thomas H. Randall, of New York, a Masonic emblem found while excavating ancient Roman ruins. It is thought that the emblem was worn by a master Mason in Rome more than 2000 years ago. While the seeds of the dorows, an East

African leguminous tree, are extensively used for food, the pods and leaves form an excellent cement when mixed with ornehed stone. Joseph N. Hope, of Dover, N. H., has a

bread-toaster that was made in Lebanon, Me., nearly 250 years ago. It is made wholly of iron. Marine lamp-posts are still in use at Ply-

mouth. They serve to mark the way at night for tugs with scows engaged in the work of making a deep harbor channel on a tidal schedule. In Australia, where women vote, the

child of a poor widowed mother, instead of being taken from her and placed in an in-stitution, is boarded with its mother at the The custom of shaking hands originated among the ancient Israelites; and its meaning is that of peace, friendship, alliance and security.

Every mother owes her child a good con-stitution. It is better to be born healthy than rich. With health all things are posthan rich. With nearth and sible, fame, riches, success. Without health riches are only a mockery, opening health riches are which cannot be en-Our parents were upright, conscientious christians, living and putting into practice their profession.

In a communication to the WATCHMAN recently, Capt. Austin Curtin referred to father's habit of chewing tobacco and his healthy condition by the use of Dr. Pierce's desire and efforts to rid himself of it which Favorite Prescription. It nourishes the nerves and so cures nervoueness, it strengthens the body and makes the mind cheerful. It practically does away with the pain associated with the baby's advent.

women well.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT. So Life's year begins and closes, Day's through short'ning, still can shine; What though youth gave love and roses Age still leaves us friends and wine.

-Moore, "Spring and Autump."

Satin is perennially the leading material is such an all but endless line that it is As the season grows uncomfortably warm for satin thinner materials will take its place. Acrepe de chine of satin finish tulle. net lace and chiffon of various textures. The wedding gown of to-day is as picturesque a robe as ever a girl plighted her troth in.

In the robes seen this spring the waist line has dropped more or less, as it has in all other toilets, and the lines of the figure have been brought out at the waist and bust more than is possible when the girdle is lifted. As yet, all the gowns are of princess style, although some very hand-some ones have been seen that had a twopiece effect. This is usually done, however, to suit the figure. Certain figures

One of the loveliest spring weddings which took place on the other side of the water was all in white—the bride, her two attendants, the four little flower girls and was satin.

The old-fashioned blue and white checked gingbam is developed into a smart little gown that is equally suited to some of the soft wool materials or to flannel, of which at least one gown in the summer wardrobe should be made. There is a four-gored skirt, with a double box plait down the front, which gives the effect of a panel by being piped with plain blue, like the blue

The jumper suit, on account of its convenience, will figure conspicuously this sects which prey on plants. A half bushel season, but the guimpe and sleeves are generally securely attached. Sometimes, together with a bucketful of tobacco stems. generally securely attached. Something to the skirt is made separate, but provided with hooks, and the waistbands with sed with hooks, and the waistbands with syringed over bushes, killing all insects syringed over bushes, killing all insects

It is still somewhat of a puzzle whether trailing skirts shall be given preference through the summer. The odds are with the nays. There are, and probably always will be, certain occasions upon which only a long skirt is appropriate, and there are a from the ground being low, or from the use great many materials suitable only to be of fresh manure in the hills, which creates fashioned into long gowns; but for all but ceremonious occasions there is no doubt that the instep-length skirt will be the more generally worn, although the design-

There are many pretty designs among should be had of the useful as well as the the inexpensive linens, the cheviots, and destructive insects, which would prove cotten orepes, that have small figures print- that the farmer has quite as many good ed on them in delicate colors. They are as cool and smart-looking for morning wear as white, and somehow seem to keep their immaculate appearance for a greater length of time than all white. White is used a great deal for trimming purposes in the way of bias, straight, and shaped bands, in stripings and pipings, and in jacket and barness effects. White braiding or cording on colored materials is one of the fads of the moment, and for this there are many varieties of braids-plain, lace, applique braids, round, flat, tubular, and in all

The cherry season is at hand. Native fruit is already fairly cheap in the markets and before long will be here in quantities for preserving. No cherry is better for canning than the bright red Royal Ann. The Morello is also fine. Neither are sweet enough to eat, but are ideal for cooking and preserving. Harper's Bazar suggests an original method of stoning cherries. Take ordinary long wire bairpins-new ones, of course—and sterilize by dropping for a moment into boiling water. Put the ones, of course loop end of the bairpin into a cherry and pull out the stone. The fruit will be very little injured.

In preserving cherries allow three quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Stone the cherries and sprinkle the sugar through them in a porcelain vessel. Cover the leave overnight. Drain off the syrup and boil until the soum rises. Skim carefully, put in the cherries and cook for about twenty minutes. If cooked too long the fruit loses its beautiful color.

To make a very rich preserve proceed as above. After the fruit has boiled twenty minutes take it out of the syrup with a skimmer and place on a platter in the hot sunshine. The dish should be covered with a wire screen if the busy bee and the industrious fly are not to benefit. Boil the syrup until it is thick and like molasses. Return the cherries to the syrup, but only to heat through. Seal in tumblers.

The best oberrries for the table are black hearts. Served on lettuce hearts with a delicate mayonnaise these cherries make a delicious salad. Many people stir into the mayonnaise a cupful of whipped cream, but this is not necessary.

Natural finished willow furniture may be cleaned with soap suds in which borax has been dissolved. It should be applied with a scrubbing

The pieces should be dried very speedily in the sun. Before the cleaning with water begins the piece should be thoroughly dusted. This rule holds good with any article at

all that is being washed.
All loose dust should be shaken or brushed off or out before water is applied. The English fashion of serving the hostess first at dinner is coming more and more in favor in this country. One advan-

tage is that by watching the hostess a guest may be saved embarrassment if new or complicated dishes are served. The old-fashioned remedy of applying a cold compress is one of the best that can be used for sore throat.

To make it a bandage, such as a folded wrung, not very dry.

FARM NOTES

-Ashes of any kind mixed with dry soil will make a good dust bath for poul-

-When genuine roup breaks out among the fowls it is very difficult to get rid of. By keeping the hen bouses dry and baving perfect ventilation the disease may be avoided.

-Two crops of lambs cannot be expected in a year with any sheep but the Dorsets and Tunis, and with these it is not considered desirable to breed twice a year. As a rule, single lambs once a year will be found more profitable than twins or two lamblings, even with the Dorsets.

-Out of 2,500 hoys recently examined in the schools of Kansas, only six cigarette smokers were found to be what would generally he called "bright." Ten of the remainder were average students, while all the rest of the 2,500 were found to be poor at their studies, or worthless.

-Cultivation of the soil is not merely done to kill weeds, but it is a moisture conservator; it makes the soil more porous, so that the the plant roots more penetrate in search of plant food. In time protracted drought the cultivator should be kept going whether there are weeds or

-The asparagus beetle is now doing damage. The best remedy is to cut the carry off better a gown that has a break damage. The best remedy is to cut the somewhere between the hem of the skirt shoots as soon as they appear above ground, as the beetle attacks the tips. Many persons prefer the green tops of asparagus, but the best stalks are those cut when the tips are white, as they are then tender from tip to butt.

-One of the handlest things about a farm is a canvas large enough to cover a load or stack of hay. Those who still stack all hay outside need one most. But there are many other uses for one, such as covering loads of grain that can not be unloaded before a shower, a protection for the binder

on dewy nights, etc. -Sprinkle lime in the watering trough and not a particle of soum will form on the surface. When the lime loses its strength, soum will begin to form, which may be twice during a season. Wash out the trough and repeat the dose. It is cheap, harmless, wholesome; keeps the water sweet and saves the live stock

-Some Philadelphia gardeners use lime and tobacco water for destroying many in-

-Melon vines sometimes die from no apparent cause. Decay begins at the base of the vines, the branches not falling until later. This frequently happens when no indications of insect damage appears. The cause of the dying of the plants may be too much warmth during dry periods.

-The bumble bee is a friend of the farmer. In sections where cloverseed crops are depended upon, the value of the bumble bee as an agent in fertilizing the clover blooms is fully appreciated. A knowledge should be had of the useful as well as the

insect friends as be has destructive ones. -Good hay can only be made by cutting the grass as soon as it heads out, and clover as soon as the heads are in full bloom. It is a mistake to wait until the heads turn brown. There is nothing in the theory that sunshine alone makes bay. Air is as much a factor as sunshine. Curing mainly in the winrows and hay cocks is now prac-

ticed by many of our best hay specialists. -A stockman claims that when calves three or four days old become sick and die with scours it is due to indigestion, apparently, and yields to treatment with pepsin if taken in time. A teaspoonful twice a day given in a little warm milk after feeding will cure it, and if given when the calf is born, and continued for a few days, will prevent it. The pepsin is the common kind sold in drug stores, and can be purchased by the pound.

-Shallow cultivation conserves the moisture and prevents it from escaping rom the surface. Every time a rain falls the loose ground absorbs more than does the hard soil, as the latter permits the water to flow off. When the rain goes down into the soil, and the soil then loosened, the capillary tubes are sealed and the flow of water upward is arrested. A loose top soil, therefore, not only permits of securing a large share of water from each rain, but also retains it.

-It is claimed that by pouring buttermilk freely along the backs of sheep it will prove a remedy for ticks. If a gill of kerosene is added to a gallon of buttermilk the remedy will be improved, as the kero-sene forms an emulsion with buttermilk and does no barm to the animal. The remedy will cost but little and should be given a trial by way of experiment. It is also claimed that if buttermilk is given a borse it will serve better than any other as a remedy for bots. These remedies were suggested by parties who have tested

-In some counties of England, it is said, a law exists compelling a lamb to be produced for each acre on the farm. The value of sheep on the farm is thoroughly understood and appreciated by the English people. In some of the States in this country, the rule seems to be to produce a dog for nearly each acre. Sheep are constant farm improvers, while dogs are exactly the opposite. But for the prevalence of worthless ours there are many sections where sheep would be raised and their keeping would turn the tide that would soon lead to profitable farming.

-Streaky or mottled butter may be caused by the salt, or it may be due to the working of the butter. The salt is so evenly diffused in the finest kind of butter, that, as is shown by a microscope, every grain is surrounded by a film of clear and transparent brine, which points out the necessity of avoiding the over-working of the butter before the salt is added. In the first working avery partials of the milk first working every particle of the milk should be gotten rid of, but enough clear water should be left to dissolve every grain of salt in 12 hours before the next work ing. If this is done there will be but little danger of streakiness in the butter, but to get the best results the salt should be very finely ground.

-Do you know where you can get a fine fat mess mackerel, bone out, Sechler & Co.

Dogs in Hamburg are taxed according to handkerehief, is wet in cold water and size. The bigger the dog the higher the tax.