FARM AND GARDEN.

Having a Diversity of Crops.

The farmer who diversifies his crops will not always be met by overproduction in the markets, as the seasonable conditions are not favorable to all crops at the same time, consequently if the market is well supplied with one article in abundance there may be a scarcity of something else. Diversity of crops is also better for the soil and assists in maintaining fertility.

Destroying the Cutworms.

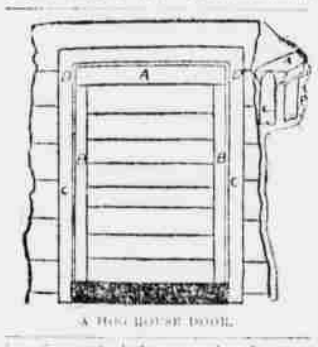
During the cool nights the cutworms are at work cutting down the newly transplanted cabbage, tomato and other plants. The cutworm eats only at night, going into the ground just before day, usually at the root of the plant that it has cut down. By going over the garden and digging for the worm wherever a plant has been cut it can be found and destroyed. It will hardly be possible to go over a field every morning, but they can be materially reduced in a garden by destroying them in the places of their depredations.

To Plant Trees.

As soon as the ground is dry enough to be in good working condition plow it deep and narrow. Then take a two horse plow and a steady team, set a stake at the opposite end of the field where you want the first row and at the other end set the plow to where you want the row, measure off from the plow to where you want the second row and set a stake to come back on. Then start the team and plow straight and deep to stake at opposite end of field, and so on until the field is marked out. Then turn and plow a furrow back, settling the shovel on the plow so it will run right when the horse on the landside of the plow walks in the furrow, so it will plow a deep wide furrow. Then take a clothes line in one end and drag it by stakes crosswise of the furrows till you have marked it all out. This will make a mark plain enough to set trees by. Take as many trees as you can easily handle wrapped in a piece of carpet to exclude air. Pack quite well around roots as tree is set.—The Epitomist.

Door For a Hog House.

A hog house door should be on every hog house in winter to keep animals warm. One can be easily made that hogs can open and shut at will. Make the doorway at least six inches higher than the pig. The door should



A HOG HOUSE DOOR.

be of matched flooring placed crosswise and nailed together with battens. It is running up and down, joined even with edges, thus making the door edges two inches thick. Make the door four inches shorter than the doorway. Get two pieces of board one inch wide and one inch less than three inches longer than the door round off one end and drill a hole for a peg. Drive nails half on the edges of the door as a stop in small figure. Make a half round block, as from a piece four by four inches long enough to fill loosely between the projecting ends of the door. Drive the spike through the holes into the ends of the block, as at A. Spike this block in the top of the doorway, and you have a hanging door that will open from either side by the hog pushing it with his snout. Be sure the block is put in square to the door will swing true and be a close fit. If the door is set on the hog's back, hang the door in the middle of the door, then you will have a door that will close the hog through it, and in a few days he will soon learn how to open and close his bedroom door. Another door also protects the pen from wind and rain.—Dr. B. Taylor, in Farm and Home.

Practical Sheep Husbandry.

Medicine should not be given to nursing ewes, as it mostly goes into the milk, and the young lamb may get too much of it and be lost.

Sheep are tender things and a very little exposure to cold or wet, or even heat, which is uncomfortable to a sleek sheep, must be guarded against.

The nursing pens are for weak ewes or ewes with weak lambs. Many losses will be prevented in cold weather of weak lambs, by putting the ewes in these pens, one for each ewe.

A ewe which disowns her lamb persistently may be confined in a narrow stall in which she cannot turn around and after she has been held a few times she will become as motherly as may be wished.

Watch the ewes closely when the lambs are coming. Some of the best pedigreed young ewes will, as many thought viciously, kill their lambs by pawing them. This is only done in instinctive interest to save the lamb on their feet. Set such weak lambs on their feet at once, and the young ewe will be satisfied.

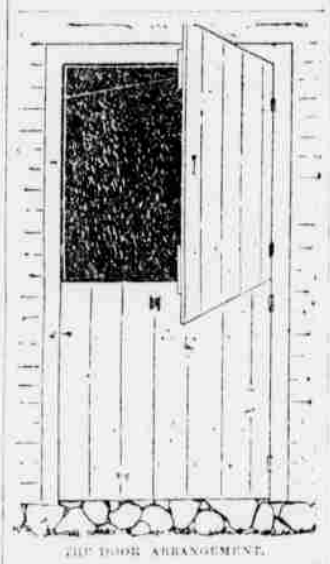
Speaking about overcrowding, the Sheep Breeder broadcasts upheld both the theory and practice of high rents for raising a fortune from the store. Experience in individual and promiscuous crossbreeding in the West has not been satisfactory in a single instance, but has been well nigh universal in loss of fleece and flock character.

Cuts on a shorn sheep are a fairly common source of serious injury, and are scarcely to be avoided by even good hand shearers. The machine never cuts a sheep, nor does it ever undercut the fleece. It is a very easy thing to save the cost of a machine in the shearing of quite a small flock. It will pay to have one if only for a flock of sheep.

There is no necessity to suddenly increase the food of the newly lambed ewe. The ewe has been supporting the lamb previously and now she is doing the same, but by milk instead of by her own blood directly. As the lamb grows it will need an increase of the ewe's food. Milk increases in a ewe as in a cow, gradually, as the young animal grows. Thus the increase in feed of a ewe should be made only after the lamb is a few days old, and after this gradually added to cautiously, as the lambs draw on the ewe for more milk, which is provided by nature or by the feeder really, who is nature's servant. Overfeeding a ewe either in quantity or kind is surely a cause of disease. The condition of the udder should be watched by the shepherd and if it is not healthful, attention should be given at once.—American Sheep Breeder.

A Poultry House Device.

In the summer season the fowls should have a chance to get out upon the ground by 3 or 3:30 o'clock in the morning. It is then light, and the birds are anxious to leave their roosts and get out into the fields, where their instinct tells them the insects are now most abundant and most easily captured, as the cool air of the night has rendered them somewhat dormant. But the average poultry keeper cannot get up at this unseasonable hour.



THE DOOR ARRANGEMENT.

but can be leave the door of the house open the night before, since this would allow skunks, foxes and other enemies.

The cut shows a way out of the difficulty. The large door to the poultry house is divided after the Dutch fashion and the upper half is hooked open and left so until night. No prowling animal can now get in, but the hens can easily get out. If the fowls are large, and not inclined to jump up even on the sill of the lower half a box can be set just inside the door to assist them. There is no need for the fowls to return to the house before the owner goes up in the morning, for hens naturally lay before 7 or 8 o'clock.—New York Tribune.

Getting Best Results From Small Area.

Whatever may be the opinion of the village householder as to the real profit of his garden plot, be it greater or less in size, there are now such in most country villages who do not take some considerable pride in the cultivation of the same. To say nothing of actual profit, there is certainly a great deal of pleasure in being able to provide one's own table with a daily supply, even in a small somewhat limited amount of such vegetables as thrive as needed for use from our own grounds.

By a little study of economy in space and by keeping the whole area of a garden, even small as it may well be, filled with some growing crop throughout the whole season, the quantity that may be grown upon even a few rods of land would surprise one who has never given special attention to the subject.

For many years past I have made a careful study of the question of economy of space in my garden, and the methods I have learned to adopt in rotation of crops or perhaps I should more properly say in doubling up of crops in my little garden, may be of suggestion to others along the same lines.

To begin with, when I sow my first early peas, which is just as soon as the frost is out enough to allow spading of the ground, I first sow the peas, and then alongside the rows scatter some lettuce seed and rake it in lightly. This furnishes our best outdoor lettuce, entirely as a stolen crop, and with no disadvantages whatever to the peas, for land that is rich enough for peas will grow the lettuce in addition, and not retard or injure the growth of the peas. When large enough to thin out and transplant, a portion of these lettuce plants may be taken up and set about the borders or beds of onions, beets, carrots, etc., and between the rows, where they will head up to full size, if of the heading varieties, and furnish a succession of this salad to follow that grown among the peas.

Then, when the tomatoes are ready for planting out, I have practiced setting these between the rows of peas, so before they are large enough to interfere with each other's growth the peas are ready to be removed from the ground, leaving the tomatoes to occupy the whole space, and thus practically securing three crops from this land.

When the early potatoes are dug, the land occupied by them is filled with celery, cabbage and turnips, and in fact we frequently have plants of these between the rows of potatoes before they were dug, so as to have them well established and ready for growth as soon as the potatoes are taken out.

Hubbard squashes may be planted among the sweet corn, and pumpkins also, if one cares to grow these in the garden, and the land on which the dwarf early corn has grown may be utilized either for turnips or late cabbage for winter use.

These suggestions will give a general idea of my methods, and I close by repeating the rule suggested at the outset, "Keep the whole garden filled the season through with some growing crop."—E. J. Brownell, in the Country Gentleman.

ODDS AND ENDS OF DAINTINESS.

Pretty Trifles That Add Smartness to the Summer Girl's Wardrobe.

One of the chic and useful novelties for summer is the "shirt waist set." This consists of four fancy brooches, set in gold or silver, three of which are uniform in size to fasten the front. The fourth is a trifle larger to wear at the throat. Plain and matrix turquoise and baroque pearls are among the prettiest.

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A charming summer fancy is the box of white mousseline de soie or tulle and chiffon with tiny flowers sewed literally on the edges. They are made just long enough to fasten closely around the throat under a large rosette, and have long ends of mousseline or chiffon, accordion plaited. Violets, forget me nots, "Rambler" roses or any other small flower may be used with good effect.

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Novel and with extreme possibilities in the line of decorative effects are the Persian jackets of chamois that are. They are cut low enough at the neck to escape all danger of interference with delicate moods of lingerie ruffles, and stop well above the belt. The fronts curve both at upper and lower edges, meeting always in a point over the chest, where they fasten with a fancy button or under a large bow of ribbon with long ends. Shaped thus, the little jacket protects the most sensitive parts of the body, the shoulders and chest. The sleeves are loose and slightly full—puffed, terminating a little below the elbow. The whole is lined with a heavy silk of the same or a contrasting color, making sufficient warmth for the ordinary summer day.

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Some of the dotty muslin gowns this season are shaded by sashes or crepe de chine four yards in length which are tied in a large bow at the left side of the front. In many instances they are attached to a lining shaped to the figure, making a point at the back and front. Others are simply wound around the waist and fastened invisibly in the proper bow and straight front effect.

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Convenient and fetching are the sets of velvet closely moulded by an accomplished young woman. Yards of velvet ribbon are made up into four rosettes, the larger than the others and having numerous long, looped ends. These are attached to three or four strands of the velvet about four inches apart, the larger, however, being at most double that distance from the others. In the centre of each is a tiny enamelled The set can readily be pinned on a simple gown, when a little extra smartness is desired, and add much to its beauty.—New York Tribune.

Life in Manila.

Mrs. Whitsett, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel George P. Whitsett, now serving in the Philippines, has just returned from Manila on a brief visit to her family in Chillicothe, Mo. "Things are now," she says, "two hundred American women in Manila, but from those is only one dressmaker, and he is a Chinaman. Old Sang is his name, and he recently was married for the asking. He was to go home in June, and Whitsett is waiting before for Sang came to me in his distress to beg for aide. So did the rest of these two hundred American women. If Sang was put in jail what would we women have to wear? Well, you may be sure old Sang was let off easy, fortunately, he proved himself not guilty. He charges us dear, and all kinds of bribes offered him. Even I was offered Chinese candy and finery by the wives of prisoners who wanted to be let off lightly. We kept home the last six months with several other officers' families, each woman taking her turn as head of the household for one month, managing the Chinese servants, etc. Our food was brought at the army commissary. We had fresh meat from Australia, canned fruits, dried sausages, potatoes, etc., from Hong Kong, China, and our canned goods from America. Socially, the life is a pleasure. Driving on the Luneta, a road on an island, is the universal pastime from 5 to 8 p. m. Once a month we attend the army and navy assembly dances, and there were two other dances a month at the Oriental Hotel."

Soft Woolens For Summer Gowns.

While the washable materials are always preferable for summer gowns for the more substantial fabrics for dressy occasions, the softer woolen materials are to be very much worn. These come in the lovely Honiton cloths, grenadines, Lansdowns and the soft silks. The tendency of lace, quantities of lace, and the fine batiste embroideries are sometimes used with charming effect. For taffeta gowns white cloth of a light quality is stylish, with trimmings of taffetas and liberty satin attached and in the silk braids. These braids have the touch of gold in them.

For white skirts and for the morning suits of seaside morning dressing white linen satching is shown. It makes a durable skirt, from which the dust and sand can be so easily shaken and is made plain, with stitching only as a trimming. As popular as ever is white toilets for morning, noon and night, so are the hats. Whether of lace, straw, braid or chiffon, they are pretty near all white and, though trying to the many, can be lifted clearly by a judicious trimming of flowers or black velvet.

White undressed kid gloves are always stylish, and at the resorts most undressed kid shoes will be seen on youthful young women.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Feminine Silversmith.

A Western woman has possibly added a profession hitherto occupied by men, and has become wonderfully proficient in her art. She is an amateur silversmith, and skillfully produces pieces of jewelry and other articles of silver more or less artistic. It has been said of her that she resembles one who has learn but not either. When possible to obtain it, she uses the crude ore just as it comes from the mine, but more frequently she is compelled to take the metal from the rolling mills, where it has been melted and rolled into sheets. She also makes use of color in her work, as, for example, in a heavy silver twist, lovingly enamelled in brown, which serves as a clasp for an open leather belt of the same color. Some oddly designed silver buckles, enamelled in strange hues and greens, and a delicate clasp of transparent blue enamel on a crude belt of chamois silk produce a most effective color scheme, with a tendency to make copper. A set of gorgeous cloak fasteners in copper, studded with brilliant hard enamels and held together with thongs of braid of leather, is one of her unusual designs, and another, in strong contrast, is a silver buckle of fanciful shape, hammered into a delicate lace work.

Plans a Big Free Hospital.

Mrs. Ethel Costello of Kalamazoo, Mich., is a lunatic. She has lately instituted a fortune of $[illegible]. Mrs. Costello is young and pretty. She has a little daughter. The sudden overset to her brain might have been expected to engage her thoughts chiefly about her own pleasures, but it appears that she is not unmindful of the sum her wealth enables her to devote to charity.

As a trained nurse I have seen a great deal of suffering and mean to use my fortune to alleviate the suffering of those who may be called Godless. I believe I will endow a hospital for them. There I should expect to spend the rest of my good fortune.

Perhaps if I expect to carry a yacht on as the hospital matter is settled and wish my daughter and some good friends go cruising over the waters of the ocean. Where I don't know, but anywhere so I sail.

Mrs. Costello inherits her fortune from an uncle. The property is located in Honduras. She has been betrayed by countless schemers with plans guaranteeing to double her capital in a short time, but she says that none of these persons will get a cent of her money to operate with.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Bracelets on Shipboard.

On arriving in Paris from her American tour Bernhardt told her friends that on the ocean voyage she had never quitted her cabin during the whole of the time. "Not even once," she said, "except to go to bed in the morning. I do not like to be looked at as if I were a wild beast, and I was afraid to put my nose outside the door."

"But how did you pass the time?" asked a friend to whom