

PLINTS FOR FARMERS

Treatment For Thrush.
Thrush is a disease of horses' feet characterized by a discharge from the frog. It is caused by bad shoeing, preventing the frog from coming into contact with the ground. It is also caused by the animal standing in filth. The discharge from the frog is a very foul smelling, dark colored matter extending from the cleft of the frog. Treatment: Clean out the parts well, and if there is a discharge of pus, use a poultice of linned meal or of mashed turnips for a few days, changing daily. Then clean off and dry the foot and press a little enamel into all the cavities. Then press in a little soft paper or rag to keep in the enamel and keep out the dirt. Clean out the cleft and cavities every second day and remove the enamel until the parts are dry and healthy. Remove the cause and thus prevent a return of the trouble.—Atlanta Constitution.

Newly Hatched Poults.
Dust little poults and mother with a good insect powder on taking from nest and once a week thereafter during warm weather to prevent them hatching a new crop of lice. Do not feed until twenty-four hours after the hatch is completed and keep the mother quiet during that time. The poults need mothering and nothing else. At the end of this time, if it be in the morning, remove mother and poults to pen, provide water in such a way that the poults cannot get wet, also grit, and give the hen some corn. One of the prepared chick foods does very well as food, providing more variety than they would otherwise obtain. Never feed all they want, and feed but three times a day.—Western Poultry Journal.

Collar and Saddle Galls.
Galls on horses are due to several causes, but frequently to saddles and harness that press unevenly on the body, says American Cultivator. The collar should fit the horse perfectly, and it cannot be too good. A loose girth to a saddle may allow it to shift. When a gall is noticed there is something wrong with the saddle or harness, and no remedy will be available until the cause of the gall is removed. An examination of the harness should be made whenever the horse is brought up from work at night, and it should be kept in good condition or the horse will suffer.

Salt For Dairy Cows.
Extensive tests and investigations have been made by the Wisconsin experiment station for the purpose of determining the advisability of adding salt to the ration of dairy cows. As a result of these trials it is recommended that dairy cows in Wisconsin be given at least one ounce of salt per day. Exceptionally heavy milkers will require more than this. It is evident, moreover, that the amount of salt which must be supplied directly will vary greatly in different localities, it being more at high elevation and at places remote from the sea.

Remedy For Hen Lice.
Given half a show, it is seldom that poultry will succumb to the ravages of vermin, writes F. O. Sibley in American Cultivator; hence the importance of the poultryman always doing his part. Among other things, he should certainly be generous enough to provide them with an up to date dust bath. This means that it should consist of dry earth which has been sprinkled with diluted carbolic acid. This acid is too much for even the most bloodthirsty lice to endure, and thus used in biddy's bath it will soon cause them to seek new fields of operation or die.

Worms In Pigs.
For prevention of worms in pigs feed any good vermifuge. Use some of the various kinds of "hog dips" by taking about a quart of the crude dip or disinfectant and putting it in a barrel of slop. This is a sure preventive and a cure. Spirits of turpentine in doses of a spoonful in each daily feed will also prevent or cure the trouble. Charcoal is also a most excellent thing for this and for aid in the digestion of pigs that are heavily fed on grain.—E. M. Stenson in Wisconsin Agriculturist.

It Pays to Caponize.
A gain of four pounds per head in weight and of 10 cents per pound in price is quite worth while when you remember that it can be done on about the same amount of feed. It is wise to caponize every cockerel not wanted for breeding. There is very little pain caused by the operation if done skillfully and at the right time—less pain than is often endured by cockerels in their fights with one another.—American Cultivator.

Get Ready For Haying.
The mowing machine should be looked over and all repairs made now. So with the rake, hay tedder, hay loader, fork and all hay tools. If you wait till the last minute you will find that dozens of other farmers did the same thing, and the blacksmith is swamped with work, and you must wait your turn. A week late may spoil the hay crop.—Nebraska Independent.

Hen Manure.
Do not use wood ashes on the dropping boards. Air slaked lime is not suitable either. Use loam or land plaster on the dropping boards. What you want is a good absorbent. Either the ashes or the slaked lime will set free the ammonia in the droppings, and this is what you want to retain. Land plaster will do it.

Grafting Wax.
A grafting wax used at the Maine experiment station is composed of one-half pound raw linned oil, one pound beeswax, four pounds resin. Melt together and pull like candy.



REV. D. C. MAC-LEOD, D. D., Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C., who will deliver a lecture, "An American Abroad," in the Reynoldsville Presbyterian Church Thursday evening, June 21st.

FOR THE CHILDREN

Our Army Commanders.
How many boys and girls, if asked by their teacher, could name the men who have commanded the army of the United States? Following is a list of them in chronological order:
Lieutenant Colonel Josiah Harmer, Major General Arthur St. Clair, Major General Anthony Wayne, Brigadier General James Wilkinson, Lieutenant General George Washington, Brigadier General James Wilkinson, Major General Henry Dearborn, Major General Jacob Brown, Major General Alexander Macomb, Major and Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, Major General George B. McClellan, Major General Henry W. Halleck, Lieutenant General and General Ulysses S. Grant, General William T. Sherman, Lieutenant General and General P. H. Sheridan, Major and Lieutenant General Schofield, Major and Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles and Lieutenant General Adna R. Chaffee.

Europe, Asia, Africa.
This game will provoke many forfeits, but it will require quick thought. One player takes a handkerchief and, unexpectedly throwing it at another, calls out "Europe," "Asia" or "Africa," whichever he chooses, then counting ten as rapidly as possible. The person at whom the handkerchief is thrown must name some person or thing in or from the country called before ten is counted or must pay a forfeit. The player will often find it difficult to get their answers out in time, especially if the person with the handkerchief looks at one and throws at another.

How to Make a Photograph Frame.
Take a piece of white cardboard and cut out the center to the desired size. Then paint a running design around the frame of any flower you like with green leaves. Then take a solid piece of cardboard the same size as the frame and glue all around the edges except the top, leaving a slit for the photo to be slipped into. On the back of this paste a slip of cardboard about two inches wide to form a stand.

Conundrums.
What is the board of education? The schoolmaster's shingle.
What insect frequents district schools? The spelling bee.
What is the difference between an old dime and a new cent? Nine cents.
Why is a girl or boy adding six and seven like a lame dog? Because he puts down three and carries one.

New Card Game.
This game can be played by two, three or four. First deal the cards out, except the joker. The players look over their cards. If one has a set of one kind of cards he wins. If no one wins the game is repeated. If two or more get sets it is a tie. The game must be repeated in case of a tie.

The Waiter.
Diner—Is it customary to tip the waiter in this restaurant? Waiter—Why—ah—yes, sir. Diner—Then hand me a tip. I've waited three-quarters of an hour for that steak I ordered.

Chobos. They were discovered by Professor Asaph Hall of the Naval observatory in 1877, and after a good deal of thought about what names he should give them he remembered that in Homer's great poem, "The Iliad," the two attendants of Mars were Deimos and Phobos, and he named the planet's moons after them. It was a happy thought, for the two moons attend the planet as Deimos and Phobos attended the war god.

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HUMOR OF THE HOUR

A Hard Shake.
"Speakin' of earthquakes," said Truthful James, "I was in one once down in Central America. It's an awful sensation, but the fellow who was travelin' with me had a blamed sight worse time than I did. He had been tolerably unfortunate and was considerably patched up. To begin at the top, he was baldheaded and wore a wig. Then he had lost an eye and had a glass one in its place. He also had a full set of false teeth, upper and lower, and at some time or other his nose had been cut off and an artificial nose put on. Then he got rolled up with a railroad wreck and a couple of eyeglasses, during the course of which he had lost an arm and his hand, and was wearin' the other hand."

The Laborer and His Hire.
Pasted on the window of the book publisher's store was the sign, "Porter Wanted," and in the window itself on a pile of books the placard, "Dickens' Works All This Week For \$4."
The able looking Irishman read first the sign and then the placard. He scratched his head and blurted out: "Dickens take the job! Dickens can wur-rk all the week for four dollars if he wants to, but I'm a union man. I'll not touch it. Ye'd better kape Dickens."—Woman's Home Companion.

Not Homelike.
Mother—I understand the young lady you are engaged to doesn't know a thing about housekeeping.
Son—That's right.
Mother—How do you expect to get along?
Son—Happily, of course. She never will acquire the house cleaning habit.—Detroit Tribune.

The Man Who Has Failed.
Even the man who has failed is entitled to consideration. He serves a noble purpose as an object lesson.

Lucy's Defect.
She is not blind; she is not deaf; She's straight and strong and pretty; We think her so; we know her mind Is clear and quick and witty.
And Lucy is a pleasant child; Her grandmamma says of her, "In warp or woof you'll not a trace Of selfishness discover."
Of gifts and graces Lucy has A goodly share conceded, Yet something is amiss; her friends All see how much 'tis needed. Grandpa allows she's true and good And owns he loves her dearly, And were it not for this defect He'd think her perfect—nearly.
With face or form, with head or heart, There isn't much the matter, But Lucy's ever busy tongue Will chatter, chatter, chatter. Her brother Bert this very day With a boy's bluntness told her, "My little sis, the thing you lack Is just a good tongue holder."
—St. Nicholas.

Related Sciences.



"Oh, but Captain Trentham, you asked me into the garden to talk about botany, you know."
"Yes. And now I want to talk about husbandry. There isn't a great deal of difference, is there now?"—Tatler.

Perfectly Safe.
Weary Walker—Say, yer a disgrace ter de profess. I heard yer tellin' dat woman yer'd saw some wood for her if she gey yer a meal.
Ragson Tatters—G'on! Don't yer s'pose I made sure folsat dat she didn't have no wood ter saw?—Philadelphia Ledger.

The virtue lies in the struggle, not in the prize.—Houghton

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

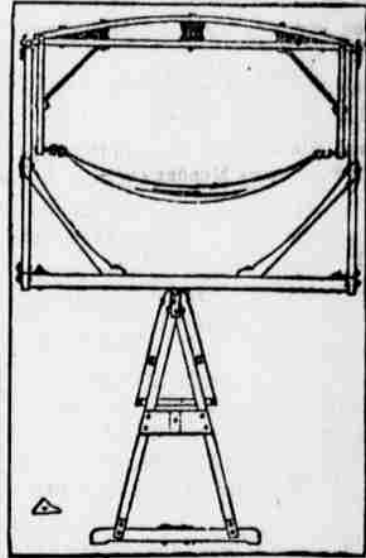
Repairing a Mirror.
For a damaged mirror try this: Put upon a sheet of foil about three drams of quicksilver in the square foot. Rub smartly with a piece of buckskin until the foil becomes brilliant. Lay the glass to be repaired upon a flat table, face downward. Place the polished foil upon the damaged portion of the glass. Lay a sheet of paper over the foil and place upon it a block of wood or a piece of marble with a perfectly flat surface. Put upon it sufficient weight to press it down tight. Let it remain in this position for several hours or a day. The foil should adhere perfectly to the glass.

To Remove Tartar From Teeth.
This preparation is used by dentists to remove tartar from teeth: Pure muriatic acid, one ounce; water, one ounce; honey, two ounces. Mix thoroughly. Take a toothbrush and wet it freely with this preparation and briskly rub the black teeth, and in a moment's time they will be perfectly white. Then immediately wash out the mouth well with water, that the acid may not act on the enamel of the teeth. This should be done only occasionally.

Removing Marking Ink.
One method of removing marking ink from linen is to moisten the linen by dipping it in or applying by means of a small brush a solution of one ounce cyanide of potassium in four ounces of water. This solution is very poisonous, and great care is necessary in its use. Another method is to apply diluted solutions of permanganate of potash and hydrochloric acid and follow by washing the linen in hyposulphite of soda and washing in clean water.

Ingrowing Nails.
After soaking the feet in warm water scrape the center of the nail gently from the base to the tip. You can then easily raise the edge of the nail that curls under and cuts into the flesh. Place a piece of soft cotton under this edge and drop a little sweet oil upon it. Do not drop the oil on the cotton first, as it will cause it to harden. This will bring immediate relief.

An Improved Hammock.
Ordinarily hammocks are attached to posts on the porch or other stationary supports, but the one shown here possesses a distinct advantage, as it can be moved quickly from one place to another, wherever the desirable shady spot is to be found. The supporting framework is entirely separate from the hammock, the



latter being attached to the overhead bar. This bar rides in notches in the tops of the end pieces of frame. Suspended from the overhead bar are arms securely braced by iron rods, to which the hooks at the ends of the hammock are fastened. There is thus ample leverage for the hammock to swing freely without much effort on the part of the user. In fact, a slight pull on a rope attached to the overhead beam is sufficient to keep the hammock in motion.

For Insect Bites.
Bicarbonate of soda (common baking soda) is one of the most easily obtainable and efficacious remedies for insect bites and stings, burns and other wounds. Moisten the soda with water, cover the wound thickly with it and bind it on with a narrow bandage. For burns, if the soda is applied dry without delay, it will often save all pain and blistering.

A Good Carpet Cleaner.
One bar of good soap, eight ounces of borax, eight ounces of washing soda, four ounces of fuller's earth. Boil all in one gallon of soft water until dissolved; then add four gallons of cold water and one-half pint of ether. Apply with a soft brush, rinse with clear water and rub dry with a cloth.

Cleaning Jewelry.
For cleaning jewelry there is nothing better than ammonia and water. If very dull or dirty rub a little soap on a soft brush and brush them in this wash, rinse in cold water, dry first in an old handkerchief and then rub with buck or chamois skin.

Starch For Black Goods.
For starching dark blue or black muslins or calicoes dissolve sufficient gum arabic in hot water. Dip the garment to be starched in the solution, wring out and dry. The garments will look as good as new.

Polishing Knives.
Add a tiny bit of carbonate of soda to the bath brick on the knifeboard. They will polish much more easily.