THE LOST GARDEN. BY BLLA WHEREAR WILCOX.

There was a fair green garden sloping From the southeast side of the mount

And the earliest tint of the dawn came

groping Down through its paths, from the day's dim edge. The bluest skies and the reddest roses Arched and varied its velvet sod; And the glad birds sang, as the soul sup-

The angels sing on the hills of God.

bursting With life's rare rapture, and keen delight; And yet in my heart was a constant thirst-

ing For something over the mountain-height. I wanted to stand in the blaze of glory That turned to crimson the peaks of snow, And the winds from the west all breathed

a story Of realms and regions I longed to know.

I saw on the garden's south side growing The brightest blossoms that breathe of June. I saw in the cast how the sun was glow-

ing. And the gold air shook with a wild bird's

tume; I heard the drip of a silver fountain, . And the pulse of a young laugh throbbod with glae: But still I looked out over the montatain Where unnamed wonders awaited me.

raised was to go to the Fresh-Air

Mrs. Summers sat out with the baby

when the weather was very hot, had

been given over to them for the week.

and Charlie's grown-up sister Anna

had promised to get some of her

grown-up friends to help with the

music. A beautiful circus programme

and menagerie had been arranged.

with the cat for a tiger and Gilroy's

big dog for a bear, and the only thing

was a tattooed boy. Somehow or

other Gilroy had set his heart upon

Then Charile's little sister Emma

went across the lake for a day, and

the funny experience which had hap-

the day in Michigan upon the lake

shore in the blazing sunshine, and

the pattern of her embroidered shirt

walst had been sunburned all over her

arm and neck. When Charlie saw the

marks on her wrists he shouted and

The next day the two boys, despite

the amused warnings of Mrs. Sum-

mers, who had been let into the plot.

borrowed an old lace curtain from Gil-

behind the Cortis barn, a spot where

the sun shone uninterruptedly most

of the day, and where nobody was

likely to interfere with or come opon

rushed off to tell Gilroy.

She had passed most of

seemed impossible to secure.

pened to her.

which the boys particularly wanted

Fund.

The "shelter tent" in which

I came at last to the western gateway That led to the path I longed to climb; But a shadow fell on my spirit straightway. For close at my side stood greybeard Time. I paused, with feet that were fain to linger Hard by that garden's golden gate; But Time spoke, pointing with one stern

"Pass on," he said, "for the day grows late." chairs. I wandered there when my veins seemed The heights recede which I thought to

find,' And the light seems dim on the mountain

Yonder. When I think of the garden I left behind. Should I stand at last on its summit's splendor. I know full well it would not repay For the fair last tints of the dawn so ten-

That crept up over the edge o' day.

apray.

METATTOOED

HARLIE SUMMERS and Gil-1 and nodded. But when Jesale, asked

roy Curtis were getting up a for an explanation the boys only

circus in the Summers's back laughed and told her to wait until the

yard. The price of admission | circus opened. So Jessia and the other

to come from.

owned up.

I would go back, but the ways are wind

If ways there are to that land, in south, For what man succeeds in ever finding A path to the gandan of his lost youth? But I think sometimes, when the June back of his neck. -Ethel M. Colson

That a rose scent drifts from far away: And I know, when I lean from the c cliffs and listen, That a young laugh breaks on the air like

-New York Journal,

blisters." Charlie told his father s couple of days later. "They don't hur to awful much, anyway, and Mr. Cur tis gave us a whole dollar for the Fresh-Air Fund just on account of the 'Tattooed Partners'-he said it way the best turn of the kind Mrs. Curth had ever seen-and you gave us anoth er dollar because of it, and Sister An

witch hazel or something on the back

Mrs. Curtis, strange to say, was also

called upon to bathe and anoint Gil

oy's smarting neck and shoulders be

fore morning, and it was several days

before either of the "Tattooed Part

ners" found it convenient to turn thei:

hends suddenly or to lean back in their

"But dear me! I don't mind the old

of my neck? It's smarting just awful

and it won't let me go to sleep."

na fifty cents. So we had \$2.50 ex tra to send in, anyway, and that's worth a few sun blisters, isn't it, Gil roy? "Well, I should think so," answered Ollroy, feeling the sore spots on the

lu the Chicago Record. A WONDERFUL LENS.

It Will Show a Light For Thirty Mile and Will Cost \$24,500.

The first order lens for a lighthouse which is mounted in the United States Treasury Department's exhibit in the Government Building at the Pan American Exposition is the stronges in the world. It is a new device, and is not yet used by the United States Government. One or two may by bought for dangerous points peculiar ly situated, but the lens is so expen sive that its general use is not expeeted. At a proper elevation, it is warranted to show a light for thirty miles. The cost of the lens, without any of the fittings, is \$24,500. The lens is a hollow circular structure with a cong-like top. It is eight feet ten and a half inches high, and has dismeter of six feet four inches The structure consists of a brasi

was to be one penny, and the money girls were just as curious as could be, and they were decidedly disappointed. framework into which pieces of glass are set. The lower part of the strue as the circus went on, by and by, to ture is encircled by eight parallel belts discover nothing at all that looked like of glass, each belt being divided into snakes or flowers. And they couldn't twenty-four sections. Above these, understand It one bit when Mrs. Sumand forming the middle of the lens. mers, as manager in the temporary are sixteen belts of glass, divided into absence of Charlie, who took part in the same number of sections. The about every third "turn." announced one-like top is encircled by eighteen presently that the next number would belts divided in the same way. Eack be an acrobatic performance by the piece of glass is cut so that it radiates "Tattooed Partners." They didn't see toward a common centre, thus conwhere the "Tattooed Partners" were

entrating the rays on a certain point. There are 1008 pieces of glass in the The band, which was made up of tens. No piece is less than an inch Charlie's grown-up sister Anna, who thick, and all except those near the having this particular "feature," which played the mandolin, a couple of her top are five or six inches long. The friends with guitar and banjo, and two whole makes a dazling array in the of the boys with mouth harp and a daylight. With a powerful lamp inshepherd's whistle, blared out beautiside the lens, there will be few who when she came back she was full of fully and out into the ring tumbled will care to try to look at it at night Charlle and Gilroy, in bathing trunks, from any point within the Government striped stockings and tennis slippers. building. It is mounted on a revolv-And, sure enough, their arms and ing platform, which stands on a base shoulders were "tattooed" in curlous

twelve feet high. when she took off her dress at night butterns and in a shade of vivid red. The lamp which is to burn inside the "Why! They look just as 1 did after lens is three feet high. It consists of that day on the beach at South Havbrass can, sixteen inches high and en," cried little Emma Sammers fourteen inches in diameter, with a when the applause was beginning to burner six inches in diameter, and a die away, and no sooner was the perglobe one foot high. In the burner formance over than she caught hold of are six circular wicks one inside the Charlie and insisted upon knowing other, and each controlled by a sephow he got those funny marks on his arate lever. The largest wick could arms and shoulders. Charlie looked se slipped over a four-inch gun proroy's mother, and went off to a spot at Gliroy, Gilroy nodded, and the boys jectile and the smallest has a diameter of about one luch. The glass of which "We got the idea from you," exthe globe is made is a quarter of an

plained Charile, "You showed me your inch thick. wrists where the pattern of your The mechanism operating the lens them. The circus was to come off in waist had been burned on them, and is so arranged that the light is flashed every twenty-four seconds.

> The Diet of the Phoebe. Among the early spring arrivals at



The Pea Crop.

the corn is up, and cross-harrow in four or five days. The importance of Plant peas about an inch deep, and make the ground fine. Use plenty of this early and thorough work with seed, as the plants may be thickly the harrow cannot be overestimated, grown in the rows on good soil. Keep and ought not in any case to be ne the grass down, working the surface glected. This harrowing destroys the soll only lightly. As soon as the vines have ceased bearing pull them up and the most injurious to the growing plant cabhage, beans or any summer crop on the plot. forming the moisture below against

A Balanced Ration.

Follow the harrow with the cultiva-A "balanced ration" is the ration that is best for the purpose. A cow close and deep the first plowing. Culthat produces milk requires more protein in its food than one that is not a producer. A steer that is being fatted for market should have more car- is too tall for the cultivator. bonaceous material in its food. There

The impression is quite prevalent is no ration that will serve all purposes, and as no two animals are exwhen it is plowed or cultivated three actly alike no kind or ration can be said to be "balanced" to provide the ficient for the best results in some substance demanded by every animal instances, but five or six are some in a herd. The farmer should entimes necessary. If a farmer contemdeavor to use a balanced ration as far as it is possible to do so, but he must be a close observer of his live stock and endeavor to know every animal and its characteristics cultivation necessary to attain the

The Udder as an Indicator.

The mammary gland is, in my escrop. timation, the most reliable indication of a dairy cow. I think it may be tivation has its advocates pro and con, considered more important than all and will perhaps never be settled to others combined in point of estimating actual production.

We may, and frequently do, see cows with an ideal head, neck, body, of science, favors shallow cultivation, etc., but if her udder is not well deat least shallow enough to prevent the veloped the cow is a failure in direct destruction of the cora roots, which proportion as this important feature form a network a few inches below is incking. But do we ever see poor producers with well developed udders? It seems to me perfectly natural that as milk is secreted in the mammary gland the greater the development of that organ the greater will be its product. I think that we, as bereders of dairy cattle, should pay more attenist. tion to the development of udders in

our ideals of breeding. In order to do that, however, it would be we'l to have some expression as to what kind of an udder is ideal in shape, size and composition .- Texas Stockman and Farmer.

Anchoring a Water Fence.

Where a fence must be carried across a stream or out into the edge of a river or pond, the plan shown in the cross section given herewith will be found useful. Two logs are placed side by side, and cross pieces of timber are spiked to them. To these cross pieces fence posts are spiked, and boards nailed to these, as suggested. The logs are kept in any position desired by anchoring them with wires

Jurface いに設める ----

PLAN FOR CARRYING & PENCE ACROSS A STHRAM. altached to boxes of stones such to



In the South, ENTIMENT among the citl

zens of several of the South-5 ern and Middle Western States, notably Louisiana first crop of weeds, which is always, Mississippi, Illinois and Tennessee, in favor of improving the highways, is corn, and pulverizes the surface soll, just now at white heat. Under the direction of the National Good Roads the time of drouth most sure to come. Association muss meetings and conven lons are held in many of the cities tor, using small shovels and running and towns, and the subject of good roads is discussed and dilated upon tivate every week, the cultivations everywhere by champions of after the first being shallow and farth movement with earnestness and movement with earnestness and un-

er away from the corn, until the corn derstanding. On the strength of the benefits which, unmistakably, have resulted from smooth and permanent that a corn crop is well cultivated highways wherever they have been built, the good roads agents are striv times. Three cultivations may be suf- ing to impress upon the people that the maintenance in their respective localities of roads that are sensibly. not to say scientifically, constructed plates planting and cultivating forty is a duty they owe to themselves and acres of corn with one team, it is a to succeeding generations. The agimistake. It would be better to plant tation certainly is producing importwenty or thirty acres and give it the tant results.

Leading newspapers in the States best results, and use the remainder of mentioned are doing much to help the forty for pasture or some other along the work. The New Orleans Times-Democrat, for example, has The question of deep or shallow cul- printed a series of interviews with representative citizens invarious parts of Mississippi and Louisiana, and the satisfaction of all, but the pre- they leave no doubt of the sincerity ponderance of opinion, based upon ex- and vigor with which the good roads perience and backed by the principles movement is conducted. We quote some extracts from interviews with residents in three large towns Louisiana. A progressive landholder snys:

the surface surrounding the plant, "It is for the agricultural interests Deep cultivating tears out these feedto realize that they can haul twice as ing roots and limits the corn plant to much of their products over a good a very small area for food and moisroad as over one poorly kept. I don't ture, which we seek to save and reaknow anything better for this parish der more available by cultivation .- A. than the inauguration of a movement D. McCallen, in American Agriculturof this kind." A prominent physician expresses

himself thus: "Good roads, like good schools, are

The terms used in grafting are sting the most inviting objects to immigrawhich is the part inserted, and stock tion. Coupled with the fertility of which is the tree grafted upon. Cleftour soil, good roads will surely result grafting is probably more generally in bringing hither capital and immi-

gration.' A large Louisianan planter takes this view of the matter:

"Good roads are an object lesson to the capitalist, home seeker and man of moderate means. Wherever he sees good ronds he is assured that it is a community in which he can safely invest, satisfied that he will have good schools, quick and easy transportation of produce to and from market. and everything which can be desired in an enlightened and Christian community."

Here are the opinions of a wide awake farmer of the same State:

"There is no surer, safer or more ez peditious way of building up and developing the resources of a country than by the construction and main tenance of good roads. They will always invite the home-seeker, as well as the capitalist, each of whom is as sured of easy transportation to mar flet for his produce, as well as of edu cational, religious and other advan tages incident to such a combination

of happy circumstances." A prominent lawyer and planter Says:

"The absence of good roads fre

quently means a lower market when products reach their destination; loss and delay from the failure to receive off and is split through its centre to a articles promptly when needed, and a large loss resulting from the wear and tear of vehicles and horses and payment of increased time to teamsters. We might go on quoting almost inthe purpose in a small way) until the definitely similar opinions gathered scions are inserted, when the wedge is by the Times-Democrat from citizens withdrawn, allowing the stock to of Louisiana and Mississippi-munispring back and hold the scions in cipal officers, bank presidents, cler If the stock does not spring gymen, wholesale and retail merback into place it should be drawn chants, farmers and others. tight against the scions by a piece of

COMMERCIAL REVIEW General Trade Con

New York (Special).-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: In-Greasing distribution of merchandise particularly in the territory beyond the Ohio river, including the far North-west, is a feature of the general busi-ness situation and tells of widespread prosperity and confidence. The rail-roads are carrying more goods that may be classed as luxuries than ever before, and in spite of Wall street's may be classed as luxuries than ever before, and in spite of Wall street's slightly higher money market, there is no fear on this score in any line of legitimate trade. Crop news continues good, there is less trouble from disa-greements with labor, and the longlaggard cotton goods market has re-covered slightly with the reduction of

unsold stocks of print cloths. Less interruption through labor con-troversies at machine shops makes the iron and steel indstry more fully em-ployed than in recent weeks, and for another week there is assurance of vig-orous activity at mills and furnaces. In many instances promised deliveries cannot be made before July 1, and ur-gent business that is now offered cannot be undertaken undertaken.

th

Bradstreet's says: Wheat, including flour, shipments for Wheat, including hour, sinpinents for the week aggregate 5,520,000 bushels, against 5,159,107 corrected last week, 4,045,180 in the corresponding week of 1000, 3,746,718 in 1899 and 3,799,470 in 1898. From July I to date this season wheat exports are 211,512,214 bushels, against 196,480,136 last season and 223,-193,476 in 1898-99. Corn exports for the week aggregate 5.520.831 pushels, against 2,569.254 last week, 2.514.593 in jushels, this week a year ago. 2.872,432 in 1899 and 3.902,321 in 1898. From July 1 to date this season corn exports are 173,-081.949 bushels, against 198.768,920 last are 173.

cason and 165,299,152 in 1898-99. for the week number 188, Failures against 188 last week, 167 in this a year ago, 199 in 1890, 220 in 1898 and in 1807.

Failures in Canada for the week in this week a year ago, 22 in 1899 and 10 in 1805 10 in 1806.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour.-Best Patent, \$4.60a4.85; High Grade Extra, \$4.10a4.35; Minnesota

Grade Extra, 54 1044.35; bakers, \$2.903.10. Wheat.—New York No. 2, red, 753/6 a795/c; Philadelphia No. 2, red, 753/6 76; Baltimore, 751/6a761/cc. Corn.—New York, No. 2, 461/cc; Philadelphia No. 2, 441/6a441/4c; Balti-

Minadelphia 100 2, 44/2447444, 2007 more, No. 2, 47a48c. Oats.—New York, No. 2, 32c; Phila-delphia, No. 2, white, 34c; Baltimore, No. 2, white, 33a34c. Rye.—New York No. 2, fre; Phila-datable No. 2, fre; Phila-

delphia, No. 2, 60c; Baltimore, No. 2,

stasac. \$13,50014.50.

Hay.—The market is easy. We quote: No. 1 timothy. \$16.00a16.50; No. 2 timothy, \$15.50; No. 3 timothy. We quoter \$14,50315.00.

Green Fruits and Vegenables .- On-Green Fruits and Vegenauty 654754; ions, spring, per 100 bunches, 654754; do Egyptian, per sack, \$2.251140 paragus, Eastern Shore Maryland, dozen, primes, \$1.00a1.50. Cabbage native, per 100, \$2.00a1.50. Cabbage per bbl, 60a75c; do, Norfolk, per crate, 60a75c; do, Eastern Shore Virginia, per bbl, 75a8oc. Celery, Florida, per crate, \$1.50a2.00. Cucumbers, Florida, per box, 75ca\$1.00: do, Charleston and Sa vannah, per basket, \$1.00a1.25. Lettuce. vannah, per basket, \$1.00a1.25. Lettuce, native, per bushel box, 15a25c. Green peas, Anne Arundel, per bushel, 80a90c; do do, Eastern Shore Maryland, per hushel, 60a70c. String beans, North Carolina, per basket, green, \$1.25a\$t 50. Strawberries, per quart, 2½a7c. Cher-ries, Maryland and Virginia, per box, red scenst op

red. soca\$1.00. Potatoes.-Old, Maryland and Pennsylvania, prime, per bushel, 60a7oc; do, New York, prime, per bushel, 70a7sc; New York, prime, per bushel, 70a75c; do, Michigan and Ohio, per bushel, 65 a7oc; White, new, Savannah, per bbl, No. 1, \$2,50a3.00; York river, per bbl, o, 1, \$2,50a275; do, Rappaliannock, er bbl, \$2,25a2.50. Yams, choice, right, North Carolina, per bbl, 75c No. per 1\$1.00.

Provisions .- Bulk shoulders, 8a81/c; do short ribs. 9½c; do clear sides, 9½c; bacon rib sides, toc; do clear sides, 10½c; bacon shoulders, 9c. Fat backs, 81/2c. Sugar cured breast sugar-cured shoulders, 9c. breasts, IIMc: Hams-Small, 111/2c; large, 11c; smoked skinper bbl, \$10.00 Live Pente Live Poultry.-Hens, to Marte; old roosters, each, 25a30c; spring chickens, 14a2oc. Ducks, 7a9c. Spring ducks, 14a2oc. Ducks, 7aoc. Spring ducks, 14a15c. Geese, apiece, 25a35c. Hides.—Green salted, 6½c; do do, damaged, 6c; do do, Southern, 6½c; green, 6c; do, damaged, 5½c; dry flint, 13c; do do, damaged, 105/c; dry salted, 11c; do do, damaged, 10c; dry calf, 10c; glue, 61/2c. Bull hides, per lb, green, 53/246c; do do, per lb, green salted, 6c. Goatskins 15a25c. Caliskins, green salted, 60a80c. Sheepskins, 60a75c. Spring lambskins, 30a4oc.



The Art of Grafting.

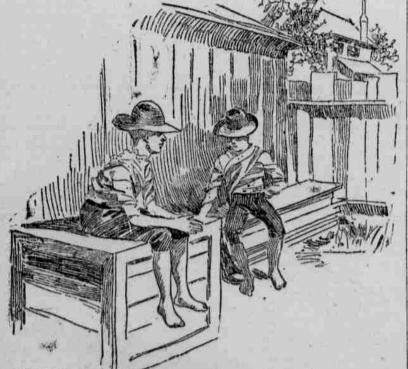
INSERTING THE SCION.

monly performed to change the bear ing of apple, plum and various other trees and plants. It may be used on very staail branches or stocks, but is best adapted to large branches. The tools used on larger-sized stocks are a sharp knife for cutting the scions, a sharp saw for cutting off the branches or stems, and a grafting-chisel for splitting the stocks and for holding the cleft open while the scions are be ing inserted. On small stocks a sharp knife alone is needed.

The work is done as follows: The place selected for the insertion of the scions should be where the grain is straight. The stock is then cut square

mmelont de

place.



"THEN WE SAT IN THE SUN UNTIL THE PATTERN WAS BURNED O N."

the afternoon, and it was decidedly we got an old ince curtain from Gilinconvenient having the manager, the roy's mamma and wrapped pieces of ticket-taker and two of the star perit around us. Then we sat out in the formers absent all morning, but the sun until the pattern was burned on. final rehearsals were gone through My neck looks just as though a lot of with somehow without them, and the little snakes had been painted on it, two boys turned up all right in time and Girlay's arms are all flowers. for dinner. The only thing which thought we'd have two tattooed perworried Mrs. Summers-Gilroy took formers instead of one: every old chrdinner with Charlie that day-was the cus has one. We must have looked fact that neither boy seemed to care | fine as the "Tattooed Partners." very much about leaning back in his "You did," said Emma, heartily, chair, and that both of them sbrunk "but, my! how your arms and necks from being touched or handled, how- must hurt, and how they'll hurt toover gently. morrow. Mine were just awful until

"Ouch!" cried Charlie, sharply, when Aunt Sarah put some cold cream on his older sister laid her hand on his them and bathed them with witch shoulder, while Gilroy's romp with hazel. You'd better get mamma or the baby wasn't half so lively as usu- sister Anna to do it for you right off." The little fugers seemed to hurt "Oh, rubbish," cried both boys, him whenever they touched his arms laughing, as they rushed away to get or shouldors. some of the lee cream Mrs. Sum-

"But it worked beautifully," they presently coulded in Mrs. Summers; the audience bought the cream for the looks fine."

"isn't it painful?" asked Mrs. Summers.

"Not very," said both boys togethor. "And we can fix up with vascline or something after the show's over if it huris too much." they explained, as they went out into the yard again. "Here some the sublisters proved a little more severe than the boys had antici-nore severe than the boys had antici-

tis beard Charife saying as she ran down the back steps just behind him. but she couldn't quite catch what it was that looked like suples.

the North none are more welcome than the phoebe. Though naturally building its nest under an overhanging cliff of rock or earth, or in the mouth of a cave, its preference for the vicinity of farm buildings is so marked that in the more thickly settled parts of the country the bird is seldom seen at any great distance from a farmhouse, except where a bridge spans some stream, affording a secure spot for a nest. Its confiding disposition has rendered it a great favorite, and consequently it is seldom disturbed. It breeds throughout the United States east of the Great Plains and winters from the South Atlantic and Gulf States southward. The phoebe subsists almost entirely

upon insects, most of which are caught on the wing. These species are mostly harmful. Small wild fruits and berries comprise the vegetable food. No cultivated fruits are disturbed by the phoebe. It is evident that a pair of phoebes must materially reduce the number of insects near a garden or field, as the birds often, if not always, raise two broods a year, and each brood numbers from four to six young. -Los Augeles Times.

Why They Went Smoothly. The following story is told by a

traveler about one of the local railvays in Ireland:

We were bounding along, he said, at the rate of about seven miles an hour and the whole train was shaking ter ribly. I expected every moment to see my hones protruding through my skin. Passengers were rolling from one end of the carriage to the other. I held on firmly to the arms of the seat. Presently we settled down a bit quieterat least, I could keep my hat on and

my teath didn't chatter. There was a quief-looking man op posite me. I looked up with a ghastly smille, wishing to appear cheerful and said:

"We are going a little smoother, I "Yes," he said: "we're off the line

now."-London Spare Moments.

A Medical Mascot.

mers was serving on the side lawn-A member of the seulor class of Milwaukee Medical College found a mas benefit of the Fresh-Air Fund, but the cot the last day of examination in the circus performers were to have all shape of a tiny black kitten, which they wanted for nothing. "I guess followed him on the street as he was on his way to the college. Not knowdie; we've been in bathing often ing what else to do with it, he put the klitten in his overcoat pocket, where it

slept contentedly all day. When he went to the Turkish bath late in the afternoon the kitten went, too, and pated, and that evening Mrs. Sum-mers, going upstairs for the night, was surprised to hear her presence request-ed by Charlie, who had gone to bed after eating a bowl of cream, curled up on the cot by his protector and slept as if he belonged there. When the senior gets his sheepskin next

was that looked like snakes. "And miss like dowers," whispered Gikey, while Mrs. Summers smiled "won't you put some cold cream or there.--Milwaukee Sentinel.

epth to all the bottom of the stream. Such a be put in place. The cleft should be fance cannot be upset.-New York held open by the wedge-shaped part Tribune. of the chisel (a large null will answer

The Value of a Bee Smoker.

The bee smoker is a great help in working among bees, and if every one who keeps bees would provide themselves with a good smoker, it would possibly be the means of getting much better returns from their bees, than to try to get along without it. Small beekeepers, such as farmers, do not provide many necessities in the line of the management of their bees, and in most cases they do not have a smoker at all. No one needs a smoker so bad as the farm beekeeper, for he does not usually study the management of

bees without positive protection, such as smoke will afford. The farmer has but a few minutes to attend to his bees, and without smoke he usually makes a failure in the short bit of time he has to bestow upon them.

Quick work with bees demand smoke, whereas with lots of time and patience we can get along in many cases without it, but it does not pay to thus spend the time necessary to do it, and the smoker enables us to do

good, effective and quick-work with bees. Everyone should provide themselves with a good bee smoker who keeps but a colony of bees, and in every case enough extra may be made from the bees to pay for ceveral smokers. Really, the smoker is the secret of success in handling bees, and getting the best returns from thern. No apiarist can be found, it matter; not whether he is an expert in handling bees or not, but is supplied with

a bee smoker, and it is his constant companion when working with the

There is no other method of applying smoke to bees that will absolute ly control them, and it is no use of thinking that you can furnish a substitute that will answer the purpose. You may furnish smoke enough to ered with grafting-wax. Clay quiet a colony of bees on the start. cow-dung well kneaded together in but about the time you have the hive equal proportions into a stiff mastle open ready to do some important may be used in place of wax, but all work, the bees come out at you by the things considered wax is most desirdozens, and your substitute smoker is able.

not the thing to put up a defence A good grafting-wax for general use against such an attack, and the bees may be made as follows: Resin, four have possession of the entire situation. parts by weight; beeswar, two parts; The bee smoker is always charged tallow one part. Melt together and and ready for such occasions.-Farm, Field and Fireside. pour into a pail of cold water; then crease the hands and pull the wax until it is nearly white, in the same way

Best Methods of Cultivating Cor

that molasses candy is pulled. In ap-If the preparation of the seed bed, the selection of seed and the planting have been well done, the cultivation of the corn crop will be easy and will accomplish its best results. The culti-vator should have in mind at least four objects vis plying the wax, place it in warm water to soften for use if too hard. Grease the hands, to prevent it sticking to hom. Grafting is generally performed with greatest certainty just as growth starts in the spring. The buds on the scion should not have started at the objects, viz., the conservation of mole-ture, the destruction of weeds, the feeding of the corn plant and the acratime they are inserted. Plums gener-ally graft hest just before the growth starty - Parm and Fireside, tion of the corn roots.

The good roads sentiment in the string. The number of scions put into part of the country referred to has each stock will depend upon its size, been greatly stimulated by the recent but generally not more than two are undertaking on the part of the Nainserted, and on small stocks only one. tional Good Roads Association and It is absolutely necessary for success the Illinois Central Railroad, to run that the inner barks of both scien and a train, specially equipped for practistock come together, as shown in Fig. cal road making, from New Orleans 1. When inserted the acions should apto Chicago. The "Good Roads Spepear as shown in Fig 2. The scions cial," as it is called, has already given should be wedge-shaped for about one and one-half inches where they go into demonstrations in road building at the cleft in the stock. They should also New Orleans, Natchez and Vicksburg. be wedge-shaped crossways, as shown, It then proceeded northward and stopped at fifteen or more places. At each place a specimen road at least a

mile long was constructed and left as an object lesson to people who would like to have open highways twelve months in the year .- New York Sun.

Improvement in Country Roads.

Americans have never been slow about doing things, but we may be said to be slow about doing some things well. It was not, for example, until the bicycle came into vogue that people thought very seriously about good roads, and even yet in many parts of the country, especially through the middle West and the South, the buggy and carriage are alike stored away for three or four months out of the year, the roads being in no condition for any such vehicles. And even when the blcycle became so popular, bicycle riding was confined very large ly to the streets and boulevards, the most uninteresting of all the ways for bleycles. During the past five years more attention has been given to goo roads, and now that the automobile as well as the blevcle is here to stay there will probably be greater development in the so-called "country roads" during the next few years than has ever been known in this

country before. Golf, too, is doing its part in brin; ing the people into the open air and in touch with country life. It is difficult to understand how we have gone along for so many years with only one here and there appreciating the boanties in nature that lie almost at our very door. With the roads along the Hudson as well kept as the roads along the Rhine the Hudson will probably be the more popular of the two famous scenic road gava.

Hamza hair, wigs, albums, chrom and photographs are some of the ar-ticles which the United States imports extensively from Cormany.

Live Stock.

East Liberty, Pa .- Cattle steady; ex-East Liberty, Pa.—Cathe Heady; ex-tra, \$5.0006.00; prime, \$5.65a5.75; good, \$5.35a5.55. Hogs stronger; prime heavy and assorted mediums, \$6.15; heavy Yorkers, \$6.1256a6.15; light Yorkers, \$0.05a6.10; skips, \$4.35a5.50; roughs, \$4.00a5.60. Sheep firm; best wathers, \$4.00a4.10; culls and common, \$1.50a 2.50; choice yearlings, \$4.75a5.00; com-mon to good, \$3.00a4.50; veal calves, \$6.00a6.25.

Chicago. III .- Good to choice steers strong; others slow; butchers' stock steady; good to prime steers, \$5.50a steady; good to prime steers, \$5.50a 6.30; poor to medium, \$4.50a5.40; cows, \$2.7524.80; calves, \$4.50a5.40; cows, fed steers, \$4.25a5.40; Texas bulls, \$2.75 a,\$75. Hogs—Top, \$6.175; mixed and butchers' \$5.80a6.1215; good to choice heavy, \$5.95a6.1215; good to choice weth-ers, \$3.90a4.25; fair to choice wixed, \$3.60a4.00; Western sheep, \$4.00a4.25; yearlings, \$4.20a4.30; native lambs, \$4.00 yearlings, \$4.2004.50; native lambs, \$4.00 a5.25; Western lambs, \$5.00a5.25.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

of L. has 640 organizers. Mexico contains 115 cotton mills. China possesses 150 Chinese papers. Coal fields aggregate 471,800 square

New Orleans has the only paper in the United States that publishes a Sun-

the United States that publishes a Sun-day evening edition. There are now in operation in all countries about 100,000,000 lapindles, consuming about 14,000,000 bales of cot-ton. The Southern States furnish about 75 per cent. of the raw material and op-erate only about 6 per cent. of the spindles.

spindles. A veritable "quick luncheon," it is said, is to be had at a restaurant in proposed of concentrated food in the form of tablets can be consumed in a term mutes. The entire meal, indeed, can be carried about in the vest pocket be carried about in the vest pocket and the carried about in the vest pocket about the term of the court holds that it was oversary to himit the hours of female employment in color to protect the pub" health.



of solon and stock together.

should each have two or three bucs above the cleft. The scions must be of wood of the preceding year's growth, and no older. It is important to use a sharp knife for making the cuts. When the scions are inserted and in place all the cut surfaces should be covnnd