

HOW TO GROW PERENNIALS.

General Practice is to Divide Them Every Two or Three Years.
Perennials as a rule are easy to cultivate. Prepare the ground to a depth of two feet and see that good drainage is provided. The roots rot quickly in the wet spring months unless the ground is well drained. Deep cultivation of the soil is advisable, as the plants have deep roots. Stable manure, well rotted, should be dug into the soil, and potash and phosphoric acid used in addition. Use only healthy plants and plant them at once if possible after their arrival from the nursery. The roots should be equally distributed in planting and the soil firmed well.
Most cultivated perennials need no winter protection, but are benefited by a light covering. Any suitable material may be used which will keep out the frost and will not be too close or moist. Straw is an excellent material when mice are not troublesome; when they are, a light covering made of leaves, manure rakings and weeds will be found satisfactory.
It is the general practice to divide perennials every two or three years, as they are mostly strong growing plants and deplete the soil food. Another reason for dividing is that the crowns flower only two or three years and then die, and as new crowns are formed continually, the growth will become scattered and loose.

HOW TO COOK RICE.

Chinese Method Leaves Each Grain Whole and Perfectly Dry.
The Chinese method of cooking rice differs from that of the ordinary housewife, and the rice when done, instead of being a mushy, sticky pasta, is spotlessly white, perfectly dry, with each grain standing by itself.
To attain these results pick the rice over carefully to remove all refuse, then wash it through several waters, rubbing it between the hands to remove the coating of starchy powder. When the water is perfectly clear you will know that the rice is in fit condition to be cooked.
Have some water boiling in a saucepan, the proper proportions being about two quarts of unsalted water to each half pint of rice. Sprinkle the rice in so slowly that the water will scarcely stop boiling and cook it at a gallop in order that the grains may be kept in motion while boiling. Do not stir or touch the rice in any way after the grains have commenced to soften.
When they are done drain off all the water and set the pan in the oven, that the rice may swell. Do not let it cook or brown, and serve it as soon as it has become thoroughly dry, which will probably be in less than ten minutes. Let each person salt the rice to suit his own taste after it has been brought to the table.

How to Give Dog a Bath.

Short coated dogs need grooming as well as the long haired varieties. To keep them in good condition they should be well brushed every morning.
Opinions differ as to the washing of terriers, many people saying they should not be washed frequently, bran or sawdust being rubbed well into their coats to cleanse them, but personal experience with fox terriers proves that thoroughly washing them with good soap and warm water and a disinfectant once a week will keep them sweet and clean and absolutely free from fleas and vermin of any description (of course, provided that bedding, etc., receive proper attention).
The dog must be well dried and brushed and soap thoroughly rinsed off, especially from the ears, or it may cause canker of the ear, which is a common complaint and may often be relieved by shaking a large pinch of boracic acid powder into the ear three times a week.

How to Keep Flies From a Horse.

For a good way to keep flies from a horse the following methods are recommended:
1. Take the horse into the yard and, having provided a pailful of water, a sponge and a piece of carbolic or whale oil soap, first wash the legs of the horse and then the whole body, leaving some soapuds to dry upon the skin.
2. Moisten the hair, especially of the tail and nostrils, with a strong decoction of hazelnut leaves. By means of this decoction the eggs which the flies lay on the skin of the horse are also destroyed.

How to Dye White Slippers.

For white kid slippers which cannot be cleaned successfully after having been previously cleaned buy a ten cent tube of Ivory black art paint. To one-half cupful of gasoline add enough paint to make fluid consistency of cream. Apply evenly with small brush, allow to dry thoroughly and then polish with any good shoe paste. This does not harden leather and will not wash or rub off.

How to Wash Tires.

Under no circumstances should tires be washed with water in which kerosene has been accidentally or purposely mixed. It kills the rubber in a short time. When washing tires it is best to simply dampen a sponge with clean water, care being taken that the sponge is not soaked and dripping. Then wipe the tires dry with a cloth or handful of waste.

How to Clean Light Paint.

For cleaning light paint, rub well with a damp cloth dipped into fine oatmeal. Wipe with a damp cloth and lastly with a dry duster. This is especially useful treatment for finger marks on a door.

War and Celebrations.

The safe and sane Fourth of July advocates are in the field already this year with statistics to prove that the yearly celebration of Independence Day is more disastrous to life and limb than the war of the Revolution. Here are the columns of figures advanced to sustain the arguments of the safe and saners:
The one is taken from Bancroft's History of the United States and shows the American casualties in seven famous Revolutionary battles. The other has been compiled by the Journal of the American Medical Association. It considerably understates the casualties on seven recent Fourth's.
Battles. K.-W.
Lexington 83
Bunker Hill 449
Ft. Mifflin 37
White Plains 100
Ft. Washington 149
Monmouth 229
Cowpens 72

Celebrations	K.-W.
July 4, 1903	4,449
July 4, 1904	4,169
July 4, 1905	5,175
July 4, 1906	5,466
July 4, 1907	4,413
July 4, 1908	5,823
July 4, 1909	5,307
	34,602

*Killed and wounded.
While it is not desirable that we should become a nation of mollicoddlers, the celebration statistics certainly suggest that modern jollification should be less strenuous on the day that we honor the heroes of '76.

A Question For Cats and Others.

Our careful consideration has been demanded—and our readers might as well give theirs—for the case of a man who found himself suddenly compelled by changing circumstances to find a new abiding place for the family cat. She was an estimable cat, as cats go, and several of the people who had found symbiosis with her as a partner something more than tolerable were much concerned lest she fare worse when she went further. So the man was vehemently ordered to find a good home for her—to intrust her to nobody who would not feed her well and treat her gently.

Now a cat is not of easy disposition on any terms, and particularly in defining the terms vastly increases the difficulty. The man's efforts, therefore, were long unsuccessful. Of the people whom he approached, even those who had pretended a liking for cats declared passionately that they wanted no more, while the large remainder of his friends and acquaintances exulted in their present catlessness and with vehemence declined to change that blessed state. At last, however, the man announced that he had terminated his quest triumphantly—had found the good home, the place where the cat would be appreciated, respected, generously nourished, mildly entertained.

But a tendency toward reticence was manifested by the man when asked for exact details, and when, after much questioning, he said that he had given the animal to a man over in Jersey who raises cats for their fur, he found himself instantly involved in a hot controversy as to whether he had performed well or ill the task set for him. He had to admit that the cat's new owner would not love her for herself alone, that in due time—not her due time, but the new owner's—she would be killed and skinned, and to little purpose he insisted that nevertheless the home was good, since in it food would abound and life, as long as it lasted, would be made easy and comfortable; to as little he dwelt on the happy change—for a cat—from city restraints to country liberties, on the painlessness of the final asphyxiation, on the insignificance of death to a creature that does not know of death's existence and cannot dread it.

He made out a pretty fair case for the goodness of the home he had found for the cat, but he argued in vain. The family convicted him of cruelty and of breach of trust. Was he guilty? Our own vote is for acquittal, on the ground that a cat is a cat, not a human being, and that cats "raised for their fur" have at least an average share of feline happiness.—New York Times.

Aid to Husbands' Memories.

The United States government is undertaking a cure for men who forget to mail their wives' letters. The postoffice department, as an experiment, has installed mail boxes in street cars in the city of Washington. If it works well in the capital this aid to bad memories will be extended to other cities. The idea is that with a mail box staring him in the face while a man is on his way to his office there is no excuse for his carrying a letter in his pocket more than three or four days. Thus far the postoffice has provided no relief for the wife whose husband forgets to bring home the butter or order the coal.—Success Magazine.

The Bathing Habit.

A New York woman who returned recently from a European capital, where she had gone to be under the treatment of a specialist of international reputation, in speaking of her trip and the cure which had been accomplished, said that her physician, a brusque and not overpolite man, had much to say in criticism of Americans and American customs and was most emphatic in his denunciation of the bathing habit, saying that "all Americans except those who were immigrants and still retain some of their European habits bathe too often."—New York Tribune.

HOW TO CLEAN OILCLOTH.

Six Hints For Cleaning and Preserving Oilcloths and Linoleums
Always take milk and water to clean an oilcloth. Never use soapuds, as this dulls the colors. Rub over with a mixture of one-half beeswax, melted, and while warm stirred into a saucer of turpentine. Apply with a dry flannel cloth and polish with a dry flannel. Or wash as above and oil with sweet oil or butter. Polish.
It is a good plan to scrub a floor which is covered with linoleum once a month with a brush dipped in paraffin and hot water—about two tablespoons of the paraffin to a small pail of water. This removes stains and marks and prepares the linoleum for a polish of beeswax and turpentine. Do not scrub more often, but wash weekly with a flannel. Never use soda or strong soaps for oilcloths or linos, as it takes the color out and effaces the pattern.

Very little water should be used in washing oilcloth, as some of it will seep through to the cloth beneath and rot it. Use a flannel cloth well wrung out and wipe the floor until clean. Salsoda will aid greatly. Wipe the white spots caused by spilling any hot liquid on the oilcloth with a few drops of spirits of camphor.
To keep cork linoleum in good condition wipe it off daily with a cloth wrung out in tepid water and once a week with skim milk.
Never scrub oilcloths with a brush and never use soap in cleaning them. Those which have lain in stock for several years are the best to buy, as the paint is thoroughly hardened. Wash with a soft rag dipped in milk and water.

Buttermilk is the best possible thing to clean linoleum and oilcloth.
How to Make Canna Bed.
As the canna is a deep rooted plant the bed should be dug deep. It is also important to provide plenty of plant food. Three inches of well rotted manure spaded into the soil is not too much. Do not elevate the center of the bed, but leave it level so water will not run off.
If the bed is to contain several varieties of cannas much care should be given to the selection of varieties. If the bed is to be viewed from all sides put the taller varieties in the center and use the shorter kinds for the border rows. Your florist can give advice about varieties best suited for your purpose.
Do not plant too many varieties. Unless it is an exceptionally large bed two or three will be better than more. For small beds of a dozen to eighteen plants it is good taste to use some other plant for a border. If tall growing cannas are used the fountain grass is unsurpassed, and for dwarf kinds such plants as coleus dwarf salvias and Dusty Miller are serviceable.
As cannas are subtropical they thrive only in the warm months and should be planted only when the season is well advanced. May 20 to June 15 is best for the territory between latitudes 40 and 45. The plants should be set a foot to a foot and a half apart each way, according to their size.

How to Remove Rusty Nuts.

Every man who has to work with nuts and bolts doubtless has his own method of removing rusted, stubborn nuts. There are many workmen who apply a blow torch to the obstreperous nut on the principle that it will expand in the heat. The difficulty about this is that the torch heats the bolt as well as when it expands the nut is as tight as ever. Marine engineers have a way of handling the nuts on pipe flanges which work on the same principle, but is surer and at the same time simpler. Heat an open end wrench that fits the nut and while almost red hot apply it to the nut. After a sufficient time has elapsed for the nut to be heated through it will be found an easy matter to twist it off, for in this fashion a minimum of heat reaches the bolt. It is safe to say that any nut which refuses to move when thus attacked will have to be cut away with a chisel.

How to Care For Onion Beds.

Be sure that your onion beds receive plenty of water and with regularity. After the ground has been irrigated till it will not absorb any more wait until the surface soil has dried out some what and then give the plants a little surface cultivation, just enough to keep the soil sifted and to prevent any possible caking around the roots.
If you are trying to raise onions on a semi-muck soil watch to see that your surface soil does not bake following a heavy rainstorm. Keep it well stirred and free of weeds and you should have a flourishing bed of onions.

How to Mix Shellac.

Shellac comes in two colors, orange and white, and can be obtained in flakes at hardware and drug stores. Put some into a bottle and cover with alcohol (denatured is cheapest), set in a warm place for several hours, shaking occasionally. Thin with more alcohol as desired. Keep the bottle well stopped, as the alcohol evaporates readily.

How to Save Tablecloths.

It is well to have your tablecloths and sheets folded widthways occasionally, instead of lengthways, as this prevents the fold from always coming in the same place and thus causing that place to wear out first.

How to Make Salad Sandwich.

For salad sandwiches mix chopped celery and mayonnaise with shredded white lettuce and spread on thin slices of bread.

SAVAGES AND CLOTHES.

Carefulness That Was Not Appreciated by the Missionaries.
Ardent missionaries were trying to convert the natives of a village in unclad Africa to modesty as well as to Christianity and for that purpose provided them all with more or less complete outfits of clothes. The natives were delighted and spent several days simply in parading in civilized garb through the one narrow village street.
But when Sunday arrived and the blacks thronged to the weekly church service, carrying the new clothes in bundles under their arms, the missionaries were dismayed and feared some kind of barbaric outbreak. But since there seemed to be the usual mingling of curiosity and reverence on the part of the natives they decided to ask no questions until after the service. There was a normal quiet until just as the sermon was begun.

Then suddenly a huge chief, who had been squatting with his face toward the open doorway, leaped to his feet with an exclamation.
Immediately the others of the tribe did likewise, crying, "The sun—the sun!" unwrapped their bundles and proceeded to put on their clothes.
"What does it all mean?" inquired one of the white teachers.
The old chief turned to him with equal amazement. "Of course," said he, "we could not wear our beautiful ornaments when the rain might come and spoil them."—New York Tribune.

KILL OFF THE RATS.

It's a Mighty Big Job, but Black Death Looks on and Waits.

"The pneumonic plague is due to the marmot. The marmot lives in the Lake Balkal region. Kill it off—and it can easily be killed off—and the pneumonic plague will disappear forever."

The speaker, a bacteriologist of the University of Pennsylvania, resumed: "The bubonic plague is due to the rat. Kill the rat off and the bubonic plague will disappear. But to kill off the rat!"

He made a gesture of despair. "A litter of rats," he said, "numbers thirteen. Of these six will be does. A doe rat will have her first litter at the age of three months and thereafter another litter every six weeks all through the year, winter and summer alike. Thus if every member of these litters survive the progeny of one pair of rats in a year would number 25,000.

"They don't number that, of course, but they number something like it, and if our millionaire philanthropists don't help us to exterminate our parasites—our rats and mice, our cats and dogs—if they don't help us to exterminate all animals save those that are of direct value to us—why, some day another black death will nearly, will perhaps completely, exterminate civilization."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Applied Science.

When James Russell Lowell was minister to England he was guest at a banquet at which one of the speakers was Sir Frederick Bramwell. Sir Frederick was to respond to the toast "Applied Science." It was long after midnight when the toast was proposed, and several speakers were still to be called. Rising in his place, the scientist said:
"At this hour of the night, or, rather, of the morning, my only interest in applied science is to apply the tip of the match to the side of the box upon which alone it ignites and to apply the flame so obtained to the wick of a bedroom candle."

A moment later Lowell tossed a paper across the table to him bearing these two lines:
Oh, brief Sir Frederick, would that all could catch
Your happy talent and supply your match!

Easy Enough.

Just before the capture of Savannah General Logan, with two or three of his staff, entered the depot at Chicago to take the cars east on his way to rejoin his command. The general, being a short distance in advance of the others, stepped on the steps of a car, but was stopped by an Irishman with:
"Ye can't go in there."
"Why not?" asked the general.
"Because them's a laddies' caer, and no gentlemen 'll be goin' in there without a leddy. There's wan sate in that caer over there if yees want it."
"Yes," replied the general, "I see there is one seat, but what shall I do with my staff?"
"Oh, yer staff!" was the reply. "Go take the sate and stick yer staff out of the windy."

Wasn't a Bit Impressed.

The chief of the clan of McIntosh once had a dispute with a London cabbie over the fare.
"Do you know who I am?" the highlander asked angrily. "I am the McIntosh."
"I don't care if you are an umbrella," retorted the cabbie, "I'll have my rights!"

In For It!

First Small Boy—We'd better be good. Second Small Boy—Why? First Small Boy—I heard doctor tell mother to take plenty of exercise.—Woman's Home Companion.

Electric Light Globes.

Electric light globes may be cheaply frosted or colored by dipping in a thin solution of white shellac and alcohol, to which may be added any desired dye.

The Whole Show.

"What constitutes a first class society drama?"
"Three acts, six gowns and nine epigrams."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE ATTENTION OF CATTLE DEALERS, SHIPPERS AND OWNERS IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING LAW AND RULES FOR ENFORCING THE SAME.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, State Livestock Sanitary Board—President, John K. Tenor, Governor vice-president, James Foust, Dairy and Food Commissioner; treasurer, N. B. Critchfield, Secretary of Agriculture; secretary, C. J. Marshall, State Veterinarian.
Regulations Governing the Driving or Shipping of Dairy Cows and Such other Cattle as are for Breeding Purposes into Pennsylvania.

AN ACT

To protect the health of the domestic animals of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the importation of dairy cows and neat cattle for breeding purposes into the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is hereby prohibited, excepting when such cows and neat cattle are accompanied by a certificate from an inspector, whose competency and reliability are certified to by the authorities charged with the control of the diseases of domestic animals in the State from whence the cattle came, certifying that they have been examined and subjected to the tuberculin test and are free from disease.

Section 2. That in lieu of an inspection certificate as above required, the cattle may be detained at suitable stock-yards nearest to the State line on the railroad over which they are shipped, and there examined at the expense of the owner, or cattle as above specified from points outside of the State may, under such restriction as may be provided by the State Livestock Sanitary Board, be shipped in quarantine, there to remain in quarantine until properly examined at the expense of the owner, and released by the State Livestock Sanitary Board.

Section 3. The State Livestock Sanitary Board is hereby authorized and empowered to prohibit the importation of domestic animals into the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, whenever in their judgment such measures may be necessary for the proper protection of the health of the domestic animals of the Commonwealth, and to make and enforce rules and regulations governing such traffic, as may from time to time be required.

Section 4. That if any person, firm or corporate body shall by himself, herself or themselves, or by his, her, their or its agents or servants, violate any of the provisions of this act, every such person, firm or corporate body, and his, her, their or its agents or servant, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, which shall be recoverable, with costs, by any person suing in the name of the Commonwealth, as debts of like amount, are by law recoverable; and justices of the peace and aldermen, throughout this Commonwealth, shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all actions for the recovery of said penalties: Provided, however, That either or both parties shall have the right to appeal to the court of common pleas of the proper county, as provided by existing laws in suits for the recovery of penalties. In addition to the above penalty, every person, firm or corporation, and every officer, agent, servant and employee of such person firm or corporation, who violates any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county, shall be sentenced to pay the costs and a fine of not less than fifty dollars, and not more than one hundred dollars, for each and every offense, or be imprisoned for not less than ten days nor more than thirty days, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court. In all prosecutions for a misdemeanor, under this section, the magistrate before whom the complaint is made shall have authority in case the defendant admits the commission of the offense or requests the magistrate to hear and determine the complaint, to impose and receive the costs and fine, as provided herein. All penalties, fines and costs recovered for the violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be paid to the Secretary of the State Livestock Sanitary Board, or to an authorized agent of the said Board, and by him be immediately covered into the State Treasury.

Section 5. The State Livestock Sanitary Board is hereby charged with the enforcement of this act, and is authorized to see that its provisions are obeyed, and to make, from time to time, such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for its enforcement.

Section 6. That this act shall go into effect January first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

DANIEL H. HASTINGS.
Approved—The 26th day of May, A. D. 1897, and as amended by the act of April 5, 1905.

RULES FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE ACT OF MAY 26, 1897, AS AMENDED BY THE ACT OF APRIL 5, 1905.

Dairy cows and such other cattle as are for breeding purposes may be brought into Pennsylvania from other States only in accordance with one of the three following provisions:

1. The cattle may be examined and tested with tuberculin in the State whence they come by an inspector whose competency and reliability are certified to the State Livestock Sanitary Board by the authorities charged with the control of the diseases of animals in that State. Special blanks for reporting upon such examinations, tuberculin to be used in making the test and tags for marking those animals which are found free from disease will be furnished by the State Livestock Sanitary Board upon application. Cattle thus examined found to be free from disease and brought into Pennsylvania, shall remain in the possession and custody of the owner or persons who ship them or own them when brought into Penn-

sylvania until the inspection reports have been approved by a member of the State Livestock Sanitary Board or by an agent authorized to approve such reports. After such approval, the cattle can be disposed of without restriction.

2. In place of an inspection outside of Pennsylvania as provided above, dairy cows and such other cattle as are for breeding purposes may be examined and tested with tuberculin at suitable stock-yards nearest to the State line on the railroad over which they are shipped. Such examinations are to be made by inspectors approved by this board at the expense of the owner of the cattle.

Cattle so inspected shall be marked with a suitable metal tag or shall be accurately described, so that they can be reliably identified, and a report on the examination and test, with directions for identification; shall be submitted without delay to this Board.

3. Dairy cows and such other cattle as are for breeding purposes may be brought into Pennsylvania WITHOUT PREVIOUS EXAMINATION ONLY UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITION:

A special permit for each shipment must be applied for to the State Livestock Sanitary Board, Harrisburg, Pa., and held, and this must accompany the cattle.
Such cattle shall remain in strict quarantine during transit and after they have arrived at their destination until they have been examined and tested with tuberculin and found to be free from evidence of infectious disease, by an inspector approved by this Board. Under this quarantine it is required that the cattle shall be kept apart from other cattle, that they shall remain in the possession and custody of the person or persons who bring them into this State and that their milk shall not be sold or used without previous sterilization by boiling.

Dairy cows or such other cattle as are for breeding purposes, brought into Pennsylvania under this provision, that are found upon examination or test to be tuberculous, shall be strictly isolated and quarantined, their milk cannot be used for any purpose whatever without previous sterilization by boiling, and they shall not be moved to other premises excepting upon special permit for slaughter. No compensation shall be allowed for such cattle.

As approved by the State Livestock Sanitary Board at Harrisburg, Pa., February 26, 1905.
C. J. MARSHALL, Secy.

H. F. Weaver
Architect and Builder
Plans & Estimates
Furnished
Residence, 1302 East St.

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REMOVED IN A FEW MINUTES WITHOUT PAIN
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THE DOCTOR WILL SOON RETIRE FROM PRACTICE, AND WILL TEACH A STUDENT. A CHANCE OF A LIFETIME THE DOCTOR CAN BE CONSULTED AT THE
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This is his last week here
Please call early for treatment.
Dr. Franklin will leave here on Monday next for Hawley.