

## FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

### Weeds Along Walks.

The best way to kill out weeds on the edge of a gravel walk is to sow on a lot of cheap salt as soon as the weeds appear in the spring. The same treatment can be used where weeds grow up between the boards of a wooden walk.

### Proper Shoes for Horses.

The weight of shoes is too great upon all classes of horses except the trotter. There is a theory that heavy shoes last longer than light ones, and the theory appears to be plausible, but it is not also true, as has been shown in a number of cases. All that a shoe is for, except there is ice, is to prevent the wear of the walls, and a light shoe will do that as well as a heavy one. Of course a heavy horse needs a heavier shoe than a light horse does, but because of the increased concussion which the heavy shoe necessitates a lighter shoe than that with which the heaviest horses are shod, would be better.

### Care of Hens in the Summer.

Try to keep the hens cool for very hot weather is not good laying weather. The hot hours should be passed by the hens under a shade. If hens are confined give them plenty of green grass or tops of vegetables. Do not stint the poultry on pure cold water. Fowls need water even when they have plenty of milk. Do not feed much corn meal in very hot weather. When hens are laying they need plenty of food. Laying does not indicate health for even a sick hen will lay in the spring. When hens have been laying all winter, they should have a rest in the spring, if they can be made to take it. Kale is excellent for poultry. Breeders should test the fertility of every egg before sending it out. When chicks become chilled they will have bowel trouble.

### Danger in Green Sorghum.

Science is up the stump. She can't find out why green sorghum should be so quickly fatal to cattle, says an exchange. Sorghum rapidly is coming into favor as a forage crop. Owing to the large yields obtainable and to its high feeding value, stockmen are beginning to depend upon this crop for fodder and roughage. But fatalities in herds pastured on the growing cane are frequently reported. With the increased use of this crop for forage there has followed an increase in the number of fatal cases. Cases are recorded of cattle dying within five minutes after entering a sorghum pasture. The true reason for this fatal effect is not known, but many stockmen believe it may be found in the presence on the leaves of the cane of poisonous fungi. One Nebraska farmer was driving his cow across a small strip of cane, and before the animal had gone more than a few rods she dropped, and in a few minutes she was dead. Another cow that was killed by green sorghum had eaten only one stalk, apparently, and that was still in her throat. The Nebraska agricultural experiment station has analyzed stalks of green sorghum that, being partly eaten by cattle, had killed them. It found none of the common known vegetable poisons excepting a small quantity of oxalic acid that could not be fatal.

### Skill in the Garden.

The gardener's work depends more upon skill than upon strength. The grub hoe, the pick and the breaking up plow for new land need to be strong, but in the garden a light tool in good condition will make the work easier and accomplish more than the heavy tool. Keep the hoes sharp and the teeth of the cultivator and horse hoe down to a cutting edge, and good points on the plows, and keep everything clean and bright, so that dirt will not adhere to them to double their weight and lessen their efficiency. The light tool may not last as long as the heavy one and if it seems to be using up the hoe very fast to grind it every day, at least it is better to wear out several hoes than one man or boy. Many a boy has become disgusted with farm work and with the farm itself, simply because he was given worn-out tools to work with, which had been condemned as unfit for a good workman to use. Put such tools into the junk heap, or lay them away to be used only in cases of extreme emergency, and give the boys good tools and teach them how to use them and take care of them, and even if they do spoil them by not knowing how to use them, it will be better than spoiling the boys. We remember when our fathers bought us a new hoe, small and light, suitable for a boy, and in showing us how to use it he found it work so well and easily that it was not long before he had a new one himself.—American Cultivator.

### New Way of Branding.

Almost any humane person would be glad to know of some way of branding which would not be so cruel as many of the old methods. It seems that Walter A. Cameron of Stacy, Mont., has invented an instrument to be used with an indelible fluid instead of burning. It would seem that it would be an effective and permanent marking and probably as convenient, or more so than most of the old methods.

The branding instrument, as described by the Scientific American, consists of two levers pivoted together and provided with jaws. On the low-

er jaw a soft metal impression block is secured, and on the upper jaw a block is carried, having a chamber communicating by means of a tube with a reservoir containing the indelible fluid. The tube incloses a plunger operated from the upper lever and is provided with lateral ports at its upper and lower ends. The lower ports permit the fluid to flow into the chambered block when the plunger is raised and the upper ports permit the liquid above the plunger to be forced back into the reservoir. Symbol carrying plates are removably secured to the chambered block.

The symbols consist of letters, figures or other characters, and are formed of tubular pins. In using the instruments the levers are used to separate the jaws. By reason of this motion the plunger will be drawn upward to permit the liquid from the reservoir to flow into the chamber. After placing the impression block carried by the lower jaw against the outer side of the animal's ear the levers are operated to force the tubular pins into the ear, thereby causing the plunger to inject the liquid into the wound. A spring within the tube holds the plunger normally below the lower ports, so that the liquid will not escape when the device is not in use.

### Care of Transplanted Trees.

Enough cannot be said in favor of mulching trees as soon as they are planted. It is all important to protect the roots from the effect of evaporation for at least six months after planting. The small fibers must be allowed to form and get a good hold of the soil, and large feeding roots must be able to reach out, so as to make sure of a supply of food and drink for the growth that takes place in limbo. It is not enough to pour on water from above. This, of course, must be done in very dry weather, but an irregular supply of this sort does not meet the demands of the roots. Cover the soil so far as it has been disturbed by the spade with a layer of three or four inches of coal ashes, or sawdust, or loose straw manure. Avoid using rich and raw manure. Taubark is in some cases available, and where nothing else can be obtained use weeds of fresh cut hay. This application will retain the moisture in the soil, and, what is equally important, will keep the roots at an equalized temperature. Without a mulch, the more you pour on water the more liable the ground is to baking and becoming impervious to a natural circulation of moisture. Above all, avoid sprinkling the soil with a slight supply of water.

The care of trees, for the first year after setting, consists in pinching out every bud that starts out of place. Besides keeping out the superfluous shoots, in October cut back the year's growth one-third to one-half. Some people advocate pinching in the growth during summer, in order to retard the flow of sap and hasten the formation of fruit buds. This can be done, but in the production of healthy, long lived trees, it is unwise. By following these simple rules, any one can make a success of tree planting. It is very seldom that trees come from any nursery in such a condition that they will not thrive under this management.—E. P. P. in the New York Tribune.

### Compact Bedders.

Not only the bedding plants that are well started into growth when transplanted to their summer borders, but especially the annuals, will be vastly improved if they have a systematic "pinching back" at this season. Flower beds are often noticed which are too large for the number of plants placed in them; this gives a bare unpleasant appearance to the beds until late in the summer when the plants have thrown out enough branches to cover up the spaces. A smaller bed moderately close and compact is much more satisfactory and effective.

A great deal can be done however, to improve a bed that appears slightly bare at first, by slightly pinching back. By pinching out the tiny leaves and centre of each shoot (not taking off slips), the plants will soon throw out new branches; and when these new branches attain two inches or less in length they may also in turn be pinched out, and in this way each plant will become quite bushy and cover more space.

To keep up vigorous growth give the beds a top-dressing of fine manure, which will also act as a mulch to the plants and be of great benefit to them. Do not let the soil become hard; it should be stirred frequently to keep the plants in good growing condition, and with this slight care the bedding plants will soon become compact and filled with blooming branches that will keep up a continual display of summer and fall bloom.

To be successful with the summer bloomers practical common sense will be more satisfactory than all the luck theories. Many professed lovers of flowers cling to the fallacy that success in the culture of plants is purely a matter of "luck." They think that "flowers always grow for some folks," while others "never have a bit of luck" with them. This theory should be exploded as speedily as possible. It has no foundation, in fact, it is purely fallacious. Luck rarely has any part in the successes of life, and it has little to do with success in the culture of flowers. Success in this direction is a question of unceasing watchfulness, industry and information, with a mixture of common sense.

As men do not grow figs of thistles, nor gather grapes of thorns, neither do they grow flowers of weeds, nor gather bouquets among the sticks and stones of an uncared flower garden.—Philadelphia Record.

## FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

### Cleaning Brasswork.

Chased brass goods are easily cleaned in this way: Wash in hot soap and water and dry thoroughly. Cut a lemon in half and with it rub the brass. When it looks clean, rinse in warm water, dry and then polish well with a chamouis leather. Chased work should never be cleaned with any kind of powder.

### One Way to Clean a Dress.

By the exercise of considerable judgment and patience a nice dress may be cleaned without taking it apart. To cleanse a challis trimmed with lace and silk, soak it overnight in soap and cold water, and wash it next morning in the same, being sure to rinse it thoroughly. It can be ironed like any other goods, but it requires ingenuity to get at all the out of the way places.

### The Style in Tapestries.

The taste for tapestry is the craze of the hour. They are used for every purpose under the sun that house furnishings can afford. Seats and chair backs, composed of small squares, reproducing in text stitch the paintings of Lanier and Wouverman, are the latest for drawing rooms, with curtains and carpets to match.

A new plan in library, dining room or living rooms decorations shows a straight band of tapestry on either side, framing the window, while across the top, framing these, there is a straight cross band of Henry II style. They are lined in some heavy textile to match the color scheme of the room.

### A Novelty in Furniture.

Another piece of furniture has just been added to mademoiselle's pretty bedroom. It finds its way to the chamber of the matron also. It is known as the shirt waist box, and is a handsome addition to the room, besides being extremely useful. It is a capacious box fitted with brass hinges and lids, but has no lock or key. It is about three quarters of a yard in length, stands half a yard high, and is of about that breadth. It is covered with pretty cretonne, pink or blue flowered with dog wood blossoms, or some other pretty design. It is neatly lined to match.

You can have your shirt waist box covered to match the upholstery of your room.

### The Children's Luncheon.

The preparation of the school luncheon basket should occupy more time or at least more thought, than it usually does. It is impossible for little ones to attend properly to their studies if they lack substantial and appetizing food.

There are any number of dainty, appetizing sandwiches to be made from leftovers. Preserved fruit, chopped and mixed with a teaspoonful of sweet cream, is an excellent filling for a sandwich. A scant teaspoonful of mayonnaise spread upon bread and butter, with flaked fish left from the breakfast table is delicious. Mayonnaise can also be mixed with chopped chicken or cold lamb, with a bit of chopped celery added. Cream cheese mixed with chopped nuts makes one of the best kinds of sandwich filling.

When there are desserts to be made—puddings, custards or pies—one baked in a small dish will serve as a dessert for the little student's luncheon. Fruit is always desirable.

### Recipes.

Chop six onions, boil 20 minutes in a pint of salted water, drain, and put in a bowl with a teaspoonful of pepper. Stir together, put in spoonfuls on not buttered toast and garnish with slices of hard boiled egg.

Roast Ducklings—Draw clean and singe a pair of young ducks. Put a teaspoonful of butter inside of each one; put in a baking pan, add half a cupful of water and a teaspoonful of salt; set in a hot oven for a half-hour and baste every ten minutes.

Dixie Foam—Two cupfuls of thick cream whipped stiff and seasoned with one cupful of powdered sugar and one-half teaspoonful of extract of almonds. Beat into it six slices of pineapple cut into small pieces and half a pound of stoned California cherries. Serve with lady fingers or wafers.

Tomato Jelly Salad—To one pint of the juice drained from canned tomatoes add half a teaspoon of salt and a fourth one of pepper, a teaspoonful of chopped onion and two cloves, and cook slowly for a quarter of an hour. Add half a box of gelatin soaked in a little cold water, stir, take from the fire and strain into a border mold rinsed out in cold water. When the jelly is solid turn it out on a platter. With the scallops mix half a cup of mayonnaise and pour in the center.

Old Fashioned Gingerbread—To make good gingerbread first insist upon having dark molasses. Being provided with the proper kind of molasses, the recipe given below should be carefully followed, and the material mixed in the order stated: One cup of molasses, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful ginger, one-half cup of butter, softened (less if cream is used); one cup sour milk or cream, three cups pastry flour (less of any new process flour), one full, not heaping, teaspoonful of soda dissolved in hot water; bake in one large or two medium-sized loaf tins about 40 minutes.

### The Will and the Way.

Nell—It's simply impossible for a girl to love more than one man at a time. Bess—Of course it is; but there is nothing to prevent several men from loving one girl at the same time.—Chicago News.

### A Touch of Trouble.

Captain Rankin, of the Galeata, storm-tossed on Long Island Sound, hated Captain Frazier, of the Norwalk, a rival boat, and Captain Frazier hated him. A writer in Fordward tells how the enemies suddenly became friends. The storm, it appears, had broken the Galeata's shaft.

"The ships came within hailing distance."

"Shall we speak the Norwalk, sir?" asked the second officer.

"Not if we can help it, sir," responded the skipper.

But the indecision on the Galeata was dismissed with a zizzag signal coming from the Norwalk's mainmast.

"What's the trouble?" it read.

Then the Galeata signalled the reply, "Shaft broken—unmanageable."

"Shall I take off your passengers and crew?" asked the Norwalk.

"Can't tell yet," was the reply.

The next sentence that glimmered from the Norwalk's signal-lights furnished the inspiration for a hymn that has been sung all over Christendom.

It was, "I'll stand by until the morning—subject to your command."

The next night the two rivals rode into port together, the disabled Galeata being towed by the belated Norwalk.

After their passengers and cargoes had been discharged, Captain Rankin walked over to the Norwalk's pier, where Captain Frazier was giving orders.

"Go 'n' up-town, Fraz?" he asked.

"B'lieve I am, Rankin," answered Frazier.

So the two grizzled sea-dogs, who had not spoken to each other for years, strolled up-town arm in arm, firmly re-establishing a friendship so long endangered by business rivalry.—Youth's Companion.

### Mark Twain Awheeling.

Mark Twain seems to have recounted to some one a story about a wheel ride from Hartford to Boston. The trip is one that is made by many cyclers during the summer, but Clemens evidently was unaccustomed to long rides at the time he undertook the journey. The Christian Endeavor World says that the humorist started with his friend, Joseph H. Twichell. Twain had notified a mutual friend at Boston of the proposed ride, and the latter was prepared to receive and entertain them at a certain time.

After pedaling twelve or fifteen miles, Twain and Twichell became uncommunicative. They had started early in the morning and the day was an ideal one for riding. The road was good and the scenery fine, but each seemed to be waiting for the other to propose something. The silent pedaling went on until a railway station came into view and Twain suggested that it would be quite a joke to take a train the rest of the way and surprise their waiting host by getting in ahead of time. This seemed to be the suggestion of a joke for which the other was waiting, so the pair took a train to Boston. Their host was surprised. He said:

"You have made fast time, haven't you?"

"O, pretty good for novices," replied Twain.

"What time did you leave Hartford?" asked the host.

"At 7 a. m.," replied Mark, with careful intonation.

"And do you mean to say that you have wheeled all the way here since then?"

Twain answered deliberately and with great calmness: "No, but we wheeled far enough to demonstrate that it could be done."

### Why Women Get Along Together.

Women always can get along together, because, if they haven't anything else in common, they can always compare their neighbors.—New York Press.

### A Maryland Snake Story.

The latest authentic snake story is from North Glenwood farm, near Easton, one of the country places in Talbot County, Md. The other day a big blacksnake was seen emerging from an ice pond. It was killed. A protuberance was noticed about the middle. The snake was chopped in two, and a porcelain turkey nest egg rolled out. Captain Noble Robinson was tenant on the farm last year. Mrs. Robinson raised turkeys, using china nest eggs in their nests. She says that fourteen months ago she missed the nest egg from a nest near the ice pond. She supposed a boy who had taken the range of the meadow had taken it. When the egg from the snake was shown to Mrs. Robinson she identified it as one she had lost by a certain incised mark upon it. The snake had carried the china egg fourteen months in his vermiform appendix, apparently without having appendicitis. But he must have thought very hard of it, and that it was very singular that it could not be digested.

### Marketing in Paris.

One of the chief things you will have to battle with in your French household is the principle of caste, and the next is the sou in the franc. Your cook does your marketing, and for every franc she spends she gets one sou. Human nature being what it is, it is quite unnecessary to add that the good cook loves to go only where she will spend many francs, and her sou will be proportionate. I have never heard of but one woman in Paris who did her own marketing, and she was a penurious but wealthy person, who put on a long ulster and carried things home under it herself. One day, just as she passed a courtly Frenchman of the old school, a leg of mutton dropped and rolled over on the sidewalk. He picked it up and handed it to her. "Madam, here is your fan," was all he said.—Harper's Bazar.

### Remarkable Lung Fishes.

The most famous of the lung fishes is the climbing perch of India, that has often been found several feet up the mangroves. These animals migrate overland when their own streams fail and are captured in great numbers by the natives, to whom they are great delicacies. Ceylon has several species of them. The island is dotted over with bogs of thick, chocolate colored mud, covered by a sod of reeds and grasses, and this mud teems with fish. The Cingalese clear off a space and wait till the fish come up to fill up their air bladder, when they catch them in strong dipnets.

Sir John Bowring says that some lung fishes in Siam go as much as three miles from water, and that they have been seen flapping over a dusty road.

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To Cure a Cold in One Day. TAKE LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 35c.

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Every spring you clean the house you live in, to get rid of the dust and dirt which collected in the winter. Your body, the house your soul lives in, also becomes filled up during the winter with all manner of filth, which should have been removed from day to day, but was not. Your body needs cleaning inside. If your bowels, your liver, your kidneys are full of putrid filth, and you don't clean them out in the spring, you'll be in bad odor with yourself and everybody else all summer.

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