

A QUEER BOY.

He doesn't like study, it weakens his eyes. But the "right sort" of book will insure a surprise. Let it be about Indians, pirates or bears. And he's lost for the day to all mundane affairs: By sunlight or gaslight his vision is clear. Now, isn't that queer?

HER DISARRANGING PLENS.

"How nice to meet you, Martha Shaw!" exclaimed the little woman with her hat awry as she sank into the vacant seat on the elevated train beside a serene faced young woman. "I suppose you also are bound on that necessary errand. Don't you absolutely dread Christmas shopping?"

down again tomorrow and buy the other gifts. I caught a glimpse of my brother Jack's wife at the fancy work counter matching a cord to a pillow top that I know is for me; I have always openly admired hers. I think I'll give Jenny and Jack a piece of cut glass; they are starting housekeeping, you know.

NIGHT COURT JUDGE METES OUT DISGUISED INJUSTICE.

Fashionable Women Enjoy His Cruelly Impertinent Questioning of Fornicari Girl and Then Praise Him for His Kindness.

SHÉ BLAMES "SPIRIT WIFE"

Mrs. William Phelps Dodge Divorced Husband Because Uncanny Influence Ruled Him. The uncanny influence of a "spirit wife" is said to have been responsible for the divorce action which Mrs. William Phelps Dodge has just won against her millionaire husband.

Rather Unreliable.

"You say that you refuse to believe the sworn testimony of this man?" asked the examining barrister. "That is so," replied the witness. "What reasons have you?"

Draining Desert Lands.

One of the curiosities of irrigation is that it is sometimes necessary to drain such lands. When the lands are situated on a comparatively level, the water from the irrigation ditch above seeps along the line between the rock formation and in many cases accumulates in such an amount that it actually becomes swampy.

All That Was Left.

A large boarding house caught fire during dinner and much confusion resulted. After the worst was over the landlady, who was a philosophical soul, remarked that it was a blessing that the fire had not happened at night, as some life might have been lost.

Highly Misleading.

"I'm afraid Mrs. Buffins takes life too seriously." "A great many married women do." "For instance, if you should ask where Mr. Buffins was and he happened to be down in the cellar working with the furnace, Mrs. Buffins would say, 'Henry's gone below,' in such a tragic tone that you would feel sure he was dead."

Best Way to Rest.

Sometimes the best way to work is to take a few hours of relaxation before plunging into troublesome duties. It is impossible to rest unless there are quiet and calm in the mind and peace in one's heart and soul.

Diplomatic.

First Legislator—You don't do anything for the suffragists, yet they seem to like you. How do you manage it? Second Legislator—Easy enough. When they come to me I tell them I'll be perfectly willing to talk about their voting when they look old enough to vote, and that sends them away smiling.

An Elaborate Apology.

"What do you mean by waving that red flag and stopping the train?" asked the irate engineer. "You wrong us," replied Meandering Mike. "We was holdin' a little meetin'." "What you saw was de new anarchist version of de Chautauqua salute."

On Second Thought.

"Is it true," said the manufacturer, "that you compared armor plate to a piece of cheese?" "Yes," replied the expert in gunnery. "But mayhap I was wrong. If armor plate were more like cheese, in case of shipwreck on a desert island the suffering crew could eat it."

New England's Glue Industry.

About one-twelfth of all the glue produced in the United States is made in New England. The first glue manufactured in America, so far as the records show, was made in 1808 in a little factory in a town called South Danvers, a part of Salem, Massachusetts, the name of which has been changed in late years to Feabody.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

DAILY THOUGHT.

Good comes to pass. We know not when nor how, for, looking to what seemed a barren waste there starts to view Some bunch of grass, Or snarl of violets, shining with the dew. —Alice Cary.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

The moment one begins to travel one finds that an anxious problem is the one of the right clothes for a different environment. As long as we stay at home we feel that we can make things do. We realize that some of our clothes are not right, and that some of them are somewhat shabby, but we do not feel much anxiety about either predicament.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

It depends very much where you go for your vacation as to what you need. It is a blessed custom at the majority of the American resorts to wear whiteshirts with wash blouses. It does not save the laundry bill, but it saves trouble, much sewing and expense.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

She realizes that she has let the season slip by without treating herself to many of the fascinating new fashions that are small but very important. Shoes and stockings may have been commonplace at home, but the moment she starts away a woman wants to indulge in the gayeties of hosiery and footwear.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

The top coat is important, for it has now taken the place of the sweater and the warm suit. The world of shops is filled with a number of coats. It would seem, from the output, that the manufacturers had spent the most of their winter designing new things in the way of loose, warm jackets for women.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

There are few places so simple that do not demand evening gowns, and if one is visiting at private houses they are necessary. Each woman must be the judge of what she needs in this line, according to her social opportunities and the method of dressing in the place where she is going.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

The craze for black and white has now developed into an equal craze for white and black, the former predominating, as it should do in the summer season. Many white and black dresses are to be seen, and the favorite trimming for black or dark colored gowns is pale green.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

Another attractive dress was in white silk muslin with a design of black roses. The very large black hat was bordered with white feathers, and spoiled by the excessive height of the plume rising from the crown.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

Lemon Punch or Sherbet—These are water-cakes served with the addition of a wine flavoring, and are served in a menu before the game or after the joint, and form admirable thirst-quenchers.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

Lemonade—Fresh lemonade is much better, however. To make it squeeze the lemons into a bowl, allowing two lemons to every three glasses of lemonade; strain the juice. Sweeten the juice with sugar syrup, which is made by boiling one pound of sugar in one gallon of water 19 minutes. When wanted for use, add the required amount of water, and to each glass add a piece of ice and a slice of lemon.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

If big game was a book, Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser would still be one of the biggest books of the age, with its 1008 pages and 700 pictures. But it is not the number of pages which makes the value of the book, but the extent and quality of knowledge it conveys.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

—Gabe—Why do geniuses wear long hair? Steve—Why, we wouldn't know they were geniuses if they didn't.

HER REASON.

"Mrs. Bloodgood is sending out cards of invitation for a little dance." "Wants to entertain a few friends, does she?" "Yes, and to snub a few more." —Harper's Bazar.

AGAINST ALL TRADITION.

"That millionaire is a very queer chap." "As to how?" "Never claims he was happier when he was poor. Always says he is happy now."

FINEST JOB WORK AT THIS OFFICE.

—Finest Job Work at this office.

FARM NOTES.

Lead benzoate was not found beneficial as a potato fungicide, although the absence of diseases prevented a test of the real fungicidal value either of the lime-sulphur or the lead benzoate; but the index of yields in both cases was against the new materials as compared with the old standby, Bordeaux mixture.

FARM NOTES.

—The working life of a sheep is short. Old Scotch shepherds say it is practically done at the end of six years. All sheep that are beginning to show signs of old age, such as loss of some teeth, and dull, hollow eyes, should be turned off this fall. Get them in trim early and don't spend much on them for extra feed either. It will pay.

FARM NOTES.

—The value of manure from the sheep sheds and yards varies according to the amount of bedding used and concentrates fed. It is worth at least \$2 per ton. A carefully conducted experiment on a farm in Knox county, Illinois, showed that where eight tons per acre were applied the value of the increase of the six following crops over those of the untreated adjoining acre was \$16.

FARM NOTES.

—An experienced horseman and cavalry officer says that the horse, when rearing, must always come up straight. He cannot rear otherwise. Therefore, the quick-witted rider, when he finds his saddle horse rearing, should promptly pull the horse's head to the right or left, thus throwing him off his balance, when he drops back to the earth on his forefeet. This remedy is used by experienced horsemen, but the rider must act quickly, and by pulling the horse's head to one side as soon as he begins to rear the horse is outbalanced and cannot rear. The rearing horse will reape at his attempt, but the rider simply repeats the remedy until the horse, finding that his efforts are baffled, ceases to try to rear.

FARM NOTES.

—The use of lime to top the soil is an old-time practice. It is said that the Chinese were probably the first to adopt it, and it is likewise credited back in the ages of the Romans, and the English and the French. In this country the first mention of it was in 1818, when it was advocated in the American Farmer.

FARM NOTES.

The use of lime is not generally recommended. There are soils, without a doubt, that would be benefited thereby. Just what is the action of lime on the soil is not generally understood. It is not a fertilizer in the sense that stable manure or commercial fertilizer would be. It cannot take the place of these materials, but should be used in connection with them. As a rule, there is enough lime in all soils to meet the plant-food requirements of the crops for this element for all time, consequently the benefits of lime are displayed in another way.

FARM NOTES.

Science tells us that lime's action upon the soil is in three different ways—chemically, physically and biologically. Chemically speaking, lime acts upon the insoluble potash compounds in the soil, changing them into forms available as plant food. However, this action must not be depended upon as a means of supplying the crops with available potash to the exclusion of artificial fertilizers, for, unless there is an unlimited supply of potash in the soil, the time is only hastened when the soil will be entirely rid of this form of plant food.

FARM NOTES.

Lime will correct acidity. Such soils as have been cultivated for a great many years are apt to become acid, due to the accumulation of organic acids produced by the decomposition of organic matter. Many crops are affected by an acid condition of the soil, and in such cases are greatly benefited by the addition of some form of lime or material containing lime, such as marl or hardwood ashes.

FARM NOTES.

Physically speaking, heavy clay soils that puddle and bake after a rain, receive benefit by the application of lime. It benefits by acting upon such soils by binding the fine particles together in "loam," thus making the soil more friable and easy to cultivate. Besides, it makes it more open and porous, thus facilitating the movement of air and water in the soil. On sandy soils, the action of lime is quite the reverse of that on clay soils, as it binds together the loose particles of sand and makes the soil more retentive of moisture.

FARM NOTES.

Biologically speaking, the decomposition of organic matter added to the soil in the form of stable manure, green manure, etc., is brought about by the action of the numberless bacteria that exist in the soil. Certain of these bacteria living in connection with the roots of legumes are able to take nitrogen from the air and change it into a form that is available to plants. In order for these bacteria to accomplish the most good the soil conditions must be favorable for their best development, and this condition may sometimes be improved by the addition of some form of lime.

FARM NOTES.

After several years of careful experimenting upon the use of lime on various soils and with many different crops. Dr. H. J. Wheeler, of the Rhode Island Experiment Station, has made a classification of plants according to their action with reference to lime. The following list is based on Wheeler's classification: Plants benefited by lime—Beans, peas, celery, onions, cabbage, pea, alfalfa, clover, barley, wheat, oats, timothy, Kentucky blue grass, seed fests, stone fruits.

FARM NOTES.

Plants indifferent to lime—Corn, millet, golden rye, potatoes, carrots, red top grass. Plants injured by lime—Watermelon, blue lupine, sheep sorrel.

FARM NOTES.

The Michigan Agricultural College says that if the lime is being applied for the benefit of any immediate crop, it should be applied, in whatever form used, after the plowing has been done, and should then be thoroughly harrowed into the surface soil. It is best to make the application some little time before sowing the crop.

FARM NOTES.

It is occasionally recommended that lime in whatever form, if in a fine condition, be applied to the soil by hand, much as one would sow grain by hand. In windy weather the method is likely to prove very disagreeable to the sower. At any time, unless gloves are worn, the lime is very likely to irritate the hands. A very satisfactory way is to distribute the material in piles two rods apart each way, and then later each pile can be spread with a shovel over an area extending about one rod in all directions from the pile, each pile being spread so as to cover four square rods of area. A fairly even distribution can be made in this way, and the distribution is improved when the lime is harrowed into the soil. By this method there will be 40 piles to the acre. The amount of material to be put in each pile is found by dividing the rate of application in pounds per acre by 40. If the rate be 800 pounds per acre, 20 pounds is the amount per pile. If the rate be 1200 pounds per acre, 30 pounds is the amount per pile.