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Water for Work Horses.

Give work horses a pail of water in the middle of the morning and the afternoon. They will be better for it. Help them along and you will have better satisfaction. Flies and hot weather make them cranky and poor. Give them a few carrots and a little grass now and then.

The Truck Garden Insect.

Insects infesting truck gardens very often affect field crops as well, but it should be borne in mind that pest exterminating methods that are of no use in large areas are often the best in a small patch where there is more intensive cultivation, and where the price the output brings will warrant more outlay.

The Middle Kernels Are Best Seed.

Experiments made at the Minnesota Experiment Station to determine the relative germinating power and vitality of the end and middle kernels, show that out of 100 from each end and the middle, 88 of the butt, 89 of the middle and 68 of the tip kernels grew. The combined growth of all the butt kernels during 20 days of growth was 177 inches. The middle kernels made a growth of 196.6 inches and the end kernels grew 151 inches.

Alfalfa in the East.

A report from the Vermont agricultural experiment stations shows that of a series of attempts to raise this important crop in that State, 36 percent were successful and that 68 percent of these were in the Champlain valley. The conclusion reached is that there is reason for the hope that alfalfa may become acclimatized to the Eastern States and raised successfully there, provided proper conditions as to soil and cultivation are supplied.

Moles.

The tunneling habit of the mole are often very annoying and damaging, so that one is compelled to apply a check to [illegible] activity. [illegible] however, that [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] con- [illegible] supply [illegible]

Care of Chickens.

[illegible]ou provided sufficient dry [illegible] winter use? Now is the time [illegible]ring pullets for winter lay- [illegible]

[illegible]ore corn to the fowls than [illegible] during the summer.

[illegible] supply of insects decreases [illegible] the deficiency with meat [illegible]r meat meal.

[illegible]owls might be excluded from [illegible]ns and these shaded [illegible]ape and grass. In late [illegible]er the chickens can get [illegible] stuff.

[illegible]keting Farm Produce.

[illegible]l farmer who has made a suc- [illegible] marketing his produce gives [illegible]ound and ingenuous advice in a recent magazine. His preliminary work suggests Hannah Glasse's famous preface to her instructions for cooking hare: "First find a lady customer," is his advice. To her sell nothing but the choicest of fruit and produce. It will not be long before she will acquaint her friends and they in turn will pass along the word to others. It pays to sell nothing but the best; the inferior produce can be fed to stock, and in a short time the farmer will find that he has a good market and a good price, with no leakage of profit to the middleman.

In the Orchard.

[illegible]e pear is unsurpassed as a renovator of apple, pear and peach orchards. With trees planted in any ground suitable for an orchard, no fertilizer will ever be needed other than cowpeas. Sow broadcast every year, gathering the peas and letting the whole vine die on the ground. These vines cover the ground during winter, prevent washing of the soil and by spring are converted by the rain and snow into perfect food for the tree and its crop of fruit. The cowpea can be sowed from May to July, is a valuable food for man or beast and the land on which it is grown and no matter in what way it may be used it will return with profit every cent invested in its cultivation.—Indianapolis News.

Concerning Horses.

Rye may be fed advantageously to horses, two quarts of oats with one of rye are about equivalent to four quarts of oats.

It is better to have the rye cracked —not ground.

A bunch of smartweed rubbed on the horse will keep the flies away.

Take care of the colt. Start early to fed new oats. He should be well groomed and constantly handled. Accustom him early to harness.

To give a horse a drench, place a stout rope in his mouth and around upper jaw. Back his up in a stall or corner. Throw lose end of rope over beam overhead and let another man hold it taut or losse as required Stand on a box and lift horse's head up. Take in slack of the rope and hold head in position. The mouth of a long necked bottle, containing the drench, should be loosely placed in the horse's nostril, and contents allowed to run out. Not a drop will be spilled, if properly managed, as the animal is obliged to swallow at once.—Indianapolis News.

Method of Training Climbing Plants.

Around the average suburban home there is little land left for garden crops after the lawn and ornamental gardens have been planned. It is desirable, therefore, to use this little to the fullest extent. The hop growers of California have recently devised a training method applicable to other crops which require some support. This consists in stretching wires at right angles over the hills of the crop and at a suitable distance above the ground. Four cords are then fastened to a short stake in each hill and brought up gradually, diverging, so as to be fastened some distance apart on the wires above. This furnishes a good support for at least four stems in each hill. Moreover the stems are close together at the ground and not in the way of cultivation, while above the stems are separated, allowing the sun to strike all parts equally. This is an important matter in the ripening of tomatoes, and with peas and beans it faillitates picking and helps to prevent the spread of mildew and other fungous diseases.

Success and Study.

The successful farmer today is the man who is the most indefatigable student of scientific farming. He is the reader and the experimenter. Coming to him regularly are the bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture and by his State experiment station, and, on his book shelves are volumes written by experts, full of valuable and practical information that will prove of material assistance and benefit to him.

Only ten years ago, 90 percent of the farmers of the country laughed at the Department of Agriculture. In their estimation it had no practical value. It was merely a distributing agent to send out seeds. Today 90 percent of the farmers pay every heed to what the department has to say. They journey far to hear experts hold forth from "corn trains" and to hear lecturers on fruit and its cultivation. Their sons attend agricultural colleges and, in not a few instances, have returned to their own homes to enter into a profitable partnership with their fathers. Their knowledge has more than doubled the farm's profitableness.

The Caterpillar.

Westward the gypsy moth takes its way. It has caused millions of dollars' worth of damage in Massachusetts, has escaped to New Hampshire and Connecticut, and now the invasion is turning toward New York state.

This interesting information is conveyed in a letter of warning just issued by E. P. Felt, New York state entomologist, who also asks inhabitants of the Empire State to watch for the brown-tail moth in addition to the gypsy, and report their appearance anywhere in the state at once.

According to Mr. Felt the gypsy moths like to ride by automobile. In this connection he says:

"Experience has shown that automobiles are very active agents in transporting this insect, and, with their increased use in recent years, no one can foresee where the pest may appear next."

The brown tail moth is a more recent introduction, and, unlike the gypsy moth, flies readily. It is not only a very destructive leaf feeder, but the barbed hairs of the caterpillars cause a very severe irritation upon the unprotected skin.

Two rows of warts down the back of the gypsy moth caterpillar make it easily distinguishable. It is about two inches long and the ten anterior warts are blue, the twelve posterior red. The gypsy moth will eat anything in the tree or shrub line, and on the slightest disturbance leap on passersby and cling to clothing.

Brown tail moths have white spots on each side and a single pair of red spots near the tail. They prefer wild cherry, pear, apple, maple, elm and white oak leaves, and have barbed horns, which, breaking off or blowing from the cocoon, produce an intolerable irritation, the "brown tail itch."

Capterpillars of both species, says Mr. Felt, may be destroyed by spraying with an arsenical poisoning, preparably five pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water, though the gypsy moth caterpillars, especially when nearly full grown, are quite resistant to poison. Eggs of the gypsy moth may be destroyed by treating the egg masses with a preparation composed of 50 percent creosote oil, 20 percent carbolic acid, 20 percent spirits of turpentine and 10 percent of coal tar.



Signs and Omens.

If you see a girl stop short, run her hand along her belt, look on the ground all around her, and finally lose the sudden worried expression by a search through her handbag, you can be sure, says Albert Reid, that she had a letter from "him" that day,

Women as Travellers

As a matter of genuine fact women, in nine cases out of ten, are better travellers than men are. To begin with, if not so stodgily accurate, although that by no manner of means follows, they are more fluent in modern languages. They chatter in them, say the male things. Ergo, they are the more colloquial—the readier to circumvent the wiles and extortions of Kellner or of garcon.—From the Gentlewoman.

The Right Kind of a Girl.

Let a girl be ever so graceful in the dance, let her be ever so elegant of walk across a drawing room, ever so bright in conversation, she must possess some other qualities to convince the great average run of young men that she can be a manager of his home. Frugality, woman instincts of love for home, an eye to the best interests of her husband and the careful training of her children—these are the traits which make the good wife of to-day, and which young men look for in the girls they meet, says Woman's Life. Men may sometimes give the impression that they do not care for common sense in their sweethearts but there is nothing they so unfailingly demand of their wives.

Charities.

That woman who dubbed concealing stands and curtains "charities" gave them a wonderfully apt name, for they do certainly "cover a multitude of sins"—usually in the form of dresses.

Cretonnes and the rest of the pretty inexpensive upholstery stuffs made most of the curtains, usually finished with a casing to run over a small brass rod.

The stands are often built to hide from view radiators during the months when artificial heat is anything but desirable. Sometimes they take the form of shallow tables; as often they are surmounted by a shelf or two, where your favorite books and workbasket may be conveniently kept.

To Restore Nerve.

A certain doctor in Paris, much sought after by fashionable ladies whose nerves are overwrought by pleasure, adopts some curious remedies with which to cure his fair patients.

To one fine dame he said, "You are on the verge of nervous collapse. Now, what you have to do is this. Every afternoon walk to such and such a hospital. When you get there ask for Nurse X. She will take you to the second floor, into a room entirely furnished in white. She will sit down in this room; you take a seat opposite to her, and remain for a full hour, without saying a single word. Then go back home, by such a road, such a boulevard, such a square, and such a crossing," says Woman's Life.

In three months' time the lady was once again calm, strong, energetic and in excellent health.

When You Sit for a Photograph.

According to a prominent photographer it is a curious fact that the two sides of a human face are seldom if ever the same, a physiognomy even fairly well mated when viewed from opposite sides of the room being sufficiently rare to excite interest.

"People are quick to recognize that a photograph taken from one side is more attractive than the opposite pose," he explained.

"They usually attribute the difference to some atmospheric influence or sometimes to a defeat in the camera.

"But, as every photographer knows the real inequality lies in the faces themselves, the right side often differing radically from the left and vice versa. I have sometimes heard it claimed that the left side is always the more attractive of the two, but my own experience has not confirmed this theory.—New York Press.

Tennis Skirt Four Inches from Floor.

The tennis skirt is still made decidedly shorter than any other separate skirt, and even if there are no plaits or tucks to be opened out at the knees, there must be considerable flare. Three inches anyway from the ground, and four if preferred, is the accepted length for a tennis skirt. A wide hem is allowed in case the material should shrink. This coarse crash or linen does not soil as readily as the finer qualities and has the great advantage that while made up without starch it does not become mussed and creased.

The pockets, which are new on the outside of the skirt and not hidden by the flap, as formerly, may be made so as to button over so that the handkerchief or change pocketbook cannot possibly slip out. With this skirt is worn a stitched belt of the material. This belt may be anywhere from one to three inches in width. The wider belts are attractive fastened with large gilt or white metal buckles. Many of the belts instead of being double and stitched are hand embroidered.—New York Telegram.

Dainty Oversleeves.

Cuffs to slip on over the sleeves when sketching, writing, or when performing small house duties need not be unsightly articles of an unornamental variety. Dainty half-sleeves of lawn are as easy to wash and do up as coarse linen and brown holland, and do not, moreover, give more trouble at the outset, while a couple of small pocket handkerchiefs constitute all that is required as a basis.

Two opposite corners of the handkerchief should be cut off a few inches from the points, and the raw edges on either side pinned together and united with a French seam. When worn, one of the remaining points protects the blouse or dress sleeve as far as the elbow, and the other is folded back and tacked down to form a turnover cuff. The sleeve is made sufficiently tight to fit the arm without requiring an elastic band, the seam running down the inner side of the arm. A little gathered Valenciennes lace round the top and at the wrist makes an effective finish, while in the case of handkerchiefs with drawn thread borders a narrow ribbon may be run through the openwork and tied in small bows or rosettes.—New York Mail.

A Women's Suffrage Bird

Wilson's phalarope is very common in nearly all parts of the northwestern prairies wherever there are grassy pools or sloughs. It is a quiet, beautiful little bird, with no immodest outcries, feeding prettily along the moist margins of the sloughs, and not distressing itself over our presence. From nearly every standpoint this phalarope—like all other species of its class—is an anomaly among the birds. Apparently a land bird, it has partially webbed or scalloped feet and is a good and graceful swimmer. The female is the larger and handsomer of the pair; she does the courting, and he most of the subsequent incubation and nursery work. He is duly meek and obedient, as becomes the husband of an Amazon; for so worthy and strenuous a young female as she will not tolerate a buck hanging around idle when there is plenty of useful work to be done. For her part, to lay eggs so big that the chicks are clothed and able to run at birth is all that should reasonably be expected of her. Their marital relations are otherwise scandalous, from our point of view. Two or three idle, vainglorious females are often seen devoting themselves to one little male at the height of the nesting season, and no one seems to be sure whether or not he is the husband of any one or all of them. Auyhow they are all head over ears in love with him. One such group of four followed me around one afternoon, as though anxious about their nest in the grass. They alighted in a pool to swim about, and I secured a snapshot of them.—Herbert K. Job in "Some Lake-Side Waders of the Northwest," in The Outing Magazine.

A Pioneer Mother.

In a cemetery near a little town in Central Kansas there was laid away the other day the mortal part of a pioneer Kansas mother. Forty years ago, with her husband and ten children, she had come to that community, and there she lived during nearly all of those forty years. There she reared a family of ten children to lives of useful citizenship, and in that same cemetery she had laid the body of her husband more than 20 years ago.

It was such women as this pioneer mother who have had much to do in conquering this Western wilderness and in making Kansas a great State. In the days when life in Central Kansas meant suffering and privation and want she went about doing good. Only a year or two after she and her husband left Iowa and came out to the Kansas prairies to help subdue them the Asiatic cholera broke out among the settlers.

This pioneer woman left her own brood of 10 children and went into the dugouts and the pioneer huts where the scourge had come, nursing the sick, soothing the dying, comforting the bereaved and alleviating the suffering whereever she found it. At length she herself fell a victim to the plague, but her good sense, her strong will and her vigorous constitution enabled her to withstand it.

For nearly forty years she went about doing good in that community. She helped to organize a Presbyterian church there on the plains, and she brought up her six sons and four daughters to believe in its precepts and to love and honor their Maker.

When she died nearly eighty living descendants revered her memory and "rose up and called her blessed." And when they laid her mortal remains away in that prairie cemetery last week they had left to them the memory and inspiration of one who had lived her long life well—a life of usefulness and service to those around her. It is such women who are largely responsible for a nation's good citizenship, and therefore its greatness. They are the nation's real heroines.—Topeka State Journal.



Cleaning Enameled Ware.

If a saucepan becomes discolored or burned, do not scrape with a knife or any hard substance which would break or scratch the enamel. Fill the saucepan with water and put it on the stove; add a tablespoonful of sal-soda (washing soda) for every quart of water. Let the saucepan remain on the back of the range for nearly a day. Throw the soda away, or bottle to use again. The pan will be clean.—The Commoner.

Laundry Bags.

When one wishes to have all the furnishings of her rooms neat and pretty, it is difficult to decide what to do with soiled clothes until wash-day comes around. Some of the clothes-hampers are very nice-looking and answer the purpose for which they are intended, but they take more space than can always be spared. The clothes-bag seems to be the most convenient, all things considered, and if it is attractive enough to deserve a place in a well-appointed room, there will be no objection to its use. The inside of the closet door, where it is both convenient and out of the way, is a good place to hang the bag.

Temperature of Ovens.

The proper temperature of ovens for various mixtures often remains a perplexity to the housewife. Here are a few suggestions. A cake which is made with butter needs a moderate oven; a cake made without butter wants a quick oven. For small cakes and cookies the oven should be moderately quick. Cakes that have an admixture of molasses burn more easily than others, and should be watched closely. They require a moderate oven. If the cake browns too quickly after going into the oven, there is too much heat. Remove a lid from the top of the stove or put into the oven a dish containing cold water.—Mrs. C. in The Delineator.

Hints to Housewives.

If the box containing silver polish, a small bottle of alconol, soft flannels, chamois-skins, and brushes be kept in some convenient place in pantry or kitchen, it is a trifling matter after each meal to rub the few pieces of silver discolored by egg, salad, or what not. By this means the weekly silver-polishing may be lightened or done away with.

Extra silver should be kept in canton-flannel bags with a small lump of camphor in each. It will in this way retain its brightness indefinitely.

At some of the smart English country houses a particularly appetizing sandwich is served with afternoon tea. It is called the Nebuchadnezzar. It is a plain bread-and-butter sandwich with a few leaves of fresh watercress, dressed only with a shake of salt and a squeeze of lemon juice. This dainty sandwich to be perfect should be small and thin, and the butter unsalted.—Harper's Bazar.

Recipes.

Mock Lobster—This is a delicious way to warm over canned salmon. It might well be called mock lobster. Open a can of salmon, take out all the bones and skin, put it into a stewpan with a pint of milk. Let it boil up, then add a good tablespoon of butter and a little salt. Set on the back of the stove. Roll fine two or three soda crackers and stir in just before taking to the table.

Sweet Peach Pickle—To four pounds of peaches allow two pounds white sugar, one-half ounce each of mace, cinnamon and cloves mixed, and one pint of the best white vinegar. Pour scalding water over the peaches and remove the skins with a button knife; drop into cold water; stick four cloves in each peach. Lay the peaches in preserving-pan with the sugar sprinkled over them; bring gradually to the boil, add vinegar and spice, boil five or six minutes. Remove the peaches and place in bottles. Boil the syrup thick, and pour over boiling hot.

Potato Cakes—Twelve tablespoonfuls of floury potatoes, eight tablespoonfuls of white flour, two tablespoonful of grated cheese, one tablespoonful of cream, the yolks of two eggs, one teaspoonful of baking powder, salt and cayenne to taste. Boil the potatoes and rub through a fine sieve. Add the butter, flour, cheese, baking powder and seasoning and blend thoroughly. Mix into a light dough with the cream and the yolks of the eggs. Roll out about half an inch thick, cut into little rounds and brush over with the beaten egg. Bake in a rather quick oven until a nice brown. Split in two, butter and sprinkle with a little finely chopped parsley.

Cream Sponge Cake—Break two eggs into a cup and fill the cup with double cream. Turn this into your mixing bowl with one cup of sugar, and beat five minutes. Then sift one and one-half cups of flour that has been sifted with one-quarter teaspoon of salt and two level teaspoons of baking powder. Some add to cake mixtures a little nutmeg. Beat thoroughly and turn into a well-buttered or oiled border mould. Do not fill it more than three-quarters full. Bake about twenty-five minutes in moderate oven. Let stand two or three minutes, then turn out onto a pretty serving dish. Fill the centre with sliced bananas or strawberries cut in halves. Serve with a pitcher of cream.

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SPORTING BREVITI

British oarsmen favor t the American University C

Revised football was giv try-out at Cornell, and pr elation.

Good football punters catchers will be more in de ever this year.

President Roosevelt pre cup to the winner of the re national yacht races.

Governor Francis won t Futurity trot at Cincinna Circuit meeting in straight

Charley Neary is hot o of Battling Nelson. "I wi once," said Neary, "and I again."

Wylie C. Grant and H. were defeated in the fina the lawn tennis tourn Brighton, England.

Harvard will rely on a football eleven this fall, open game and depending large measure on kicking.

Mrs. Sterry, a former B tennis champion, has co become a member of a te this country next year t for the Astor Cup.

The fat man is not so n mand in football and the less inclination for the to try to forecast the suc team or that by any s weights.

The University of Illin out the training table feat expenses, but candidates a to board at the same pla to become better acqua each other.