

A SIMPLE CURE FOR WOUNDED ANIMALS.

Heres is an easy and sure way to heal wounds caused by barbed wire on horses or cattle. Keep the wound covered with air-slacked lime by sprinkling or throwing it on. As the blood oozes through, sprinkle on more so as to keep the sore dry. It is said that this treatment will cure wounds that are several inches long and quite deep.

WHEN TO DESTROY WEEDS. The time to destroy weeds is when there is no rain, as the warm rays of the sun quickly cause them to wilt when they are cut down. Some weeds, such as purslaine, will not be easily eradicated if the ground is the least damp. In fact, even during excessively dry the facilities for raising it, and it canand warm weather, purslaine will re- not be purchased cheap, there is little main green for several hours after being cut down with a hoe, Frequent ens, especially if a favorable location cultivation kills weeds when they are near a good market does not offset these just appearing.

either with ammoniacal carbonate of this milk varies somewhat according to copper or with bordeaux mixture. The the experiences of the chicken owners. plants are still in the seed bed, and form in which to feed it is to cook it transplanted until the cool weather pre- In preparing most of their grains and Maryland State Pathologist.

THE PROFIT IN MUTTON OR

The first pound, or 100 pounds, of mutupon the food, shelter and labor.

THE SWILL BARREL.

ed all the skimmilk, buttermilk and the will gorge themselves with the latter, water used in washing utensils, the dish- and then refuse to touch the milk. Likewater and the waste from the family wise in the morning before they begin table, both raw and cooked, and in their day's forage in the fields and on which these were allowed to stand and the ranges they can be given some milk. ferment, though probably originally es- This will moisten their tongues and tablished from motives of economy, that stomachs so that they will have more all these waste materials might be util- heart to forage around for worms, bugs, ized in pork production, has been much beetles and loose seeds and grains .more a source of loss than of saving Annie C. Webster, in American Cultito the farmers. Cases of what were vator. called hog cholera often resulted where these were kept, if the milk which went SOME THINGS TO REMEMBER. into them was not in much larger pro- Remember that sheep do not like portion than all else. The fermented finement, food was not wholesome. There was often too much salt went into the barrels when salt meats were cooked, causing diarrhoa, and of late years the soap and soap powders used in the dishwashing has been found to be a frequent cause of disease when used in such quantities as it was at summer loss from sick or dead hogs is not the shoulders. whole. Many a hog has been killed than it would have been if i thad died a good strong constitution. of the disease which filled its entire sys-

PRESERVATION OF MILK

QUALITY. Many dairymen who patronize cheese factories or creameries are frequently puzzled and annoyed because fault is

The maker will tell them that their milk is "off" in quality, either slightly sour or tainted, and that they must de- erally if you expect them to thrive. liver it in better shape the next day or he cannot receive it.

For the benefit of those who are often puzzled as to where the fault lies, permit me to advance a few suggestions.

While making cheese I once had a patron whose milk was seldom perfectly sweet. I expostulated and lectured, and he seemed to really try to improve matters but without success.

He claimed to aerate and cool his milk down to a low temperature every night, yet in the morning it would be on the verge of acidity.

In passing his house one afternoon just as I had finished my day's work, I saw his wife washing the milk cans, which had stood in the hot sun since early morning!

The next day I told my delinquent patron that I had discovered the source of his trouble, and that if he would still continue to aerate and cool his is bound to run down. milk with the same assiduity, and in addition see that his milk cans were thoroughly washed and scalded with boiling water before eight o'clock every morning, I would be almost willing to plish this have been a failure.

guarantee the quality of his milk. He did so, and we had no trouble thereafter. with painstaking efforts it is sometimes been that they are a benefit and cause

very difficult to preserve milk quality for no harm whatever .- New York Weekly. twelve or eighteen hours in hot weather. Many fly to ice and depend upon that solely, but this does not necessarily imply good dariying.

If one is possessed of 3 supply of ice it is a valuable adjunct in these matters. but it should be used circumspectly.

For an instance: Do not cool hot milk down suddenly with it, before the milk has been thoroughly aerated.

With pure air surroundings and except in the most sultry and "muggy" weather, I have no fears of preserving milk quality without the help of ice. I would simply aerate it, and thus cool

it at the same time. In exceptional instances of very hot for their surgical instruments.

nights, a deep pailful of cold well or ice water could be submerged in the can of milk after aeration.

Usually, the flush of feed and flush of milk flow are coincident with our hottest summer weather, and so it behooves dairymen to put forth every effort in their power to reap the full benefit of this lacteal harvest by preserving their milk's quality.-George E. Newell in American Cultivator.

MILK FOR CHICKENS.

Milk is not only almost a perfect food for people, but it also supplies to chickens nearly all the ingredients they require for good growing. The fact that this food is more generally neglected than any other in feeding the chickens makes it quite necessary to call attention to it at this time of the year. There are places where milk can be obtained at so little cost that it will pay to raise chickens in the vicinity for this simple reason. Very often the success or failure of poultry raising is decided by the cost of the food. If one does not have chance of making much in raising chick-

difficulties. In most dairyng districts contracts can TO CONTROL CELERY BLIGHT. be made to secure a supply of milk at Celery Blight or Rust may be kept prices that will make it the cheapest under complete control by spraying food for the chickens. The feeding of spraying should be begun while the Some continue to think that the best should be continued at intervals of from up with the food, mixing it with rolled one to two weeks after the plants are oats or pin-head oatmeal or other grain. vents the further development of the cereals for the poultry they soften and fungus.-Professor C. O. Townsend, mix it with milk. They mix the bread crumbs and scraps from the kitchen with the milk, and in this way the chickens daily take a good deal of milk into their

systems. Others prefer to feed the milk separton, beef or pork is where the profit is ately, and even then mixing or diluting made, as the young animals grow and it with one-half water. The latter is gain rapidly. The greater the weight brought to the boiling point and then an animal can be made to attain in the mixed with the milk. This partly cooks shortest period of time the smaller the it, and makes it very palatable for the cost per pound proportionately. It re- chickens. But sometimes the chickens quires no more labor to feed and care tire of this food, and it becomes necesfor a steer weighing 1000 pounds than sary to mix grain or other cereals with for one weighing much less. The cost it. Certainly bread crumbs seasoned of production does not depend solely up- a little with salt, and even a little pepper on the amount of food consumed, but mixed in with the milk, will help to attract and stimulate the appetites of the chickens. Milk should always be fed to the chickens before they have their The swill barrel, into which was turn- nightly supply of grain. Otherwise they

Remember the best way to keep cows clean is to use plenty of bedding. Remember that lime will break up a clayey soil and cause it to be powdery.

Remember that each soil calls for a fertilizer that is especially adapted to it. hotels and boarding houses. But the sure to make your horse have sore

Remember that your breeding aniwhose flesh was no more fit for eating mals should only be those that possess

Remember that foods rich in oil should not be fed to laying hens. They

will cause them to get too fat. Remember that success in the dairy depends more on the herd and the dairy. man than on any other point.

Remember that the better the cow the found with the quality of milk they de- more feed she needs. And it pays to give this extra amount to her.

> Remember that your growing chicks, as well as other stock, must be fed lib-

Remember that if you want healthy animals there is nothing more important than clean quarters and fresh air. Remember that hogs are not so dirty

as they are generally supposed to be. The majority of them live in dirty quarters because they are compelled to. Remember that anyone can make good

butter. The difference between good butter and bad butter represents the difference between knowledge and ignorance. Remember that a good shepherd dog

when properly trained, will drive cattle or sheep much more carefully, and with less worry to the animal, than an ordinary boy or man.

Remember that all the produce shipped from the farm represents just so much fertility going away, and if this is not given back to the soil your farm

Remember that cleanliness and cold are the best things we know of to prevent milk souring. So far all the patent compositions gotten up to accom-

Remember that the hens will appreciate it very much if you will dig them up a few earthworms. Some people are Even with the best facilities coupled opposed to it, but our experience has

"Apple-Pie Order."

A certain Hepzibah Merton, in Puritan times, was in the habit of baking two or three dozen apple pies every Saturday, which were to last her family through the week. She placed them in her pantry, labelling one or more for each day in the week. The pantry thus arranged was said to be in applepie order.

It has been discovered that a dog can have appendicitis. Hence, it may become less fashionable to have this disease, and doctors may have less use

FOR THE

ELABORATE CHAIN DECORA-TIONS.

The latest thing in the way of chain decoration, says the London Graphic, was observed on an elderly lady the other day. She had fastened on to a long gold chain apparently every "babliole" collected in the course of a long and amiable existence. There were lockets innumerable of all sizes and substance, pretty little ancient gold and silver vinaigrettes, rings, tiny keys, etc. -a most interesting collection, well calculated to beguile the tedium of a journey to any one seated opposite the collector in train, tram, boat or 'bus.

YOUNG LIFE'S RIDDLE.

I receive innumerable letters from frankly state them?—Annie Swan in is all she asks. Woman at Home.

ENTERPRISING LADY MEUX.

Lady Meux, from whom Mr. Whitney leased the famous horse Volodyovski, winner of the Derby, is a very public-spirited woman. She paid fully for a battery of guns, and the public is little aware of the tons of stores and comforts she has caused to be sent to the troops in South Africa. She has a splendid collection of Nelson relics. including Lady Hamilton's jewelry. When Temple Bar was removed, Lady Meux saved the memorials from being broken up for sidewalks, had every stone numbered, and now old Temple Bar, exactly as it was in the Strand. forms the principal approach of her estate at Theobald's Park .- Philadelphia

SEASON OF HIGH HEELED SHOES.

en who appeared in the early spring grown. with wide soles and flat heels are now ribbon bow on the instep.

HOW FRENCH GIRLS ARE EDU-CATED.

The children of the lower classes in the country, as well as in town, all go to public schools. Little girls of the better class have an English or German nursemaid or a resident governess. Remember that a bad-fitting collar is When they are sent to a boarding school they go to some convent, but in Paris courses which leave the young girl most of the times at home are preferred. The courses are weekly, semiweekly or even daily classes. The government schools have hitherto been attended mostly by the free-thinking element. Private schools are fast being transformed into day schools. Then popular. there are private teachers for those arts called "accomplishments," which occupy a prominent place.-The Bentzon (Madame Blanc), in The Ladies' Home | costume, Journal,

THE FILIPINO WIFE.

In this martial partnership the wife is but it is certainly most charming. often the active member, displaying whole household. Generally speaking, morning wear, she is the more ambitious of the two. and if she does not actually perform all the labor of support, the fortunes of the and enterprise.

It is not at all uncommon for a Filipino wife to apply to an American officer in charge of a department for a job for her husband. I do not mean to imply that the wife always takes the lead, but if she is capable of it, she is not held down by thongs of custom and prejudice. She is an industrious, energetic little body, and she and her husband show a devotion to their children which is one of the most lovable traits in the Fili- puff to the wrist, where it ends in bishop pino character .- Ainslee's Magazine.

THE CZARINA A DEVOTED MOTHER.

The Empress of Russia is a devoted mother, and one of her chief delights is to spend hours with her children in the nursery. During the czar's recent illness the little princesses were sent to a house near the imperial villa at Livadia in order to allow the empress to devote all of her time to her husband. Every day, however, the czarina more body. had her three little girls brought to a place where she could see them from the window, in order to convince herself that they were in perfect health. The three little maids are always gowned in whte ,iand all are extremely pretty. The imperial villa at Livadia is a ends. charming residence. It is situated in t park, the greater part of which is laid counded by a wall thick enough to allow Russia is that attached to the imperial roses, which tuck into her hair. cilla. It is built entirely of white marble, with windows of fine design. In the parch are seven solid silver bells. 1783.

The chapel is connected by a passageway to the royal residence.

TRIALS OF A DRESSMAKER.

The woman who goes into business in New York does not find that her path leads her along a bed of roses. This is particularly true when her business is that of making gowns for her fellowwomen.

"You never know a woman until you make a gown for her," says an erstwhile society woman, whose financial reverses have taken her into business, "You may know a woman socially for years and find her everything that is kind and lovable and charming; but the minute she starts to get a new gown she is a different woman. A woman's dress touches her in a tender spot, and any one who can exactly suit her with one is fortu-

"American women are notably difficult to please in matters of dress. This is generally understood abroad, where they have a reputation as trying customers. A girls, telling how they have been singled Frenchwoman is easy to please. She out for very special attention extend- wishes to look pretty, she wishes a cering over a long period of years-the tain effect, and if she gets in she cares heydey of their youth, in fact-and then little about the making or material. She the man has gone off and married some only wishes to look her best when she one else. It may be said that no girl puts on a gown. She does not care realshould suffer her name to be coupled by whether a gown fits or not; that is to with a man's until she is certain of say, she does not expect to look in her his intentions, and that there is a pos- gowns as if she had been melted and sibility of marriage within a reasonable poured in from a mold. A certain fit time. But how is it possible to ascer- is insured when she goes to a smart tain these intentions if he does not place to have her gowns made, and that

"But an American woman wishes not only the effect, but her gown must be cut just so, and there must not be a wrinkle in it. If she discovers an infinitesimal pucker beneath a fold, something that will not show, but will necessitate pulling the whole gown to pieces if it is removed, she never feels quite pleased unless it is done.

There are women, of course, who are always charming, and always easy to please. Young girls are not as particular about their frocks, and it is no trouble to make gowns for them unless their mothers find the same trouble with them that they do with their own. Once in a while it is the daughter who criticises the mother's gown, but that is not usual.

'How does a woman get on with this work when she goes in without previous knowledge? Simply by hard work, working along and feeling her way until she has experience. Experience is necessary, and there is no way of getting it but by working for it. I began abso-This is unquestionably a season of lutely without capital. I started in busihigh-heeled shoes and elaborate hos- ness with one woman, and made the iery. Dealers say that not in years lighter part of a woman's wardrobe neghave they sold such handsome stock- ligees and matinees. It was hard work, ings and so many of them as now. The and of course I could not compete in embroidered stockings are even more prices with the shops where the work is popular than the open-work effects. In- done on a larger scale. But I was very sect lace patterns are in demand. Wom- successful, and from that the work has

"When my first customers for gowns wearing half shoes of patent leather, began to come I had only one crinoline black or tan kid with either the high model and a paper flower. I always say military or the regulation French heel. I had to use all of my resources and all The extreme novelty is the patent leath- my work depended upon my own indier half shoe tied with an immense black viduality. If a customer came in in those days I had nothing to show her, and I It is really pitiable would rush into the work room and pick up the first thing that came to hand. Then I began going to Europe, once a year only at first, and so the work has developed. But it is the hardest kind of work, and it takes all a woman's energy. her nerve force, and all the talent and good temper she possesses."-New York

Broad belts of black velvet, with long loops and streamers, are exceedingly popular. Dotted effects of all kinds are

White linen suits worn with black silk sashes will be seen this season. The sash is the important part of the

There is nothing particularly novel about the combination of white dotted muslin and narrow black velvet ribbon, Red blouses with red hats to match-

great energy, especially in goading her not the fiery but the cherry red-are indolent spouse to effort. Sometimes much worn with fawn-colored or gray one of these little women supports the cloth skirts, and are most attractive for A matchless little blouse of light blue

organdie, that is striped perpendicularly all over with narrow blue satin ribfamily may be dependent on her wit bon, has a girdle pattern of heavy cream lace appliqued to it.

> The marquis hat, the small threecornered shape that is so becoming to young faces is now the height of fashon. There is also a tendency to generalize the Watteau hat.

Sleeves of silk and lace slashes lengthwise and laced with narrow black velvet are lovely. The lace reaches to the elbow, and the silk continues in a design.

A new material recently brought out is write voile with a hemstitched edge of colored batiste, and a band of embroidery in dainty colors just above the hemstitching. This makes very effective gowns.

Tulle strings of both black and white are worm with bonnets. Two or three ribbons of narrow black velvet are in many cases set at intervals along the side of the tulle strings and give them

A rather unusual gown for morning wear is made of white cashmere trimmed with blue silk braid striping the skirt very closely from the waist to below the knee, the lines separating or rather the spaces widening toward the

The girl with a face like a flower wears as a change from the single flowout in vineyards, the whole being sur- er in her hair a half-wreath of small roses, the part which goes across the the Cossack sentinels to patrol upon it. top of the head, slender and ending One of the most beautiful chapels in on either side with little clusters of

The first balloon ascent took place in

SURGERY WITH A MATCH. Painless Operation That Surprised a Clerk in a Book Shop.

An aged, well-dressed man, with white side whiskers and a general appearance of substantial prosperity and eminent respectability, stepped into the retail store on Fifth avenue of a book publisher the other day and asked one of the young clerks in a confidential undertone:

"Have you a match?" "Certainly, sir," replied the young

man, producing a handful of lucifers from his vest pocket, "but you will permit me to say that it is against the rules to smoke in this shop.'

"Oh, that's all right," replied the old gentleman, amiably, "I never smoke," With that he began to fumble in his pockets. Not finding what he wanted, he asked the clerk for the loan of a knife. Then he lit the match, blew it out immediately and began to sharpen the burned end into a point.

"Ah, I see you need a toothpick," remarked the clerk, as he watched the

whittling process. The old gentleman made no reply, but when he had put a nice point to the match he again spoke.

"Perhaps," he said, "you have a quiet place where I could sit down for a few moments without being observed?"

The clerk, wondering what the old gentleman might ask for next, politely led the way to a corner of the store fitted with easy chairs for the benefit of such patrons of the firm as might want to glance over a book before buying it. The old gentleman sat down and without a moment's hesitation rolled up the left leg of his trousers to a point above the knee. Then, using the back of the knife as a hammer, with 2 few well-directed blows he drove the n atch into his knee. Then, readjusting his trousers, he handed the knife

"I am very much obliged to you. You see I have a wooden leg, and one of the prosperous State, pays its Governor ons holding it together fell out. The match will do very nicely until I can get home. If you happen to be over in Newark and have anything the matter with your leg, just step into my office and I shall be glad to assist you."

Then, as he handed the clerk a card bearing the name of a prominent financier in Newark, he smiled, howed po-Times.

Just This Side of the Laurels.

One of the most pathetic sights is to see a man giving up the struggle to lie down when just in sight of success. Of course, many people are side-tracked or hindered in the race through no fault of their own, but the vast majority of those who cease to climb and give up do so from some weakness or defect. Many of them lack continuity of purpose or persistency; others lack courage or determination.

and women in the prime of life becoming discouraged and ceasing to advance. Many of these unfortunates would attain at least something of real success by merely sticking to their tasks, but there is no hope whatever for the man who gives up-the one who loses heart.

embryo invention, has never come to for use at a cost of \$1,500. light, and the time spent upon it has been lost, perhaps worse than lost, be-

The Barber's Deflections.

A Birmingham barber was cutting the long, curly, profuse locks of a young man who has some pretensions to being literary, and occasionally poses before his friends as a great genius.

With a supercilious smile and words that could be heard all over the room, the young man inquired: "I say, barber, what makes a man grow bald?" The barber snapped his scissors once

beard. "Well," he answered slowly, "if a man has got lots of brains and is a deep thinker he generally gets bald. That,

or twice and ran the comb through his

they say, leads to it every time." Several of the customers looked at the young man's luxuriant crop and smiled rather broadly. The young man, however, did not exactly see the joke. So, pretty soon, when the barber was running his fingers over the curly locks, he tempted fate again.

"I say," he asked, "do you think my hair will come out and I'll get bald?" The man of the scissors paused reflectively, and then, in a tone as if he was delivering a judicial decision, announced:

"No: I don't think you stand in any danger of getting bald." Then the crowd laughed and the barber looked surprised.—Tit-Bits.

Protected Frags' Nests.

There is a tree-frog in Brazil that builds in the water a sort of fortification for its nest. Starting at the bottom of the pond it erects a circular, tube-like wall of mud, which, at the top, projects above the surface of the water and looks not unlike the crater of a miniature volcano. In the water thus safe to predict that the South will not inclosed the eggs are laid, and when the little frogs are hatched they are protected from their enemies until they are old enough to take care of themselves. In the meantime, it is said, the old frogs remain close by, as if on guard.



Even Algeria is coming to the front in the matter of petroleum. She has four zones, one of them 125 miles long, in which oil has been discovered.

Professor Goldwin Smith speaks of a time when of all living things only man and the mosquito will be left. And ten to one the mosquito will be after the

London pays well for its street music, for 300 Italian organ grinders are said to earn annually between the months of June and October enough to carry them through the next eight months in idleness in their own country.

Paris is to erect sixteen statues, preserving to public memory Garibaldi, Baudelaire, Pasteur, Gounod, Balzac, Spuller, De Musset, Boule, Jules Simon, Verlaine, Gen. Dumas, Alexandre Dumas fils, Garnier, Auguste Comte, Daudet and Hugo.

Germany does not confine her educational efforts solely to that country. She supports 125 schools now in Constantinople. Buenos Ayres, Antwerp, Brussels, Bucharest, Pretoria and Johannesburg. In Brazil there are twentynine schools; in Chili, twelve; in Roumania, twelve, and in British dominions, twelve,

New Jersey amply compensates her State officers. The Governor receives a salary of \$10,000 a year, the Secretary of State \$6,000 and fees which make the office a very lucrative one, the Attorneyback to the astonished young man and General \$7,000, and the State Treasurer and Comptroller \$6,000 each. Maryland, on the other hand, though a very only \$4,500. Secretary of State \$2,000, Attorney-General \$3,000 and Treasurer and Comptroller \$2,500 each.

There can be no question about the alarm that is growing in England over American competition in trade. The grumbles of British contractors because the preference has been given to litely and walked out.-New York Americans, the warnings of British statesmen that England is face to face with a war for trade, are followed by demonstrations in the British newspapers of the way in which American brains and American enterprise are forcing American goods into British

Two Spaniards who had been absent from Cuba for several years recently sailed up the harbor of Havana and walked through its renovated streets. 'Does it not give you pain," one traveller was overheard inquiring, "to see the Stars and Stripes waving over Morro Castle?" "No," replied the other, looking earnestly about him. "What pains me to the quick is to see that the Americans have in two years done more for this island than the Spaniards did in almost four hundred years."

There are portable churches, as well In thousands of American homes-ly- as schoolhouses, and the Reformed ing, perhaps, in the attic, woodshed-are | church in Pennsylvania is thinking seriscores of ingenious, labor-saving de- ously of adopting them for congregavices, or inventions, which, if carrier tions not yet financially able to erect a step further and patented would not permanent buildings. These movable only give those who originated them a churches are made of corrugated galcompetence for lifre, but would also vanized iron, fastened to a wooden enrich the civilization of the world. But framework, which framework is coverthe thinkers get discouraged or tired, ed on the inside with a wainscoting, linor lack persistency, energy, or push; and ing the whole side and ceiling. One so the half-developed machinery, the seating 300 persons can be put up ready

Here's a how-to-do. Georgia has cause the lesson of perseverance was not just passed a law to this effect: "If a sufficiently learned.-O. S. Marden, woman fails to manage the house according to the husband's ideas, he is justified in insisting that his ideas be carried out." It is solemnly made his prerogative to determine what servants shall do and not do, the hours at which meals must be served and the menu at each meal." The man that undertakes to act upon that law will have more experience to the square inch than he ever had before. It were better that a millstone were hanged around his neck and he were drowned in the depths of the sea.

> Financial troubles in Germany, Russia and the Argentine, with the failures of important banks and other corporations, may bring about such a state of things that this busy nation will be called upon to be lenient in collecting the debts which other countries now owe it, or must owe it in the near future. But Great Britain and Europe will need great quantities of food and supplies from this republic this year. Our foreign customers may ask for extensions of credits. And Brother Jonathan is always kind hearted, indulgent and generous, muses the New York

One new industry begets-oftentimes compels—the establishment of others. The South raised cotton for more than a century before it adopted the sensible method of building cotton factories to free itself from its bondage to cotton peculators. Recently it has gone into the fruit growing business, and is finding out that a canning factory is an excellent companion to a peach orchard or a strawberry patch. Without the cannery the Southern fruit grower has been at the mercy of the fresh fruit buyers. With it he can snap his fingers in the face of a market made unprofitable because of a glut of fruit. It is wait long for canneries. The fruit and truck farmers of Georgia and Florida are already discussing the cannery question, and it is certain that the Southern demand for canning establishments will be speedily supplied.