

THE BOY'S SUMMER SWIM.

Now, off with your garments, boys; quick! look alive! No waiting about in fear on the bank; A run, and a spring, and a clean, clever

dive, Just leaving a bubble to show where you

Or, if you prefer it, a "header" then take, Your head popping out as your feet disappear; If managed aright, you will no splashing

But enter as stiff and as clean as a spear. A shake of your head, and your eyes will

From water, and now you start off for your swim; side stroke, or breast stroke, which

one may agree
The best with your fancy, your style or
your whim.

You're blown? Then turn over and rest

while you float;
It only wants pluck, and is easy to do.
That's right; you're as safe and secure as a boat,
You see, there's no need to get into a stew. Now make for the bank, clamber out, and

epare y some new trick, such as diving for or turning a somersault cleverly ere The water you reach, or else swim with tied legs.

When tired of all, and before you grow

out (you may easily stay in too Come And rub yourself down with a hearty good You can't scrub too hard, and you can't scrub too strong.

Then jump in your clothes, and be off for a

And do not pull up till you glow in each limb; , boys, believe me, when that run shall be done,

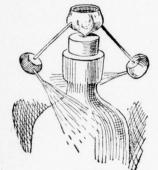
You'll find yourself better by far for your -Golden Days.

NEAT TOY SPRINKLER.

Made from an English Walnut, Two Cork and a Bottle.

Here is a toy sprinkler that any bright boy or girl can make with the aid of a pocketknife and a gimlet; the necessary materials are an English walnut, two hazelnuts, two straws, a cork and a bottle. Following is a description of how to make the sprinkler: Remove by the aid of a small saw or

a pocketknife about one-third of walnut. (See illustration.) Then ta (See illustration.) Then take out the kernel of the remaining larger



THE SPRINKLER.

part and make it nice and smooth ins with the knife. Now you bore to holes in the sides of the shell (you can easily see the proper place and direction on the accompanying illustration) and insert a straw in each hole, the straws to be about two and one-half inches long. Then take two hazelnuts and make two holes in each, the holes being in right angle with each other and reaching the center of the kernel. Now put the straws coming out of the walnut in the top hole of the hazelnut, and in the side hole you introduce a short piece of straw. Use beeswax or sealing wax for stopping all leaks. Now your sprinkler is ready for use, and all you have to do is to place the and all you have walnut on its pointed end on the cork of an empty bottle and pour water in the walnut basin. The water will then run through the straws and thereby cause the little sprinkler quickly.—J. Bellrope, in Chicago Daily Record.

Trees and Plants Sleep.

Trees and Plants Sleep.

Trees and plants have their regular times for going to sleep, as well as boys and girls. They need the same chance to rest from the work of growing and to repair and oil the machinery of life. Some plants do all their sleeping in the winter, when the ground is freezen and the limbs are ground is frozen and the limbs are bare of leaves. In hot countries, where the snow never falls, and it is always growing weather, the trees rest dur ng the rainy season or during periods of drought. They always choose the time when they cannot work the best for doing the sleeping, just as mankind chooses the night, when he cannot see to work. A Norwegian scientist has made some interesting experiments trying to chloroform plants, and he has found that the fumes of this sleep giver make the plant sleep harder and grow faster when it wakes up.

Death of a Noted Dog.

Sultan, a Newfoundland dog, has just died in France. He was noted for having arrested a thief, captured an assassin, rescued a child from drown-'ng and saved a man who attempted suicide. The Society for the Protection of Animals presented him with a col-lar. Recently he prevented a castle being robbed, and was poisoned, it is supposed, by those who attempted the rob-

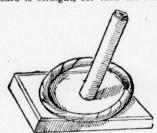
There are 65 steamers on the Swiss akes. The largest can transport 1,200 passengers.

AN AMUSING GAME.

t Is Doubly Interesting Because the Boys Can Make Each of Its

Here is a game that you can play in the house, out on the porch, or on the ground.

Take a piece of board or plank 10 by 12 inches. Plane it on the sides and edges and cut away the corners all around one side, as shown in the drawing. Call that side the top and the other side the bottom. See whether the side which you choose for the bottom is even so that the board will set well on the floor. If the board is warped, turn the hollow side down, so that the edges and not the middle will rest on the floor. If the board seems twisted a little, so that it will not set well, whichever side is down, nail a block to one side of the board at each corner. This is a good way, even when the side of the board is straight, for then the board



THE GAME OF RINGTOSS

will set better on an uneven place on

the floor or ground.

At the center of the board bore a hole an inch or an inch and a quarter in diameter. Into this set a standard reaching six or seven inches above the board. Make the lower end of the standard fit closely and trim around the upper end, as shown in the drawing. Paint or oil all over, including the bot-

Next make the ring shown by the drawing. The easiest way is to take a piece of rope a little longer than the distance around the ring. Cut away some of the strands at each end so that you can overlap the ends and make the same thickness as elsewhere. Wrap and tie these overlapping ends with string. Then wrap the entire ring with strips of cloth.

In playing, throw the ring over the standard, as horse shoes or quoits are thrown. If two people play, use two

poords and several rings.

These soft rings make no noise and re not apt to do harm where they hit .-National Rural.

NATURAL FLY TRAP.

The Dionea, a Little Carolina Plant, Is Far More Reliable Than Sticky Flypaper.

Flytraps are well known in the animal kingdom to everyone who has eyes, or, at least, who uses them.

The delicate web of the spider and the deeply cut and broad mouth of the swallow at once suggest themselves. But that a vegetable should have an exquisitely constructed and perfect apparatus of this kind is very remarkable, when it is remembered that plants dif-fer markedly from animals in regard to their food. For, while animals live on organic substances—that is, on plants or other animals-vegetables live on in-

organic substances.
It is, then, unlikely that a fly could supply a plant with food, and yet a more perfect fly trap than the leaves of the dionea cannot be imagined.

This little plant is a native of the sandy bogs in the pine barrens of Caro-It grows to a height of from six to twelve inches, producing a loose head of large whitish flowers, not unlike the flower of the lady's smock.

The flower stalk rises from a rosette of yellowish green leaves, spreading on the ground. Each leaf is divided by a deep incision into two portions, the lower being a broadly winged foot stalk, and the upper the blade or true leaf itself.

The upper portion is the flytrapthe most curious part of the plantand demands a careful description. It is roundish and divided into two

equal parts by a strong mid-rib. The mar gins are fringed with a row of strong spiny bristles, so that it may be likened to two upper eyelids joined at their bases. The leaf is a little hollow on either side of the mid-rib, the upper surface is dotted with minute reddish gands, and each hollow is furnished with three slender bristles. The sensitiveness of the leaf chiefly lies in these bristles. If an insect alights on the leaf and touches one or more of them the sides suddenly close with a force so great as to imprison the little creature, notwithstanding all its efforts to escape. The fringe of bristles on the opposite side of the leaf interlace like the fingers of the two hands clasped to-

gether, or like the teeth of a steel trap The insect is not crushed or suddenly destroyed, but is retained firmly im prisoned until it ceases to move, which would mean until it was dead, and then

the leaf suddenly expands.

The two lobes are enfolded at night but spread open in the day. When the bristles are irritated by man, the leaf quickly closes, remains closed for a short time, then slowly expands, ready to close again if newly irritated.

But if it be caused to make repeated efforts at short intervals, its ments become languid, or the sensibil ity is altogether exhausted and is recovered only by a period of repose.-Philadelphia Press.

Why Wallpaper Is "Hung."

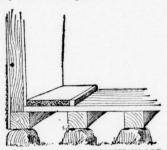
Wall paper does not hang, and yet the person whose business it is to paste it up is called a paper-hanger. The rea-Long before the intro son is simple. Long before the intro-duction of wall papers, Arras, a town in France, was famous for its tapestries called "Arras." These were used as wall coverings, and the men who were employed to put them up were called | clover-sick .- National Stockman.



LAYING CEMENT FLOORS.

Should Not Be Too Smooth the Top, But Twey Must Be

It is important that the cement floor be laid with a true level. It should not be too smooth on top, but very level. To secure a true level and to make sure that an even thickness of the cement is being laid on, the plan illustrated in the cut may be used to advantage. Lay down a strip of wood of the re-



HOW TO LAY A CEMENT FLOOR. quired thickness of cement, putting it about 20 inches from the back side. Fill in the cement and with a straight-edge smooth all off level with the piece of wood. Then move this back about 20 inches and continue to repeat the filling and smoothif g operation. Cement is usually laid on a firmly packed floor of stone or gravel, but it can also be laid upon a bot d floor if the building is elevated from the ground. For the use of cattle the floor should be inclined a little, either in the cement or by inclining the earth or board floor beneath. -Orange Judd Farmer.

THE FARM MANURES.

Haul the Stuff Out as Fast as It Is Made, Except When the Ground Is Soft in Spring.

Farm manures is a more popular sub ject in the west than it was even as late as ten years ago. Over the larger por tion of the west, we have concluded that there is not much business wisdom in burning straw stacks or regarding the manure pile as a nuisance. The manure is a part of the return from keeping and feeding domestic animals; just as clearly a part as the carcass is, and throwing away the meat, milk or wool of the animal would be just as sensible as throwing away the manure. In an elaborate article before us the state ment is made that "experiments indi cate that manure should be collected in pits having impervious walls and bottom." If a farmer should construct a pit like that, he would be a fit sub-ject for a lunatic asylum. If anybody desires to "hoard" manure, to keep it in sight and indolence, he had better have a covered barnyard. But the land is the place for the manure, and there is where it should go just as fast as it is made and it is convenient to haul it out. The farmer who will persist in permitting his manure to burn out or leach out in the barnyard, might not be more unwise if he built a water tight pit, or adopted some other expensive contrivance to preserve the fertilizing elements, and forking the manure into the pit, and especially forking it out, might be considered a deserved punish-ment. But the best advice to be given such a farmer, is this: Haul out your manure as it is made, except when the ground is soft in the spring, or other conditions make it impracticable.—Agricultural Epitomist.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Onions chopped fine make a desirable relish for chicks. Dispose of surplus or cull cockerels

as soon as marketable. After breeding season separate male

birds from the females. As the chicks mature, separate the

males from the females. Never allow your chicks to roost on their own droppings. Change their coops often.

Chicks should have animal protein Chicks must always have a plentiful supply of water and grit. Granulated charcoal is eaten greedily

by chicks; it absorbs the gases in the bowels and regulates them. If your chicks have diarrhoea a feed

or two middlings will ofttimes stop it. If constipated feed a few feeds of bran. Watch for lice in the hen house.

Kerosene will kill the lice. Use plenty of lime slacked or in the form of white wash in the hen house. Grease the heads of chicks with lard,

dust the chickens under the wings with insect powder, clean their feed and water troughs with scalding water twice a If hens have formed the egg-eating

habit, take a lot of egg shells, crush them up fine and feed them all they will They can usually be found quantities at bakeries .- Rural World.

A Word of Warning.

The continued use of stimulant fer-tilizers will eventually exhaust the soil of its natural fertility; hence it is poor economy to apply them continuously.
It has been said that stimulant manures 'enrich the father but impoverish the son." This is literally true, 2s has been demonstrated in the case of clover. Clovers will appropriate all the potash and phosphoric acid which may be liberated to them by lime or plaster. Continued cultivation on these lines has been known to exhaust the two ingredients mentioned and to make the lands

CAUSE OF ERGOTISM.

The Disease Is Developed Only in a Plant Fungus.

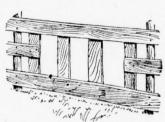
Following is a brief description of the disease termed "ergotism": This disease is caused by stock eating ergot, which is found in the feed. Ergot is not a species of weed, as is sometimes thought, but is a stage in the life history of a fungus. The term was applied to it by the French from its fancied resemblance to the spur of a cock. The scientific name is "Claviceps purpurea." Spores of the fungus are formed and carried by currents of air, or other means, to the flowers of the grasses favorable for its development. Here the ergot is developed entirely below the ovary and prevents the formation of the grass seed. Full development occurs about one month after the invasion of the ovary takes The grains of ergot differ in size, but are essentially the same in shape. Sometimes the grains are so small that they are difficult to distin-guish with the naked eye. Usually the size varies in length from one-half an inch to over an inch, and in diameter from one-fifteenth to one-sixth. They are cylindrical; sometimes slightly ribbed and furrowed, and often irregularly fissured. They are curved and taper toward the ends. Their color varies from dark violet to blue black or black.

Just what poison is contained in the ergot is unknown, yet the fact that a poison does exist there cannot be disputed. The poisoning of animals by ergot may occur at the end of a longer or shorter time, even weeks or months after eating it. The system by this time has become so filled that there is no means of providing a remedy. Symptoms of convulsions are not often noticed in the diseased cattle; but the most marked effect is in the circulatory system. The extremities, such as the ears, tail, lower parts of the limbs, etc., begin to lose their warmth and sensibility gradually. Dry gangrene sets in, the parts harden, become mum-mified and finally drop off without pain. It is evident that the only means of prevention is to cease feeding the fodder containing the ergot.-Nebraska Experiment Station.

FEEDING AT PASTURE.

A Simple Device Which Will Keep Animals from Quarreling with Their Neighbors.

it is often desired to feed grain or ome soiling crop to animals at pasture. A convenient way to accomplish this without crowding on the part of the



FEEDING CATTLE AT PASTURE.

stock, or waste of feed by the animals setting their feet upon it, is shown in the cut. The middle board in the pasture fence is taken off and upright boards nailed to the top and bottom boards, as shown, nailing these upright boards upon the side occupied by the animals, so they cannot press them off. The feed can then be put in boxes, or on the ground, outside the fence, when each animal will take an opening and eat without quarreling with its neighbor .- N. Y. Tribune.

Keeping Eggs in Cellars.

During the summer months, the air temperature is often near blood heat a large part of the day, it is extremely difficult to keep eggs even a few days without starting the germ to growing. Of course this ruins the egg, and as during the night the cool air chills the egg, it is good for nothing, even for incubation. Many farmers make the cellar the place where they store their eggs until they have a nce to market them. truth is that in summer it is not best to have eggs longer than three or four days aftthey are laid before disposing of them. The cellar often has very wholesome air, and as the egg shell is porous its contents are affected injuriously without regard to the tempera-ture where it has been kept.

When to Harrow Land.

Land should be harrowed after plow ing before the clods become hard and difficult to crush, and the surface made as fine as possible. Frequent harrowing of lands already planted will check the loss of water. Orchards, especially those containing bearing trees, will be greatly benefited by harrowing at brief intervals until midsummer. The disk harrow is best adapted to clayey soils. The disks should be set at such an angle that the entire surface will be tilled. If the land has been put in the proper condition early in the season a spike tooth or smoothing harrow will be all that is needed during the summer.—Farmers' Review.

Small Celery Is Best.

There is a great difference in the quality of celery, and this makes the size a matter of comparatively little account. The giant varieties of celery are now superseded in favor of dwarf kinds that are erisp and nutty in flavor, Something, however, depends on the soil and method of growing. A moist soil makes the celery grow much fuller of its native juices than one which is dry. The soil can hardly be too rich, for the quicker the growth the better it is, whatever the variety. Celery that is any way stunted in growth becomes stringy, and if it is checked by drought it will have comparatively little of the characteristic celery flavor.

The Battle Field Route,

The Veterans of sixty-one and five and their friends, who are going to attend the 33rd G. A. R. Annual Encampment at Philadelphia in September, could not select a better nor more historic route than the Big Four, Chesapeake & Ohio, with splendid service from Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis on the Big Four, all connecting at Indianapolis or Cincinnati and thence over the Picturesque Chesapeake & Ohio along the Ohio river to Huntington, West Va., thence through the foot-hils of the Alleghanies, over the Mountains, through the famous Springs Region of Virginia to Staunton, Va., between which point and Washington are many of the most prominent Battiefields: Waynesboro, Gordonsville, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock, Kettle Run, Manassas, Bull Run, Fairfax, and a score of others nearly as prominent. Washington is next, and thence via the Pennsylvania Line direct to Philadelphia. There will be three rates in effect for this business: 1st. Continuous passage, with no stop-over privilege; 2nd. Going and coming same route with one stop-over in each direction; 3d. Circuitous route, going one way and back another with one stop-over in each direction. For full information as to Routes, Rates, etc., address J. C. Tucker, G. N. A., 234 Clark St., Chicago.

Out.

Chicago.

Caller—I have here several bills which are long overdue and—
Harduppe (desperately)—I am sorry to say that our cashier is out to-day.

"Oh, well, it doesn't make much difference; I'll call and pay them at some future date. Good day, sir."—Philadelphia Record. 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 head-ache. Price 25 and 50c.

Why They Are Nervous. A correspondent says that those who dine with the queen are usually painfully nervous. Perhaps they are tortured with doubt of the propriety of praising the pie, not knowing whether her majesty or the cook made it.—Denver Post.

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

Porous Plaster.

"What are the holes for?" asked little Edna, looking at the porous plaster that her mother was preparing to adjust on Willie's back. "It's funny you don't know that, sis," interposed Willie. "They're to let the pain out, of course."—Boston Traveler.

Work for All.

Thousands of men are making good wages in the harvest fields of Minnesota, North and South Dakota. There is room for thou-sands more. Half rates via the Great North-rn Railway from St. Paul. Write Max Bass, 220 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Home Run Strikes.

Diggs—So your daughter is married, eh?" Biggs—Yes. "And how does your new son-in-law strike 'V' or an 'X' usually."-Chieago Evening News.

Some people keep the Sabbath so holy that they don't work any for three days before or three days after.—N. Y. Press.

"He says his wife can't cook a little bit."
"That's unfortunate." "Yes. But that isn't
the worst of it. She insists on cooking a
lot."-Philadelphia Bulletin.

Always put off until to-morrow that which should not be done to-day.—Chicago Daily News.

When the hostess no longer apologizes for the lack of pie, a wise guest knows her wel-come is worn out, and talks of going.— Atchison Globe.

Fish being rich in phosphorus and phosphorus being the essential thing in making matches, it therefore stands to reason that girls should be partial to a fish diet.—Chicago Daily News.

Mrs. De Tanque—"You horrid wretch! Aren't you ashamed of coming home in this condition?" De Tanque—"No, shir; I'm (hic) proud of it. Ain't many fellows'h can fin' th' way home when they're full's this."—Philadeiphia Record.

"Mrs. Vanna eswykho has galved the son."

"Mrs. Young says she has solved the servant problem." "She's a genius! What's the solution?" "Why, she says all you've got to do is never find any fault, submit to everything, do as you are told, keep out of the way, and pay good wages, with privileges, and you won't have a bit of trouble."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Something must be done with those boys of mine at college," exclaimed a staid old citizen. "They're wilder than March hares and in hot water all the time." "Oh, well, they're young yet, and you must make allowances." "Make allowances, man? That's what's keeping me poor."—Detroit Free Press.

"Well, I never thought that Jonesy would "Well, I never thought that Jonesy would die a natural death," said Snaggs, when he had been told of the passing away of a man he had known. "I didn't say he died a nat-ural death," said Dinwiddie. "You told me he died in bed." "But it was in a fold-ing-bed."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 93,284] "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM-For some time I have thought of writing to you to let you know of the great benefit I have received

Mrs. Johnson Saved from Insanity by Mrs. Pinkham

ham's Vegetable Compound. Soon after the birth of my first child, I commenced to have spells with my spine.

from the use of

Lydia E. Pink-

Every month I grew worse and at last became so bad that I found I was gradually losing my mind. The doctors treated me for female troubles, but I got no better. One doctor told me that I would be insane.

I was advised by a friend to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and before I had taken all of the first bottle my neighbors noticed the change in me.

"I have now taken five bottles and cannot find words sufficient to praise it. I advise every woman who is suffering from any female weakness to give it a fair trial. I thank you for your good medicine."—MRS. GERTRUDE M. JOHN-80N, JONESBORO, TEXAS.

Mrs. Perkins' Letter.

"I had female trouble of all kinds, had three doctors, but only grew worse. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills and used the Sanative Wash, and cannot praise your remedies enough."MRS. EFFIE PERKINS, PEARL, LA.



Ladles 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, hos sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all Crugrists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Appreciated.

Appreciated.

Wife—John, let me tell you that as surely as you keep on in your present career, just so surely will you pay for your indulgences.

Husband (with air of pride)—Thanks, dear, for that tender tribute to my financial probity.—Boston Courier.

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

We have often wondered that women do not have their kitchen dresses made as low-necked as their party dresses. It would eertainly be cooler in working over a hot stove.

Atchison Globe.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price, 75c. Never do to-day any wrong thing you can put off till to-morrow.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. I mueller, Lexington, Mo., Feb. 24, '94.



What does it do?

It causes the oil glands in the skin to become more active, making the hair soft and glossy, precisely as nature intended.

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one of the great causes of baldness.

It makes a better circulation in the scalp and stops the hair from coming out. It Prevents and it

Cupes Baldness Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely make hair grow on bald heads, provided only there is any life remain-

ing in the hair bulbs. It restores color to gray or white hair. It does not do this in a moment, as will a hair dye; but in a short time the gray color of age gradually disappears and the darker color

of youth takes its place. Would you like a copy of our book on the Hair and Scalp? It is free. If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor write the Doctor about it.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER.

Lowell, Mass.

to the Paris Exposition!

THE CENTURY COMPANY is now making arrangements to send to the Paris Expo arrangements to send to the Paris Expesition in 1900 a number of persons (especial) ministers and teachers, FREE OF ALL CHARGE-first-class steamers, best hotels For particulars address

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A. N. K.-C

ARTER'S INK Is what Uncle Sam uses.

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITARY ACADEMY Prepares for Government Academies and College Full Commercial Course. Major B. F. HYATT A. M., Principal, WEST LEBANON, N. H.