GAPES IN CHICKENS.

There are so many remedies recomagree that the immediate cause of the chicken's throat, but as to what causes this worm, or how it is propagated from year to year, are questions that are the foundation of about as ens free access to old chip yards. The first theory seems unreasonable, except that the lice will weaken the vitality of the chicken so that it is not as able to overcome the gapes as it would if it had no lice. As to the second theory, I will say that our chickens have free access to the o'dest chip yard in this part of the country and we are about the only ones that are not bothered with the gapes. Have we not reasonably good ground for aguing that old chip yards are a preventive for gapes?

No, it would rather indicate that the chip yard has nothing to do with gapes. I had so many inquiries about the cause and remedy for gapes in chickens, some time ago, that I went to some trouble to get views of the authorities at several Experiment Stations. From the replies I learned that It was generally accepted that the gape worm lived over winter as a parasite of the angle worm, and that when a poultry yard once got infested. about the only practical remedy was to remove the poultry to fresh groun J. The chickens get the worms by eating the angle worms. If a farm never gets the gaps worm started in the ground, of course there will not be any gapes, no matter how old the chip yard is; but if the gape worms once get a start there will be gapes whether there is purpose. Despite any attempts to a chip yard or not. The gape worm prevent such, there is a slight decomwill not stop to consider whether his host is lousy or not, nor he does not seem to care who is made to bear the carbonic acids being generated, and if responsibility for his ravages. The there is much excess of oxygen even only thing that he seems to care for alcohol is formed, but none of the is to be allowed to go on undisturbed acids are produced in sufficient quanin his course of destruction .- A. J. Legg, in the Epitomist.

FARM NOTES.

An overfed fowl is never a well fed The pullets should be doing good

work now. Saturday should be general cleaning

It is safest to keep a lock on the

hen house door. Ducks and chickens should not oc-

cupy the same houses and yards; they do not mix well. Remember the box of fine gravel for

the hens before the winter days come on. After it gets so that the hens cannot get it themselves they must depend upon you for it, and if you fail. the hens fail too, and that means a lighter pocketbook.

While ewes are lambing, the persons who care for them should be among them almost constantly night and day to prevent accidents and to help weak lambs. They should be looked over at least twice during the night until all the ewes have had their lambs and they are strong and able to look out for themselves.

Keep the feeding racks clean. Sheep will almost starve before they will eat hay that has been trodden on. They must be fed well and carefully to keep up the flow of milk.

If any lambs do not thrive properly, brace them up with cow's milk from a bottle with a rubber nipple.

Milk regularly twice a day. If a cow does not have a sufficient amount of milk to warrant this, let her go

Be sure your setting hens are free from lice. The best cure for an egg eating hen

is the axe.

Sheep, to thrive well, must be kept from all storms.

Often meadows a year or two old fail to show good seeding, owing to light growth after first laying down. Splendid returns will come from sowing a little seed each fall on such places. I have tried it and had the satisfaction of seeing meadows thus treated grow better and better for a oitomist.

WEEDS AND GRASS.

Let the garden vegetables be attended to at once. Tomatoes are one of the choicest of our vegetables, and they should be out as early as they can stand it, if early ones are needed. Melons require a light, sandy soil, but 4t should be rich. If manure is used on them, avoid that which has not undergone the process of heating. If possible, a manure that has been made from composted materials should be used in their cultivation, for too much green stuff tends more to vine than fruit. Let the cultivator and hoe be kept going at all times during May. Keep down the grass where it is not wanted, for if it gets the start it will than at first. Grass is a tyrant when sance. Kill the weeds wherever you

then turn them under. It is the surest method known of getting rid of them mended for gapes in chickens, and all Force everything now. May is the of them said to be effective, that it month of work, and every farmer has tooks as if there is no need of chick- his hands full just at this time. By ens dying of the gape worm. All giving all growing crops a vigorous start, and keeping them up to the gapes is small worms that collect in growing capacity of each, it will do much to assist them in withstanding the drought which may occur, and of ten does, to a certain degree, during the succeeding months, as there is a many theories as there are remedies. great development of roots, and a Some attribute the gape worm to plant with a full quota of roots and chicken lice, others to allowing chick- rootlets is able to pass through an unfavorable season where a weaker one would be sure to perish.

SILOS FOR CATTLE.

Silos and ensilage have by common consent been attached to large farms. many persons supposing that silos are troublesome to construct, as well as expensive. Really, a silo is nothing more than an air tight chamber, with in which is stored any kind of green vegetable matter that the farmer may thiak best for feeding to his stock in winter, but fodder corn is principally used because a large quantity of that material can be more easily grown than anything else. The term "ensilage" applies to the contents of the silo (storehouse), and is simply pre served green food. On many large farms there are silos of the very best in construction, and as perfect for the purposes intended as it is possible to make them. The green material is first prepared by being pressed through ensilage cutters, which cut it into very short lengths-the shorter the better-in order that it may be completely and compactly packed in the silo. The packing is done by pressure, and when the silo is filled the presure is retained in any manner most feasible, on some farms heavy weights and stones being used for that position of the ensilage during the time of its storage, lactic, acetic and tity to injure the ensilage, and a few persons assert that the preervation of the ensilage is partially due to alcohol The true cause is probably a lack of oxygen, which prevents fermentation, as the heavy pressure seals the silo against the admission of air and moisture. At the present time silos have been improved, and are sold to farm ers ready made and easily put up for immediate use.-Philadelphia Record.

ENEMIES OF THE SQUASH.

The grayish black squash bug is difficult to manage. Gathering the eggs and the old bugs early in the spring is laborious but sure, if thoroughly done. The bugs will crawl on a piece of board laid among the vines. and may be gathered and caught. The use of poisons will do no good in the case of the bugs, as they do not eat the leaves, but pass their beaks through the outside of the leaf to suck the juices, and so will not consume any of the poison. In a series of experiments in the methods of prevent ing the attacks of the squash vine borer the preventives employed were Paris green at the rate of half a tea spoonful to two gallons, corncobs dipped in coal tar and a kerosene emulsion. The application of the Paris green and the kerosene was repeated after every hard rain until September; the cobs were dipped in coal tar again once in three weeks. All three of the applications seemed to be beneficial, with perhaps a little something in favor of the corncobs as being the cheapest and most convenient. The odor of the tar has no effect on the insects, but seems to repel the moth causing her to lay her eggs elsewhere -Philadelphia Record.

VALUE OF AN APPLE TREE.

I believe that it will not be seneraily disputed that a healthy bearing apple tree at ten years of age would be worth \$25., that the value of the fruit from this tree will in that time have equaled \$15, says Western Ex periment Report. This certainly would be a very liberal return from the one hundredth part of an acre, especially when we consider that under ordinary number of years .- E. L. V., in the eircumstances this tree will increase in value and productiveness for ten years longer at least. In planting an orchard, the location and site need to be well considered. In regard to loca tion, it is yet a matter of doubt if many varieties of tree fruits, except native plums, will succeed in the ex treme North. In all other localities there need be no hesitation for plant ing. In selecting a site an elevated spot should probably be given prefer ence, as the flower buds are less apt to be destroyed by late spring frosts than on lower land.

A Dream That Led to Buried Gold. Unable to resist the promptings of a second dream telling him where to dig for hidden treasure, John Stone brunner of Springfield, Ohio, found entail a much greater task hereafter on Saturday gold coin supposed to have been buried by the French near it gets the mastery, and if not desired | Beatty in 1745. Its value to collec-In a certain location becomes a nui- tors is estimated at \$1,500. It will be exhibited in the Ohio Building at St. see them. This can be done by let- Louis. The coins bear dates of the ting the seeds of weeds sprout and eighteenth century.—Chicago Record



FASHIONS IN BEAUTY.

plexion so fat as to approach the very tastes and affecting our appre- its crimson heart. tension of the beautiful?

I ask you all these questions because of a visit I paid not long ago to the studio of a fashionable protrait-paint-One can imagine men obeying the

ag into a smile. eems so. Such a woman as she whom New York Press. I have been trying to sketch would never trouble herself to ask "Why?" about anything and her answer to every question would be "Because," a lerstood her.-London Tru* *

TO REMEMBER.

Sleep nine hours. Rest after luncheon. Don't bathe when very tired Don't bathe soon after eating. If thin, massage the face gently.

If too plump, a firm pressure is hetter. Use some good cold cream with the

massage. A thorough cleansing should precede

Gentle, thorough hair brushing should be indulged in twice a day. If hair brushes be cleansed daily shape. and the scalp massaged the hair and head will keep clean much longer.

If in addition to scalp massage we more silky.

the drinking of plenty of pure water, those of silk mull. is a great thing for anybody.

will not suffer if thoroughly cleansed (with acids if necessary), and then place. treated to cold cream and soft gloves. Regularity in the taking of wholebeautifying some persons who never | manve and yellow. have time to conduct their affairs methodically.-Philadelphia Record.

PRINCESSES OF THE RED CROSS. Women in Japan, from the highest to the lowest ranks, are taking an active hand in the work of the various war-time aid societies that are caring for the Mikado's soldiers in the field and in hospital. It is an interesting fact, says William Dinwiddle in Harper's Weekly, that all the Japanese princesses of royal blood are enlisted among the members of the Red Cross. Mr. Dinwiddie is one of the Weekly's special correspondents in the Far East, and he has had special opportunities for studying affairs in Japan. Speaking of the work of the royal members of the Red Cross, he tells of cesses at work in the military hospital is no less a personage than Her Imperial Highness Princess Kanin.

As the health of a nursing infant depends largely upon the health of the mother, it is very essential, as has been stated before, that no great strain, physical or mental, should be put upon her, and that she should have a certain amount of rest and mental diversion. To this end it is advisable, as early as possible, which means as soon as the baby is well started and gaining in weight, to give one bottle feeding of diluted cow's milk once in twenty-four hours. It is usually safe to commence this feeding at the end of a month, and it is best

REST FOR WEARY MOTHERS.

of milk to four parts of water, until the stomach becomes accustomed to the change of food.—Harper's Bazar. GIRLS OF NEW ORLEANS. Poets and lovers of New Orleans will tell you that the girl of the Southern city gets her pale, creamy complexion

to give the milk quite diluted for the

first two or three days, say, one part

from the magnolias that bloom in such profusion; her grace and languid ease of motion from the thousands of waving palms; the dusk of her eyes and hair from the wondrous tropical beauty of the Southern nights; her voice from the whispering of the zephyrs and the changeful song of the mocking bird. Much of her health, says a writer in the National Magazine, is have stammered. Nervousness, probundoubtedly owing to the fruit she ably.

(eats; oranges like globes of greenish Is the type of beauty changing? Is or russet gold into whose flavor has lelicacy of feature old-fashioned? And entered the perfume of the most de s it gradually becoming modish to licious flowers in the fruit world, figs have rather thick features, a com- which are flowers, purple without, rosy within, "watermelon" whose cool col very reverse of the joy of life? Is ors are as refreshing on a summer lulness like a canker eating into our day as the draught that comes from

TELLTALE GRAINS OF RICE. Here is a lesson that all persons who make pretensions should take to er. A few faces there were of the mig- heart. A woman who was invited to a ion type, sweet in expression and neat | fashionable wedding did not think her of nose. But all the most admired of two spring hats quite good enough to modern women were very different cope with the Paris creations that ndeed. There was a lady of the lyric would prevail. So the undaunted wo stage whose features can be described man called at a milliner's and selected only by the word flat. She is a Paria a costly affair of lace, which she had elebrity, but enchants music-hall Lon- charged to her account. Of course her ion now and then with her particular | idea was to wear it to the wedding and form of art. There is no denying her returned it the next day. Her hai charm. The difficulty lies in analyz- was vastly admired. She glibly said it ing it. What kind of soul looks out cost a mere \$50," and enjoyed the ef from those apparently almost lifeless | fect the price produced on her friends. eyes? The stolidity of expression is Unfortunately she got in the way of almost inconceivable. The lips are the shower of rice that was hurled at like those of the women of ancient the happy couple. The next day she Egypt, large, thick, and yet with some returned the "hat-on-credit." The day vague, if sensuous, charm about them. following she was asked to call on the The chin is solid, firm and masculine. | milliner, and was confronted with the question. "Didn't you wear this unowner of that chin. One could never satisfactory hat at a wedding yester picture her obeying any one. A smile day?" The unhappy woman denied it, would wonderfully transform the face. but finally broke down. "How did But it is not easy to imagine it curv- you know?" she gasped. "Well," the milliner replied, "we found several Is this the coming type? It almost grains of rice in the folds of lace."-

FASHION NOTES.

The 1830 or French blouse is the sufficient reason to any one who un- latest idea in black taffeta coats. Panama cloth is a well-liked stuff for the separate skirt.

While shirrings are very fashionable they are not so effective for wash materials as for wool or silk.

A new notion is to stitch down the up and down tucks of a skirt around the hips with horizontal rows of machine stitching to the depth of a hip

While pronounced color contrasts are not in favor in this season's gowns excellent effects are produced by just a touch of a contrasting tint. Some of the newest skirts are cut

circular and then lived to retain their

A small collar finishes the neck of many fashionable jackets. High turnover linen collars, handgive our hair a soft rubbing with the embroidered; in English effect, held to palms of our hands it will be much gether by gold links, and finished with a soft tie of chiffon velvet, tulle or The eating of fruit which is neither coarse woven silk, are very much green nor over-ripe, combined with worn with separate waists, even with

Soft messaline ribbon plaitings are After disagreeable tasks the hands among the newest trimmings. Chiffon voiles are accorded first

The colored linen gown is to be in great favor for midsummer vogue, in some meals would do much toward fastest shades, like pale green, blue

> The so-much-talked-of "religious plaits," or "men's folds," are simplvery wide tucks.

Men Who Lasso Ships.

Writing of a trip over the Great Lakes in Harper's Magazine, Louise Morgan Sill tells of the lariat throwers, who are even more skilful than the Western cowboys.

"One of the most interesting persons connected with the lake traffic is a sort of brother to the landlubber cowboy," she writes. "He is practically the lariat thrower of these prairielike lakes, but he does not lasso cattle or anything so trivial. His game may be a wharf or an 8,000 ton freighter, and he never misses his seeing, almost any day, a dozen prin- cast. He makes no pretence to anything picturesque, and it is doubtful making bandages and lint. The presi- if he would care to be so described; dent of the Ladies' Patriotic Society but picturesque he is as he swings the rope in the air from the dock to yessel, or vice versa.

"He may be in trim sailor garb or merely clothed in the easy going garments of the man who wears them

merely as a means of covering. "The lariat thrower is of no partieular nationality. He may be an Amer ican or Canadian, or Irish, or Swe dish, or German, or almost anything; but after he has worked awhile on these vast inland waters the lakes put their stamp upon him and he becomes a lake man. He does his work with a certain calmness and ease, a philosophical mastery of things without excitement. If you talk with him you will find that he knows much more than he seems to know."

A Rag-Time Letter.

Monotonous as their life is, as a rule, the postal authorities in India have their exciting moments. We cull the following Babu letter from a contemporary:

"The Sub-Postmaster reports that last evening a mice came out from behind the office door, and after walking a little stammered and breathed its last in the presence of the Sub-Postmaster there. As these are the prognostics of plague, I beg you will kindly arrange to have the office disinfected at an early date."

Curious that the mouse should



A PRIMROSE BOWER.

The housewife who wishes simplicity, coolness and harmony to characterize a room in her country cottage might well follow the example of Whistler, who designed a room as an embodied protest against the over decorated furniture and apartments of a score of years ago.

His room was simplicity itself and the colors were those of the primrose He used every shade from the green leeves and the greeny-yellow stem ur to the pale flower. The result was s spring bower as refreshing as a wood land dell after a sunlit plain.

LEMON HEALTH HINTS.

No family should be without lemons in the spring. Their uses, from a health standpoint alone, are very nu-

A teaspoonful of lemon juice in a small cup of black coffee will relieve billious beadache.

Two or three slices of lemon in t cup of strong tea will cure a nervous headache.

Lemon juice is better than any drug or complexion powder for giving per manent clearness and beauty to the

Lemon juice (outward application) will allay the irritation caused by the bites of insects.

A dash of lemon in plain water is an excellent tooth wash. It not only removes tartar, but sweetens the breath.

TACK AS YOU GO.

The economic value of a stitch in time is equaled by that of the tack placed promptly. A sweeping day sel dom goes by that the edge of the car pet is not found loose or a shade or the verge of falling from its roller. It is some work to get the hammer and tacks and make repairs, but it pays.

After years of housekeeping experi ence one concludes that the housekeeper needs her own hammer about as much as her own toothbrush; but unlike the brush, the hammer must be kept under lock and key. She must never loan it, even on the most urgent plea. A few cents will buy three kinds of tacks-the common carpet tack, double-pointed or straw matting tacks and very small ones for curtains.

Keep the outfit in a little box. Straw matting must be repaired at the first sign of decay, or it will go to ruin quickly. The stove zinc, if ragged edges are nailed down at once, will last a long time after it begins to wear.

Taken in time, household as well as physical ailments may be treated successfully and a long useful life will follow.

SILLY NEATNESS. One hears so much nowadays about

hygienic housekeeping and sanitary matters generally that it seems impossible that any woman who can read ordinary printed matter can fail to have some knowledge on this important question. But for all this it is certain that the woman whose housekeeping may be described as "nasty nice," and whose methods are of fifty years ago, has by no means died out of the land. She lingers here and there with her old-fashioned prejudices and preferences. She prides herself, it may be, on the

fact that every article of clothing of herself or children taken off at night is carefuly folded, one piece upon the other, before she gets into bed. This is a piece of folly exacted by elders in past days-a remnant of old-fashioned early Victorian tidiness. Almost better the methods of the average man who flings one garment here and another there. At least they get some chance to ventilate. It is better still when clothes are separated and hung for the night near the open windows.

Then there is the woman who prides herself upon the face that her bed is never seen unmade; that before she goes down to breakfast it is immaculatly remade, with its French bolster and its starched "shams," and its interior, alas! still warm. It may be a radiant piece of furniture, but all the same it is a fusty, unhealthy sleeping

Then there is the housekeeper who goes out against dust as if she were a London policeman and dust a street gamin. She has but one idea-it must be "moved on," and so with a flapping cloth or that ridiculous household utensil, the feather duster, she stire it up and whacks it from place to place, but never learns to gather it up into a soft duster and remove it to some place where it will not be rebreathed.

The care of clothes in a closet is another matter often mismanaged Every one knows how quickly a ward robe grows fusty, and the happy day may come when architects will man age some method of ventiation for cupboards other than by occasionally leaving the doors wide open. In the meantime, if all clothes are perfectly cooled and aired before they are hung up, and if they are carried out from time to time and hung in the open air for a few hours, this difficulty will be

very largely met. The lives of women who keep the house will be simplified and sweetened when they all learn to "use their brains to save their bodies."-Youth's Companion.

Wireless telegraphy is in successful use between Port Limon, Costa Rico. and Bocas del Toro, Panama. A station will now be established at Colon.



THE FISHERMAN

Settin' on a log An' fishin'. An' watchin' the cork. A'a' wishin'. II.

Jus' settin' round home, An' sighin', Jus' settin' round home-An' lyin'. -New Orleans Times-Democrat.

KEEN.

"They were disappointed in love weren't they?" "Yes. Each thought the other had money."-Life.

A DISCOVERY.

"I see they are finding microbes ip oysters, Bridget," said the mistress. "Is that so?" replied the domestic; "and here, all along, I've been a-takin" 'em for pearls.'

OVERHEARD ON THE STREET.

"Were you in United States Steel Pinkerton?"

"How much did you have?" "About thirty gallons."-Life.

INSTALMENTS. Yeast-He bought his automobile or the instalment plan.

Crimsonbeak-And the way he runs it, I expect to hear of him being taken to the hospital in the same way, some day."

AVOIDING A CRUSH.

Bacon-They say when that Mor mon elder was married the last time he did not have his other wives pres ent at the ceremony. Egbert-No; it is said that he hates

A CHANCE TO MORALIZE. "I heard a feler say dat he wasn't happy unless he was workin'," said

"Well," responded Meandering Mike "dat shows what a terrible t'ing it is sgit into habits."-Washington Star

SAW FIGHTING.

Church-That fellow tells some great stories about the war. Do you suppose he ever saw any fighting? Gotham-Sure! He used to have charge of a moving picture machine which had nothing but war pictures in it.

TRUE LOVE.

Patience-Do you think people mar ry for true love always? Patrice-Certainly I do. A map marries a girl for her money. Patience-Yes.

Patrice-And he loves the money doesn't he? Patience-Certainly.

Patrice-Well, that's true love, isn's

THE USUAL EXPERIENCE. Mrs. Stayathome-I told my cook the other evening to go out and get things mixed for the cake I was going to make.

Mrs. Gadaboutsky-Did she do it? Mrs. Stayathome-Yes, she had some things mixed all right.

Mrs. Gadaboutsky-What were they: Mrs. Stayathome-My instructions -Baltimore American.

SHE KNEW THE TOWN. "Oh! Mr. Gallaunt," cried Miss Pumpleigh, "can you guess what my weight is?" "Let me see," replied Mr. Gallaunt.

preparing to deliver a graceful compliment, "of course we'll have to use Troy weight for such a preci-" "Don't be funny! I know what kind of a jay place Troy is."-Philadelphia

AN EXCEPTIONAL MAN. Hicks-Conscientious, is he?

Wicks-I should say so. Why, he went out the other day, and left a sign on his office door that he'd be "back in half an hour," and, hang me, if he didn't keep his word!-Philadelph Ledger.

THE WORST OF IT. "Life is full of trials," said the melancholy citizen.

"Yes," answered Mr. Grafton Grabb; "and the worst of it is that a whole lot of the trials are resulting in convictions."-Washington Star.

AS EACH VIEWED IT. "He isn't in our social set any more."

"So I understand." "Yes, he dropped out some time

"Why, he gave me to understand he ad climbed out."-Philadelphia Press.

POOR PROSPECT. The X-ray operator makes an excuse to call his assistant into a room

away from the patient upon whom the assistant is operating. "Say," observes the chief, "you'll

never do for this business." "Why?" "Can't you see that that patient only has two dollars in small change in his clothes, when our regular fee is twen-