



CORN MUFFIN RECIPE.

It is an Excellent One, and One That Is Not Found in Ordinary Cook Books.

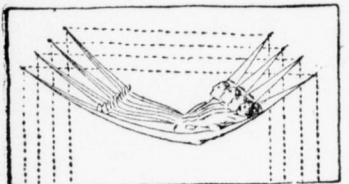
An excellent rule for corn muffins is as follows: Beat two heaped table-spoonfuls of butter and four of sugar to a cream. Add the yolks of three eggs, and then add two cupfuls of milk in which a teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved. Sift two or three times a cupful and a half of flour and a liberal cupful of corn meal, with two even table-spoonfuls of cream of tartar. Add the mixture of butter, sugar, milk and eggs slowly to the dry ingredients, stirring well while doing so. After beating this batter very thoroughly add the whites of the three eggs—which have been whipped to a very stiff froth. Turn the batter into muffin tins which have been buttered and bake the muffins in a hot oven. These muffins are delightful for breakfast served with a dainty omelette and a cup of hot coffee with whipped cream. The writer has tried several rules for corn muffins, but has found none as light or as tender as these. It is not one of the usual recipes found in the average cook book, and it is an excellent one.

The following is a very good rule for Johnnycake: Put three cupfuls of corn meal to soak with three cupfuls of sour milk over night. In the morning add half a cupful of flour, two table-spoonfuls of molasses, one beaten egg, a liberal teaspoonful of soda which has been dissolved in about half a cupful of milk. Stir the batter very thoroughly for several minutes and pour it into shallow baking pans which have been buttered well. Bake it in a very hot oven. It should be about an inch and a half thick when done, and it should have a fine crust.—N. Y. Tribune.

HANGING A HAMMOCK.

Some Timely Hints to Those Who Happen to Own One of These Summer Luxuries.

A manufacturing firm in Connecticut that sells hammocks offers several excellent suggestions in regard to suspending the same. Four degrees of curvature are mentioned, and the extremes here indicated ought not to be exceeded. Too much slack converts the hammock into a mere loop. A very



HOW TO HANG A HAMMOCK.

straight arrangement leaves it too unstable for security.

The four positions shown in the drawing provide for a clear space between the lowest part of the hammock and the floor of about 16 inches. It is a common error to suppose that the head of a hammock should be fastened at the same height as the foot, or higher. The best way is to keep the ring at the foot end from three to five inches higher than that at the head. When the hammock is stretched out nearly straight the difference may be kept down to three inches. Four makes a fair medium. But with a good deal of curvature, the fastening at the foot ought to be five inches above the head fastening. The reason for this is that when the head end is elevated, the whole body tends to slide down in the hammock. What is called a position of equilibrium—one in which the body will remain where it is—is one in which the hips rest at the lowest point. If the head seems too low, under these circumstances, it should be bolstered with a pillow.—N. Y. Tribune.

RETURN OF EARRINGS.

A Fashion That Was Relegated to Oblivion Ten Years Ago to Be Popular Again.

Earrings are coming in again, and while fashion's slaves are meekly protesting that they will not wear the barbarous things they will undoubtedly quietly submit in the end. The effect has gone forth that earrings are to be worn again, and the jewelers are prepared for an immediate demand for that article of jewelry which was relegated to oblivion ten years ago.

One drawback to the revival is the fact that nine out of ten women will need to have their ears pierced again, and every woman has an acute remembrance of that painful ordeal in the past. When our mothers were young it was the custom to pierce the ears by putting a cork behind them, stretching the lobes of the ear tight over the cork and then piercing with a needle, afterward drawing a silken thread and a gold ring made especially for the purpose through the hole.

Knew the Scales.

"When you get your groceries today," said the butcher to his wife, "don't go to that little grocer next door to my shop."

"Why not?" she demanded. "Because he sent in yesterday and borrowed an old pair of my scales."—Chicago Post.

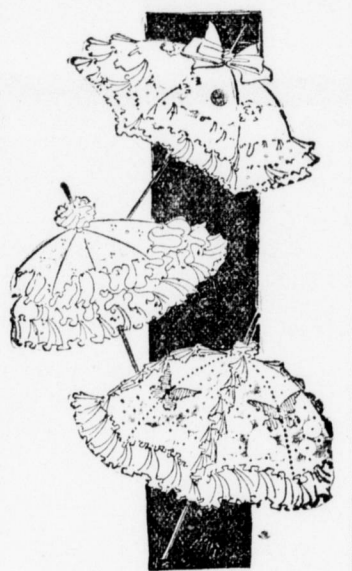
AND STILL THEY COME.

Here Are Three New and Very Stylish Designs for the Summer Girl's Sunshade.

The girl who has a tanned complexion when the summer is over will have it from choice, for the hundred and one new designs in parasols, ranging anywhere in price from one dollar to one hundred dollars leave no excuse why the fair skin should be left unshaded from the merciless rays of a scorching sun.

The very newest idea in parasol decorations, and one which affords an agreeable change from the floral trimming, is that of sewing applique designs all over the silk covering. All kinds of insects and small animals are impressed into service, but the favorite is the butterfly with deep cream and pale yellow wings and dark brown bodies. The rib-seams are then trimmed with frills of soft silk or mull.

Among the inexpensive designs is a parasol of brown grass linen lined with a pistachio green. The linen is embroidered in green, and ruffles of the



UP-TO-DATE SUNSHADES.

same color lisse decorate the covering for nearly half its width.

The third design has a covering of figured Persian silk trimmed with frills of the same material, sun plaited, and overlaid with another ruffle of liberty silk edged with narrow ribbon.

All of the fashionable summer sunshades are plentifully trimmed at the end of the rod, this little decoration being in the form of a rosette developed in soft goods, an immense bow, or any fancy that pleases the fantastic taste of the owner.

GIRL WITH THIN ARMS.

Can Easily Remedy the Defect by Rubbing Them Vigorously a Few Times Every Day.

Thin arms should be carefully concealed. They have an impoverished look that robs their owner of some of her dignity. If the arms are unduly long, as they occasionally are, the effect may be neutralized by wearing wide bands of black velvet fastened with pretty buttons or clasps or buckles. This reduces the apparent length of the arms.

"Thin arms," says M. Charles Blanc, the great French authority on dress, "denote bad health and an enfeebled race." The best remedy is to wash the arms with a fine lather of soap at least twice a day, and to dry them thoroughly and rub them vigorously. This treatment brings the pores into action and induces a healthy condition of the skin.

Rubbing with a soft chamois leather is excellent for the skin, giving it both smoothness and gloss. A girl who was much troubled with an eruptive disorder on her arms was advised to procure a very soft chamois leather, and gently but persistently to rub the skin for a few moments daily. She did so and never suffered from the same disagreeable cause again. The arms and shoulders are greatly improved by being rubbed in the same way, but the chamois must be very soft.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Hint for the Summer Table.

Table mats, on which to place hot dishes, are no longer used, as the heavy felt undercloth is intended to be sufficient protection for the table; but many housewives have found the top of their handsomely polished tables defaced by the marks made by the hot dishes. If a sheet of asbestos paper is put under the felt cloth the table will not be injured in the least from this cause. At teas or luncheons, when the polished table is used with doilies instead of a cloth, asbestos mats may be covered with prettily embroidered doilies for the hot dishes. One of these mats covered with a doyley, which should be larger than the mat, is much prettier to use than any teapot stand that can be purchased.

To Keep Brushes Clean.

The best way to clean hair brushes is with spirits of ammonia, as its effect is immediate. No rubbing is required, and cold or tepid water can be used as successfully as warm. Take a table-spoonful of ammonia to a quart of water; dip the bristles without wetting the back, and in a moment the grease is removed; then rinse in cold water, shake well and dry in the air, but not in the sun. Soap and soda soften the bristles and do not get them so thoroughly clean.

Terrorized by Green Peas.

The Vienna authorities have forbidden a meeting advertised to take place in furtherance of the cause of vegetarianism on the ground that it would constitute a danger to the well-being of the state.



NARROW-TIRED WAGONS.

They Are the Greatest Enemies of Good Roads Next to Surplus Surface Water.

The proposed automobile race between an American and a French machine has brought the attention of the public to the wretched condition of American roads. The French automobile has shown an average speed of 30 miles an hour for a long distance, while the best the American machine has been capable of is a little over 16 miles. The difference is ascribed to the bad roads over which the American machine was compelled to travel. Referring to this, Chairman Otto Dornier, of the L. A. W. highway improvement committee, speaks of one of the causes for the miserable highways. He says:

"Next to water, the greatest enemy of good roads—yes, of all roads—is the narrow-tired wagon. Narrow tires and water, acting together, have given our country roads a third dimension. They are not only so many miles long and so many rods wide, but they are deep—so deep, alas, at times that travel over, on rather, through them, is next to impossible.

"A heavily loaded wagon always leaves its tracks on the highway, and the depth of these tracks depends upon the material of which the road is built, the weight of the load and the width of the tires. The rut formed by the passing wagon forms a trough for the rain, which, instead of running off to the side, as it should do, remains to sink into the roadway and soften it. The next wagon, finding the ground softer, digs its wheels deeper into the surface, and so the work of demoralization and destruction continues.

"A wide tire, on the other hand, instead of forming a rut, will roll and harden the road surface. By the use of wide tires, every loaded wagon can be turned into an effective road roller and made to improve the roadway instead of helping to destroy it. All that is necessary to make the best road in the world is to make it solid and to give it a hard, smooth surface. Nothing so much tends to accomplish this as the frequent use of road rollers. Wide tires are road rollers, and therefore, road makers. Narrow tires are road destroyers. If wide tires could be adopted for general use, every loaded wagon, which to-day helps to cut up and destroy country roads, would become an active factor in their improvement.

"Experience has repeatedly proven that hauling on wide tires requires less tractive force than is needed for the narrow-tired wagon under the same conditions. Director Waters, of the Missouri agricultural experiment station, who has made very extensive tests on the subject, characterized especially by their scientific accuracy, declares that six inches is the best width of tire for a combination farm and road wagon and that a large number of tests show, without a single exception, a difference in draft in favor of the broad tires ranging all the way from 17 to 100 per cent.

"The principle of wide tires is so generally acknowledged in Europe that laws have been passed in each country prescribing their use. Austria requires tires of at least four and one-third inches width, increasing as the load to be carried exceeds three and one-half tons. In France all freighting and market wagons are turned into road rollers by being required to have tires from three to ten inches wide. Germany requires four-inch tires for all wagons used for heavy loads, and Switzerland requires that they shall be provided with tires of six inches. These regulations have been adopted for the protection of the high-class European roads built during the present century.

"Now that the adoption of state aid has solved the financial problem connected with road improvement in the United States, care should be taken that the roads we build are not destroyed by narrow tires. Country districts receiving financial aid for road purposes out of the state treasury should do all in their power to encourage the use of wide tires. This has been accomplished in some places by exempting all wide-tired vehicles from taxation."

The Dairy Type Cow.

Careful experiments show that the dairy type cow yields on an average 6,500 pounds of milk yearly, while the cow with beef heredity and tendency yields 4,500 pounds under similar conditions. When milk brings a dollar a hundred, as is now the case, the net income from the butter from the dairy cow, whose milk averages four per cent. fat, is \$45, while that from the cow of beef type and whose milk only averages 35 per cent. fat, is only \$27. The feeding value of the skim milk giving four per cent. butter is worth one-seventh more per pound than is the milk containing 25 per cent. Adding the actual value of skim milk of each cow to the net returns for butter we get from the dairy cows \$35 and from the other \$23.—Farm, Stock and Home.

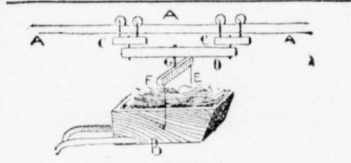
Club Foot in Cabbage.

"Club foot" in cabbage results mostly when cabbages are raised on the same land year after year. A change of location is always desirable. The free use of wood ashes, chopped in around each plant, is a remedy, but it is not always effectual. The potash of the ashes destroys the maggot which does the damage, and an excellent mode is to mix the ashes in water, make a few holes with a stick around the plant and pour the mixture in, which is a laborious operation, however, where there is a large field devoted to the crop.

HANDY CAR FOR BARNS.

Can Be Used as Enslage Carrier on a Dairy Farm and for Many Other Purposes

The illustration shows a very useful device. It was formerly described in Farm, Field and Fireside by a New York correspondent, who says he has seen it in practical operation on a dairy farm as an ensilage carrier and in a stable as a manure carrier. Thinking the idea useful to the readers of this paper, I give an illustration and abbreviated description of this really useful device. It consists of a track of iron, A, A, A, such as is used for barn doors, the carrier wheels and hangings and the box, B. The track is fastened to the ceiling either in front or behind the cows, according as it is intended for use in feeding or in stable cleaning, running the whole length or entirely around the stable, the carrier being constructed in a manner to permit the



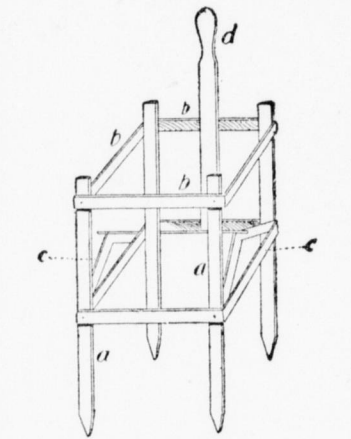
CARRIER FOR A BARN.

wheels to turn on a curve in the track. The four carrier wheels are bolted in pairs to the blocks, C, C, which run close to the track to prevent the wheels jumping off. The blocks are bolted to a heavy scantling, D, D, under them, only one bolt being used in each block, so that the wheels will turn a curve in the track as mentioned. The car (E) is hung by rods, E, E, to the crossbar, F, which is connected to the timber between the wheels by a heavy swivel. There may be a rod from the crossbar, F, to the rear end of car to hold it steady until ready to dump. By the handles at the front end, the car is readily moved upon the track in either direction, even when fully loaded, holding one-fourth of a wagon load.—J. G. Allshouse, in Ohio Farmer.

SPLENDID WIRE REEL.

For Unrolling Barbed Wire, Its Inventor Seem to Think, It is Without an Equal.

For unrolling barbed wire, my rack, as illustrated, is made of three by three inch scantling mortised together. Uprights, a, are three feet long, and cross-pieces, b, is inches. The two pieces, c,



A WIRE REEL.

are 12 inches long and notched at the top so the bar on which the spool is hung can rest as shown. Lever d regulates the speed of turning or paying out wire by pressing against the roll. The whole outfit is set in the ground at an end of the proposed fence, spool put in place and a horse with singletree attached to end of wire. The horse can be ridden or led by a man, while a boy operates the lever.—R. G. Melson, in Farm and Home.

Profit in Thinning Fruit.

The practicability of thinning fruit and its feasibility from a commercial standpoint have been pretty well demonstrated in the last few years. In western New York it has generally proved profitable wherever tried. Mr. John Craig reports, in the publications of the (Canadian) central experimental farm, some results in thinning peaches and plums which corroborate the notes given from Mr. Beach and others. He concludes that, when a large crop of fruit is set, thinning peaches is highly remunerative for the following reasons: (1) It increases the weight of the yield. (2) It largely increases the size of the fruit. (3) It reduces the number of matured seeds, thereby considerably lessening the drain on the vitality of the tree. (4) It renders the crop less liable to rot. Thinning plums likewise proved altogether worth while.

Posts in Sandy Soil.

There is a great difference in the durability of different kinds of posts and also in the soil where they are placed. Contrary to the general impression, a sandy or gravelly soil, which is usually dry, is much more liable to rot our posts than one which is always wet. In the dry soil there are frequent changes from wet to dry, by which more air is brought in contact with the wood and this introduces the germs of decay. In an always wet soil the water is probably stagnant and contains little air. Oxygen is necessary to all decomposition. An old farmer who had owned both sandy farms and those that had a clay subsoil once told us that posts on the sand had to be removed more than twice on clay subsoil.

Would You Be Willing?

Would you be willing to have the public judge you by the character of the road in front of your house?—Good Roads.

The record of endurance made by the saddle bred horses during the last campaign is of the greatest interest.

HIS COURAGE FAILED.

He Was Brave Enough Until He Faced Mary Ann, Then He Wilted.

It is the proud boast of Archie Bruce that he is a lineal descendant of the great Scottish hero, and, as becomes a man of his blood, he prides himself on his courage. For several months there has been in his family a servant who has completely terrorized his wife, the latter being the victim and not the commander of her nerves. There was a terrible row between mistress and maid last Saturday, and on Monday morning Mrs. Bruce said to her husband:

"Archie, I cannot stand Mary Jane any longer. Won't you please discharge her before you go to business this morning? You know how afraid of her I am."

"Certainly," replied Mr. Bruce, with suave courtesy, "certainly. The coarsest creature that ever cracked a cup or cleaned a kettle cannot cow me."

The valiant Archibald sometimes surprises himself and his friends by floating along on a stream of alliteration. Procuring his hat and coat, he descended to the basement kitchen, and in stentorian tones bravely addressed the servant:

"Mary Jane, ahem! I must hurry off now, but, ahem!—Mrs. Bruce asked me to tell you that she wants, ahem!—to speak to you after I have gone to the office!"—San Francisco News Letter.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Bacon—"I can't understand why your wife calls that Wagnerian stuff heavenly music." Egbert—"Because it sounds like thunder, I suppose."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Nickel Plate Road, with its Peerless Trio of Fast Express Trains Daily and Unexcelled Dining Car Service, offers rates lower than via other lines. The Short Line between Chicago, Buffalo, New York and Boston.

The severity of men should never result in making a poor one more desirable, but it unfortunately does.—Atchison Globe.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Pils' Cure.—Ralph Erig, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1893.

For disobedience the small boy frequently takes the palm.—Chicago Daily News.

Hill's Catarrh Cure. It is taken Internally. Price 75c.

You needn't stretch it to put quartz in a pint cup.—Golden Days.

A pretty safe rule of conduct is to avoid doing anything that will produce headache or heartache.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

It would be nice if stout girls could make themselves wasp-waisted without making themselves wasp-tempered.—Detroit Journal.

We will sometimes admit that we have not achieved all we intended to, but we are convinced that no one could have accomplished more under the circumstances.—Puck.

No Wonder.—Brown—"There goes a young fellow that's hated by everybody in his neighborhood." Jones—"What's wrong with him?" Brown—"He is learning to play a cornet."—Ohio State Journal.

Very Careless.—Tiepass Teddy—"Wake up, Harry, de barn's on fire." Handout Harry—"Blame dese careless farmers. Dey're allers leavin' a lot o' hay around when a feller's apt ter drop sparks from his pipe."—N. Y. Journal.

A troubled but trusting subscriber recently wrote to the editor of the Huron Herald: "What ails my hens? Every morning I find one of them keeled over to rise no more." The reply was: "The fowls are dead. It is an old complaint and nothing can be done except to bury them."—Kansas City Star.

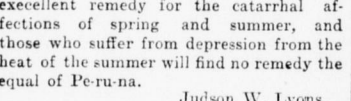
The Bank President—"Are you aware the cashier has taken a half-interest in a yacht?" The Confidential Adviser—"No. Perhaps we had better see he does not become a full-fledged skipper."—Indianapolis Journal.

An Apology Due.—"Was that your brother I saw you talking to in front of your house last night?" "No. That was my coachman." "Just apologize for me to the coachman next time you see him, will you, please?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"There's no estimating the amount of misery entailed by this loose system of divorce," said the earnest man. "No, sir!" cried the sour-faced one. "Many a divorced man marries again."—Philadelphia North American.

REGISTER OF TREASURY.

Hon. Judson W. Lyons, Register of the United States Treasury, in a letter from Washington, D. C., says:



April 23d, 1899. Peru-na Drug Mfg Co., Columbus, O.: Gentlemen—I find Peru-na to be an excellent remedy for the catarrhal affections of spring and summer, and those who suffer from depression from the heat of the summer will find no remedy the equal of Peru-na.

Judson W. Lyons. No man is better known in the financial world than Judson W. Lyons. His name on every piece of money of recent date, makes his signature one of the most familiar ones in the United States. Hon. Lyons address is Augusta, Ga. He is a member of the National Republican Committee, and is a prominent and influential politician. He is a particular friend of President McKinley.

Remember that cholera morbus, cholera infantum, summer complaint, bilious colic, diarrhoea and dysentery are each and all catarrh of the bowels. Catarrh is the only correct name for these affections. Peru-na is an absolute specific for these ailments, which are so common in summer. Dr. Hartman, in a practice of over forty years, never lost a single case of cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhoea, or cholera morbus, and his only remedy was Peru-na. Those desiring further particulars should send for a free copy of "Summer Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

Lane's Family Medicine. Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Filling the Gap.

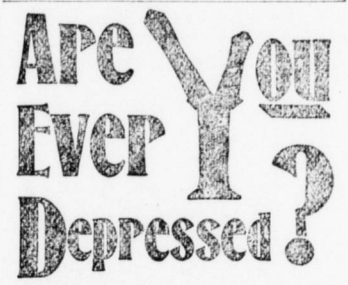
The bright boy of fiction is playing with his Noah's ark. "What are these two chips of wood?" asks the bright boy's father. "It is necessary for the bright boy of fiction to have a father, you know; there has to be somebody to draw him out." "Then, replied the bright boy, without hesitation, is the microbes!" "Of course, if we think a minute, we perceive that there must have been a pair of microbes on the ark.—Detroit Journal.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes.

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all Druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A New Game.

McSwatters—I hear that you put a stop to your wife's going through your pockets. McSwatters—Yes. "How do you work it?" "Put tacks in your pockets."—Berlin (Md.) Herald.



And is it not due to nervous exhaustion? Things always look so much brighter when we are in good health. How can you have courage when suffering with headache, nervous prostration and great physical weakness? Would you not like to be rid of this depression of spirits? How? By removing the cause. By taking



It gives activity to all parts that carry away useless and poisonous materials from your body. It removes the cause of your suffering, because it removes all impurities from your blood. Send for our book on Nervousness.

To keep in good health you must have perfect action of the bowels. Ayer's Pills cure constipation and biliousness.

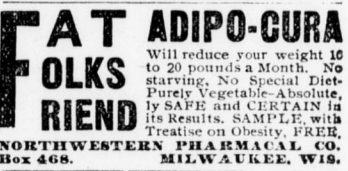
Write to our Doctors. Perhaps you would like to consult some eminent physician about your condition. They write us freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply without cost. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Lazy Liver

"I have been troubled a great deal with a torpid liver, which produces constipation. I found CASCARETS to be all I could for them, and secured such relief the first trial, that I purchased another supply and was completely cured. I shall only be too glad to recommend Cascarets whenever the opportunity is presented." J. A. SMITH, 3209 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grieves. ... CURE CONSTIPATION. ... Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, 300

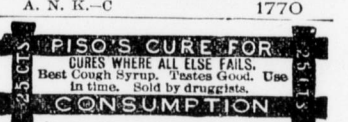


Will reduce your weight 10 to 20 pounds a month. No starving. No Special Diet. Purely Vegetable—Absolute, SAFE and CERTAIN in its Results. SAMPLE with Treatise on Obesity, FREE. NORTHWESTERN PHARMACEUTICAL CO. Box 468. MILWAUKEE, WIS.



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