

THE JOLLY OLD SPIDER.

A jolly old architect is the fat spider, His houses are many and quaint; And he asks not a cent of his tenants for rent, Nor worries at any complaint.

WHILE MOTHERS LIVE.

"Jack is at such an uninteresting age—thirteen you know. Jack, sitting on the front doorstep, heard the words plainly, and a dark flush mounted to his brow. The answer of his sister's companion killed a budding romance that had but lately entered his heart."

withering self-contempt gnawed at him. Did he want to be kissed and hugged? A boy of thirteen, who had played baseball for many years and was a noted champion? Did he want to be called a bit of sunshine? Why, on the contrary, he always looked furtively around in fear of observation when mother kissed him and pulled his tie straight.

FROM INDIA. By One on Medical Duty in that Far Eastern Country. Native Nurses a Trial. A Try at Gardening. A Visit to a Rich Patient and the Doctor Gets Mad.

FROM INDIA. JHANSI, JULY 24th, 1913. Dear Home Folk: Here am I going to write to you again and really and truly nothing to write about. The "medical assistant" is off on her vacation and I have her work to do and am generally too "scratchy" after a morning with the comers and goers at the dispensary to even try to find new material to write about, or twist the old stuff about to make a new showing. I am afraid I bristle with spines.

and of course it was all due to their having money. Hope I won't have to meet that same kind again. In the afternoon I was again called out and this second time it was a worker in the bank here. It was really a pleasure to do what they wanted, they were so nice and friendly. When we came away the little nurse said: "Miss 'Sahibje' you can be so nice when you want to, but you were so angry this morning, I was scared."

FARM NOTES. —Hogs fatten best when not disturbed or excited. —Don't spice turkey feed with red pepper. It's a killer. —A small quantity of creolin placed in the bath will kill lice on the birds. —Don't forget that eggs are affected if left in the nest on a hot day, especially if the nest is bughouse. —The best tools are the cheapest, the best stock the most profitable and the highest fertilization and cultivation will bring the largest crops. —An excitement or expenditure of nerve force costs in milk. The quietly kept and well fed dairy cow puts all her vital energy into milk production. —The real test of value in a horse is strength, lively action and endurance, combined in the lightest weight possible. In the make-up of a first-class draft horse quality counts for more than bulk. —Hogs more than 6 months old make less rapid gains when fed on corn alone than when fed on corn and a supplement in connection with bluegrass or timothy, but the gains made from the former ration are usually as cheap as from the latter. —Some pigs require more feed than do others, and it is not easy to average the daily ration to each. One-third pound of oats and two-thirds pound of ground corn is a good proportion, and a little bran or middlings may be added with a little oil-meal of either kind. —No industry is so vital to the well-being of the nation as agriculture, and nothing is so vital to agriculture as the soil. How to use and not abuse the soil is the most important problem which faces the farmer of today. The worthy of the best efforts of our most profound and learned scientists, for upon its solution depends the future prosperity of the nation. —When cows are dry they should be well fed to put them in good condition at the time of freshening. Such cows will milk much better than will those that are thin at the beginning of their milking period. It pays to feed liberally during the period when a cow is carrying and feeding the calf and preparing for a heavy strain on her system during the coming lactation period. —One reason for so many failures with pigeons is because so many fellows keep them in bughouse. They imagine pigeons are boiler plate, so pigeon lice is allowed to cake deep on the floor, pile in pyramids in the nests and lice ticks breed without limit. —We have seen it so bad that mice even nested with the pigeons and rats came in and helped themselves to squabs. —The great value of sheep on the farm lies in their ability to utilize the roughages to advantage, their consumption of woods and other waste products and the return they make to the soil in the form of manure. Even though prices were so low that, as a business in and of itself, sheep growing did not pay, still every farmer ought to have upon his farm as many sheep as he can practically grow feed for. —Winter rye is of great value as a pasture, and as its worth becomes better known it will be used to a greater extent than it is. For providing pasture, none of the small cereals will compare with it. Rye may be sown at almost any time of the year, and a good pasture may be secured fall and spring from the one sowing. A stand of grass may be obtained while it is being grazed, and may usually be followed by another crop the same season. —For a good pasture in autumn, rye should be sown this month. It should then be grazed closely, for if allowed to grow rank, the head may form, destroying its power to crop out in the spring. Another, and probably a more important reason for grazing closely, is to prevent the tendency to rust when it becomes of rank growth. While the weather is still warm rusting may be prevented by cropping, and may thus be made to produce a large amount of grazing in the autumn, but when it does the grazing furnished in the spring will be less than that secured from rye under similar conditions of growth, but sown later and not pastured. Earlier grazing is furnished in spring by rye than by any other plants used as pasture. The length of time the grazing can be continued, depends upon the closeness of the cropping, usually it does not continue good more than six weeks. About that time, however, there generally is plenty of other grazing. Excellent crops of these are frequently grown after rye pasture. —Melons. It is no easy matter to train the pickers together melons in just the right condition for shipment. Consequently, many green and overripe melons are very apt to be supplied daily to the packing sheds. Unfortunately, some melons of this class find their way to the markets. A Rocky Ford cantaloupe, for instance, in right condition for shipment has a peculiar grayish green color, which, contrasted with the light-colored netting, gives the melon a brownish cast. The netting should be well out and fully developed, quite rough, and of a grayish white color and lacelike appearance. The stem parts at its junction with the melon, leaving none of its tissues adherent to the fruit. A yellow color, however slight, creeping over the melon is an indication of over-ripeness. As the melons continue to ripen the field should be picked over once each day until the height of the season arrives, when it will become necessary to go over the vines two or three times a day. A high percentage of over-ripe melons may be avoided by frequent pickings. Each member of the picking gang takes a row, and the field is gone over systematically. A burlap sack flung over the shoulders of the picker is usually used for picking in, but some growers use half-bushel baskets with handles. If sacks are used the melons are emptied into piles along the "heap rows" made at intervals across the field. From these piles they are picked up into crates and baskets and hauled to the packing shed. If half-bushel baskets are used the melons are left in them to be carried to the packing shed, and the handling is reduced to a minimum. However, a great many baskets are required for handling the crop in a large field. The melons once picked should be taken with the least delay possible to the packing shed and got out of the hot rays of the sun. Careful handling in picking and hauling is essential.—Philadelphia Record.