

FARM AND GARDEN

THE HOTBED ON THE FARM.

Every one who has even a small plot of ground should have the benefit and the enjoyment of a hotbed. No vegetables are so good as those picked in one's own garden and eaten fresh. Sweet corn that is picked the evening before is not so sweet and good as that picked and brought in from the garden, plumped into the pot and served on the table. There is a freshness and deliciousness to vegetables directly from the garden that those who depend on markets do not know. Why not have the best, as any one who has a small plot of ground may with a little thought and work?

A hotbed is almost a necessity on the farm. It is certainly a luxury that once indulged will never be lacking. It is easy to be had, also. All that is required is a bottomless box on the ground from which the earth has been removed to a depth of from six to ten inches and horse manure filled in and trodden down to make warmth. The manure to be covered with four inches of fine soil in which to plant the seeds; the box to be covered with cloth to retain the heat at night, supplemented with boards or old mats. This is the simplest kind of hotbed, and is within the reach of every one. If one can go a step further it will be better; but with this simplest of all forcing arrangements one may have lettuce and radishes for the table in a surprisingly short time, and also cabbage and tomato plants for early planting.

For a hotbed more extensive take boards of such lengths as you wish to have it, either six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four or more feet, and having dug out the earth to form a pit, say twelve feet long by three feet wide and one foot deep, place the boards in the pit to form the walls of the hotbed. The boards at the back, which should be at the north or west, so as to get a south or east exposure, should be three or four inches higher than those at the south or east, so the covering may slant toward the south or east. This box of boards twelve feet long by three feet wide should be partitioned off in the middle to keep the twelve-foot boards from sagging in. Twelve inches of fresh horse manure should be filled into the pit and trodden down firmly. It will quickly generate heat, which may at first be too great for seeds. It should therefore be allowed to remain two or three days for the most violent heat to pass off. Then cover the manure with four inches of fine soil and plant the seeds in it, either broadcast or in rows three or four inches apart and a quarter of an inch deep. Draw the lines for the seed rows along the edge of a board lying on the seed bed, cover in the rows and place the board over them as you proceed, pressing the board down on the earth to firm it. This is one of the essentials to seed germination, and should always be observed.—William B. Cary, in the New York Tribune.

HOW TO BARREL APPLES.

Clear and sensible directions with the emphasis in the right places are given by W. N. White, a prominent New York dealer, in the course of his remarks at the apple shippers' meeting. The method is for shipping apples anywhere for home or foreign market.

Full regulation-sized barrels should be used. Take the barrel, one head out, nail the hoops and break off the ends of the nails at the inside; place a layer or tier of apples, good and uniform size, smooth, bright, healthy, as closely as possible, stems downward on the lower end, then fill up a basket full at a time, throwing out small, wormy, gnarly and windfall apples, and shaking the barrel well after each deposit until it is full up to the top of the rim, or two inches above the rim, depending on variety and tenderness of the fruit; place the head squarely on the apples, and with a screw or lever press force it into place and nail securely. Turn over the barrel and mark name of apple with red lead or stencil preferred. Bear in mind to be shipped safely, fruit must be packed tight to prevent rattling or bruising.

Now a word about the statement, fruit must be packed tight. Apples are seen on the New York market that were not judiciously packed, but at the same time packed tight, that there was not a sound apple in the barrel with the exception of the first layer on the top, every apple had been jammed together, jammed so tight that each one showed a bruise on the side of wherever they came in contact with each other. Those barrels of apples were, in my opinion, not properly shaken during the time they were being filled; had the barrel been shaken three or four times during the process of filling, and then the barrel filled up about one and one-half inches above the rim, the process judiciously managed would have made that barrel tight without bruising or bruising the apples, and that barrel could have been exported and landed in good order; but when the barrel was not shaken during the time it was being filled, and the press put on and everything pushed in front, it bruised every apple, and the man kept pressing, finding everything going in front of him

until he got the head in. Such apples exported showed bruised fruit top to bottom, and after six days in the hot hold of the vessel, when landed the other side were more or less rotten which accounts for some of the disastrous results obtained by some shippers as compared to others. Pack tight by all means, but pack judiciously. Shake your barrels four or five times during filling and press carefully; not jam it down and bruise your apples.

SOME TIMELY HINTS ABOUT THE HOG.

1. Cleanliness should be adhered to so strictly that disease will not originate in the herd.
2. Brood sows should be fed on middlings, bran with some oil meal to avoid constipation also gives vitality to their progeny.
3. Remember that ashes and charcoal is a bone builder, neutralizes acid of the stomach and that hogs which have access to ashes will never have worms.
4. Keep the hogs free from lice by spraying with some disinfectant.
5. The brood sows need plenty of exercise. Putting them in the sow lot to work over the stocks will give the action.
6. Young pigs should have some exercise when three or four days old to prevent thumps.
7. Always keep a dry well bedded place for your hogs to sleep.
8. Small pigs should be fed ground feed at least three times a day before and after weaning.
9. Give the brood sow special attention at farrowing time. Feed sparingly for several days to avoid giving piglets the scour. Should the pigs get scours give the sow sodium salicylate, 20 grains three times a day which is a sure cure.
10. A stunted pig is a curse to any farmer; strange, but the pig is not responsible for it, it's the farmer. Don't allow the pig to become stunted and avoid the curse.—Ell T. Haffner, in the Indiana Farmer.

USES OF THE ROLLER.

The roller is an indispensable implement in the thorough preparation of seed beds of all kinds, and there is only one other agent that will take its place, and that is frost. Ground broken in the fall and winter, as a rule, needs no rolling. Its use on the small grain field leaves the land level and in good condition for raising machinery over, tends to stop washing and compacts the porous soil. Following the corn planter it puts the ground in ideal shape for cultivating. Have you not noticed how close you could plow the corn on land that was level and well pulverized, and that few steps had to be made to uncover the tender plants? This all aside from the real value as a clod reducer. There are some places that at times are so rough that we cannot plant, and it is there that the pulverizer is needed. Yes, there are clods that the roller will not faze, but there is one time in every clod's life that it can be broken up, and that is just after it is formed. There is a right and a wrong time to use a roller. In the latter way considerable damage can be done when the ground is wet enough to pack. There are grounds that do not need rolling, in fact, rolling on such is detrimental. One place that the roller may be used to advantage, and is seldom used, is on meadows that draw the clover and timothy. Have you not noticed how the mower cut off the clover crowns and timothy tufts on such spots? This of course ends the usefulness of those plants. Avoid this by rolling that part of the meadow, so affected, when those wet spots have dried sufficiently. This will put the plants down where new roots will form and where they will grow right until another winter.—The Epitomist.

DON'T FEED TOO MUCH.

A mistake frequently made by those who are trying to be good to their hens is feeding too generously. When you go into a henhouse and find scraps of meat on one hand, a trough of dirty milk on another, and the leavings of several grain feeds on the floor, you may be sure those fowls are overfed. This is much worse than the opposite condition. It is fully as bad for the birds, and involves a waste of feed. We said it is as bad for the birds—it is worse. A chicken kept always a little hungry will more readily respond to correct feeding than will one whose appetite has failed as a result of continued gorging. Whichever one of the numerous systems of feeding you follow, be careful to keep a little below the line of full "satisfaction."—Maritime Farmer.

The Harvest Moon.

It so happens that the position of the moon is such that the full moon preceding the autumnal equinox for several successive nights in the latitude of London rises only nine or ten minutes later each succeeding evening. This phenomenon is called the "harvest moon" from a notion that it is a provision of all wise Providence calculated to enable the husbandman to take care of his grain at night if there is so much of it that it cannot be handled during daylight.



FOR UNTRAINED NURSES.

In these days of trained nurses less attention is paid to the training of the daughters of the household in the care of the sick than in old fashioned times, when trained nurses were unknown and hired nurses were never resorted to except in extreme cases. Yet every woman ought to have at least some knowledge of sick room lore to enable her to meet emergencies when a trained nurse cannot be found, and those who understand little about nursing the sick should attend lectures on the subject whenever possible.

Cleanliness and method are, of course, the first essentials of nursing. The room must be systematically cared for, yet in such a manner as not to disturb the patient. Complete ventilation is a necessity. In winter an open fire should, if possible, be kept burning in the sick room, as this is the most wholesome way of heating a room and also of ventilating it thoroughly. The sick room should be kept at an even temperature. Sixty-five or seventy degrees is the correct one in most cases; but the physician should be consulted in this matter, as in some forms of disease a higher and in others a lower temperature is required.

Towels and bed linen to be used by the sick should in winter be warmed and aired thoroughly after they are taken out of the linen closet.

In cases of infectious disease it is important to have a disinfecting fluid to use in cleaning china, clothing, bedding and other articles for the sick room. All articles to be laundered should be wrung out in this fluid and then flung out of the window before being carried through the house. Nothing used in the room should be hung out of doors on a clothesline unless it has first been disinfected. If everything is disinfected before it is taken from the room the contagion can be kept from the rest of the house. A sheet wrung out in a weak solution of carbolic acid or some other disinfectant and hung just outside the door of the room will do much to prevent the escape of infected dust. A cap that completely covers the hair should be worn by the woman who cares for a person with a contagious disease, and her gowns should be of light material and simply made, so that they can be easily disinfected and put through the wash tub once or twice a week.—Woman's page in the New York Tribune.

SKIRTS FOR THE TALL WOMAN.

Tunic skirts are to be the privilege of the divinely tall woman, and skirts that are ruffled from belt to shoe are also permitted. Bodices are the next thing which comes to one's sight, and they constitute the berth, a pair of drooping shoulders and a very full waist taken as a whole. Sleeves grow larger daily, although a plain arm covering is occasionally in evidence. Many of them have inserts of lace which are placed in the outer seam of the sleeve and are allowed to cascade down the entire length of the arm. Around the wrists are frills of the same lace and sometimes two or three rows are used.

A number of the gowns for evening wear have the sleeves fashioned so that when the arms are lifted they are visible. When such is the case the bottom part is made to hang loosely as the old-fashioned sleeves known as the "angel sleeve." Belts are still growing in width, and they are made of a different shade than the dress itself. Collars are becoming akin to the ones worn in the time of Marie Antoinette. With the ruffles at the top, which is growing deeper as the season advances, they have the tendency to make the lace look pliant and sweet. Spanzies and steel beads are the fashionable trimmings for the latest collars, and everything which pertains to brilliancy is used. Transparent stocks are also in vogue, and they are covered with net in all shades. It will seem a pleasure to see a tailored suit on the street, and one will certainly give the wearer credit for the amount of power she possesses to abstain from the prevailing modes.

THE SEASON'S MILLINERY.

While the styles are still somewhat uncertain there are some permanent features, and attractive models in lace and tulle are shown for dressy wear, and there are smart walking or street hats of straw braids. These straw models are almost severe in their simplicity and are shown in a variety of shapes. The turban, in rather small, close-fitting form, is especially approved, while the tricorn or Continental, also in small effect, is another fashionable shape. The tricorn is quite as fashionable in the dress hat as it is for ordinary street wear, and it lends itself effectively to a combination of materials.

There is a touch of gold in nearly all the newest models. Gold lace, braid, tassels and cocades all enter into the fashioning of stylish headgear, and even hat pins assume the form of military buttons. The black picture hat trimmed with a white lyre feather is one of the essential items of a fashionable wardrobe, and while it was worn during the winter in black velvet or silk plush, it has come forth again in tulle and lace. Fruit trim-

mines are in high vogue and flower toques and turbans are especially attractive at this season. The new toques are much smaller than those that were worn during the past season. They are quite oval in shape, forming almost a point in front.—From The Delineator.

THE KERCHEIF.

A noticeable feature in 1904 trimmings is the return of the berth effect, so becoming to so many women. This finish, which seems to be superseding the stole ends of last year, is applied in a number of charming ways. It is used both for high neck and decollete waists.

A lovely French blouse recently seen had a berth in soft point lace so arranged in waves or scallops, the deepest point being directly in front. At the top, along the line of the decollete, the lace was caught through with a wide ribbon. This ribbon was drawn through a buckle in the front to form a stiff little bow.

Other imported waists have berths of their own material or chiffon edged with billows of narrow crepe de lisse ruching.

A delightful decollete waist for a young girl, in tulle point d'esprit, had a deep berth of self-material laid all along in narrow plaits beginning at the shoulder and terminating just below the bust line. This was finished around the upper edge with ruchings, a second row of which bound it in just below the shoulder.

Another smart and simple way to give a suggestion of a berth upon a bodice is to apply bias bands of velours across the shoulders, having them form deep points in back and front. This is especially good looking in the case of a very full or tucked bodice.

GOWNS FOR SUMMER.

One or two of the gowns shown for summer wear are on the tailor effect, and they are a relief to one's eyes after the bewildering array of lace, chiffon, frills and furberlows. One of these is made of a novelty material, a trifle on the gray. The coat, which is three-quarter length, is trimmed with military braid and is fastened down the front with black silk frogs. It is a collarless affair, and the coat is cut like a blouse at the waistline, where it is very pointed in the front. To this the skirt part of the coat is attached. The sleeves are very small at the top, and grow larger as they get toward the elbow. An undersleeve of lace, thickly shirred, constitutes a most becoming coat. The skirt is in walking length, and is trimmed with the braid and the frogs.

Another simple gown is of brown broadcloth, trimmed with brown silk braid. The coat is a regular military affair, with the loose front and the fitted back. It buttons up at the left side with brown frogs, and has no collar. The skirt is a plain affair, simply trimmed around the bottom with the braid. Although charmingly simple, it is a most attractive suit, and should a brown chiffon hat be worn, it will be found suitable for any type or figure.

BULGARIAN EMBROIDERY.

The new Bulgarian embroidery will be still more popular as the season advances. It is done on heavy linen in all colors. A favorite combination is red and blue. The embroidery is done with a heavy linen floss, which is washable. An attractive Bulgarian centerpiece of ecru linen had a scalloped edge buttonhole stitched with red linen. A border of pointsets around the edge was also worked with the red. Dress scarfs, table and couch spreads, portieres and all sorts of house furnishings are made of denims or linens and worked with the Bulgarian embroidery. It ought to be especially suitable for decoration of the summer cottage.

FLOUNCES, FLOUNCES EVERY WHERE.

Flounces are shown in a multitude of styles on waists, sleeves, skirts even outside wraps, this season. Where they are not pronounced the flounce effect is gained by some trimming or in the cutting. But the flounce is, highly popular, not alone on receptor and evening gowns, but for house and afternoon wear and for simple morning dresses. Three-piece sets of cuffs and collars for spring wear are in lace of all kinds and of heavy embroidery or linen richly finished with elaborate Persian designs. These take the place of the three-piece linen mill sets so popular last year.—New York Press.

WRESTLING IN THE DRAWING ROOM.

Even bridge has been supplanted by the wrestling craze. Hackenschmidt and the Terrible Turk may congratulate themselves that they have set a new fashion. At evening entertainments where formerly ping pong and bridge were the craze, we have now amateur wrestling matches. One enterprising stationer is already printing at home cards with the mystic word "Wrestling" printed in the corner.—The Tatler.

Champagne color is the latest favorite.

Due to Sensationalism.

President Hopkins, of Williams College, stated the case none too strongly when he declared, in the course of an address the other day before a body of college men in New York, that the "enormous gain in the ratio of crime to the population is, beyond question, owing largely to the increased publication of the details of bestial crimes. These realistic descriptions constitute the suggestion, in the technical sense of the word, which acts upon half-normal, undeveloped natures of multitudes." In the discussion of the prevalence of lawlessness in this country, its causes and cure, which has been in progress during the past year, far too little has been made of the sensational publication of crime as a factor in the case. In no other country are so many publications to be found devoting their space largely to crimes and scandals, and in no other of the great civilized nations are murders and lynchings proportionally so numerous.—Leslie's Weekly.

Awful.

Silycus—Crayonist ought to make a success on the stage as a lightning caricaturist.

Easymark—Why He can't do very good work. "Still he ought to be able to draw a full house whenever he wants to." And the ambulance was there ten minutes later to take Silycus to the hospital.

A widow says that a husband on earth is worth two in the other place.

Any Dope Would Do.

Stuart Knott, president of the Kansas City Southern Railway, was entertaining in his private car a Mr. Collins, a wealthy Galveston broker whose brains and money he hoped to interest in the development of the territory contiguous to Port Arthur, the southern terminus of the road. The weather was sticky hot. The air was tainted with the fumes of oil, and the broker was kept busy beating off mosquitoes and making polite expressions of appreciation. Mr. Knott, after duly extolling Port Arthur's natural advantages as a port, a rice, oil, cotton and lumber center, said: "Now, Mr. Collins, what would you like to locate here?" "That, sir, is an open question," replied Mr. Collins, slipping at a herd of gallinippers. "I'm not sure whether I'd take cocaine or morphine."

Wanted to Use It.

Sharpe—Thought I'd have a joke on that tramp. Offered him my bathing suit.

Whelton—What did he say? Sharpe—Said he'd take it on condition that I give him a ticket to Florida.

Cotton jumped about 100 points when Uncle Sam's bearish report of the crop was issued. The Government's final estimate of the 1903-1904 crop bears out Sully's predictions pretty well.



A prominent club woman, Mrs. Danforth, of St. Joseph, Mich., tells how she was cured of falling of the womb and its accompanying pains and misery by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Life looks dark indeed when a woman feels that her strength is fading away and she has no hopes of ever being restored. Such was my feeling a few months ago when I was advised that my poor health was caused by prolapsus or falling of the womb. The words sounded like a knell to me. I felt that my sun had set; but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound came to me as an elixir of life; it restored the lost forces and built me up until my good health returned to me. For four months I took the medicine daily and each dose added health and strength. I am so thankful for the help I obtained through its use."—Mrs. FLORENCE DANFORTH, 1007 Miles Ave., St. Joseph, Mich.

"A medicine that has restored so many women to health and can produce proof of the fact must be regarded with respect. This is the record of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which cannot be equalled by any other medicine the world has ever produced. Here is another case:—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For years I was troubled with falling of the womb, irregular and painful menstruation, leucorrhoea, bearing-down pains, backache, headache, dizzy and fainting spells, and stomach trouble. "I doctored for about five years but did not seem to improve. I began the use of your medicine, and have taken seven bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, three of Blood Purifier, and also used the Sanative Wash and Liver Pills, and am now enjoying good health, and have gained in flesh. I thank you very much for what you have done for me, and heartily recommend your medicine to all suffering women."—Miss EMMA SYDNER, 218 East Center St., Marion, Ohio.

"FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN." Women would save time and much sickness if they would write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice as soon as any distressing symptoms appear. It is free, and has put thousands of women on the right road to recovery. Mrs. Pinkham never violates the confidence thus entrusted to her, and although she publishes thousands of testimonials from women who have been benefited by her advice and medicine, never in all her experience has she published such a letter without the full consent, and often by special request of the writer. \$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

CONSTITIATION PENSION FOR AGE.

A new order will give pension for age. Write to us on office for blanks and instructions. Free of charge. NO PENSION NO PAY.

THE W. H. WILLS COMPANY, Wills Building, 212 Ind. Ave., Washington, D. C.

REPAIR TABLETS are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred million of them have been sold since the beginning of the century. Heartburn, acid, flatulency, indigestion, and all other ailments of the stomach, and every illness arising from a disordered stomach, are relieved or cured by Repair Tablets. One will generally give relief within twenty minutes. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion. All druggists sell them.

DROPS NEW DISCOVERY

Free. Do not eat or drink anything for 10 days. Treatment Free. Dr. E. B. GREEN'S BLOOD, Box 8, Atlanta, Ga.

ADVERTISE IN THIS COLUMN IT PAYS

PISO'S CURE FOR GOUTS WHILE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Gout Sufferer. Testes Good. In time, sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

Best For The Bowels

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Waken or Grip, No. 10, Never Sold in Bulk. The genuine tablets stamped "C. C. C." Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y. 603 ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES