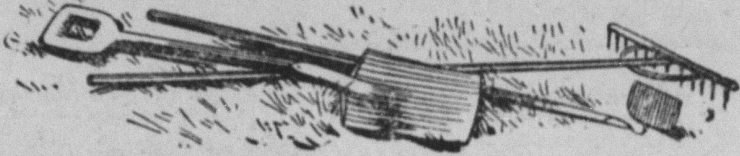


FARM AND GARDEN



THE DUST SPRAY.

The paper on orcharding by L. A. Goodman treated of spraying as follows, as reported by the Gem State Rural: "In spraying apple orchards, when they begin to bear we must still experiment, to know just when and how and with what, but spray we must, is the almost universal verdict of all our best apple growers in the West. Many of us have been testing, and are still testing, the merits of the dust spray, and although I cannot say that it is better or equal to the liquid, still we find it is so much cheaper of application that I have used it together on about four hundred acres of our bearing orchard. The only question now is the dust and when to use it, and then thoroughness is the most important feature. Dust is safer, more easily applied, costs less, takes less time, saves hauling large loads of water, so that I have concluded to use the dust process altogether. I use lime, twenty pounds; Paris green, one pound; dry Bordeaux, one pound; sulphur, one pound; concentrated lye pulverized, one pound, and I find that results justify its use in instances where the work was well done." This treatment on spraying, coming from one of the largest orchardists of America, who has for several years thoroughly tried both the liquid and dust sprays in his own orchard, was a revelation to many, and will prove of great value to a large number who are trying to find the best means of protecting their fruit, and many will no doubt profit by his experience.

SETTING FENCE POSTS.

How to set fence posts so that they will endure service for the greatest length of time possible is a problem I have never yet seen satisfactorily solved, says a writer in Epitomist. Some say that they will last longer if set the reverse of their growth, with the top end in the ground, and in case of round posts there is something about this to consider. It certainly prevents water so readily entering knotholes or any open spaces they may contain, thus keeping them drier than if set with the butt end in the ground. When split, however, it is preferable to have the best and toughest end always down in the ground as it grew in the tree; in proof whereof a post from the first cut of a burr oak tree large enough to make three post cuts will, if set with the butt end in the ground, last twice as long as one from the top cut, set in the same way. The nature of the soil in which they stand also has an effect on posts, wet and not dry land being favorable for their durability. To last the longest, oak posts should be cut in the fall and winter months, and, as near as I can ascertain, set while they are still green.

FEEDING HOGS DIFFERENT.

There are as many different ideas about how a hog house should be constructed as there are hog owners, but any plan, no matter how elaborate it may be, which does not provide for an arrangement which will supply an abundance of sunshine, is faulty. Sun is as necessary for the hog house as for the stable, and the houses can be built to provide a fair amount of sun if one is careful in planning them. Another thing, in planning for the new hog houses or the remodeling of the old ones, see that the feeding arrangements are on the outside of the house if the winter climate is not too severe, or if too cold, place the feeding troughs where it will be impossible for the hogs to slip over into the material composing their bedding. This can be done with a little care and the outdoor arrangement can be had as well, so that the hogs may be fed outdoors as often as the weather will permit. During the summer see that the hogs have access to grass, even though the space given them for a run be small. Then supply plenty of water for them to drink, but none to wallow in. In short, treat the hogs a little more along the same line that you treat other stock, and you'll get better returns from them.

COWS ON PASTURE.

It is hard for the dairyman who has spent most of his substance for feed during the winter to feel that there will be any advantage in feeding grain during the portion of the year his cows are on the pasture. It would be unsafe to lay down the hard and fast rule that this plan must be followed in order to obtain the greatest measure of success, but on the other hand there can be no objection to one's trying the experiment and ascertaining what there is in it. As to the ration, this must be, in quantity at least, what is deemed best by the feeder. If the experiment promises to be too costly select a single cow and feed her grain during the time she is on pasture; keep a careful record of results according to the milk-pail both as to quantity and quality of milk, and you'll know what to do a second year. Make the test a fair one by selecting for the experiment an average cow, neither a poor milk-er nor a heavy one. Make the grain ration, say, about one-quarter of the feed during the winter. The cost will be small and the results interesting, and, likely, profitable.

It is not thought by some good judges that overfeeding and forcing make for wholesome meat. A distinguished veterinarian who has investigated the subject holds that "under the present system the public have no guarantee, and are not insured the best, if, indeed, the cheapest, food. The bulky withers of a fat bullock are no guarantee of health, for his fat tubular back may conceal the revolting ravages of disease. All this can alone be discovered by an inspection of the animal's interior after death. The flesh of animals which have been produced by organs themselves diseased, is itself also necessarily deteriorated, and ought not to be regarded as prime for human food. These facts will be best understood by pathologists, but they also come home to the understanding and the stomachs of all classes."—Home and Farm.

GREASE ON FOWLS.

Much difficulty would be saved if a few drops of lard, not kerosene, were applied to the heads and legs of the fowls once a month. It is a tedious and troublesome job, but it would prevent scabby legs, and would debar the large gray body lice from breeding on the hens. No fowls are partial to grease. They do not like to have it applied to their bodies in any shape, nor should it be placed anywhere on their bodies except head, neck, legs and vents, but still grease is an excellent remedy for the two difficulties mentioned. A mixture of a teaspoonful of lard, to which a tablespoonful of crude petroleum and twenty drops of carbolic acid have added, is excellent to have on hand for the purpose.

STICK TO ONE BREED.

It is bad policy to change year after year from one breed to another. Of course, if we are positively convinced that the breed we have is not the one suited to our needs, then change; but consider well before you discard any breed. It is also folly to try to keep several breeds and make them pay, unless we confine ourselves exclusively to the fancy side of poultry and wish to be able to supply all wants; and even then the specialist who centers all his efforts in one breed is most likely to succeed. Select one good breed and pin your faith to it, and do not allow any one to persuade you that there is some other that is better.—Home and Farm.

SAVE THE BODY.

It is time lost, and broken backs to undertake the sowing of garden seeds by hand. Use a drill, which puts the seeds in regularly, evenly, marks the rows and covers them at the right depth. There are many handy little implements suitable for the garden that are not in frequent use. Even a trowel does excellent service in transplanting, and a weeder will tear out the weeds much quicker than can be done by hand. Hand implements are being improved—even the hoes and rakes—and their use is economical and convenient.

PULLETS NOT LAYING.

If a pullet goes on the nest to lay, and comes off without depositing an egg within the nest, it is a sure indication that she is too fat. Overfeeding is usually the cause of the pullets being backward in laying, and this happens mostly when they are confined in the poultry house. As soon as they can have an opportunity to forage and exercise, their allowance of food should be reduced to half its quantity, and they will soon begin to lay and you will have good results.

COLIC IN HORSES.

Use sifted ashes burned from green hickory wood mixed with salt (one fourth ashes and three fourths salt). Keep in the manger where horses can help themselves every day in the year.

Hay Pays Better Than Gold.

A good hay farm in the Yukon Valley is a better paying proposition than an ordinary gold mine. This fact has been demonstrated by a Dawson freighter, who is farming a large tract of native hay at Gravel Lake, on the trail between Dawson and the Duncan district, Stewart River. Last fall this man put in an immense quantity of fine hay, enabling him to bale more than 600 tons this winter. Besides wintering his own large herd of stock, he has considerable feed for sale, receiving \$140 a ton. At this price his crop was worth \$84,000. He clears a profit of at least 100 per cent. Winter weather has not yet prevented continuous work. A crew of ten men has been employed and two six-mule teams to collect the bales and carry them to market. His entire crop was cut with scythes and handled in a primitive manner. Next season he will replace these methods with modern farming implements, greatly reducing the cost of handling the crop.—New York Commercial.

Treasure hunters are now digging for gold and other valuables among the ruins caused by the eruption of Mont Pelee.



FOR SUMMER JOURNEYS.

The traveling costume and wrap are of great importance in the summer outfit. Fashion demands modes that are distinct and in keeping with the occasion upon which they are to be worn. The last year's second best gown will not be accepted as "good enough for traveling this year," but there must be provided a dress, and possibly a wrap, that is designed for this particular purpose, and there are many modes from which to select. Dark, substantial colors or medium tones are preferred to the lighter shades, and the materials that possess dust-shedding qualities, mohair, canvas velvelling, pongee, taffeta and the lightweight worsted suitings, are the best selections. There are attractive colorings in all of these materials, and the traveling dress may be both becoming and modish; but there must be a certain severity about it, a simplicity that adapts it to hard wear. Mixed materials and the many shepherd plaids in blue and white, black and white, brown and white and green and white, make attractive frocks for traveling, and a simple shirtwaist costume in taffeta or louisiane silk, in one of these checks, would be a charming mode. Narrow braid and buttons would provide smart trimming, and a little linen collar, worn with a soft satin tie in a color to match the braid or dark check in the material, and a crushed leather belt would add distinguishing notes. A long, loose wrap of pongee, shantung or taffeta would be useful with a costume of this sort. A shirtwaist costume of shantung in natural color, or in dark blue, steel gray, brown or black, would be an excellent suggestion for the traveling frock, especially for very warm weather, as shantung is delightfully cool and light. For the pocket and skirt costume intended for service there is no material possessing more admirable qualities than mohair, and this season it is by no means confined to the plain, solid colors, but is shown in a wide range of fancy effects, plaids, stripes and dots, all of which are indistinct and in something of a two-toned effect. Any of these, when trimmed with braid, stitched bands of silk or cloth and buttons, will be stylish and serviceable.—The Delineator.

A GIRL'S IDEA OF USEFULNESS.

Sometimes a girl's plans of usefulness begin when she is very young. They appear to her at a great distance, as if she were looking through the small end of a telescope. "The thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts," and the girl's idea of usefulness is to nurse the sick and wounded in war time; to go out as a missionary among the heathen; to write books with great thoughts in them; to do noble deeds of tremendous self-sacrifice; to take up some great life work, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. She looks so afar afield that she cannot see the little home duties staring her in the face, in the performance of which lies her best training for great and worthy deeds. Many a girl who dreams of emulating such an ideal as Florence Nightingale strikes and runs out of the room when the little brother cuts his hand with the bread knife. What a scared, helpless creature she would be in a hospital. Another maid pictures herself a heroine of self-denial, giving up all for some unworthy creature, yet she is too lazy to run upstairs to fetch her mother's gloves. Though she is not "faithful in small things," she fully expects to excel in great. The ideal daughter is the unselfish, active, intelligent and good tempered girl, who thinks out what she can do to help her mother, to make life pleasanter for her father and home happier for her brothers. Doing for others when we would rather be doing something for ourselves is the highest form of self-abnegation, particularly if the acts of self-abnegation be performed with a cheerfulness. One's heart goes out to the dispenser of sunshine, and many a heavy spirit has been lightened of its burden by an encouraging word or gentle touch.

POMANDER HAS RETURNED.

The pomander, which was so highly esteemed by our great-grandmothers, has again come into fashion. It consists of a ball of sweet-smelling herbs well pounded and inclosed in a perforated gold or silver case, and may be worn on one of the pretty jeweled chains which nowadays no self-respecting woman would be without, or depending from a chapeleine or bracelet. In the days of the plague pomanders were made of special herbs, which the doctors considered disinfectant, such as feverfew, mugwort and bayweed. These were steeped in stale ale. For typhus cinnamon and oil of valerian were recommended to be worn against the skin. In old world gardens every variety of herb was to be found, many of them for medicinal use; also plants from which perfumes could be distilled. An especial favorite was the red bergamot, a whiff of which takes us back to the days of hoops and powder and sequins and clouded canes, when fine ladies and even blue gentlemen shook out their lacrimated, bergamot-scented handkerchiefs, the graceful



CARE OF PLANTS.

Plants cannot be well grown anywhere or under any circumstances when crowded together. It is more satisfactory to grow a few well than grow many indifferently. One of the most important things to be attended to is watering them. Plants should not be allowed to wilt for want of water. The plants should be frequently sprinkled overhead, and kept clean and free from dead leaves. Extreme change of temperature should be avoided as much as possible. A moderately low temperature is to be preferred in a room to a high one, as too much warmth without a strong light will cause the plants to grow weak. It has been said by some that it is unhealthy to keep plants in rooms, but their argument lacks force. I believe them, on the contrary, to be conducive to health, not only by their soothing and cheerful influence on the mind, but as purifiers of the air. I recommend house plants to all who have a room in which to grow them.—Louis Campbell, in The Epitomist.

FOR WASH GOODS.

For wash goods a short list of stains with their "antidotes" runs as follows: Fresh tea stains, cold water and soap. If old and obstinate, soak first in cold water, squeeze dry, rub with the yolk of an egg and glycerine then wash with simple pure soap and lukewarm water. Fresh coffee stains come out with cold water. Old ones that have been boiled in need the same treatment as old tea stains, followed by a good bleaching on the grass. For orange or lemon stains try diluted ammonia. Tar or fresh paint will yield to kerosene or the article may be soaked in buttermilk, then rinsed in soapy water. For paint on colored cottons, rub kitchen soap thoroughly on the spot, then soak in cold water over night, when the paint will pull off, leaving no stain nor injury to the fabric. An iodine stain comes out if the fabric is soaked in sweet milk, with occasional rubbing of the spot. For blood stains nothing is better than cold soapsuds, to which kerosene has been added. Machine oil or vaseline come out easily when washed with soap and cold water. For chocolate, or cocoa, soap thickly and rinse in warm water. To remove scorch, dip in soapsuds and spread in the hot sunshine. It may take days, but it will yield at last.

BEDROOM FURNITURE.

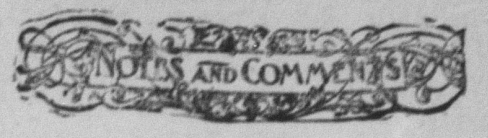
The newest wrinkle in bedroom furnishings for summer is the use of the room tapestry canopy for the dresser and bedstead. The chief thing to recommend the tapestry canopy is its economy. Any old bedroom suite can be used as a foundation, or even a pine framework, painted white, for the dressing table and washstand. The latter is draped with figured tapestry along the simplest lines to give the valance effect. The dressing table has a crown foundation overhead from which the tapestry falls in graceful folds and extends to the floor. The background for the mirror is also of the tapestry, and in this framework is set an oval beveled glass at a height convenient for a woman to sit when making her toilet. The entire dressing table is enveloped in the tapestry, over which a white point d'esprit frilled dressed scarf is spread. A bedstead painted white, or a brass one, has a draped crown fashioned to correspond with the dressing table, and also has valances of the tapestry. White ruffled point d'esprit pillow shams and spread give the little dainty touch and tone down the brilliance of the floral coloring. A slipper ottoman, upholstered and lined with plain saten, which has pockets about the sides for the footwear, goes with this set. A chair which is the epitome of comfort is an addition to the set. It is called the "Thirty Winks," "Forty Winks," or "Fifty Winks," according to its size. It nearly envelops the occupant, as it has not only a high back, but high side pieces which extend out to the padded arms. A box couch upholstered in the tapes-try, with cushions, is offered as an alternate to the chair.—Kansas City Star.

SOME RECIPES.

Fruit Rhubarb Pie.—Take three heaping cups of chopped rhubarb, one of chopped and seeded raisins and three crackers, powdered. Mix and add two-thirds of a cup of sugar, a teaspoonful of butter, spice and salt to taste. This amount will make three pies. Bake in two crusts. This is a favorite with all lovers of rhubarb.

Rhubarb Pudding.—Butter a pudding dish thickly and sprinkle with bread crumbs, leaving a half inch layer on the bottom. Peel and cut rhubarb in small pieces and put a layer on the crumbs, then a good allowance of sugar. Alternate until your dish is filled, having the top layer crumbs.

German Kaffeekuchen.—One cup light bread sponge, one-half cup sugar, one-fourth cup melted butter, one-fourth cup warm milk, one egg, a little salt. Mix down with flour not quite so hard as for bread, put in a warm place and let rise overnight. In the morning roll out flat, put in a drifter, cover the top with malted butter, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Let rise and bake.—What to Eat.



Senator Depew in a recent address warned young men not to get government positions until they have established themselves independently in some other vocation.

A Philadelphia court has ruled that life insurance money should be paid to the heirs of a man hanged for murder. In this decision law is, as always it should be, crystallized common sense.

Asks the Chicago Record-Herald:—"Just to satisfy public curiosity, will somebody kindly report how work is progressing on the Hague Palace of Peace?"

According to Mr. Crooks, M. P., everybody who lives twenty years in London without a blemish on his character goes to Heaven without dying. So far, however, there has been no marked decrease in the death rate on this account.

If one judges by the salaries paid in some other cities and throughout the country, the Teachers' College is building better than it knows in instructing its pupils how to live on thirteen cents a day, observes the New York Herald.

As Senator Morgan gazes upon the portrait of the late Senator Hanna on the Panama bonds he may be pardoned for thinking regretfully how nice his own portrait would have looked upon crisp, new Nicaragua bonds, with the legend under it, "Father of the Isthmian Canal."

Dean George F. James of the Department of Pedagogy in the State University, told the St. Paul Federation of Grade Teachers recently that more than 100,000 teachers would retire this year because their salaries did not afford a living. Many school boards, he said, expected high school teachers to instruct in Latin and Greek and in several sciences, to conduct glee clubs and other musical organizations and take general charge of physical culture and athletics for \$50 a month, and only nine months in the year. A laborer could earn more wages and work every month in the year.

Professor Starr, of the University of Chicago, advises mothers to strap children to boards, popose fashion, and thus insure the erect form and carriage of the American Indian. The professor, it will be remembered, believes Americans are gradually becoming Indians, owing to climatic influences, and his suggestion in regard to babies is evidently intended to hasten the evolution.

An amusing feud between the bench and the press has arisen in Melbourne, according to the London Chronicle. One of the local morning journals alleged that the court hours were too short altogether, and that public inconvenience thereby resulted. Chief Justice Sir John Madden read that statement, and staggered counsel by sitting until 6 o'clock every day. A deputation of barristers waited upon him and remonstrated. He replied that so long as the public, as represented by the press, considered that the court was consulting its own ease he would continue to sit late. He has already converted the reporters.

Says the American Tailor and Cutter: Properly to estimate the debt of gratitude the world owes to tailoring, due consideration must be given not only to the increased gracefulness and attractiveness good clothes give to men in general, but to the wonderful work the tailor does in so clothing mishapen men as to make them less conspicuously disagreeable in appearance than they otherwise would be. Think of what tailors do for the lopsided, whom they pad and build up to apparent evenness, and for the giraffe-necked, the swaybacked, the bow-legged, the knock-kneed, the scraggy and the big bellied, to whom their art supplies either some degree of attractiveness or whose lack of pulchritude it minimizes. Tailors, in short, are responsible to a great degree for the social and moral conditions of civilized mankind, and by the excellence of their work, or the lack of it, contribute much to the world's happiness or greatly add to its spiritual depression and mental derangement.

"The chewing gum is generally regarded by the parents of children who are addicted to it as a pernicious habit," recently remarked a Philadelphia dentist. "And yet, in certain cases, I have no hesitation in saying that it is a most excellent thing. In fact, on more than one occasion have I advised the parents of children whose faces were narrow and whose jaws were not sufficiently developed to make them chew gum. The constant exercise has a tendency to widen an otherwise narrow jaw and thus make room for teeth that show evidence of crowding each other out of shape. The constant chewing of gum for two hours every day is sufficient exercise to bring about a most desirable result in the dwarfed formation of a child's jaw. Even when no such treatment is necessary I see no reason why the children should be forbidden to chew gum. It can do no harm and may possibly do good in keeping the teeth white and clean."