

SECURING NEW PLANTS.

SEEDS INTRODUCED IN THIS COUNTRY DURING LAST DECADE.

Importations Help Farmers—Expeditions Sent Abroad by the Agricultural Department Have Resulted in Rich Gain to the United States.

Many rare and valuable seeds and plants from foreign lands have been secured for the United States during the last decade by the Agricultural Department. These importations are now of the greatest value to farmers and fruit growers.

The first expedition to gather foreign products systematically for home growth started out in 1898 and cruised among the West Indies and along both coasts of South America and as a result of the trip the brown Peruvian cotton was brought to the attention of our cotton growers. It is of chocolate color, and is used in the adulteration of wool. Its unusual feature is a smooth seed requiring only a roller gin.

The expedition then went to Europe where some important finds were made in the sub-Arctic regions of Sweden and Finland, among them the Finnish black oats which now thrive well in Alaska and have proven the best grain tested for growth in that northern colony of the United States. Egypt was visited and the wonderful berseem sent to Washington for distribution as a forage plant among our arid States. Later the western coast of Asia, the home of the date, was thoroughly over-hauled, and date-suckers were obtained and shipped to the United States where they are now growing in Arizona. Agriculturists prophesy that the southwest will come a great date-growing district.

Seedless Grapes from Italy.

This successful venture encouraged another tour in 1902. The Sultanina seedless grape was sent in from Italy, and the Huasco seedless raisin grape proved another find. The best malting barley in the world was discovered growing at an old town in Moravia; introduced under the name of Hanna barley. It has already proven of value to the regions where it is grown, especially on the Pacific coast. It is not only earlier, but heavier yielding than any other barley.

A study of the European hops found them to be superior to our own, and their importation was undertaken by the Agricultural Department. The expedition also came across a delicate kind of horse radish known as the "muller krenn" near the historical village of Kuttenburg in Moravia, whose quality is so fine that the gourmets of Vienna insist upon having it served with their meats. Small tea patches of this variety are now growing at different places in this country.

The Jordan almond, the finest variety in the world, was found in Spain, and at once recognized as far superior to the almond produced in our own country, so a supply was immediately secured and shipped.

The hardy bamboos of Japan arrested the attention of the expedition, and they are now being tested in California and the Gulf States, since they are valuable because of the ornamental uses to which they can be put. A new bean was sent home from Chili. A Grecian bean turned up which is but little larger than rice, and is delicious; a third bean, the broad bean of Europe, has been pronounced the most delicious vegetable ever eaten.

A product which is thought may result in the establishment of a new industry here is the Japanese paper plant (Mitsumata), out of which is manufactured the finest hand-made vellum. This is the source of the vellum about which the Japanese have always been extremely reticent.

A promising barley was found in Algeria which is being tried in our arid southwest; and a new wheat came to hand in Italy from which the finest macaroni is made, and which is believed to be superior to the macaroni wheat we have heretofore been importing from Russia for this new American industry.

WOUNDED LION'S VICTIMS.

Killed Noted Hunter with One Blow of His Paw.

The Indian mail to hand brings us vivid and pathetic details of the death of Major Carnegie during the lion shooting exploit in the Gir forest district. The major, of course, was the political officer of the Viceroy, and the expedition had been arranged by Lord Lamington on the site of the lion hunt prepared for Lord Curzon five years ago, but never fulfilled. It is believed there are sixty or seventy lions in the Gir, and the major, having spent the last couple of years in the vicinity, knew the Junagadh better than any one. On March 3 a tracker arrived who had been attacked by a lion while riding into camp, and while he dropped his weapons and escaped it was only by abandoning his pony and seeing the animal carried off.

"The shoot" was divided into three parties, with the major in the second, and it entered the jungle to a depth of about ten miles. The major and his two friends, Mr. du Boulay and Captain Foljambe, selected a tree each ranging along a nullah, and the two latter fired at a fine lion, wounding him high in the right shoulder. The major also hit a lioness. The natives also fired their old-fashioned

guns, and it was thought safe to descend the trees for a consultation and search for the wounded quarry. The lioness appeared and ran for a shikari, but the major fired and dropped her dead. Then there was a pause for drinks, and the party began to follow the lion's trail down the nullah for a mile or so. Now and then the men ascended trees to keep a lookout, and at last the party came to a clearing, with waist-high grass instead of trees.

Suddenly there was a roar and the lion dashed out, making straight for the major, who fired one shot, just grazing the beast. Simultaneously there was a struggling cloud of dust, in which the natives say they saw the lion beat the major down with a blow of his paw. Captain Foljambe fired, Mr. du Boulay ran up and fired point blank at the lion's heart, a native fired into its hind-quarters, while others clubbed it with a rifle butt and swords. The major was found to be dead. He must have died instantaneously. The body was carried on a charpoy by torchlight and conveyed back to Rajkote by special train, and the shock caused by the news throughout the Junagadh district was intensely felt.

It is added that the lion measured eleven feet from tip to tail. The others shot were two lions, rather less in size, and a lioness (the major's), of nine feet.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

BIG CHIEFS DIVIDE LAND.

Clever Plan of Canadian Indians for Allotments for Hunting and Fishing.

The hunting grounds in possession of the various Indian tribes in "The Strong Wood" zone—that vast belt of timber which completely girdles Canada—has been for centuries subdivided and allotted, either by bargain or battle, to the main families of each band. In many cases these hunting grounds have remained in the undisputed possession of the same families for generations. The hunting grounds belonging to the several families usually have natural boundaries, such as hills, valleys, rivers or lakes, and the allotments of land are generally in the form of wedge-shaped tracts radiating from common centers. Thus from the intersection of the many converging boundary lines the common centers become the hubs of the various districts. The district centers, or hubs, mark convenient summer camping grounds for the reunion of families after their arduous work during the long winter hunting season. Thus the tribal summer camping grounds are not only situated on the natural highways of the country—the principal rivers and lakes—but also mark excellent fishing stations; and it is there, too, that the Indians have their burial grounds. Often these camping grounds are the summer headquarters for from three to six or eight main families; and each main family may contain from five or six to fifty or sixty hunting men. Inter-marriage between families of two districts gives the man the right to hunt on the land of his wife's family as long as he "sits on the brush with her"—is wedded to her—but the children do not inherit that right; it dies with the father.—*Arthur Hering in The Metropolitan Magazine*.

Dresses of Spider Web.

The worm is proverbially the last of created things to turn against the tyranny of those who seek to coerce it, and the silkworm is evidently no exception to the rule, for it has for ages been patiently laboring to gratify human vanity. Not so the spider, however, whose beautiful silk has not yet been similarly applied, simply because that wily beast refuses to work to order. But a determined onslaught upon his pride and prejudice has been made in Madagascar, where a regular factory has been started to make silk dresses from spider web. The old difficulty has still to be faced, however, and time alone will show whether man or the spider is to be the victor. The spiders, which spin luxuriously in their native groves, silk or fight or devour their young or otherwise amuse themselves when brought to the factory; but they will not work except just occasionally when the mood happens to strike them. Then they sometimes spin for days at a time, and die of overwork. Their habits and customs are being carefully studied and if only they will do what is required of them they will be made as comfortable as circumstances will permit. Altogether it is the prettiest little parlor; perhaps the spider may yet be induced to walk in and favor the proprietor with those silk dresses for which the world is still waiting.—*Chamber's Journal*.

Always in Season.

When Hiram Bassett went down on the Cape to pay a visit, his friends provided him with every sort of fish they could muster, and for five days he was treated to mackerel, halibut, oysters, clams, scallops, and many other varieties, in the best possible condition.

"Well, Hiram," said his host, on the day of Mr. Bassett's return to his home, "I'd like to see what you'll get Hannah to cook for you first thing when you reach home. I reckon you've had fish enough to last you for a while."

"Pooh!" said Mr. Bassett. "I guess you don't know anything about it. You haven't lived in Massachusetts long enough. Hannah'll get me same thing she always does when I've been away from home for a spell—a real good mess o' codfish an' potato hash. That's what Hannah'll get me!"

COMMERCIAL.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co. "Weekly Review of Trade" says:

Exceptionally encouraging reports for this time of the year are received regarding trade, industry and transportation, but there is no response in the market for securities.

The best news of the past week comes from agricultural sections, where progress is fully maintained, harvesting of Winter wheat promising a larger yield than expected, and of good quality, while corn and oats exceed anticipations; cotton picking has begun in the early districts, and hay alone of the leading crops threatens to be short.

As results on the farms become assured there is a growth of confidence that brings out large orders for Fall and Winter delivery of all staples. Sawmills at the Northwest are running night crews, new coke ovens are in course of construction, and there is a general disposition to extend facilities in order to keep pace with expanding needs.

Restoration of foundry pig to \$14 is probably the best development of the week in the iron and steel industry. Improvement is noticed in the primary markets for cotton goods after a prolonged period of indifference on the part of buyers.

Wholesale Markets.

Baltimore.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 17,973 barrels; export, 6,283 barrels. WHEAT—Easier; spot contract, 78½; 27½; spot, No. 2 red, Western, 80½; July, 78½@79½; August, 78½@79½; steamer, No. 2 red, 74½@75½; receipts, 49,079 bushels; new Southern by sample, 68@77; new Southern on grade, 75@80½.

CORN—Dull; spot, 57½@57¾; July, 57¼@57½; September, 57¼@57½; steamer mixed, 55½@55¾; receipts, 47,060 bushels; exports, 55,714 bushels; Southern white corn, 58@60; Southern yellow corn, 58@60.

OATS—Firm; No. 2 white, 44½ bid; No. 3 white, 43¼@44; No. 2 mixed, 41¾@42; receipts, 18,173 bushels.

RYE—Dull; No. 2 Western export, 61@61½; receipts, 100 bushels.

HAY—Firm; No. 1 timothy, 17.00@17.50; No. 1 clover mixed, 15.00@15.50.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged; fancy imitation, 17@18; fancy creamery, 21@22; fancy ladle 16@17; store-packed, 14½@15.

EGGS—Firm; 17½. CHEESE—Active and unchanged; large, 11¼; medium, 11½; small, 11¼. SUGAR—Steady and unchanged; coarse granulated, 4.90; fine, 4.90.

New York.—WHEAT—Receipts, 8,000 bushels; exports, 38,886. Spot easy; No. 2 red, 83¼ nominal elevator; No. 2 red, 83¼ nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 83¼ nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 80 nominal f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Receipts, 108,685 bushels; exports, 23,155. Spot easy; No. 2, 50½ nominal elevator and 50½ nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 60½ nominal; No. 2 white, 61 nominal.

OATS—Receipts, 34,500 bushels; exports, 4,475. Spot steady; mixed oats, 26@32 pounds, 41@41½; natural white, 30@33 pounds, 43@44½.

FLOUR—Receipts, 12,487 barrels; exports, 14,910 barrels; steady but quiet. LARD—Quiet; Western prime, 9.05@9.15; refined steady.

COTTONSEED OIL—Irrregular; prime crude, f. o. b. mills, 26 early new crop; do., yellow, 37¼@37¾.

SUGAR—Raw steady; fair refining, 37-32; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 23-32; molasses sugar, 2 31-32; refined steady.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Ill.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; market steady. Common to prime steers, 4.00@6.25; cows, 2.75@4.50; heifers, 2.75@3.25; bulls, 2.75@4.25; calves, 5.75@7.00; stockers, 2.60@2.80.

HOGS—Market 5c lower. Choice to prime heavy, 6.80@6.92½; medium to good heavy, 6.70@6.80; butcher weights, 6.85@6.92½; good to choice heavy, mixed, 6.75@6.80; packing, 6.00@6.70.

SHEEP—Market steady to lower. Sheep, 4.50@6.25; yearlings, 5.50@6.25; spring lambs, 6.50@8.00.

New York.—BEEVES—Steers in light supply and 10c higher; fat bulls stronger; others steady; cows firm. Steers, 4.50@4.85; no choice here; bulls, 3.30@4.50; cows, 1.65@4.10.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

The trials of electric locomotives within the Simplon tunnel have given a speed of 43½ miles an hour, which would reduce the passage through to about 17 minutes.



EGG STAINS.

In washing table linen, or any cloth stained with egg, avoid putting it in boiling water, which will set the stain. Put the cloth in cold water, and the stain can be very easily removed. The same rule applies to egg-cups and any dishes stained with egg. If they are set with other china into hot dish water, the stain will harden and it requires considerable patience to remove it. Egg stains come out easily in cold water.—*Latheran*.

TO CLARIFY FRYING FAT.

After the fat has stood a short time to cool a little and settle, pass it through a cheese-cloth in a colander or strainer over another kettle. Pour in the fat gently and without jarring the kettle, and do not pour in the last few tablespoonfuls. With soft paper or worn cloths wipe out the rest of the fat, wash the kettle outside and in, and return the fat. When cold, cover and set aside. If the fat be clarified before using, as it should be, nothing more will be needed now. The fat should be strained each time after frying, exception being made to but few articles other than potatoes. Flour or crumbs, no matter how fine they may be, left to burn in the fat, will quickly spoil it for all purposes.—*Boston Cooking School Magazine*.

TO WASH SILK STOCKINGS AND UNDERWEAR.

It is growing more and more the fashion for women to do up their own nice frocks and silk underwear and embroideries, in order to save them from the devastation of the laundry. It is really fascinating work, and there is no reason why brains should not be put at the service of this branch of household art as well as into the embroidery or poker work. Stockings should be washed and rinsed in lukewarm water, then wrung between towels. Silk underwear should be soaked half an hour in warm suds and ammonia water, allowing a tablespoonful of ammonia to a gallon of water. Rub gently with the hands, pressing and squeezing, but not rubbing on the board. Never rub soap directly on the garment, and do not be too generous in the matter of soap.

Above all things, taboo chemicals or strong washing powders. Rinse through two warm waters of the same temperature as the suds, adding to the last a trifle of ultra-marine blue and a teaspoonful of liquid gum arabic. Smooth out and hang as carefully as possible, in order to avoid the wrinkles so hard to iron out of silk, without injury to the fabric. When almost dry press under maulin.—*Washington Star*.

SOME SOUTHERN DELICACIES.

Southern Corn Cake—Pour boiling water over one pint of cornmeal to make a stiff batter. Beat until very smooth, add half a teaspoonful of salt and two well-beaten eggs and fry slowly on a thick griddle till very brown, in cakes the size of muffins. A couple of tablespoonfuls of milk will hasten the browning process.

Hominy—Hominy should boil at least four hours, being put on to cook in cold salted water, and cooked gently till the kernels are soft. For breakfast, put a tablespoonful each of lard and butter into a skillet, and when very hot, add the cooked hominy, turning it often until the entire quantity is slightly browned. Serve very hot.

Soft Ginger Cakes—Beat to a cream one-half a cupful each of brown sugar and shortening (half butter and lard), add two well-beaten eggs, one cupful of molasses, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one tablespoonful of ginger, half a cupful of sour milk and three-cupfuls of flour with which a teaspoonful of soda has been sifted. Bake in muffin pans till a rich brown in a moderate oven.

Cornmeal Muffins—Half a cupful each of cornmeal and flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, a scant tablespoonful of sugar, one egg and sufficient sweet milk to make a thick batter. Stir the ingredients together, adding the milk last, beat steadily but quickly for three minutes, pour into hot pans and bake for fifteen minutes. The quality is only sufficient for a dozen muffins.

Southern Fried Chicken—Before drawing the fowl wash the skin with a vegetable brush and warm soapsuds, rinsing thoroughly. Cut into small pieces, laying them in a pan of cold water to extract the blood; after five minutes wipe dry, dredge with salted flour and put in very hot lard. Fry slowly, and when both sides are browned, remove to platter, and into the skillet turn half a pint of milk thickened with a teaspoonful of flour. Garnish chicken with parsley and serve gravy in a bowl.—*Dorothy Bay, in The Pilgrim*.

EQUIVALENTS.

Sixty drops equal one teaspoonful. Three teaspoonfuls equal one tablespoonful.

Four tablespoonfuls equal a quarter of a cup or half a gill. Eight rounded tablespoonfuls of dry material equal one cupful.

Sixteen tablespoonfuls of liquid equal one cupful. One cupful of liquid equals two gills or half a pint.

One heaping tablespoonful of sugar equals one ounce.

EARTHQUAKE MOVED MOUNTAIN.

Whole mountains were moved by the earthquake. Investigations at Palo Alto, Cal., by geological experts, it is said, show that the small mountain range known as Sierra Morena or Sierra Santa Cruz has been moved northward from three to six feet. This range forms the backbone of the peninsula of San Francisco. Along the base of the Morena range for 40 miles extends a narrow valley which marks an old geological fault. When it was made the rocks on the east side fell about 2000 feet relatively with those on the west side, which constitutes the Morena range.

Most earthquake shocks about San Francisco are the result of friction and readjustment along the line of this old fault. The violent shock of April 18 clearly was due to this old fault, which reopened on the west side. This fault slipped northward three to six feet without change of level on either side, and when the strain on the Morena range was relieved the earthquake ceased. At first the motion was horizontal, and then waves from more distant points caused extraordinary twists.

HIS FATHER'S CLASSICS.

John was home from college for the Christmas holidays, and one of the things that struck the impressionable young man was that Dora Mason, daughter of a near neighbor, had during his absence changed from a tomboy schoolgirl into a bashful young woman. His father had also noticed it.

"Have you noticed old Joe Mason's daughter shot up, John?" he asked his son. "Seems to me she's getting quite a handsome young critter."

"Father," said John, enthusiastically, "she is as beautiful as Hebe."

"She's a jolly sight prettier than he be," objected the old man. "Where's your eyes, boy? Joe's got a face like an old barn door. It's her mother she gets her looks from."—*London Answers*.

HIS ONE WEAK SPOT.

Prominent Minnesota Merchant Cured to Stay Cured.

O. C. Hayden, of O. C. Hayden & Co., druggists, of Albert Lea, Minn., says: "I was so lame that I could hardly walk. There was an unaccountable weakness of the back, and constant pain and aching. I could find no rest and was very uncomfortable at night. As my health was good in every other way I could not understand this trouble. It was just as if all the strength had gone from my back. After suffering for some time I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. The remedy acted at once upon the kidneys, and when normal action was restored the trouble with my back disappeared. I have not had any return of it."

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

DENTAL FASHION.

Many Japanese women gild their teeth. Women of Arabia stain their fingers and toes red. In Greenland women paint their faces blue and yellow. In India the women of three high castes paint their teeth black. A Hindoo bride is anointed from head to foot with grease and saffron. Borneo women dye the hair in fantastic colors—pink, green, blue and scarlet. In New Holland scars, made carefully with shells, form elaborate patterns on the women's faces. In some South American tribes the women draw the front teeth, esteeming as an ornament the black gap thus made.

FITs, St. Vitus Dance, Nervous Disorders permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 82 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, M.D., 631 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

After all, there are more prizes than blanks in the matrimonial lottery.

FOUR YEARS OF AGONY.

Whole Foot Nothing But Proud Flesh—Had to Use Crutches—"Cuticura Remedies Best on Earth."

"In the year 1896 the side of my right foot was cut off from the little toe down to the heel, and the physician who had charge of me was trying to sew up the side of my foot, but with no success. At last my whole foot and way up above my calf was nothing but proud flesh. I suffered untold agonies for four years, and tried different physicians and all kinds of ointments. I could walk only with crutches. In two weeks afterwards I saw a change in my limb. Then I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment often during the day, and kept it up for seven months, when my limb was healed up just the same as if I never had trouble. It is eight months now since I stopped using Cuticura Remedies, the best on God's earth. I am working at the present day, after five years of suffering. The cost of Cuticura Ointment and Soap was only 95¢, but the doctors' bills were more like \$800. John M. Lloyd, 718 S. Arch Ave., Alliance, Ohio, June 27, 1905."

When a woman goes away for a short visit she invariably borrows something from one of her neighbors to take with her.

CAPUDINE CURES INDIGESTION and AGIDITY HEADACHES ALSO by removing the cause. 10 cents.

GALL STONES, KIDNEY STONES, GRAVEL OR STONES IN THE BLADDER AND BILIOUSNESS Or Any Liver Complaint Resulting From Bilioveness positively cured by CREAMER'S CALCULUS & URIC Acid Cure. WM. CREAMER, 4100 N. GRAND AVENUE, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

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We can pay 103¼, or at the rate of \$1032.50, for a \$1000 bond. To retain your bonds when you can sell them at this price is equivalent to your investing your funds at a rate of less than three-fourths of one per cent. per annum.

Conditions are unusually favorable to the reinvestment of your funds. Railroad bonds of the highest type are much lower than they have ruled for several years.

If you are interested in taking advantage of the peculiarly favorable opportunity to sell your maturing Government bonds, we shall be pleased to have you write us. In case you have \$5000 or more of bonds, we shall be glad to have you wire us at our expense.

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Cuticura SOAP

To treat Pimples and Blackheads, Red, Rough, Oily Complexions, gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, the Great Skin Cure, but do not rub. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, and bathe freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. At other times use Cuticura Soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable. No other Skin Soap so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate medicinal and anti-septic properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, with the purest of cleaning ingredients and the most refreshing of flower waters. Two sizes—Small, 10c; Large, 25c. Retail and Wholesale Dealers. Agents: London, 17, Colburn St.; Paris, 17, St. de la Paix; New York, 105, Columbus Ave.; Boston, 12, South St.; Philadelphia, 112, Locust St.; San Francisco, 100, Montgomery St.; Honolulu, 100, Queen St. "How to Beautify the Skin."

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