e, could own a mansion grand, acres rich of fertile land win a pretty maiden's hand— With Jones' luck.

too, could shake the money mart, love armies by consummate art, he rise and fall of empires chart— With Jones' luck.

too, could have the power I crave, too, could harness wind and wave nd make the elements my slave— With Jones' luck.

In fact, the theory is sound,
Not Love nor Science will be found
The force that makes the world go roundIt's Jones' luck.
—McLandburgh Wilson.

KNIGHT OF HERE-AND-NOW By ELLA S. WATSON.

HE teacher had just got to the breathing part of the story when the schoolhouse clock stood at 3.20, and Ralph slipped from the room. He listened, though, for one more sentence as he buckled on his paper bag in the entry.

'There be woeful dangers in the woods,' said the knight, 'and through the wood there be four-score paths. One is the Path of Exact-Right The stones are sharp, and the way is steep at the outset. The plain paths are many: Just-as-Good Road, What'sthe-Harm Walk, Almost-Right Course, Everybody-Does-It, Highway, and many more.

"But which shall I take? asked the boy, impatiently. The knight smiled wistfully. 'I may not tell you. Only this may I say: The thorns that tangle the Path of Exact-Right bear one white rose. If one go by that path, he may pluck the rose and wear it beneath his breastplate, and its perfume will give joy, and the joy will be the most when the thorns tear most sore

"Zoo-o-o-h!" sounded the shrill traction car's whistle, and Ralph had to dash to the "stop" to catch the bundle of dailies as the conductor tossed it

That night Ralph's mother was rest ing after a hard day at the wash-tub. but she was not too tired to see that Ralph was a little glum.

"Whatever's doing at school the last half an hour I miss, and that's always the nicest part of the day!"

Mrs. Breen laid a water-creased hand for an instant on the little walnutstained fist. "Mamma's brave helper

boy!" she said, tenderly. She had never read many books, but from all language her mother-wisdom had unconsciously selected the only words that could overcome the boy's

"Teacher was reading another of those Here-and-Now-Knight stories, and he told the story as far as he had heard it.

"It's so provoking not to know how it came out," he added, ruefully.

"The boy took the thorn path," said Ralph's mother.

"How, d'you know? Did you eve

read it?" "No, but I know! He wouldn't mind the thorns; he would want the white

Raiph swung along the streets of the little country village, delivering his papers, and then stood on the corner

to sell his extra copies. "Papers! P-a-pers! C'lumbus even-

ing papers!" "Here, boy!"

Ralph darted across the street. Big-Mr. Ferdinand Rochet spoke.

Mr. Ferdinand Rochet was the president of the new milk condenser concern. It was fit and proper that everyone show great deference to Mr. Ferdinand Rochet. More than that, the great rush at the factory was at morning and night, when the milk came in. If Ralph could get work there, as others did, just for those hours, he could earn money so mamma wouldn't have to take in washing; he wouldn't have to leave school, either. And mamma must give up washing; the doctor had

A fellow can think of a good many things while he is crossing the road.

"Give me a Scrambler," ordered the great man. "Give me all the Scramblers you have; and see here, boy, you can bring fifty copies down to the office every night till election." Ralph's head whirled. Fifty copies!

Earn as much extra in two nights as mother made by a whole day's washing! But-

"I'm sorry!" (Oh, could anyone guess how sorry?) "I'm sorry, but I don't sell the Scrambler."

"No?" queried Mr. Rochet, in surprise. "Well, don't forget to order it sent to-morrow."

Raiph was usually speechless from bashfulness in the presence of grownups, and big people were bashful when Mr. Ferdinand Rochet fastened his keen eyes on them, but Ralph faced the sharp look without a quiver, and said, simply, "I don't sell the Scrambler, and I'm never going to."

As it was, he scurried back to his own corner, and tried to look as if he didn't care, but he couldn't call papers wife held a match he killed the rattler; while they stood there, Mr. Roches and Dorothy.

They were waiting for the car. As usual, it was late. Mr. Rochet took out a memorandum book and began to to be attached to the collar of z cat figure. Dorothy slipped across to

"Why don't you carry the Scrambler?" she asked.

"It prints saloon advertisements, and it tells folks to vote for saloon people. and, and"-he broke off miserably, remembering that her father had desired

"Papa says he'll get a paper route struction of such go started for Harley Griffith. He'll indication of origin.

carry the Scrambler. Would that drive you out of business?"

Balph nodded and turned his back. Dorothy understood. She had seen the

tears coming. Ralph mechanically counted out change to such buyers as asked for a paper, but his head reeled and his mind was in confusion. "If the paper has to be sold here, anyhow, I might as well do it as anybody. Harley don't need the money. I was going to get the washing machine and new clothes and wall paper-and the baby's picture taken. Fear he'd die, and us not have any!"

A dozen times he half started to the other corner to say he had changed his mind, but as many times he paused. "All I could do wouldn't help tem-

perance any," he argued. He was only boy, but he knew something of the lower of the saloon. His own father had lost his place because of his work for temperance, and in hunting through one city after another, forced at last to walk, the exposure brought on a fatal pneumonia.

"It's no use to fight the saloon; it's too big," he said. Then he clenched his fist and said, "My father died rather than give up, and I guess his boy won't be a quitter!"

The Clarion, the paper Ralph carried, had the following statement two days later: "Mr. F. N. Rochet, the Scrambler's candidate for Congress, has withdrawn from the race. He practically admits that he wasn't equal to the dirty work required by his backers."

But the announcement, startling as it was to political circles, made no impression on Ralph. What did reach his attention was a note from his teacher. "Dear Ralph," it read, "my uncle, Mr. Rochet, and Dorothy have been telling me something of you, and putting it with some things I know,

have drawn my own conclusions. My uncle is writing you a business proposition, which, I think, you will do well to accept. Never drop the white rose."-Sunday-School Herald.

Making Doll Houses.

In nearly all the advanced schools other than strictly public ones the manual training begins with dolls and dolls' houses. In a large private school in New York an expert Sloyd instructor a Swedish woman, of university training, is paid a large salary to supervise the construction of a wonderful dolls' house, which is being built by class of little gials and boys, says the New York Post. The children built the house, designed and made the wall paper, and put it on the walls. They are making the furniture, piece by piece, including curtains, pictures, bed linen and draperies, and will eventually make, if not the dolls, at least all their clothes. Boys and girls work together, and do pretty much the same kind of work. No distinction is made between masculine and feminine tasks, Such a dolls' house, made in the Normal School, at New Platz, N. Y., was exhibited in the Educational Building at the St. Louis Exposition, and attracted a great deal of attention. There is no reason why similar houses should not be made at home, and it ought to be worth any mother's while to devote a little intelligent study to this form of manual training.

The Coming Smokeless City.

Smoke Inspector Krause's dream of time when there will be practically no smoke is not unlikely to be fulfilled. Many things are pointing that way.

Smoke is caused by imperfect combustion. All of it is waste, and the elimination of waste is one of the chief aims of every business and manufacturing concern. Smoke-preventing devices are being improved, and it is people than he moved fast when reasonable to assume that they will vet meet all requirements.

Another force antagonistic to smoke is electricity. Its use in the form of power transmitted by wire from big generating stations is becoming more common every day. The same principle is being applied to the heating of buildings in the cities. The number of chimneys is becoming proportionately less and the smoke from them is diminishing. The decrease in their relative number enables the smoke inspectors to perform their duties more thoroughly.

In view of the progress that is being made, "smokeless Cleveland," at least, is more than a dream. It is a strong probability.-Cleveland Leader.

Snake in Cyclone Cellar.

If there is any place where a Western man wants to feel free from intrusion, it is in his cyclone cellar. The Kansas City Journal relates how the family of John Moore, in Northern Comanche County, went to their place of refuge from a tornado the other night only to find they had got into a cave barefooted with a rattlesnake. The interior of the cave was in complete darkness when the inmates were startled by bearing the unmistakable sound made by a rattler. Mr. Moore hastily struck a match and by its faint glimmer saw the snake in the attitude of striking. The match went out and the family began to scream. Another match was lighted, and the snake was still visible, and rattling furiously. Then Mr. Moore made a flying leap for the steps, jumping over the snake, opened the door, and secured a pitchfork. Then, while his

Tiniest of Sleigh Bells.

The smallest of bells of the sleigh bell type is made of gold and designed or tied by a silken cord around the ueck of a kitten. It is scarcely bigger than a large pea, but is of perfect sleigh bell style in every detail. These tiny sieigh bells for cats or kittens cost \$5.

Destroys Goods Falsely Labeled. Brazil imposes a fine and the de struction of such goods as bear a false



"Pony" tackets and New York City Etons appear to be the only rivals for favor this season, and both are being shown in very nearly endless variety. Here is one of the newest and



with a narrow vest and flat collar and which is as dainty and becoming as well as can be. As shown it is made of gray voile with trimming of French crochet, collar and cuffs of Burlingham sacking a shade darker than the material, but it is appropriate for all the sultings of the season and also three-quarter yards thirty-six or one makes a very satisfactory separate and seven-eighth yards forty-four

Breakfast Jacket.

Breakfast jackets are in demand at all seasons of the year, but especially so with the coming of warm weather. This year they are to be worn both with odd skirts and also with those to match such simple materials as lawn, dimity and the like being used for the purpose. Illustrated is an exceedingly attractive, graceful and altogether desirable model that allows of several variations, so becoming available both for the dressy jacket and for the plain one designed for prosaic service. In the illustration it is made of white lawn with trimming of embroidery and beading threaded with ribbon, the washable being the most desirable sort. It, however, will be found appropriate for all materials used for jackets of the sort, and when the V-shaped neck and elbow sleeves are used, frills can be of the material or lace quite as well as of the embroldery. The beading at the waist line confines it at that point but is not obligatory, as the jacket can be left loose if better liked.

The jacket consists of the fronts and the back. The back is plain, but the fronts are tucked at the shoulders. Whether the sleeves are in elbow or three-quarter length, they are gathered at their lower edges and finished with straight bands, the frills being attached to these when desired. The frill at the neck is shaped and falls in graceful lines. When high neck is used a turn-over collar makes the finish.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and onehalf yards twenty-seven, two and



wrap of broade oth, taffeta or any inches wide with four and one-quarter other suitable material. The seams yards of embroidery ten inches wide that extend to shoulders are always becoming in addition to allowing of effective trimming and the little vest makes a great many combinations possible. Oriental embroideries are well liked for this feature or the material itself can be used, either embroidered

Misses' Eton Jacket

or braided in some simple design. The coat is made with fronts and side fronts, backs and side backs. The vest is separate and attached to the fronts, extending not quite for full length, while the neck is finished with the flat collar. The sleeves are both novel and graceful and are laid in box plents each at their lower edges where they are finished with the roll-over cuffs that always are becoming.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is two and one half yards twenty-seven, one and three-quarter yards forty-four or one and three-eighth yards fifty-two inches with, with five-eighth yard of silk for vest and collar and nine yards of braid to make as illustrated.

Odd Color Combination This odd but attractive color combination is noted in Harper's Bazar: Old green, blue and copper-colored which is worn a blouse of white

Economical Petticoat.

black velvet bands over white satin.

Those whose pocketbooks will not permit frequent renewal of silk petticoats may content themselves with a good mohair with a silk flounce.



and two and one-half yards of band ing to make as illustrated.

About Buttons.

Beautiful buttons in artificial stones set in metal rims are exceedingly changeable silk princesse skirt with handsome for certain garments. These are usually rimmed with rhinestones are in Japanese effects.

Old Lace For Hats.

If you have any bits of fine old lace carry them to the milliner and have them made into an evening hat.

MAKENERS MENERS Farm Topics

FARMING A BUSINESS.

Always bear in mind that farming is business and the man who hopes to make a real success of it must be a good business man as well as a good business manager. There is a great deal of buying and selling; oftentimes a great deal of labor to be employed; many small financial leaks that must be looked for and stopped as soon as possible. All such things as these, as well as many more that could be mentioned, require the unabated attention of a good wide-awake business man.

BEST BREED OF CHICKENS.

There are many wordy wars concerning which is the best breed of chickens. Those who favor Plymouth Rocks are inclined to think theirs is the only good chicken. Those who favor the Wyandottes are just as positive that their favorites are the only good chicken. So it is with Leghorns and others in the numerous chicken family. Good results can be got with any of them, though each is better suited for some special purpose than any other. By avoiding the scrub one will have the right kind of chicken for general

CORN GROWN MARKER.

Herewith is a drawing of market showing roller for tongue and roller for gauge which is a great improve



ment on corn ground markers.-C. L. Jackson, Rockbridge, Ohio, in The Epitomist.

SPRAY FOR GRAPES.

1. Spray before buds break in the spring with copper sulphate.

2. Spray just before blossoming with

Paris green Bordeaux. 3. Spray after fruit has set with Paris green Bordeaux.

4. Continue spraying every ten days up to July 1 with Bordeaux mixture. 5. Spray three times from the first of July to the middle of August with ammonical solution of copper carbonate. This last solution will not dis

color the fruit for market. These sprayings, if carried out, will be sufficient to hold in check the flee beetles, leaf rooters, caterpillars, birds, eye rot, black rot, downy mildew, powdery mildew and ripe rot.

WHEN TO SOW CLOVER SEED. Clover seed on grain is sown as soon as it can be done. It will be an advantage to go over the grain field with a smoothing harrow, which will not only benefit the grain but prepare the ground somewhat for the seed. Do not try to seed by using the hand, but sow with a seed sower, a wheelbarrow sower being excellent. If the wheat plants have been loosened by frost, sow the clover seed and run the roller over the land. The weather conditions must, of course, influence the matter. Many farmers sow clover seed on the snow, allowing rains and melting snow to carry the seed down; but there will occur a large loss of seed, which will be eaten by the birds, some will freeze and become worthless, portions will not be covered by earth and the catch will largely depend upon spring conditions.

THE DAIRY CALF.

The milk should be measured every time with a clean tin cup, and the calf fed from a clean pail, which should be washed and scalded after each feeding just as thoroughly as are

the milking pails. The calves are best kept in small pens by themselves, so that they will not get into the habit of sucking each other. Have the little manger in the pen wide enough so that an ordinary bucket containing the meal of milk can be set into it. Have partitions placed in the manger, and when the calf has fed remove the pall and throw into the manger a small amount of oats and bran, which it will begin to chew as soon as it has taken the milk. Apparently just after drinking milk a calf wants some occupation. and if not placed in a pen of its own or tied out of reach of another calf, each will amuse itself by sucking its neighbor's ears. - Massachusetts Ploughman.

ORDINARY MORTALITY. It is not easy to lay down precise

figures as to the rate of ordinary yearmortality to be expected among fowls. It differs in the different breeds, the more southern races being of course less able to withstand our northern winters, and being, as we have ob more sensitive to sudden served. changes of weather at all seasons of the year, and especially to damp spells. Perhaps we may expect a mortality of from four to six per cent., or even a little more, if the fowls are a part of them three or four years old. If it rises much above this in well-acclimatized breeds, and not during the prevalence of any particular epidemic then all the sanitary conditions of the flock ought to be carefully inquired into, and a filip given to the digestive organs by a change, if possible to some more palatable and easily digested diet than they have been mousseline and lace and a bolero of and the mauves and yellows, topaz and accustomed to. Never coctor poultry amethysis are especially good. Many until you have exhausted all the means of this sort that you can think of. Of course we are now talking about working in the dark, supposing that you do not know what the complaint is, and are not referring to plainly-marked diseases, such as roup, etc. | young whale, now known as a "calf."

HABITS OF THE HOUSE FLY. Comes, Whither Me Goes.

The common house fly (Musca Domestica) is a creature of such secretive habits, that although from the vers earliest times he has been with us, and the most ancient writers have mentioned and described him, still very little was known of his origin and

It remained for the eminent Boston bjologist, Dr. A. S. Packard, in 1873, to make known his origin, habits and transformations from the egg through the larva state with its two changes to the pupa state, then to the perfect

Near the first of August the female lays about 120 eggs of a dull gray color, selecting fresh horse manure in which to deposit her eggs, and so secretes them that they are rarely seen; it takes only twenty-four hours for them to hatch into the first form of larva, a white worm one-quarter of an inch in length and one-tenth in diameter. They feed on the decaying matter of their environment, and two changes or casting of skins occur before they turn into the pupa state; this change comes very suddenly. The entire period from the egg to the pupa state is from three to four days. If moist food is wanting when in this condition they will est each other and thus decrease their number. Heat and humidity greatly assist their development, as upon careful computation each pound of manure around stables and outhouses develops under favorable conditions over one thousand files. It is no wonder that where these conditions exist, we have such a veritable harvest of the fly pest.

In the pupa state when the fly is bout to emerge, the end of the pupa case splits off, making a hole through which the fly pushes a portion of its head; but here it seems to encounter a difficulty: the pupa case is too stiff and hard to pass through, but nature comes to its assistance, and a sort of bladder like substance forms behind the head. which swells out apparently filled with air; it acts as a means of pushing away, the pupa case and releases the fly. When the fly first emerges it runs around with its wings soft, small and baggy; it is pale and the colors are not set; its head rapidly expands and the bladder formation passes awaywithin a few hours the wings grow and harden, it is now a perfect fly.

The whole time from the depositing of the egg to the perfect fly is not over ten days in duration. Many persons who observe small flies in midsummer suppose they are the young, but such is not the case, they are flies that are imperfectly nourished in the larvae and pupae states, and do not attain full size, in fact, they are the dwarfs of their race. The male fly differs from the female in the front of the head between the eyes, being at least one-third narrower, though in size the female is rather smaller.

In the pupa state they are often ted upon by the larvae of some of the beetles, notably that of the carpet beetle, whose pups, the dreaded buf-falo "moth," will attack the young fly in the pupa case and eating it possess the case for itself.

Adult files, like most other creatures, have parasites of minute size that prey, upon them; these can often be seen as presenting small red specks over the body of the fly.

Another enemy in the form of a fungus often attacks the fly in the early autumn. This makes its appearance as a white swelling and the white spores of the disease can be seen penetrating the body of the fly, which it

finally distends and ruptures. The fly hibernates in winter, but with his usual secretive habit, it is very difficult to find him in his winter quarters. With the first chill of autumn the files feeling the cold, seek temporary warmth in houses, and clustering together form bunches in the corners of walls and other places. They are then sluggish and not so active as in the warm weather. However, they do not make a permanent stay indoors, but on the first mild, sunny day, seek the windows to get out and find their permanent winter hiding place; many, prefer to make their homes in the roots of grass on lawns where they hide themselves so effectually that the ice and snow of winter does not destroy. them in their hibernating state. If in the first warm days of spring when the snow is gone and the grass on the lawns becomes dry and warm, long before the yellow dandellon shows its head, a close observer may see numbers of files crawling up on the grass to get the welcome sunshine, their wings standing out stiff and useless; but they soon acquire the power of flight in the warm rays of the sun. A great many days, however, clapse before they appear in the homes of men, where they are such unwelcome vis-

itors. In recent years, the medical profession have demonstrated that while the fly itself does not propagate disease, it is one of the most industrious carriers of disease germs which by contact adhere to his feet, hairy legs and body, distributing them to innocent victims.

If every house-keeper could know all these interesting facts which have never before been brought to their attention, they would realize the importance of securing the very best fly exterminator.

Whelps or Cubs.

Infant lions and bears are now gen-erally spoken of as "cubs," but in times the word. would have been used. Every edition of the English Bible from Wyclif's time to 1611 gives "whelps" for the young of the lion or bear. meant originally, in English, only a young fox. But by Shakespeare's time it was possible to talk of the "young suckling cubs" of a she bear, and Waller even applied "cub" to