



THE SMALL CROPS.

Do not miss having small patches of sage, mint, thyme and other pot plants. Parsley can be grown from seed the first year, and will last two or more seasons if cared for.

PLOWING THE GARDEN.

Plow the garden location deep and work it well with the harrow until the ground is very fine. One half the labor will be saved if this is done, as the laying off of the rows and the covering of the seed can only be done well when the ground is fine.

FERTILIZERS FOR PLANTS.

When you use fertilizer you may apply some kinds of plant foods that are not desired. Plants have the power of selection of foods, and will invariably select that which is best suited for their purposes.

EXPERIENCES WITH SCALE.

I have had considerable experience with various oils as a remedy for San Jose scale. Experience teaches me that we need a more effective remedy than these. The best thing I have yet found is an emulsion, the composition of which is as follows: Refined kerosene 10 gallons; whale oil soap 8 pounds; water 40 gallons.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

The six years' rotation of crops is a very good system of farming to work on because you can bring the land into a high state of cultivation at little cost: First year, corn; second, barley or oats with clover; third, hay; fourth, pasture; fifth, pasture; sixth, wheat or oats.

TOMATO CULTURE.

The tomato has come to be one of our most important garden products though elderly people tell us it was once raised for its beauty. The red and yellow plum are grown for pickling and preserving, but for the late market, when large quantities are wanted, the large varieties are preferable.

glass is sometimes used. In this we put about a foot of good rich earth. Plants that have undergone the several removals from box to box and lastly to the cold frame, seldom give any trouble when transplanted to the garden bed.

PEACH CULTURE.

An interesting and exhaustive paper on "Commercial Peach Culture" was read by Professor Taylor at the annual meeting of the Ohio Horticultural society. He advised proper business caution in going into the business, and did not think it best to invest one's whole capital in one line of production.

For selections for first planting the experience of careful growers in the vicinity should be the main guide. It being foolish to plant varieties which for some cause had failed. He would plant a number of varieties suiting the whole season, and varying tastes and markets.

THE VARIATIONS IN CATTLE.

One of the most exasperating things which a breeder of cattle has to encounter is the variation in individuals which constantly crop up, and which in some instances prove exceedingly annoying. It is expected in breeding up a herd of scrub or common cattle to find a considerable variation in the individuals during the first few generations, but according to all laws of breeding this variation should become less noticeable each year as careful methods are followed.

The variation in the individuals is, of course, one of the points which help the breeder in his work of selection. It is by discriminating between the excellence of the best and the poorest that we are enabled to mount to higher standards by persistent effort.

The tomato has come to be one of our most important garden products though elderly people tell us it was once raised for its beauty. The red and yellow plum are grown for pickling and preserving, but for the late market, when large quantities are wanted, the large varieties are preferable.

The lightest automobile runabout is one of three horse power, which has a speed of eight miles and weighs 250 pounds.



THE QUEEN'S LUCKY SHOT.

Many years ago Queen Alexandria visited Bisley and was invited to try her fortune at the targets at a distance of 600 yards. The rifle was placed in position for her, and with her first shot she hit the bull's eye.

ARTISTIC COMBINATION.

An artistic combination that came from a modiste's workrooms showed how three blues and white might be raptily toned into a perfect symphony. A short length of rough blue fringe was the starting point from which this construction began.

PERIL IN CELLULOID COMB.

A physician says that he sees a great deal of advice in the newspapers in the care of the hair, but very few warnings against wearing celluloid combs. Most "shell" combs that are not bona-fide tortoise shell, and therefore expensive, frail and easily broken, are made of colored celluloid.

HOW TO WALK UPSTAIRS.

If you are a woman and wish to be altogether charming, don't imagine that it is enough to have a pretty face, a fascinating smile and to have mastered the art of conversation.

It is also imperative that you know how to walk upstairs. It is fallacious to assume that a graceful woman knows by instinct how to climb stairs. It is a little trick left out of nature's category of charms, and it has to be acquired with some care and difficulty. But it pays. And if you question the necessity for it, watch carefully the next woman you see going upstairs and you will be convinced.

The woman who has mastered the art of going upstairs in truly scientific fashion is the one who, as to her gait, may be likened to a Diana following the hounds. So enthusiastic is one devotee of this theory that she says:

"Place me with my rival in the presence of a man in whom we are both interested, and the first thing I should do would be to walk upstairs. This would be the very last thing she would dare attempt if untrained in the art."

To mount stairs properly there should be no waddling from side to side—none whatever; no trudging, as though the object were to push holes in the steps; no leaning forward and no apparent weariness. The body should remain erect, the step should be taken with the toe, and the movement to the next step made with a springing motion—a caress of the structure, if you will, instead of a kick. This produces a gradual, graceful, poetical elevation, instead of cumbersome hauling of the body upward.—New York World.

THE YOUNG-OLD WOMAN.

"However do you suppose they manage to keep it up!" exclaimed a comfortable looking matron, indicating by a glance a party of four imposing looking mondaines, dressed in the height of fashion, who were seated at a nearby table in a well known restaurant and talking together with the vivacity and loud laughter of untamed schoolgirls. "Who would imagine," she continued, "that those women were my contemporaries? And yet they are all as old as I am."

The contrast was undeniably striking, only Mrs. Z., who made the remark did not realize how much it was in her own favor. Middle aged she undoubtedly was, and her hair was silvered, but the sweetness of her kind face and the dignity of her figure and dress were far more attractive than the pseudo youthfulness of her old companions.

The latter type were in their way, however, rather wonderful, and Mrs. Z. is by no means alone in her wonderment as to how these modern exemplifications of the merry wives of Windsor contrive to keep up the pace. Their spirits seem quite perennial. Year after year they continue to play their elderly pranks, and are convulsed

ed with merriment over what impress an outsider as very childish jokes, while their laughter which sounds too much like the Scriptural crackling of thorns to be altogether pleasant, still gives evidence of their vivacity. To sober people the way they clutch on to their juvenility—gown themselves in splendid raiment and lace their figures to youthful slimmess—is not attractive. Poor women! Although they know it not, they grow ghastly through it all, and sooner or later, in spite of themselves, they must succumb. These merry dames cannot keep old age at bay forever, and the surrender under such circumstances will not be beautiful.—New York Tribune.

TO PRESERVE BEAUTY.

I think a few hints on the hygiene of the skin may prove of service to many of our sex. The world of women is apt to get divided into two classes—the women who make a fetish of their complexions and the women who do not try to make the best of the natural gifts that nature has bestowed upon them.

Without entering on the vast subject of the value of relative washes or tonics for the skin, I wish to give a few hygienic hints which may be found of service to those who have the womanly instinct of wishing to make the best of the beauty and health that Providence has given them.

Sleep is one of the great preservers of youth. Eight hours of regular sleep at night and a short nap during the day will do much to keep the face free from wrinkles. Always sleep with the bedroom windows open a few inches at the top, both in summer and winter. A daily morning bath, tepid in winter and cold in summer, with a brisk rub to follow, will be found to keep the skin fresh and clear.

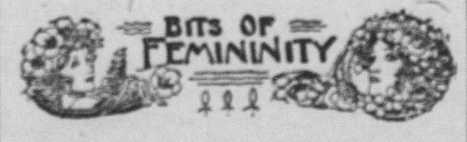
At least a couple of hours must be spent in the open air, either in walking, bicycling, or playing games, as circumstances permit.

All tight clothing must be avoided, as it disturbs the circulation, and is often the cause of enlarged veins and red noses.

The effect of diet on the skin is of the utmost importance, and many dermatologists have made a careful study of this aspect of the question. Abstention from all rich food and stimulants has been tried with success. A great lady, who was famous even in her old age for her beautifully clear complexion and freedom from wrinkles, was once persuaded to tell the secret of her youthful looks. The answer was very simple. Abstinence had been the rule of her life. No tea, coffee, or stimulant of any kind; instead of taking animal food, try some boiled fish, or a couple of eggs every day. Drink lemonade or water, eat apples, grapes and figs regularly. Take the raw juice of a lemon every other day.

Never fail to walk several miles per day. Bathe frequently in almost cold water. Above all, never let anything have the power to worry you, but always try to remain calm and cheerful.

This excellent advice if possible to follow, is worthy of a trial. I can only offer it to my readers with the assurance that it has proved successful, and has helped in more than one case to preserve youth and beauty. It is needless to add that this goes a long way to create happiness.—London Telegram.



Embroidery done in ribbon is a very expensive but very exclusive dress trimming.

A novel new French corset opens at the side, thus doing away with the open space in the back.

A face veil of point d'esprit, finished with a narrow ruffle edged with black satin bebe ribbon, is exceedingly new.

Fluffy muffs of dainty-toned chiffon will be carried almost until summer weather, as they are ornamental rather than protective.

Baroque pearls of large size are used with good effect for the button-like clasps seen on many of the purses of suede and soft leathers.

There is nothing prettier than the three-tunic effect in skirts. The three apparently overlapping skirts may each be piped with a different color.

The ever popular knife pleated skirt is now greatly enhanced by applications of lace and beautiful embroideries, which show sprays or garlands of flowers.

Navy designs, such as adorned the juvenile sleeve, are the latest addition to the front of the white cheviot Ascot stock, being placed on the tie just below where it knots over.

Some of the hats of Irish lace have the lace stretched over wire frames with no lining even in the crown. Others made all of the lace have a thin lining in the crown.

Waists of cream white crepe de chine or India mull are tucked all over from neck to belt with matching sleeves, and made with a slightly loose and full dip front overhanging a belt of real gold filigree, or a bebe shawl with loops and long ends at the back.

Savings Bank to Assist Brides.

At Moscow a savings bank has been opened for the purpose of assisting prospective brides to obtain the necessary dowry for catching husbands. Dowries are expected to range from \$100 to \$1500.

Current literature tells of a youngster who aptly defined a daschund as "one of those dogs that has a dog and a half long and only half a dog high."



DAINTY CANDLESTICKS.

A table of dainty yet inexpensive candlesticks in the second-floor halls of country houses, after the English style, is now a fad of fashionable folk. Nothing costly is considered good taste, just plain pressed-glass ones or china decorated in Dresden flowers or a quaint pottery piece or two.

CHUTE TO THE LAUNDRY.

Among the latest household conveniences is the soiled clothes chute. This is a zinc-lined, boxlike chute about eighteen inches square, running from the top floor of the house to the laundry in the basement, with small doors opening on each floor. The soiled clothes are dropped into this, falling immediately into a receptacle below, in the laundry.

A DAMP-PROOF WALL.

If you are troubled with a damp house wall, brush it well over after first removing the paper with the following mixture: A quarter of a pound of shellac dissolved in one quart of naphtha. Give the wall two or three coatings, letting it stay several hours between the applications. Then repaper, and you will have no further trouble.

SAVING SOAP.

Scraps of soap should never be wasted, but be carefully collected and put away. When needed for washing linens they can be cut in small pieces and boiled to a jelly and afterward diluted with rainwater. This will make a beautiful lather. Small pieces of toilet soap should be collected and kept by themselves. Then melt them up again with a little milk and form into cakes.

COOL PORTIERES.

Rope portieres and Calcutta nets are important features of the late summer home, and this spring their artistic colorings offer excellent possibilities. They will take the place of heavy draperies between rooms and are recommended for their lightness and beauty of design. Other fabrics that will appeal to lovers of the artistic are Guldhall tapestries, colonial muslins and Tycoon prints. In very good taste also the ruffled materials for curtains; the latest have colored borders. Some of these borders are pronounced and in sharp contrasts, and some are in dull green and old gold.

SUMMER HANGINGS.

The newest draperies for the summer cottage are boldly effective and very original. There are Algerian rugs, made of hemp and decorated with the most eccentric patterns, showing green dragons on blue grounds, giant flowers of brilliant red against a background of soft brown, and other old but striking and decorative conceits. These hangings are heavy in weight and well suited to ward off the too cool breeze from a draughty doorway or exposed corner of the veranda, but as they are not soft or woolly they do not attract every particle of dust in the vicinity to find lodgment in their meshes.

Some of the new madras are in most artistic designs. One of white is divided into squares by lines of gold, and some of these squares frame a conventionalized dragon in dull, soft colors. When this stuff is held up to the light it has the effect of a stained glass window. Another madras is in shades of rose, light brown and green, in a design suggestive of the Beauvais tapestry.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

RECIPES.

Apple Dowdy.—Butter a baking dish, line the bottom and sides with buttered slices of bread; fill the dish with sliced apples and grate into them a little nutmeg; mix half a cupful of water and half a cupful of molasses together and pour over the apples; sprinkle over this half a cup of brown sugar; cover with more buttered bread; cover the top of the baking dish with a tin plate and bake in a moderate oven two hours; loosen the edges with a knife and turn out on a dish; serve hot, with sugar and cream.

Potato Croquettes.—Beat the yolk of one egg until thick, then add to it one cupful of mashed potatoes, one tablespoonful of cream, a few drops of onion juice, half a tablespoonful of butter, teaspoonful of chopped parsley, a very little nutmeg, salt and cayenne to season; mix and turn into a small pan and stir until it leaves the sides of the pan; turn out to cool; when cold form into cylinders; roll them in egg, then in bread crumbs; fry in hot, deep fat, placing several in the frying basket.

Jellied Walnuts.—One-fourth box gelatin or one tablespoon granulated gelatin, one-fourth cup cold water, one-third cup boiling water, three-fourths cup sugar, one cup orange juice (scent), and juice of one lemon. Make same as other jellies (recipes have appeared). Cover bottom of shallow dish with the mixture, using one-half. When cool and firm place over it one inch apart halves of English walnuts, cover with remaining mixture, chill and cut in squares for serving.

Lemon Soup.—Heat three pints of bouillon or any clear stock, and pour it upon a well-beaten egg placed in tureen. Add juice of a large lemon, half pint croutons and serve at once.

A census of Berlin, Germany, gives the population at 1,901,567.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions. R. G. Dun & Co's "Weekly Review of Trade" says: "Two large strikes scheduled to begin on May 1 were averted, at least temporarily, and a number of smaller ones were settled, but many new controversies have begun. Collections are more prompt, as a rule, fewer extensions being asked. Shipments are less delayed by traffic congestion and railway earnings thus far reported for April exceed last year's by 7.2 per cent.

"Cereal prices have been less inflated by speculation than they were last week. The general tenor of crop news was much more encouraging, aside from Kansas despatches, which indicate that wheat needs moisture, although corn and oats have good prospects. "Failures in the United States this week were 227, against 212 last week, 251 the preceding week and 225 the corresponding week last year, and in Canada 17, against 18 last week, 24 the preceding week and 24 last year."

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Spring clear, \$2.90a\$3.15; best Patent, \$4.80; choice Family, \$4.05. Wheat—New York No. 2, 88 3/4c; Philadelphia No. 2, 86 1/2a87c; Baltimore No. 2, 85c. Corn—New York No. 2, 70 3/4c; Philadelphia No. 2, 65 1/2a66c; Baltimore No. 2, 68 1/2c. Oats—New York No. 2, 47 1/2c; Philadelphia No. 2, 51c; Baltimore No. 2, 50 1/2a51c. Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$15.00a15.50; No. 2 timothy, \$14.00a14.50; No. 3 timothy, \$12.00a13.00.

Green Fruits and Vegetables—Apples—New York, mixed sorts, per bbl \$3.75 a4.25; Asparagus—Charleston, per dozen, prime, \$1.75a2.25; do, per dozen, seconds, \$1.00a1.50. Beets—Carolina, new, per bunch, 45c. Cabbage—New Florida, per crate \$2.50a3.00; do, Charleston, Early York, per crate \$2.75a3.25. Celery—Florida, per box or crate, \$1.75a 2.25. Cucumbers—Florida, per crate \$3.00a4.00. Eggplants—Florida, per crate \$3.00a4.00. Green peas—Florida, basket \$1.25a\$1.50; do, Charleston and Savannah, basket \$1.50a2.00. Horses and mules—Native, per bushel box 75a90c. Kale—Native, per bushel box 15a17 1/2c. Lettuce—North Carolina, per half-barrel basket \$1.00a1.25; do, Norfolk, per half-barrel basket 60a75c; do, native, per bushel box 50a60c. Onions—Egyptian, per sack \$2.75a3.00. Oranges—California seedlings, per box \$2.25a3.00; do, navel, per box \$3.00a3.75. Radishes—Norfolk, per basket, buttons, 50a60c; do, Norfolk, per barrel, long, \$1.00a1.50. Rhubarb—Native, per bunch 1 1/2a2c. Spinach—Native, per bushel box 40a50c. Spring Onions, per 100 bunches 65a70c. Strawberries—Florida, per quart, refrigerator, 15 a20c; do, open crate, 12a16c; do, Georgia and South Carolina, per quart 18a 22. String beans—Florida, per basket, green, \$1.75a2.25; do, wax, \$1.75a2.25. Tomatoes—Florida, per six-basket carrier, fancy, \$2.00a2.25; do, fair to good, \$1.50a1.75. Turnips—Native per bushel box 30a35c.

Potatoes—White, Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bu, No. 1, 90a95c; do, do, do, second, 80a85c; do, do, do, New York, per bu, best stock, 95a100c; do, do, do, second, 80a90c. Sweets, Eastern Shore, Virginia, per truck bbl, \$3.50a 4.00; do, do, do, Maryland, per bbl, fancy, \$3.50a 4.00; do, York River, per bbl, No. 1, \$3.50a4.00. Yams, North Carolina, per bbl, do, \$2.50a3.00.

Seed Potatoes—Maine Houlton Early Rose, \$3.25a3.35; Maine Houlton Beauty of Hebron, \$3.25a3.35; Maine grown Burbank, \$3.25 to 3.30; Maine grown Green Mountains, \$3.25a3.30.

Provisions and Hog Products.—Bulk clear sides, 10 1/2c; bulk clear sides, 10 1/2c; bulk shoulders 9 1/2; sugar-cured breasts, 12 lbs. and over, 12 1/4; sugar-cured shoulders, blade cuts, 9 1/2; sugar-cured California hams 9 1/2; hams, canvased or uncansvased, 12 lbs. and over, 13; refined lard, tierces, hls and 50-lb ctns, 10 1/2; refined lard second-hand tins, 11c.

Live Poultry.—Chickens—Hens—11c old roosters, each, 25a30; young stags, 12a13; spring, according to size 28a35; winter 20a23. Ducks, fancy, large, —a 12c; do, do, small 10a11; do, muscovy, and mongrel 11a12. Guinea fowl, each, 15a20c. Pigeons, old, strong flyers, per pair, 25a30c.

Butter.—Separator, 23a24; Gathered Cream, 22a23; Imitation, 19a20; Prints, 1-lb, 22a25; Rolls, 2-lb, 23a24; Dairy pts. Md., Pa., Va., —a23.

Eggs.—We quote: Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per dozen —a16c; Eastern Shore (Maryland and Virginia) —a16; Virginia —a16; West Virginia 15a16 1/2; Western —a16; Southern —a 15 1/2; Guinea Hog, duck, Eastern Shore, fancy —17; do Western and Southern —a16; goose —a20.

Cheese.—Large, 6-lb, 12a12 1/2c; medium, 3-lb, 12a12 1/2c; Picnics, 2-lb, 12 1/4a 12 1/2c.

Hides.—Heavy steers, association and salters late kill, 60 lbs and up, close section, 10a10 1/2c; cows and light steers 9a9 1/2c.

Live Stock.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers \$6.75a7.30; poor to medium \$4.50 a6.40; stockers and feeders \$2.50a5.00; cows \$1.40a5.75; heifers \$2.25a6.00; canners \$1.40a2.40; bulls 2.25a5.20; calves \$2.00a5.00; Texas fed steers \$5.25a6.25. Hogs—mixed and butchers \$6.70a7.15; good to choice heavy \$7.00a7.25. Sheep —lamb lower; good to choice wethers \$5.50a6.10; fair to choice mixed \$4.75a 5.50; Western sheep \$5.25a6.10; native lambs \$4.75a6.50.

East Liberty—Cattle steady; choice, \$6.80a7; prime \$5.50a6.75; good \$5.85a 6.35. Hogs lower, prime hogs, \$7.25a 7.30; best mediums \$7.15a7.20; heavy Yorkers, \$7.10; light do, \$6.50a6.75a 6.90; pigs, \$6.00a6.50; roughs, \$5.675. Sheep steady; best wethers, \$5.20a5.85; culls and common, \$2.50a3.50; choice lambs \$6.50a6.70; veal calves, \$5.675.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Union upholsterers are organizing throughout Greater New York for the betterment of the industry.

All railroads running into Chicago will be asked to pay a uniform scale of wages to freight handlers.