



ROAKING SEED POTATOES.
A French potato grower claims yields of forty-two tons per acre. He plants the seed whole, cultivates deeply and manures liberally. He also increases his seed tubers for twenty-four hours in a solution of six pounds of sulphate of ammonia and six pounds of nitrate of potash in twenty-five gallons of water, allowing the tubers to remain for twenty-four hours afterwards so that the germs may have time to swell.

FOR THE HOG PASTURAGE.
Clover should not be the principal re- hance for the hog pasturage, but if there is not sufficient of this field should be sown with oats, rye, or barley to supplement it. Sorghum and pumpkins should also be grown to help out the feeding later in the season, so that the hogs may be made ready for market without so much as we have been in the habit of using in the past. The best profit in hog feeding results when the desired weight can be made with the least corn. This method of feeding is practicable now, because the market does not call for such heavy weight as formerly. "Light bacon" is now the grade that brings the top prices.—Chicago Times.

THE VIRTUES OF STONES.
I have heard a farmer brag that he hardly had a stone on his place as large as his hand, and to most farmers the idea of a stony farm is abhorrent. This is a mistake, and stones like almost everything else, are not without their virtues. They help to make the soil rich by constantly wearing away and giving to it new material. They make it mellow and porous, and when coolness is needed they keep it cool. In warm weather they cool very quickly at night and condense the dew, thus gathering moisture from the driest air, so the land does not bake in a dry season or run together in a wet. Then the stones gather the water around them, making the soil porous. In winter they give warmth to the ground, for they absorb and retain the heat from the sun. As long as they do not interfere with the cultivation of the land let them remain.—American Farmer.

SHRINKAGE OF MILK.
During the hot, dry months when flies are abundant, cows are almost sure to shrink in the milk flow. There are some points about this matter that are well to consider. A great many dairy farmers follow the practice of turning the cows into small pasture at night for the sake of the convenience of finding them the next morning. During the day the cows are so bothered by flies that they will not eat what they should even if it is easily procured. If they cannot graze at night the result will be that they get too little food in the twenty-four hours, and must in consequence shrink in their milk. The wise dairyman will see to it that the cow has plenty to eat. It requires a little extra study and effort on his part to get it for her he will do it, for he knows this important fact, that if the cow shrinks in summer he can never get her back to as large a flow in the fall as he otherwise would. Good management of the cows is one of the foundations of success in milk production. Flies in the day time and confinement at night will beat the best cow in the world.—Hoard's Dairyman.

CARE OF FENCE CORNERS.
Next to the garden, which ought to be the best but is too often the worst looking place on the farm, the fence corners are likely, at this time, to need the most attention. It goes without saying that it is difficult to keep these places clean. It is still more difficult to get them clean after they have been allowed to become foul. And yet the farmer who has a high ideal of what a farm should be will not be contented to have his fence corners become a tangled hedge of bushes or a nest of weeds. Bushes are worse than weeds, for the latter can be cut more readily and are not nearly as difficult to destroy. Not that it is easy to eradicate weeds when they have taken possession of fence corners and have been allowed to ripen their seeds and mature their stalks year after year with nothing to interfere with their growth and development. But it is play to dispose of such plants when compared with the uprooting of will cherry bushes, hardhacks, blueberry bushes and similar growths that have taken their home in neglected fence corners. Yet even the latter nuisances can be exterminated. It will take a good deal of work to do it, but if the work is wisely directed, and is continued long enough, it will bring its reward. Simply cutting off the tops, two or three inches from the ground, once a year will not be effective. Removing the fence, plowing the ground, and planting it to some crop which requires clean cultivation, is the most efficient course. If this is followed for two or three seasons in succession the land can then be seeded and can be easily kept clean. Where this course is impracticable, cutting the roots of the shrubs and removing as large portions of them with the stems as possible, will give a decided setback to the intruders. The next spring cut off the tops of any and all the plants which appear, and repeat the process in the fall. It is slow work, and hard work, but if persevered in will, in time, give clean fence corners. And the farm upon which this work is needed will look enough better, and be enough better to pay liberally for its performance.—American Dairyman.

HOG CHOLERA SYMPTOMS.
Symptoms of hog cholera are described by the Iowa State Board of Health as follows: The presence of the disease is indicated by a cold shivering, lasting from a few seconds to several hours; frequent sneezing, followed by a loss of appetite; rough appearance of the hair, drooping of the ears, stupidity, attempts to vomit, tendency to root the bedding, to lie down in dark and quiet places, dullness of the eyes, often dim; sometimes swelling of the head, eruptions of the ears and other parts of the body, dizziness, laborious breathing, vitiated appetite for dirt, dirty and salty substances, accumulation of mucus in inner corner of the eye, discharge

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

THE MILKWEED IN COOKERY.
It is not generally known that the common milkweed is sometimes used in cookery. When the tender sprouts are about four or five inches high in the spring, they make an excellent and delicious green. The sprouts are tied in bunches in the same way as asparagus, but they are shorter and lighter in color. Those who have eaten this vegetable declare it to be excellent. The milkweed sprouts, which are picked in May, in the deep shade, are considered the best.

HOW TO PEEL TOMATOES.
It is so customary in preparing tomatoes for the table to peel or skin them that we jump at the conclusion that any one can peel a tomato without being told how to do it. But such is not the case. Nearly all cook books say: "Pour boiling water over ripe tomatoes, then skin them," and at least ninety in every hundred persons attempt to peel them in this manner, and consequently do it with much difficulty and very imperfectly. This is the proper way to peel tomatoes: Cover them with boiling water half a minute, then lay them in cold water till they are perfectly cold, when the skin can be slipped off without difficulty, leaving the tomatoes unbroken.—Emma P. Ewing.

AIDS IN THE LAUNDRY.
Gum arabic is, doubtless, the most invaluable aid to the laundress who desires the most beautiful possible finish to her goods. As this gum does not dissolve very readily, the following will be found an excellent method for its preparation: Pound two ounces of the fine white gum to a powder and pour over it in a pitcher a pint of boiling water; cover the vessel and allow it to stand over night. In the morning pour the solution carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle and set it aside for use. A tablespoonful of this gum in a pint of starch will give a fine smooth gloss to shirts and like goods. It is not safe to add the powdered gum to the starch while it is being made, as there is the possibility of particles of sediment being present, and it will be difficult to get a perfect blending of the gum.

SEALING OF JELLY JARS.
Strain jelly into jelly jars which have been thoroughly washed in soap and water and have been standing in boiling water for a half hour. When the jelly is cool pour over it a small quantity of melted paraffine; let it harden; then pour in more, for as the first hardens it may crack or shrink from the sides and leave spaces where ferments may enter. In other words, the jars need to be made air-tight—not that the air does mischief, but because it contains the organisms which on entering the jelly cause by their growth the changes known as "souring." The object is to exclude all micro-organisms. This may be done in other ways than by use of paraffine. Cut a piece of white paper just large enough to cover the jelly; soak it in alcohol for five minutes, then fit it into the tumbler and pack over it a pad of sterilized cotton batting, letting it fill the mouth of the jar or tumbler like a stopper. This is an effectual means of preserving all kinds of fruit, as micro-organisms cannot go through the batting. Care must be taken, however, to have it properly sterilized. This may easily be accomplished by making the walls of the required shape and size and putting them in a tin plate in a hot oven for half an hour.

When putting the cotton into jars be careful not to touch the under side of the wad or allow it to touch anything until it is placed in the jar; each may be wound with a piece of cloth to make it look neat, or a piece of paper may be tied over it.—Chicago News.

RECIPES.
Potato Fritters—Grate four large potatoes; add two well-beaten eggs, into which two tablespoonfuls of flour have been stirred until smooth. Salt and fry like oysters.

Tomato Soy—Chop equal parts half-ripe tomatoes and onions; cover with vinegar and cook slowly till thick. To every quart add one-half cupful sugar and pepper and salt to taste.

Lemon Plummary—Soak half a box of gelatine two hours in cold water enough to cover. Pour over it two cupfuls of boiling water; add a heaping cupful of sugar; stir until it is melted, then strain; add the juice of two large lemons, and when nearly cold beat the whites of five eggs, stir them in, whip the jelly until it is light and pour into a wet mold. Serve with gold or sponge cake.

Coffee Jelly—Soak the gelatine two hours, make a quart of strong, clear coffee, pour it over the gelatine, add half a coffee-cupful of granulated sugar and stir until dissolved. Pour the jelly an inch deep (or less) into a clean square bake tin, and when cold, cut into small square or triangular-shaped blocks by dipping a knife in hot water. Heap on a glass dish, and serve with gold cake and sweetened cream.

Apple Dessert—Pare and core tart apples, leaving them whole. Make syrup of one and one-half cupfuls of water, and one-half cupful of sugar. When the syrup boils, put in the apples, placing a small piece of butter in the centre of each. Cook until the fruit is clear but remains whole. Remove the fruit and when cold, fill the centres with jelly, and serve with whipped cream sweetened and flavored with vanilla.

Prune Jelly—One pound of the best prunes, one box of gelatine, lemon juice, cinnamon, sugar. Stew the prunes in one quart of water until they are in pieces, removing the stones. Soak the gelatine in one pint of cold water, and when the prunes are done add the gelatine, which should be soft. Sweeten to taste. A little lemon juice is indispensable, and a trace of cinnamon. Pour into a mold and eat cold with sweetened, whipped cream.

The Gospel of St. Mark, printed on raised letters at Philadelphia in November, 1833, was the stepping stone to the education of the blind. It was printed in the old French type, invented by Hauy, but now Roman letters (without capitals, to save space) are used, and the Bible is written in eight volumes, each a little larger than Webster's unabridged dictionary.



Stripes are in great favor. Fringes are going out in Paris. Coldwater, Mich., has an "old bachelor girl club."

One thousand American girls are studying art in Paris. Fifty-four young women graduated from Vassar this year.

Women physicians have at last been admitted to membership in the British Medical Association. The corselet bodice is the most popular style of corset at present, and new shapes are constantly appearing.

Black satin neckties, an inch wide, tied in a stiff bow, are worn by ladies, with the linen collar now in vogue.

Another lady of the nobility has opened a millinery shop on Victoria street, London, next the army and navy stores.

Miss Dora Miller, a teacher in New Orleans, has patented a blackboard eraser for the right of which she has had an offer of \$5000.

In Paris corsets are shown made of undressed kid. The manufacturer claims for them an elasticity which no other material can give.

A woman has invented an "emergency dress" to be used in case of fire. It is like a diver's costume in appearance, but made of asbestos cloth.

Two gold medals given in the National competition of schools of art in England for life studies of the undraped model were both awarded to women.

One of the season's novelties is the sympathy bangle, a slender band of black enamel sent to the afflicted by a friend and bearing the single word "Sympathy."

Boston has established a co-operative home for young women students. There are accommodations for 150, and the prices of board range from \$1.50 to \$3.50 a week.

Queen Victoria pays at the rate of \$1.92 a mile when she travels by rail in addition to first-class fares for all the party, servants included. She has a saloon carriage that cost \$30,000.

The dandiest and most becoming bonnets worn in Portugal are seen on the head of the Queen, who makes them with her own royal hands and seems proud that people should know it.

Mrs. Spurgeon is the daughter of a city tradesman, and before January 8, 1856, bore the name of Susannah Thompson. Her husband was but twenty-two when the marriage took place, and she was about the same age.

Mrs. Todd, one of the very few women who were present at the battle of Waterloo, is still living—but in great poverty—at Spitalfields. Her father was killed in the battle and her mother appears to have died of a broken heart.

In Brockton, Mass., there is a woman who can boast of having lived under the Administration of every President of the United States. She is Mrs. Hannah Harmon, and she was born the day preceding Washington's retirement from office.

An impulsive young woman from Memphis, Tenn., Mrs. P. B. Coate, while on her wedding journey climbed to the top of Mount Vesuvius and looked down into the crater. She is the second American woman who has performed this feat.

There has been started in a farm-house in England a school of housewifery, where girls of gentle breeding, not servants, are systematically taught cooking, housework, plain sewing, the management of the dairy, the laundry and the kitchen and flower gardens.

Many rows of extremely narrow velvet, dotted at intervals with full rosettes, is the accepted trimming for gowns of light wool and cotton fabrics. These narrow velvets and ribbons are very expensive, and are not a great deal of trouble to sew on. Quantities of baby ribbon are also used.

The Vicereine Dowager of Egypt—owing to the late Tewfik's principles, there is only one of them—is still a beautiful woman with a lovely complexion, brown eyes and hair of an auburn tint. She is the daughter of a daughter of a former viceroy of Egypt and inherits, through her mother, the blood of the royal house of Turkey.

An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips, a large, flat nose, and a skin beautifully black. In New Guinea the nose is perforated and a large piece of the nostril bone is inserted. On the northwest coast of America an incision more than two inches long is made in the lower lip and then filled with a wooden plug.

The "sticking sachet" is the latest in the list of scented toilet accessories. It is quite a large silk bag, lined with quilted satin and having the odorous powder scattered with liberal hand between the lining and the silk. It is hung in the wardrobe and receives the stockings as they come up from the wash and before they have gone to the mender.

Mrs. S. L. Ballentine, of Port Huron, Mich., has just received a patent for a device to secure glass in the doors of stoves and furnaces. The process of baking in the oven can be watched through the glass, and there is a saving of fuel, since frequent opening of the doors will be needless, and the glass will allow the heat to leave the ovens less rapidly than iron.

One of the most interesting women in Europe is Mme. Olga Novikoff, better known, perhaps, as "the Russian siren." She is said to be the only woman who can influence at one and the same time W. E. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Count Ignatieff, and to a certain extent the Czar's course of action. She is in high favor at the Russian court, being a warm, personal friend of the Czarina.

Mrs. Emilie Kempin was recently made a member of the faculty of the University of Zurich, one of the most conservative institutions of learning in Europe. An honor of such a kind has never previously been conferred, it is said, on a woman in a German-speaking country. Mrs. Kempin is a graduate of Zurich, where she received the degree of LL. D., and has spent several years in the United States.

WILL HE GET THERE?

Great interest centers in the question, "Will Captain Andrews, the Sapolo Columbus, reach Palos in his little boat?" Last week we told of his start, and how pluckily he wrote by an incoming sailer which passed him many hundred miles from shore. Now we can add to that report the following news item just in, and is published in the Commercial Advertiser, of New York:

SPOKE THE SAPOLO.
CAPTAIN ANDREWS MAKING HIS WAY TO HUELVA AND PALOS.

LONDON, Aug. 19 (Daily Special News).—Advises received to-day from Corunna state that the steamer Vera Cruz, which arrived there on Aug. 11, from Havana, reported that on Aug. 5 she fell in with a small boat named Sapolo, manned by Captain William A. Andrews.

In answer to questions of the Captain of the Vera Cruz, Andrews said he had sailed from Atlantic City, N. J., with the intention and hope of arriving at Huelva and Palos de Moguer, on the Rio Tinto, by next October, in time for the occasion of the public festivals in connection with the Columbus centenary.

The Captain of the Vera Cruz offered Andrews any provisions he required, but the latter replied he did not want any, and only desired to be reported.

It will be recalled that it was from Palos that Columbus sailed in 1492 when he set out on his discovery of America.



The above report was later confirmed by cables from Madrid, one of which said: The Captain of the Vera Cruz describes Captain Andrews as hale and hearty. Captain Andrews, he says, resented a question as to whether he wished to be taken aboard the steamer, declaring that he was certain he could reach Huelva without assistance in time for the October fetes. He asked only one favor—that the Captain of the Vera Cruz should hand a letter to the American Consul at the first Spanish port he entered. Captain Andrews then tied his letter to a piece of scrap iron and threw it aboard the Vera Cruz, and after mutual farewells and wishes for a prosperous voyage the two vessels parted.

On the following day, August 6th, the "Sapolo" fell in with the German ship "Adolf," Captain A. Schopsma, who writes that on that date he supplied Captain Andrews with "fresh water, fresh bread, eggs, and claret, also with a lantern and a length of line, just as an old being all right."

We give it just as written, showing that our German friend can be as liberal with his letters as with the fresh bread, which must have proved so grateful to the daring lone-voyager who carries no fire, and on whom the baker does not call in the morning.

The New York Herald, in an editorial article on August 20th, rather unjustly commented on Captain Andrews' trip. It said: The cable dispatch published yesterday giving news of the intrepid Captain Anderson, of dory fame, has given encouragement, if not assurance, to his friends.

There can be no scientific value in voyages of this sort and no results can come from them that are of much interest to the general public, save the proof that a sixteen foot boat may in exceedingly calm weather cross the Atlantic. * * * Were Captain Anderson to prove by his attempt that a transatlantic voyage was infinitely more pleasant in a small boat than in an ocean palace, then the community might be gratified. Most interesting news centres in the possibility of his finishing his trip alive.

Just how Captain Andrews (not Anderson, as the Herald has it) could select sixty days of "exceedingly calm weather" remains for the Herald weather maker to show. If this voyage draws out such an extraordinary contribution to marine science, it will almost equal the discovery of gravitation. But there are other things to be claimed in behalf of the venture, some of which are well stated in the following letter written in reply to this criticism:

Mr. G. W. Dwyer, and lump in my neck disappeared, and I soon began to gain in flesh. In 4 months there was none of the disease left in my system, and I was as well and strong as ever." G. W. Dwyer, Osceola, South Dakota.

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Not as Many Stars as We Imagine. There seems to be little doubt that the number of the visible stars is really limited. Most astronomers now admit that the total number of stars visible in our largest telescopes cannot much exceed 100,000,000. This is, of course, a large number, but compared with an infinite number it is really very small. It may be proved mathematically—and the demonstration is a very simple one—that were the number of stars really infinite, and equally distributed through infinite space, the whole heavens would shine with the brightness of the sun.

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The Lapps. The Lapps call their country Sabmo or Same, and themselves Samelets, and the term lapp has generally been supposed to be a contemptuous nickname given to them by foreigners, derived from the Finnish "lappu," and meaning simply "land's-end-folk." A more plausible suggestion, however, is that of Professor Friis, of Christiania, who refers the term to an old Finnish root "lappa," signifying to roam or wander about, in allusion to their nomadic habits. In the month of southern or more civilized Lapps it appears to have become synonymous with rude or barbarous, and is so applied by them to the less cultured northern communities. Anthropologists seem to have some difficulty in assigning to the Lapps their exact place in the human family, but it may be safely affirmed that they are a combination of Caucasian and Mongolian types. Be this as it may, their physical characteristics are remarkable; decidedly more remarkable than attractive. They are probably the shortest race in the Eastern Hemisphere, unless it be Mr. Stanley's demoliated dwarf. A man over five feet in height would be a giant among them, and the women are rarely more than four feet six inches. They are also the shortest headed and thinnest skinned people in the world. Some of them, indeed, are long-headed enough in the intellectual sense and know as well as any how to drive a bargain and deal with strangers, but they are none the less pre-eminently what the scientific people designate as "brachycephalic."—Good Words.

A Distinguished Physician. Every one has heard of Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure. This great remedy was used by Dr. Hoxsie himself for twenty years among the most notable cases in Buffalo, N. Y., with unflinching success for Congestive Colds, Pneumonia, Croup and Bronchitis. Sold by druggists. Manufactured by A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

The True Laxative Principle. Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Fig, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

J. S. Parker, Fredonia, N. Y., says: "I shall not fail you for the \$10 reward, for I believe Hood's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bad. Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, etc."

DYSPEPSIA. Impaired digestion, weak stomach, and constipation will be instantly relieved by Hood's Pills. 25 cents a box. For sale by all first-class druggists.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Scrofula. Afflicted me four years—blisters all over my neck, swelling in my neck, and in less than a year had lost 40 lbs. I was induced by H. L. Tubb, our druggist, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the blotches disappeared, and I soon began to gain in flesh. In 4 months there was none of the disease left in my system, and I was as well and strong as ever." G. W. Dwyer, Osceola, South Dakota.

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