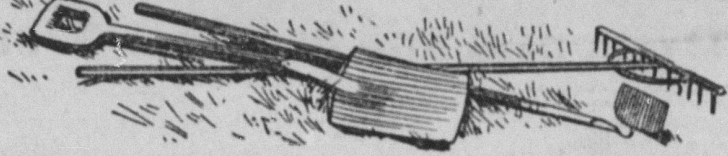


FARM AND GARDEN



TO KILL THE THISTLE.

One of the worst enemies of the farmer is of the Canadian thistle. It works more injury every year to farms in this country than many other causes to which attention is given. It spreads slowly apparently, but it sooner or later takes full possession of the land and unless eradicated the entire farm becomes worthless. The heavier seeds, which are carried by winds, will germinate, but its progress is by means of long white root stocks, which are proof against disease and seasons. It is claimed that a piece of root stock if left in the soil will grow from six to ten feet in a season and from each small piece as many as sixty heads will grow. The best season for beginning the war on thistles is in June. Plough the land and then plough again every few weeks until well into the fall, the object being to destroy the young growth as fast as it appears, as any plant must succumb if deprived of forming leaves, as plants breathe through the agency of the leaves. Another plan is to allow them to grow until the plants are just high enough to mow and then run the mower over the field, repeating the work as fast as the plants appear.

As the farmer may prefer to utilize the land he can plough the land and plant it to potatoes. If he will then give the potato crop frequent cultivation he will destroy many of the thistles and the potatoes will pay for the labor. It may not be possible to subdue the thistles the first year, but if the work is well done the thistles may be completely destroyed the second year, when the ground should be ploughed in the spring and a crop of early cabbages grown, removing the cabbage crop and broadcasting the land with Hungarian grass seed. As Hungarian grass seed grows rapidly and may be mowed once a month it gives the thistles but little chance, while the present cultivation of the cabbage crop will have greatly reduced the thistles in number. The point is to keep the thistles cut down from July to frost, after which they will be under control.

The roadsides must also be carefully attended to, for it is on the uncultivated roadsides that weeds are neglected and hence are protected. Neighbors should also work harmoniously in the destruction of weeds, as frequently some negligent farmer injures the entire community by producing the seeds of weeds which are carried by the winds over a large area. Weeds may also be carried long distances on the tops of railroad cars or by water; in fact, there are so many modes of distribution that it is almost impossible for any farmer to escape the nuisance of weeds, but all farmers can prevent their spread, and in protecting his neighbor he also protects himself. The Canada thistle is not so great a nuisance as many suppose if farmers will determine to combat its spread.—Chicago Chronicle.

GOOD MILCH COWS.

Good milch cows are quite a source of profit on the farm. And no matter how good the breed, unless cows have proper food and a sufficiency of fresh water daily, they cannot produce a great quantity of milk. All cow owners should study these questions if they wish to get the best results. Grass is one of the most important crops. Red clover is the favorite crop. Next to grass is corn fodder. Carrots, beets, peas, and apples are all good. Every farmer should grow carrots and beets; they are far the best milk-producing vegetables. Grow and feed yellow carrots to improve the color of the butter. The quantity required for a cow can only be determined by trial. See to it that the cows are in perfectly good health, which will enable them to receive full benefit from their feed, give perfect digestion, and produce more milk and butter. Water is a necessity to cows, and it should be pure, cool, and always within their reach. Water before feeding and let the heaviest feed be at night. Salt is another necessity, and about an ounce and a half should be mixed with their food daily. Always clean the teats with a dry cloth before milking. Milk rapidly with dry hands and be sure the udder is emptied. Never scold or hit the cow. Talk gently to her and she will repay by giving more milk. Have perfect ventilation, drainage and every thing neat and clean in the stable or the milk will become tainted. Impure milk is caused by careless or diseased cows. Careful selection, good breeding, proper stabling, common sense in feeding and watering, will produce the best returns for the time and labor expended in this branch of farming.—E. L. Morris, in Agricultural Epitomist.

TO PREVENT SWARMING.

With a colony which is provided with an extracting super, even the primary swarm can often be prevented. When the colony shows signs of becoming too populous, it should be examined and if the brood combs are well filled with brood two or three frames containing sealed brood should be removed to the super and their places filled with empty combs. If there is drone brood in the brood combs it should be removed be-

fore it is placed above. The perforated zinc mat between the hive and super will not permit the drones to pass through, hence the reason for destroying the drone brood.

Such an arrangement will give the queen plenty of room in which to deposit her eggs and the worker bees will continue to store honey and to care for their brood in the super above. As soon as this brood has hatched, the operation of exchanging frames should be repeated, not only once but again and again, until the press of brood rearing is over. This plan is equally as successful as extracting the honey from the frames of the hive proper. The colony is not weakened by having more or less of its unsealed brood destroyed. The bees are not distressed or excited, and there is no danger of robbing them of needed stores in case of a sudden dearth of honey.—Millie Honaker, in American Agriculturist.

CROP BOUND FOWLS.

Some of the fowls that have free range during the summer months are very likely to become crop bound. This condition is caused by their eating long strands of frost killed grass, which wind into a ball and gradually include within their folds all that enters the crop. The fowl eats ravenously, but the food does her no good, as nothing can pass beyond the crop; if not relieved she must soon starve. If taken in hand at the start, the congested food can be made to pass by kneading with the fingers, but the fowl's condition is not likely to be noticed until her crop is quite full, and the violent choking-like efforts call attention to the case.

The remedy then is to take a sharp penknife and make an incision into the crop, large enough to clean out its entire contents easily. Wash the crop out with warm water, and then with a fine needle and silk thread sew up the opening, also the incision in the outer skin. Put the fowl in a coop alone, feed her on soft feed, and in a few days she will be all right.—New York Tribune Farmer.

CLEANING HARNESS.

Whether the harness is black or brown, a very little cleaning material should be used, and a great deal of elbow-grease in polishing. Too much composition or blacking "gums" the harness, and cause it to crack and work badly. Harness that gets into this condition should be well washed with soda water, sponged dry, given a good coat of dye and oil, and hung up for a few days for the oil to penetrate the leather before being cleaned in the ordinary way.

A lump of bees-wax rubbed over the polishing brush increases durability and the waterproof qualities of the blacking. After the whole of the harness has been cleaned, metal and leather, rub it over with a soft duster or old silk handkerchief to remove finger-marks, etc., paying special attention to the blinkers, pad, collar and other patent leather parts, which require no other cleaning when new or in good condition.—The Cultivator.

SORE SHOULDERS.

Sore shoulders are more in evidence when the heavy run of spring work is on, after a long winter of irregular work and confinement in the stable than they are now, but even at this season there are cases when much discomfort is caused that, by a little extra care, could be averted. There are horses with defectively shaped shoulders or thin skins that are very easily put wrong in this way, but, as a rule, the defect is more in the horse-man than in the horse. The collar must be made to fit comfortably and be kept clean and smooth, and the traces made equal length so as to have the strain fairly balanced to both shoulders. The collar should be taken off as soon as the horse is out of the yoke, and, if necessary, the shoulder washed with cold water. Carbolic vaseline is an excellent application, both to prevent and heal sore shoulders.

RAISING BEANS.

The easiest way I ever raised beans was on sod. A clover sod is best, if you have one, although any other kind of sod will do if free from weeds; but low meadows must not be chosen, as beans require high, dry land to make a good crop. After danger of frost is over break it up quite deep, from five to six inches, go over it lengthwise with a disk harrow and cut it up fine; avoid going crosswise as this would turn up the sod. Choose some dwarf variety of field beans; they will not be injured by high winds as large growing varieties would. Drill seed in with corn planter, dropping one bean every eight or ten inches. They will require very little or no weeding. When ripe pull, dry and thresh at once.—Lewis Olsen, in The Epitomist.

Japanese Coffee Plantations.
The Government coffee plantations on Java (about three-fourths of the total production) is estimated at about 201,000 piculs (about 20,100,000 pounds) for the present year.

A rich wife may not agree with a man any more than rich food.

WOMAN'S WORLD

HOT WEATHER TRUISMS.

Don't be afraid of sunshine. Curative powers are in the chemical rays of the sun, and they rejuvenate.

Don't think of the complexion only and fear tan and freckles; they can be removed. The sun is one of the most efficient of all surgical methods in the treatment of morbid growths, as warts, moles and all parasitical skin diseases.

Don't use borax and rose water to remove tan and freckles without putting on a little cold cream afterward, for borax makes the skin dry.

Don't use on the face oftener than once a day. Night is the best time for a thorough cleansing.

Don't use cold water when giving the face a cosmetic scrub. Warm water, followed by a dash of cold water, is better.

Don't try to put cold cream on a cold skin, or the absorption will not be thorough.

Don't despise the humble lemon. With the juice of a lemon and the beaten white of an egg, milady, brush in hand, may touch up her freckles in the seclusion of her boudoir; and no one will be the wiser.

Don't forget that vinegar will eradicate yellow stains from the face. Bathe the bruise at once with vinegar and discoloration will be prevented.

Don't have a shiny nose and forehead because it is warm weather. Use a little cologne or spirits of camphor when bathing the face.

Don't wash your face in cold water the moment you reach a washstand if you have been travelling. Remove traces of dust and smoke with cold cream, and wipe off with soft towel.

Don't be afraid of the fish brush or glove. Friction rouses the circulation and restores tone and color to the skin.

Don't expect to cure an eruption on the face by external applications only. A hot foot bath, containing washing soda, will often cure this trouble.

Don't be afraid of using a little rice powder on the face, neck and arms if troubled with prickly heat.

Don't use alcohol on the face unless the skin is oily.

Don't use tincture of benzoin on the face unless the skin is dry. It is detrimental to an oily one. This is an instance of a preparation excellent in itself, but not suited to every complexion.—Washington Star.

FEEDING A SICK PERSON.

Few things are more difficult than to get a sick person to take nourishing food, and no task, as a rule, is worse managed. Amateur nurses may be successful in other matters, but they generally make a failure of the food proposition.

The nurse is usually to blame when the patient will not take enough food. She will bring a huge plateful of jelly or a big basketful of beef tea to him, and he will reject it with disgust because the sight of so much food is distasteful. If she brought a few spoonfuls at a time and served them daintily, he would be glad to eat.

Give little food at a time and give it often. That which is eaten willingly and with relish is far better than double the amount swallowed with disgust.

If a time is fixed for the patient's meals, always be punctual. If kept waiting, most sick people lose their desire to eat and will reject the food when it is brought to them.

Be careful never to leave food in the sick room in the hope that the patient may eat it presently. Miss Florence Nightingale, the world's most famous nurse, says this will simply prevent him from taking food at all.

Never make a large quantity of anything at one time, thinking that because the patient has liked it before he will like it again. In nine cases out of ten a sick person's appetite is very capricious. His food, therefore, should be varied as much as possible.

Don't rely too much on beef tea. It is a useful stimulant, but is not really nourishing, as most people suppose it to be.

Be particularly careful to serve everything in the daintiest style. Glass should be bright, silver burnished, napkin lily white and saucers free from spots. These little details will make all the difference in the patient's appetite.

Always make sure that the patient is placed in a comfortable position to eat and drink, and careful that no crumbs are left in the bed.—New York Press.

INVENTIONS FOR THE COOK.

There is no end to the new inventions which are designed to make the life of the cook easier. Among these novelties are a chocolate grater, which uses up every bit of the chocolate, while protecting the hand, and a jelly strainer, which sets on a tripod and is adjustable to a kettle of any size. Coffee machines, by which coffee is made at the table, have leaped into popularity. There is a new meat chopper, which has a deep, curved blade that gives eleven inches of a cut and is warranted always to cut across the meat. As the top is removable, the blade can easily be cleaned. The ring mould, which is simply an

ice cream mould, made in the form of a ring with an open centre, is especially popular where a woman has to rely on her own hands for dainty dishes. A cakepan with a bottom that comes off, allowing the cake to be taken out easily, and a cork extractor which fastens to the wall and holds the bottle while removing the cork, are other new kitchen utensils. New York Tribune.

THE ART OF SAVING MONEY.

If you do not possess the money-saving instinct it is advisable to put away a certain amount as soon as the money comes into your hands. Money has the convenient faculty of accumulating very rapidly if it is given a chance, and there is no more desirable state of mind than the feeling that there is something laid by for the proverbial rainy day.

One self-supporting girl divides her income into three parts. Room, board and laundry or her living expenses take one-third; dress and minor expenses take another third, while the rest goes into the bank. This is a very simple way of providing for the future. Of course, the division is in proportion to the income, and she never draws from one account to another.

It is for lack of some such system that money seems to slip through some people's hands, however anxious they may be to save. Economy is really a talent, which, if not possessed, should be cultivated.—American Queen.

PRESERVING TIME.

The reason why preserved fruits often ferment, grow moldy or become candied are from insufficient boiling, from being left in a damp place and from too quick or too long boiling. Preserves of all kinds should be kept secluded from the air and in a dry place. When put on the shelves they should not touch the wall, because in spring and winter moisture exudes from even the driest walls, and the preserves imbibe it. A good idea is to place over the fruit, before tying, a paper dipped in brandy.

Fruit jellies are made in the proportion of a quart of fruit to two pounds of sugar. The boiling should be rapid but not too long. Practice and care are the best guides regulating the time, which is apt to be affected by local causes.—American Queen.

A SUCCESSFUL BELLE.

"Yes, my dear, one could lay down rules for the charming of the other sex," said an old but very successful belle to a debutante who in spite of a beautiful face is, it must be admitted, a failure as far as popularity goes. Ardent admirers she has, but of temperate admirers and men friends she has none. "One could lay down rules—one hundred and three of them, all good rules too. But there are two that I'd remember, if I were you, and you can afford to let the themselves. The first is, when talking to a man never run down another woman. The second—and even if you forget the first, please remember the second—is never praise another man!"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

TO KEEP COMBS COOL.

Combs should be wiped whenever used upon a piece of soft tissue paper; also once a week they should be dipped in ammoniated water, and brushed up and down the teeth with an old tooth brush.

SHELL AND BEAD CHAINS.

A pretty variation in the fashioning of the popular bead chain is to combine the tiny pearl shells called "periwinkles" with small crystal beads. A neck chain like this is very artistic. Four or five shells and a section of crystal beads, half as long again as the space the shells cover, represent the right proportion of shells and beads. The shells are easily pierced with a sharp needle.

TIGHT SHOES.

If a boot or shoe pinches in any particular part, a cloth wrung out of very hot water and laid over the place while the boot is on the foot will expand the leather and give relief.



Pipings of a contrasting color, or of white or black, edge many strapings.

English embroidery of the same color as the gown it trims, is one of the garniture modes of the season.

Tremendous birds in vivid colors are liked for hat decoration. One sees them in vivid orange, in strong greens, and in gray reds.

Black taffeta walking suits are both stylish and refined in appearance.

Gray is one of the most popular shades among the more exclusive linen tailor gowns. The natural linen tint is the one used for the majority of the ready-made ones.

FOR THE FAIR

LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

New York City.—Shirt waists with yoke fronts are among the latest features of the season and are peculiarly well adapted to young girls. This one,



MISSES' SHIRT WAIST.

designed by May Manton, includes box pleats and straps over the shoulders as well as the yoke, which is cut in buttonments at the lower edge. The model is made of white linen, machine stitched and trimmed with pearl buttons, but all waisting materials, cotton, linen, silk and wool are appropriate. The straps over the shoulders are novel and effective, but both they and the yoke can be omitted if a plainer waist is desired.

The waist consists of the fronts, back and yoke. Both fronts and back are laid in full length box pleats stitched at each edge, but the backs are drawn down smoothly while the fronts pouch over the belt. The yoke is arranged over the upper edges of the fronts and beneath the centre pleat, which is cut in one with the front. The sleeves are among the latest with cuffs that match the yoke.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and a quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, three and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches, or

a "kicker." Long woolen stockings now become a necessity, and with them should be worn comfortable little shoes of soft, flexible leather. Do not take the flannels off the baby too soon, and, when put off, replace them on the least sign of chill. Many mothers do not lay aside thin little shirts and petticoats of flannel at all during the summer.—The Commoner.

Details of Dress.

It is the attention to the small details of her costume that makes a woman well dressed. Her dress may be beautiful, but if her gloves are not appropriate the effect is ruined. Her hat may be suitable and becoming but if it is covered by the wrong veil all is lost. If her shoes are not in keeping, she will not appear as a well dressed woman.

The reason that the French woman is one of the best dressed women in the world is that she pays strict attention to even the smallest details. She has no glaring contrasts and no one part of her costume is conspicuous, all is harmony and the tout ensemble restful and pleasing.

Long and Slender Figures the Fashion.

The fashionable figure is long and slender, so Madame in Mode designs her trimming modes accordingly. Many smart frocks for morning wear have flat, hand-trimmed bodices, with the bands adorning the front of the waist hanging loose from the belt over the skirt.

Colored Handkerchiefs.

Colored handkerchiefs to accompany morning frocks are enjoying greater vogue than they have ever known on this side of the water. They are shown in stripes, checks plaids and in all the colorings common to tub frocks.

Shoulder Collars.

Shoulder collars of all kinds are gradually growing deeper and deeper, so that now they really should all be termed capes.

Pongee Petticoats.

Pongee petticoats, with double bias

two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

Woman's Waist.

Waists with extensions over the shoulders are among the most fashionable of the season and are becoming to the greater number of figures. The stylish one, shown in the large drawing, combines that feature with a novel trimming that gives a yoke effect and is adapted to many materials. As designed by May Manton, it is of Nile green jousine silk with the trimming of cream lace piped with panne a shade darker than the silk, and the tucked portion above the centre pleat of cream mousseline, but all waist and gown materials are appropriate.

The waist is made with a smoothly fitted lining on which its various parts are arranged. The back is smooth across the shoulders and is drawn down in gathers at the waist line. The fronts are tucked to yoke depth and are gathered at the waist line where they pouch slightly over the belt. At the centre is a wide box pleat that is pointed at its upper edge, and above this pleat is the tucked chemisette, the edges of which are concealed by the lace. The sleeves are tucked above the elbows but form full puffs below and are gathered into straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and a half yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with five-eighths yards of all-over lace, one and three-quarter yards of applique and one-quarter yard of tucking to make as illustrated.

Woman's Box Pleated Waist.

Box pleated waists are much in vogue and bid fair to extend their popularity for many months to come. This one, designed by May Manton, is made of embroidered pongee stitched with corticelli silk, but the design is suited to the many washable fabrics as well as to silks and wools. When greater elaboration is desired, the collar and cuffs can be made of embroidery, lace or plain contrasting material.

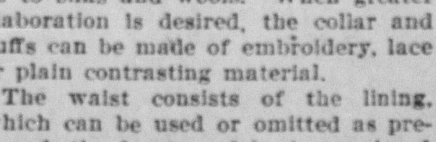
The waist consists of the lining, which can be used or omitted as preferred; the fronts and back are closed at the centre front. Fronts, back and sleeves are laid in box pleats that are stitched just a quarter of an inch from each edge. Those of the waist extend for full length, but those of the sleeves are left free at the elbows to form soft and graceful puffs below.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and a quarter

yards twenty-one inches wide, three and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

Baby's Short Clothes.

In putting the baby into his first short clothes, it is important to bear in mind that hitherto his skirts have not only served the purpose of protecting his limbs and abdomen from cold, but have prevented free movement of his little limbs. With shorter skirts comes the natural impulse to use his limbs, and baby becomes quite



BOX PLEATED WAIST.

yards twenty-one inches wide, three and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide.