Ants Take in Boarders.

The list of curious boarders or mess-mates taken in or tolerated by ants has been extended by Mr. Michaels, who has discovered that there is an association between some Gamarid mites and cer-tain kinds of ants; that a species of Gamarid multi preferentially associates tain kinds of auts; that a species of Gamarid usually preferentially associates with one or two species of ants, and that they abandon the nest if the ant does, and that their social relations are friendly. The mites are not true para-sites, not injuring the ants or their young (an instance of rare self-control in these insect enemies), and that the mites will eat dead ants, and thus are really a board of health officers, and we suspect will est dead ants, and thus are really a board of health officers, and we suspect really do as scavengers more service than some boards of health in other com-munities.---New York Independent.

Soja Beans.

Seja Beans. The soja bean plant has no special value in this country, where we have so many other good feeding crops. It is a native of India, where it is called "gram," and needs a hot climate to do well. It may be grown in the Southern States, but it is no better than the cow-pea, which is a bean, and much the same kind of a plant. Some recent experi-ments with the soja bean have shown that it is exceedingly nutritions, but not more so than the cowpea. The writer more so than the cowpea. The writer grew a small crop of it in New Jersey some years ago, but discarded it as unprofitable. The cowpea may be grown in New Jersey.-New York Times.



Mr. Warren D. Wentz of Geneva, N. Y.,

Is given the highest endorsement .or honesty and integrity by all who know him. For years he has worked for Mr D P, Wilson, the harness maker and member of the Gen eva Board of Health. Read the following statement of his terrible sufferings from

Dyspepsia

And his cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla "I was taken sick last October with gastric fever, and my recovery was considered almost hopeless. After 7 weeks the fever alowly left me, but I could not eat the simplest food without

Terrible Distress

It seemed that I had recovered from the fever to die of starvation. I took pepsin compounds, bis-muth, charcoal, cod liver oil and mait until my physician confessed that the did not know what else to try. Everything I took seemed

Like Pouring Melted Lead into my stomach. I happened to think I had part of a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla that had been in the bouse for two or three years, that I found had been fited me previously for dyspepsia. I began taking it and soon began to feel better. I have now taken a little over two bottles and can truitfully say I feel well again and can eat anything without distressing me, even to

Pie and Cheese

Pic and Cheese which law been unable to touch for years. The English language does not contain words enough to permit me to express the praise I would like to give to Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. D. WENTZ, 1814 Castle Street, Geneva, N. Y.

A Good Voucher

"I have known Mr. Warren D. Wentz for n yers and ean wouch for him as a man of vera and one well known about here. I have sold several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla

uring the past few months." M. H. PARTRIDOP pruggist, Geneva, N. Y.



NEEK



SYMPTOMS OF HORSE INSANITY SYMPTOMS OF HORSE INSANITY. When a horse goes insane he is apt to kill himself by butting his head into a corner. At the Veterinary Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, the largest of its kind in the country, such cases are treated in an oval brick chamber, per-fectly dark. When this is heavily bedded with straw it is almost impossible for a horse to hurt himself. Insanity, or "dumminess," in horses is quite common. It is sometimes caused by a lesion on the brain, and is incurable, but when caused by stomach disorders it is often treated successfully.—Chicago Herald. successfully .- Chicago Herald.

THE CURRANT BORER.

The currant borger, The question is often asked why cur-rant bushes grow weakly. Now and then a strong, vigorous shoot will appear, while most are puny. Mehan, in his Monthly, says that in most cases this re-sults from the work of the currant borer. If a branch be cut across it will be found ballow. This change is where the borer hollow. This channel is where the borer has been. Only a very small black punc-ture on the outside of the stem shows where the insect laid his egg. If one could get used to noting this egg. If one could get used to noting this puncture in the fall of the year, and cut out such twigs and burn them, it would help cur-rant culture.—New York World.

TO DESTROY STUMPS.

There have been several methods re-commended for the destruction and re-moval of stumps from cleared timber land, but so far none of them is of any practical value. The saturation of the stump with kerosene oil is not easily possible, nor is its impregnation with solution of saltpetre or sulphuric acid; and unless the stump is completely satu-rated it cannot be burned with ease. The most effective way is to throw out The most effective way is to throw out the stump by explosive, and, as dyna-mite is too dangerous for inexpert per-sons to handle, the common blasting powder is the best to use. The usual method is to bore a two-inch hole down to the centre of the stump and charge it in the usual way with the powder, using an iron screw with a hole through it for the fuse to confine the nowder. In this the fuse to confine the powder. way the stump may be split into pieces that are easily handled and the use of the wood for fuel will pay the cost of the work.—New York Times.

GEESE KILL GRASS.

Formerly geese were raised here-Vermont-in considerable numbers, writes O. S. Bliss, but feathers and carcasses are neither as profitable as they were, and the birds were found injurious to pastures, and the birds were found injurious to pastures, and few are now kept. We kept the Embdes, or, as they were then more generally called, the Bremen geese, for several years, and they paid well, but their run was so restricted that they but their run was so restricted that they pulled the best grasses up, so as to spoil the feed, and we got rid of them. Others kept the Toulouse, but our farmers gen-erally contented themselves with a pure-bred gander, and stuck to the natives and crosses. In my boyhood, father used to pick up among his neighbors enough to make up, with our own, a sleigh-load of fine carcasses and take them to Montreal every winter, and it paid; but you could hardly persuade any-body here to keep geese now if you gave them a good outfit of the best breed. Then the grasses grew spontaneously and luxuriantly everywhere; now the stand and hogs, and save a great amount of costlier rations. Put your sawdust around your currant and gooseberry bushes. They need good manure also, and will pay for it. luxuriantly everywhere; now the stand of grass is maintained only with care and expense, and a goose will eat and destroy We cannot make the finest grades of butter from any one feed; but there is no question about our being able to as much as a sheep. I like to see a flock of fine geese, and if I lived where they could have a good run on strong deep had, where the grass could hold its own against them, I would keep them.-New York Tribune.

WATER IN THE DAIRY.

meal, ground oats, wheat bran, wheat middlings or linseed meal with the en-silage, you will be able to make as good butter in January and February as in In every gallou of milk there is at least In every gainer of milk there is at least seven pints of water, a fact in itself sufficient to convince one that good milk cannot be obtained from an impure water supply, and that a shortage in quantity will be attended by an immedi-June and July. Some asparagus grower claims that an improvement of fifty per cent. can be made in the asparagus bed by selecting two-year-old plants that bear no seed. These are males, and the shoots from them will be earlier and larger. quantity will be attended by an immedi-ate and corresponding diminution of the flow; indeed, it would seem that the importance of water as an element in milk production is represented by the fraction representing its value as a con-stituent.

BREAKFAST. One needs a great variety of resources for the morning meal, for the appetite is most likely at this meal to be dainty and capricious. The prescriptions in the books are limited in usefulness, and dur-ing the changes of seasons the appetite and general health should be especially studied to the end that the break fast be the surface in loose, rich ground. When cut below the crown they never sprout again, but new ones may come from the seed. Until more than two years old they do not run down more than two or three inches and are easily killed. An old metricing chical with a long handle of merice inches and are easily kined. An old mericing chisel with a long handle is the best tool for such work, and it is improved by having a spur in the handle upon which the foot can be placed in cutting a tough root. Many other weeds in the meadows or lawns are easiest killed with such an implement and while it is both relishable and nourishing. Never try to eat at breakfast anything that

with such an implement, and while it is quite a task to go over a ten-acre lot that is very weedy, yet the number of such weeds that come after a year or two of weeds that come after a year or two of cultivation and seeding to grass is not large unless foul seed is sown.—Ameri-

can Cultivator. ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus is the earliest, easily cared for, and most delicious of garden vege-tables, yet in how small a number of gardens it is found. It grows with the ease of weeds, and when once started, ease of weeds, and when once started, if taken care of, it will come up every spring for a lifetime. It grows with great profusion in the Southern States, coming up in the gardens, orchards and grain fields, and for several weeks furgrain helds, and for several weeks fur-nishes the farmers with a dish of the most exquisite taste. Many farmers grow it for profit, and when cultivated and fertilized it will yield a net profit of

and fertilized it will yield a net profit of \$100 per acre. Before the plants begin to start in early spring the dead stalks of last year's growth are cut and raked off. the field with a harrow, which loosens the soil at the same time. As soon as the young stalks reach the height of six or eight inches they are cut trimmed nacked in staiks reach the height of six or eight inches they are cut, trimmed, packed in bunches of twelve stalks to the bunch, and shipped to the city in crates. The cutting then continues at intervals un-til the people get tired of asparagus and it does not pay to ship. After the cut-ting is over the ground is thoroughly cultivated and the plants are hoed and fertilized.

fertilized. Asparagus can be raised from seed. Asparagus can be raised from seed, but in starting small beds the best way is to buy the plants. They can be pro-cured at small cost of almost any seeds-man and will give the bed a start of at least a year. The soil should be well prepared rich loam and the plants should be set out in rows eighteen inches apart and a foot apart in the row. Great care should be taken to get the roots spread

should be taken to get the roots spread and well covered. In the Northern and well covered. States it is best to cover the beds some time in the fall with three or four inches of manure, and early in the spring salt

should be strewn profusely on the bed. Sait is one of the best fertilizers for as-paragus, and raw bone is excellent. Asparagus is a luxury which every farmer can possess, whether he lives at the north or south, and I advise all those who do not already enjoy this, most do. who do not already enjoy this most de-licicus of vegetables to set out a bed of asparagus this spring. It will do to be-gin cutting in a year or two, after which it will be a source of pleasure as well as profit.—Farm Herald.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Pumpkins are splendid food for cattle

make good butter from ensilage, although

If you will mix a ration of cottonseed

Some asparagus grower claims that an

Keep a little box of ground charcoal,

not the

RECIPES.

and three tablespoonful of remon jure and three tablespoonfuls of sugar. When this is spread evenly over the pic put in the oven and bake until it is a light brown.—Chicago Post.

Eggs and Tomatoes-Slice firm tomatoes, dip into beaten egg that has been seasoned with salt and pepper, then into cracker dust, and fry to a golden brown. Butter and serve hot.

Egg Float-Make custard of one Egg Float—Make custard of one quart of milk, yolks of five eggs, sugar and delicate flavoring. When done and cold, pour over a dish of shredded pine-apple and shaved cocoanut, then drop over the top spoonful of the white that has been beaten with sugar, and flavored with strawberry or almond.

Yellow Cake-Make a gold cake from Yellow Cake—Make a gold cake from yolks of eggs in layers, and for filling use this. Grate one large tart apple, one lemon, grated and squeezed, one egg and one cup sugar. Let this boil for five mnutes, stirring constantly, spread be-tween layers and on top. Make icing from yolks instead of whites, and cover cake entirely. This is equally nice and oute artistic. quite artistic.

One-two-three-four Pudding --- One cup of butter, two of sugar, three of flour, four eggs (beaten separately), one cup sweet milk and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Flavor with nutneg and bake in pudding or cake mold. Leave in meld until next day, when steam for three-quarters of an hour over a kettle of boiling water and serve with

Words to the Deaf.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS

REEPING UTENSILS CLEAN

BREAKFAST.

SICK-ROOM DISINFECTANT.

a sick person, where other disinfectants prove disagreeable. Physicians who doubt the power of coffee as a disinfect-ant frequently recommend it as a de-odorizer, the two being frequently con-founded. It is best, however, to obtain

PREPARING DRIED FRUIT

Dried fruit may be so prepared for the table as to be both wholesome and de-

table as to be both wholesome and de-licious, but to so prepare it is a slow pro-cess. The fruit should be first washed and then soaked in clear water for twenty-four hours. It should then be put on the stove in the same water and heated very slowly to the boiling point. Most fruit should simmer from an hour to three withour succ. About twenty

to three withour sugar. About twenty minutes before the fruit is ready to take

up the sugar should be added. Apricots, peaches, prunes and various other dried

peaches, promes and various other order fruits cooked in this way become a most toothsome conserve. Dried apples do not need to be cooked so long as other fruit, but should soak longer. A pie to tempt the appetite of an epicare is made of fruit prepared in this way, with only a lower crust, and baked with a pie tin twend to the other the fruit form drie

a lower crust, and based with a pie th turned over it to keep the fruit from dry-ing out. When the pie is baked spread over it a thick meringue made by beating the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth and adding a teaspoonful of lemon juice and there is be seen when

Witness.

bune.

Words to the Deaf. An old lady who has lost nearly all sense of hearing, and was also blind, once said to me: "I wish you would write and tell people how to talk to the deaf, for I can always hear you." It is easy enough to speak slowly, articulate distinctly, and in a line with the defec-tive ear, but not too near it. It seems to be a general idea, but it is a mistaken one, that the louder the voice the more casily it is to be heard by the deaf. Slow, distinct artuculation is of far more importance. If these simple, natural facts were more generally borne in mind, it would do much to alleviate the trials of the deaf.—The Chautauquan. Iron pots should always be boiled out first with wood ashes and cold water. Then thoroughly wash and they are ready for use. Skillets, griddles, iron gem-pans and waffle-irons should be well greased and allowed to burn off once or twice before using.—New York Jour pal.

of the deaf .- The Chautauquan.

The Reasons Why. We call it Alabastine, as it is manufac-tured from alabaster rock. The people use it because it is durable and beautiful. The sanitarians endorse it because it is of a sanitary nature, and contains no poison-ous material. We advertise it as we want all to have an opportunity to be benefited by its advan-tages. Wall paper firms fight it, as it displaces their poisonous products. does not relish well. The appetite and vigor for the whole day may depend on the breakfast, and whatever is served at that meal should be the best of its kind

that it is possible to obtain .- New York

One of the simplest disintectants of a sick-room is ground coffee burnt on a shovel so as to fill the atmosphere of the

shovel so as to fill the atmosphere of the room with its pungent aromatic odor. If two red hot coals are placed on a fire shovel and a teaspoonful of ground coffee is sprinkled over them at a time, using three teaspoonfuls in all, it will fill the room with its aroma, and is said to have the hygicanic effect of preventing the spread of various epidemic diseases. The odor is very agreeable and soothing to a sick person, where other disinfectants

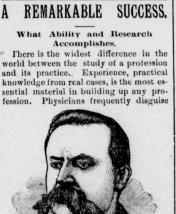
tages. Wall paper firms fight it, as it displaces their poisonous products. Some dealers talk against it, as they can buy cheap kalsomines, and where the people are not posted, sell at Alabastine prices, thus making more profit. Alabastine has come to stay, as it posses-ses merit, and has the unqualified endorse-ment of those who have used it for years. Alabastine has come to stay, as it posses-ses merit, and has the unqualified endorse-ment of those who have used it for years. Alabastine has stood the test of time, and now stands higher in public favor than ever before. Prot. Kedzie, the eminent sanitarian of Michigan, says: "Have carefully tested for arsenic or copper; none could be found. Find no traces of poisonous or injurious ma-terial." Dr. DeWolfe, the health officer of Chicago.

terial." Dr. DeWolfe the health officer of Chicago, says: "The perfect wall for domestic habita-tion is the material which resists decomposi-tion in every form. It seemes to use that Alabastine is admirably adapted to the pur-ver a

pose." The Good Health Publishing Co., of Battle Creek, Mich., writes: "We will, probably, use Alabastine as long as it is in existence." We are located at Grand Rapid-, Mich., and will cheerfully answer any communica-tions in relation to our goods.

founded. It is best, however, is both from a physician in cases of dangerous epidemics something that will certainly destroy the germs of the disease, as well as deodorize the room.—New York Tri-Long Life in Buttermilk and Onions.

"Drink plenty of buttermilk, and eat lots of onions-raw, stewed or boiled, not fried," says a noted New York medical authority, "and you may live to such an age that you may be glad to commit the suicide act, just for a change, as this ex-istence becomes too monotonous, and you yearn, as we all do, to find out what is taking place behind that strange curtain that we call death !"-New York News.



H. C. MCCORMICK, M. D., PH. G.

from patients their true condition, berom patients their true condition, oc-cause of their inability to provide a suc-cessful remedy. With twenty-one years' experience as a practitioner, I can con-scientiously say that I have never used a processful on with such uniform good rascientiously say that I have hever used a preparation with such uniform good re-sults as that attained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. It is a veritable discovery and as such is an inestimable acquisition and as such is an intestimatic acquisition to medical science. I have prescribed this remedy in many of the worst kidney and bladder disorders, both in acute and chronic cases where the patients present-ed the most complicated and alarming symptoms, and have noted with great in-terest is effect. The results have been terest its effect. The results have been terest its effect. The results have been most satisfactory. Its action on the affected kidneys and bladder and con-sequent disordered liver and digestion has been gentle yet immediate, the relief speedy and the cures permanent. I have found it a most invigorating tonic in broken-down constitutions, La Grippe, and in other cases where the vitality has

been greatly wasted and enfeebled. H. C. McCormick, M. D., Ph. G.

Speed of the Tornado.

The tornado whirls at a rate variously estimated from 500 to 2000 miles an hour. Though ephemeral and diminu-tive it has vastly greater violence. To class it a "cyclone" is to belittle its ter-rors. True cyclones are exceedingly scarce, while tornadoes are numbered by the hundred every season.—San Fran-cisco Chronicle. cisco Chronicle

Catarrh Can't be Cured

Catarth Can't be Cured With local applications, as they cannot reach internet of applications, as they cannot reach ituitional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarth blood and mucous surfaces. The perfect combi-nation of the two ingredients is what produces such wonder ful results in curing catarth. Send to restimonials free. T. HENKEN & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Bolton the mucous surfaces.

The Skill and Knowledge

essential to the production of the most pe

fect and popular laxative remedy known have enable1 the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded

to be the universal laxative. For sale by all

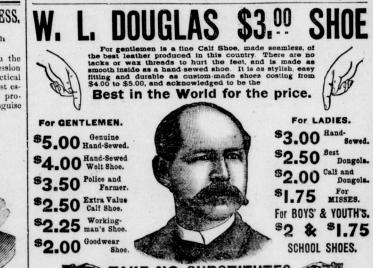
druggists. Rev. James H. Corden, pastor M. E. Church, Wilson, N. C., says: 'I have used Bradycrotine and never in a single instance failed to obtain immediate relief from headache when direc-tions were followed." Fifty cents, at drug stores.

stores. SUFFERERS FROM COUGHS, SORE THROATS, etc., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches," a simple but sure remedy. Soid only in boz:s, Price 25 cts. FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use, Marvelous cures. Treatise and St trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 601 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

My little girl suffered for three years from a large Abscess on her hip, the resul of a fall and dislocation. The Abscess was large, with six openings, all of which discharged puss. I was induced by friends to give her S. S. S., and by the time the fifth bottle was finished the Abscess was entirely healed, and the child was well and happy.—Mrs. J. A. WIEGNER, Slatington, Pa.

I had three little girls who were attacked with obstinate EICZEIMA or Blood Trouble, which at first resembled heat, but soon grew to yellow blisters, some of them quite large. One of the children died from the effects of it, but we got Swift's Specific and gave to the other two, and they soon got well. S. S. S. forced out the poison promptly. The cure was wonderful. J. D. Ratro, *Marthaville*, *La.* S. S. S. has no equal for Children. It relieves the system promptly, and assists nature in developing the child's health. Our Treatise mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY. ATLANTA, GA.



TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES. IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your foot-wear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

a greater value for the money than any other makes. **CAUTION.** W. L. DOUCLAS' name and the price is stamped consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempt-ing to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraud-ulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUCLAS. Brockton, Mass.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage tree. A GENTS WANTED. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers where I have no agent and advertise them iree in local paper.



This is terse truth. The name Sticolly

DIRES

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All alon All alone, both in the way it acts, and in the way it's sold, is Dr. Pierce's Favor-ite Prescription for women. It acts in this women

ite Prescription for women. It acts in this way: If you're weak or "run-down," it builds you up; if you suffer from any of the painful disorders and derangements peculiar to your sex, it relieves and cures. It improves digestion, enriches the blood, dis-pels aches and pains, brings refresh-ing sleep, and restores flesh and strength. For all functional weak-nesses and irregularities, it's a posinesses and irregularities, it's a posi-tive remedy. Hence,

tive remedy. Hence, It's sold in this way: It's guaranteed to give satisfac-tion, in every case, or the money paid for it is refunded.

They're the smallest, the cheapest,

the easiest to take. But all that would be nothing, if they weren't also the *best* to

take. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets pre-Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, Rei Arch St., Phila., Pa. BEECHAN'S PLLES are not a new remedy. They have been used in Europe for 50 years, all well tested and excellent. It afflicted with sore segs use Dr.Isaac Thomp-ton't Eye-water.Druggists seil at 30 cper bottle

stituent.

one of clean, ground bone, and one of small, sharp flint before the poultry, and plenty of coarse, sharp sand on the floor; stituent. Some men seem to think that nature made the cow a filter or rectifying ap-paratus, into which any amount of stale, unwholesome and impure water may be introduced with impunity, but the ex-perienced cheesemaker knows better. In the course of an extended experience as a cheese instructor in Canada Sont also, a box of ground oyster shells, as grit. But in recommending these sub-stances it may be stated that any kind of sharp small grit will do. Squashes want light, saniy soil, with Squashes want light, san'ty soil, with abundance of manure placed directly in the hill with the seed. But two plants should be left in each hill, and they be given about 100 square feet of ground as a cheese instructor in Canada, Scot-land and the United States, the writer of this article has met with more diffof this article has not with more diffi-culty from bad water than from any other cause. It is a fact that in nine-tenths of the pastures throughout the dairy beit there are low phases, swamps and frog ponds, at which, in the course of the season, the cow are compelled to reseat to comend their their. This to run over. They can thus be made to produce five tons to the acre, worth all the way from \$6 to \$10 a ton.

Where there are undesirable trees or shrubs, which it is desired to have killed so completely that they will not sprout again, June is the time to cut them down. The sap that was stored up from the previous year will have been ex-pended and none new will have been prepared, and life ends with the chop-plan away of follow. ing away of foliage. To tighten tires on a wagon wheel without cutting or shrinking, take a good, stoat lever, and a fulcrum a little shorter than the spokes, place the ful-crum on the hub of the wheel and with

of the season, the cow are compelled to resort to quench their thirst. This ought not to be. No prudent dairyman will permit his dairy to drink at these places. They should always be fitted up or fenced out, and an abundant supply of pure, living water be furnished at whatever cost. It requires from one to three pounds more of swamp water milk to produce a pound of cheese than it does of pure water milk, and it always engenders gascous curd and cheese of bathsome flavor.—American Farmer. toathsome flavor. - American Farmer.

crum on the hub of the wheel and with the lever force the felly against the tire and place a leather washer around the exposed tenon of the spoke, revolve the wheel, and raise the felly. In like man-ner at another spoke, put on a leather washer as before; keep this up until no more washers can be put on, then oil with liaseed oil and the tire will be as secure as if set by the blacksmith. KILLING THISTLES AND BURDOOK. At a Parmers' institute at Morenow, Mis., the easysts gave his method of dealing with the above weeds as follows. "If I had a patch of Canada thistles I would ture it into a pasture and salt ay stock on that lot at least twice a week, and I would cut off at or below the sur-ing what I didn't sait. If I could not and I would cut off at or below the sur-face what I didn't sait. If I could not ture it into prosture I would have a sharp plow and plow it, and drag it thoroughly after it was plowed with a fine tooth drag. Then cut them up whenever they come up. I dug mine out twice a wook with a spale. In the fail of the year the woods came up thick, and for fear I might raiss some 1 put the plow in and plowed it up again, and killed them the first year. Eccased will kill them, and alt in a wet it as will kill them. Brine will k¹⁰ them.¹⁰ If it can be afforded the pure Jersey cow is the most satisfactory for the uso of a family. The milk is rich in cream and the cows as a rule, when not spoiled the normal the second sec it, and drag it thoroughly dowed with a fine tooth souther up whenever they our mine out twice a weak In the fail of the year the ap thick, and for fear at pat the plow in and rain, and killed them the rescanse will kill them. Brise ¹ he curs up as soon as he 4 in rick ground averal inches below.

hot sauce.

Sherbets-Orange sherbet is easily prepared and is a favorite ice. For this prepared and is a favorite ice. For this grate the rinds of four oranges; soak the rind for tea minutes in boiling water; strain a pint of the water upon a pound of cut loaf sugar; when dissolved add the juice of the oranges and a gill of boiling water; when cold freeze partly, then add the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs; put into a mold and set in cracked ice to harden. Purity Pre-One large cup aweet

ice to harden. Purity Pie-Oae large cup sweet milk, yolk of one gg, two tablespoons each of sugar and flour and a pinch of salt. Cook by setting dish in a sauce-pan of boiling water; stir until scalded, remove and let cool and flavor with a lemon. Have crust ready baked, pour in the mixture and spread over top the white of the egg, besten with one tablewhite of the egg, beaten with one table-spoon white sugar. Set in oven and brown slightly.

brown slightly. Cream Puffs.—Two cups water, one sup butter, put on to boil. Then add two cups flour and one teaspoon baking powder. Stir well; do not allow any hungs. When this is done smooth and thick, add six eggs, without beating. Drop this batter from a spoon, on but-tered tips, and bake. When done, open top and fill with custard, made of four eggs, one quart milk, one teaspoon corn. eggs, one quart milk, one teaspoon corn-starch, sugar and flavoring to tasto.

"Come Bown, Tom."

"Come Bown, Tom." "Come down, Tom," is the nickname which a certain well known society in the sock generally build by his friends. At a recent White House recep-tion the young fellow presented hinself before first. Harrison who had known his for the young fellow presented hinself before the sock of the sock who had the sock of the sock of the sock of the fore the house and high show here is a sock at the hand high show here is a look at the hand high show here is a look at the hand high show here is a sock of the the sock of the sock of the sock of the the sock of the sock of the sock of the the sock of the sock of the sock of the the sock of the sock of the sock of the the sock of the sock of the sock of the the sock of the sock of the sock of the the sock of the sock of the sock of the the sock of the sock of the sock of the the sock of the so



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